



OFFINSO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

**MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)
2018-2021**

REPORT

PREPARED BY: MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Offinso Municipal Assembly (OMA) was created in December 2007 by L.I. 1909 and inaugurated in February 2008. The District has undergone the implementation of two (3) Medium Term Development Plan after its elevation to municipal status, namely GPRS II (2006 – 2009), GSGDA I (2010-2014) and GSGDA II (2014-2017)

During the previous planning regime, the OMA strategized to leverage the implementation of the GSGDA II within the context of the strategies, objectives, as well as overarching goal of the Government's Comprehensive National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014 – 2017), referred to as, the Ghana and Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

Despite financial challenges, the Municipality managed and complemented the national efforts of achieving a middle income status with interventions geared towards job creation and increased household incomes as well as general living condition of the people. The priority areas were improved road network, improved sanitation conditions, improved access to safe water, enhanced social services especially health and education, improved financial support, farm inputs for both crop farming and fishing, and Employment creation, sub-structure development, improved literacy level, gender equality and HIV prevention as spelt out under the seven thematic areas of Priority namely Ensuring and Sustaining macroeconomic stability, Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, Accelerated agriculture modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Oil and Gas Development, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Transparent and accountable governance and Human Development, Productivity and Employment.

Though the Municipality committed enough resources towards the implementing of MTDP, much as it tried to improve the lives of the people through the implementation of the programmes and projects in 2014-2017 DMTD Plans, it was confronted with a countless number of challenges and constraints. Significant among these are inadequate and untimely release of Government and Donor funds, limited Human Resources, low sub structures participation, inadequate data for planning purposes, high cost of goods and services, inadequate internal revenue among others.

Against this background, the Municipal Assembly in consultation with its stakeholders has re-aligned the strategies within the context of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDAII) 2014-2017 to harness all facets of resources both internal and external to implement programmes and projects with the view of complementing government's growth inducing policies and programmes under the following priorities and MTDP Development Dimensions:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability
5. Ghana's role in international affairs

In preparing this Medium Term Development Plan, the Offinso Municipal in strict adherence to the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), employed a series of planning workshops, meetings and community interface involving all key stakeholders viz. community members, opinion leaders, Assembly members, NGOs, DPCU members, political parties and the private sector. The draft plan was presented to the General Assembly for popular debate and adoption in compliance with the NDPC guidelines.

METHODOLOGY

A participatory process was used in preparing this plan. The processes were based on the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission in the preparation of the 2018 – 2021 MTDPs. In the plan preparation process, the DPCU adopted a multi – stage method used in plan preparation. These steps included:

1. MPCU meetings to discuss the objectives of the plan and to inform members of their respective roles in the preparation and compilation of the plan.
2. Collection of data on existing situation, problems and plans of the decentralized and centralized departments in the district.
3. Collation of Departmental information on their performance for the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP based on the GSGDA 2
4. Collecting community perspectives on current needs, levels of household income and expenditure and aspiration of the sub- districts through participatory process.

5. Data collation using secondary sources of Data in addition to Institutional Surveys and Interviews with target populations, validation and analysis, which involved holding two workshops at Offinso, the Municipal Capital
6. Preparation of the draft DMTDP (2014 – 2017) document for public hearing
7. Public hearing on both draft plan and development options (spatial plans) conducted at Offinso with key stakeholders like MPCU, Spatial Planning Committee (SPC) and other key departmental heads.
8. Presentation of first Draft to the general Assembly.
9. Submission of Draft Plan to NDPC for comments and corrections
10. Finalization of the plan document after the public hearing and Public hearing for the adoption of the Draft Plan

This plan document consists of seven (7) Chapters as contained in the NDPC guidelines and proceeded by the executive summary. These include:

Chapter 1: Performance Review /Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

Chapter 2: Development Priorities

Chapter 3: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Chapter 4: Development Priorities

Chapter 5: District Annual Action Plans

Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter 7: Communication Strategies

GOAL

The goal of the Medium Term Development Plan is to improve and sustain the quality of life of the people in Offinso Municipality, through enhanced livelihoods, improved quality of education, improved health care services and healthy conditions and improved local governance, public safety and public security by 2021.

VISION

The vision of the Municipality is to ensure better living standards for the people by formulating and implementing sound policies to support economic activities, human capacity development and enhance access to basic infrastructure

MISSION

To position the Assembly as a leading local government institution in ensuring the provision of excellent, social and economic services to raise the income levels of its people and reduce poverty.

SUMMARY OF KEY OBJECTIVES

- To improve access to quality social services in the Municipality
- To harness environmental sustainability in development issues.
- To increase production and productivity in all sectors of the Local Economy
- To improve private sector participation in development.
- To enhance Institutional arrangement for sectoral collaboration on poverty reduction.
- To encourage indigenous potential resource mobilization towards Local Economic Development.

Against the background of the overriding goal and the key objectives, the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021) took cognizance of not only the deprived nature of the farming communities but also the administrative and personnel needs confronting the administration of the Municipality. Following the consultation and town hall meetings held at the community and the departmental levels, the Assembly was able to fashion out the developmental needs of the people in the district based on major sectors of the Municipality's economy. This informs the Municipality of the scope and directions of the projects and programmes that fed into the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP. Therefore, the scope and direction of the projects and programmes as identified by the Offinso Municipal Assembly covers health, education, water and sanitation, Agriculture, roads, revenue mobilization and expenditure controls, gender equality, ICT and HIV&AIDS prevention as well as programmes that will empower the vulnerable and the disadvantaged in the Municipality. Also, issues of climate change, population, housing, electricity, telecommunication, tourism development and establishment and strengthening the capacity of various departments and their staffs in the district are well captured and planned for. **These projects and programmes are captured in the broad Composite of Programme of Action (page 146-180)** which covers the 4 – year planning period and stated under the goals of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework MTDPF 2018 – 2021). It is based on the prioritized

set of activities of the district and their respective cost. Annual Action plans are also provided in details (page 181-252) and relate to the various activities, timeframe, output indicators, annual budgets and implementation agencies.

IIIId. SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES

To ensure the realization of the overall goal and objective, the Municipal strategy shall focus on the underlisted Areas:

- Facilitating support for equitable Human Resourced Development
- Increasing production and promoting sustainable livelihood
- Ensuring good governance
- Encouraging the active involvement of the Private Sector as a key-partner in the development of the Municipality.
- Ensuring gender equity
- Providing special programmes for the vulnerable and excluded
- Facilitating the provision of Basic Services and infrastructural development.

Also a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed to ensure the effective and smooth implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021). By the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, the responsible actors are to track and assess the action plan, the respective activities, the time frame, the personnel and materials required and supplied and the financial flow and cost involved as well as the progress of work and the technical details of the projects and programmes formulated in this plan.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

The total budget for the planned activities is estimated at GHC56,679,754.00 for the 4 – year period of the plan. The distribution is captured in the Composite Programme of Action of the MTDP (2018 – 2021). The implementation of the plan is expected to be funded predominantly through Governmental sources like the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Internal Generated Funds (IGF), Development Partners (POs) and Non- Governmental Organizations & Agencies within and outside the Municipality.

Indicative Financial Plan for 2018-2021 –Expenditure

Broad Expenditure Heads	Total Estimated Cost (GH¢)	Annual Amount Required (GH¢)			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Trade and industry	132,000.00	17,000.00	39,500.00	51,500.00	41,000.00
Tourism	120,000.00	-	45,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Agriculture	2,028,499.00	201,000.00	502,848.00	685,318.00	639,333.00
Environment and Disaster Management	410,000.00	84,000.00	107,400.00	112,400.00	106,200.00
Oil and Gas	42,000.00	-	16,000.00	17,000.00	9,000.00
Information Communication Technology	352,000.00	87,000.00	88,000.00	89,000.00	88,000.00
Energy	1,291,820.00	350,180.00	282,000.00	301,640.00	358,000.00
Spatial Planning	392,000.00	94,000.00	104,000.00	129,000.00	65,000.00
Roads, Drains, bridges/ culverts and lorry parks	2,322,000.00	858,000.00	638,000.00	459,000.00	367,000.00
Water and Sanitation	3,321,000.00	627,500.00	1,007,500.00	844,500.00	841,500.00
Education	4,883,999.00	948,800.00	1,229,600.00	1,428,966.00	1,276,633.00
Youth and Sports	183,000.00	-	61,000.00	61,000.00	61,000.00
Health	954,000.00	69,000.00	350,000.00	340,000.00	195,000.00
HIV/AIDS	183,000.00	45,000.00	46,500.00	46,500.00	45,000.00
Social Protection and Disability	230,000.00	22,500.00	67,500.00	65,500.00	74,500.00
Governance	2,120,500.00	696,500.00	1,094,300.00	747,500.00	676,500.00
Total	18,965,818.00	4,100,480.00	4,584,848.00	5,327,324.00	4,802,666.00

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE 2018 – 2021 DMTDP

All the projects and programmes of the MTDP (2018 – 2021) are planned and formulated based on the overarching objective of Offinso Municipal Assembly. Therefore, the expected outcome of this plan will indicate:

- Improved agricultural performance
- Improved road conditions
- Adequate employment opportunities for local people
- Improved health delivery system
- Improved educational performance
- Increased and improved potable water supply
- Reduced spread of HIV & AIDS
- Enhanced and sustainable women participation in decision making at all levels
- Improved environmental and sanitary conditions
- Improved conditions of the vulnerable and the disadvantaged in the district

- Effective population management
- Increased internally generated revenue (IGR)
- Ensured sound financial management
- Strengthened institutional collaboration between the departments of the Municipality
- Increased number of personnel and logistics of the Municipal Assembly

In summary, it is expected that, the effective implementation and management of this plan will result in poverty reduction, thereby leading to an increase in real income per capita, greater awareness of gender equality, climate change, health care delivery, HIV&AIDS prevention, food security and sustainable development as well as active community participation in the socio – economic development of the district.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the level of implementation and achievements of the 2014 -2017 medium term development plan of the Municipal Assembly and the current state of the Offinso Municipality.

1.1 Performance of the Municipal Assembly in the Implementation of the 2010-2013 MTDP

1.1.1 Background

The Offinso Municipal Assembly in 2014 prepared a 4-year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) based on the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) Policy Framework. This section covers the performance of the Municipality in the implementation of its 2014 -2017 Medium Term Development Plan.

1.1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW 2014 -2017

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT											
Thematic Area: <i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i>											
Policy Objective: 1. promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements											
2. Streamline spatial and land use planning system											
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Period				Achievements	Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017		
Facilitate the establishment of international transit terminal		100% completed	Enhanced operations of CEPS	-	100%			✓	✓		Though construction is completed facility is not operational
Control and guide the establishment of oil and gas stations and petroleum/gas based industries in the municipality		100% Achieved	No fire accident cases relating to siting of filling and gas stations	60% Gas & Oil stations assessed	90% targeted	✓	✓	✓	✓	Permit issuance streamlined with new National Petroleum Authority guidelines	Exercise was successful, however more logistics for monitoring
Capacity strengthening of the Physical Planning Department		40% Achieved	Two staff now use LUPMIS	3No. out of 5 Staff have received training	100% of staff to receive training	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improved mapping with LUPMIS	Financial resources needed to conduct more training

Preparation and implementation of comprehensive spatial development framework and local plans for urban areas		Not implemented	Improved physical development	-	7%			✓	✓		This could not be achieved because we need a regional SDF before a District one can be prepared
Preparation and implementation of land use plans for rural and Peri-urban settlements along the Kumasi – Techiman road corridor		90% Of Abofour local plan completed	Local Plan and report			✓	✓	✓	✓	Local plan 90% completed	
Awareness creation on the orderly growth /development, greening of communities in the municipality		Sensitization exercises carried out in some communities in the municipality	Sensitization reports	40% of commts. Already benefited.	85% targetted	✓	✓	✓	✓	About 80% of communities covered	More resources needed

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Policy Objective: 1. Improve management of Education Service Delivery 2. Improve quality of teaching and learning											
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Period				Achievements	Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017		
Promote the provision and use of household toilet facilities in the municipality through sensitization and enforcement of physical development laws and sanctions	1. Sensitization of the public on building of household toilet. 2. Enforcement of physical development laws and sanctions.	About 70% of the communities that were to be covered could not benefit from the education due to lack of support to reach them.	Pictures on toilets under construction	Majority of houses within the communities reached were dependent on public toilets.	Five out of ten would build household toilets.	✓				Average about three out of ten houses who were educated in the various communities built household toilet.	Support from 1. Assembly to help intensify and promote awareness on provision of household toilet. 2. Gazette bye-laws to help enforce physical development laws.
Construction of 21 No. rehabilitation and management of disability friendly institution and public toilets through direct	1. Construction of 21 disability friendly toilet through public-	1. 6 out of 21 public toilets were constructed with 5 fully completed	1. Monitoring reports on completed and on-going projects.	1. Open defecation and wrapping of human waste in polythene bags.	1. Construct 21 disability friendly public Toilet.	✓	✓			1. Total relief to beneficiary communities in relation to reducing	

public investment and public-private partnerships	private partnership Rehabilitation of 5 no. public toilet	1 out of 5 were rehabilitated	Monitoring reports on completed and on-going projects	Open defecation and wrapping of human waste in polythene bags	Rehabilitate 5 no. into disability friendly public toilets.					open defecation. Total relief to beneficiary communities in relation to reducing open defecation	
Review, gazette, creation of public awareness and enforcement of Municipal Assembly's sanitation bye-laws	Review bye-laws 2. gazette bye-laws	Only reviewed on 2013	Documents on bye-laws	Lack of assembly made laws to regulate its socio-economic challenges.	Review and gazette						Assembly should make a conscious effort to allocate some funding to gazette its bye-laws which would in turn pay back to raise revenue and

	3 awareness and enforcement											maintaining law and order on problems it faces.
Acquisition, development and maintenance of 3 solid waste final disposal sites'	Acquisition	Acquired final disposal sites	Acquired sites for disposal	Inadequate space for solid and liquid waste disposal	Acquire 3 disposal sites which 1 would be used for liquid waste disposal was well.	✓	✓	✓		Two final disposal sites are in use now, with developmental works on-going for liquid waste	Fast track the development works on the liquid waste disposal site.	
Evacuate 10 refuse heaps in selected communities	Evacuate 10 refuse heaps	4 evacuated refuse heaps at Abofour Zongo, Adukro, Kokote and Anyiasuso.	2014 annual report (Environmental Health and Sanitation)	The nuisance such refuse heaps pose to the public	Evacuate 10 refuse heaps at selected communities	✓	✓	✓		Major refuse heaps within the municipality has been reduced by 40%		

<p>Provision of 14 No. communal refuse containers, assorted tools and promotion of house to house communal collection and peri-urban areas, through direct and public – private partnership investment and management arrangements</p>	<p>1.provision of 14 no. communal refuse containers</p> <p>2. Promotion of house to house refuse collection</p>	<p>11 provided</p>	<p>Refuse container allocation document</p>	<p>Numerous crude dumping sites</p>	<p>Procure 14 communal refuse containers</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>4 refuse heaps were evacuated and alternatively provided with refuse containers</p>	<p>More communities are in need of refuse containers to rid the fast growing refuse heaps as a result of increase in the communities population. 2. The community members say they cannot afford the fee being charged for the service.</p>
<p>Desilt drains and fumigation of drains, open spaces and refuse dumps in major settlements</p>	<p>1.Desilting of drains</p>	<p>1. 90% of public drains were desilted during the period under review</p>	<p>1. Reports submitted monthly by the NAMCOP gang.</p>	<p>1. drains choked with sand and waste</p>	<p>1. Rid all drains of filth to allow free flow of run-off water.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>1. No disaster relating to flooding occurred within the period</p>	<p>1. The gang can do better if supplied with the needed logistics.</p>

	Disinfestation of drains, open spaces and refuse dumps	Drains and refuse dumps within the Offinso Zonal council were disinfested during the period under review	Disinfestation activity reports submitted monthly by the NAMCOP gang.	Uncontrollable stench and breeding of flies at the said sites	Disinfest all drains, open spaces and refuse dumps within the municipality.					under review as a result of choked drains. 2. Rapid breeding of flies were curtailed and controlled.	2. The NAMCOP gangs need more logistics to expand their activities a far.
Sensitization and education of public schools in the Municipality on hygiene and safe sanitation practices and deworming of school children	1. Sensitization and education of schools in the municipality. Sensitization and education of market traders in the municipality	1. 22 schools were educated on the effects and health hazards of littering the environment. Markets were educated through market forum	1. Pictures on activities and quarterly reports. Quarterly reports.	Indiscriminate littering of public places especially school compound. Exposed cooked food at the major markets in the municipality.	1. Educate at least a school every quarter. Educate traders each of the 3 major market at least once a year.	✓	✓	✓		1. Beneficiary schools provided its pupils with refuse containers for pupils to dump waste so that littering would be reduced.	The intended target for the period was exceeded.

										49 JHS) covered. An average of 3 visits per school were made per term for the years under review.	
Organization of relevant training for teachers, circuit supervisors, head teachers and co-ordinators		1. Due to lack of funds the activity was implemented in only 2016.	83 heads for primary and JHS	25%	35% of teachers to be trained			✓		INSET for heads of basic schools and other key officers on data, financial and school management carried out successfully for both private and public schools.	More funds to be committed
Facilitate the conduct of SPAM, Terminal exams and BECE Mock exams		Activity successfully implemented except for SPAM due to lack of funding.	Improved examination results		90%	✓	✓	✓		9 end of term exams conducted for all public basic school for the 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd terms in the respective years 5 mock with 1 super mock	Coverage to be increased

										exams for 2,019 BECE candidates conducted. A seminar for 2016 BECE candidates was conducted	
Complete the construction of 4No. 6-unit and 6No. 3-unit and 3No. 2-unit classroom block infrastructure		Activity ongoing but completed for Abofour camp	Increased number of school		80%		✓	✓		Improved school infrastructure	More funds needed to construct school blocks
Construction of 3No. 6 –unit, 5No. 3-unit and 16No. 2-unit new classroom block infrastructure and ICCES		Activity ongoing all structures at various stages of completion	Increased number of school			✓	✓	✓	✓	Improved school infrastructure	More funds needed to construct school blocks
Completion of 3No. 2-unit 1No. 6unit teachers quarters in deprived rural communities		One unit completed and in use while the other is ongoing at Bonsua				✓	✓	✓		One unit completed and in use.	More facilities needed
Completion of 1No. Library complex		Library completed and handed over	Improved learning environment		65%	✓				Library constructed and handed over	More facilities needed

Provision of 6,000 classroom furniture for basic schools		Considerable number of furniture	Improved learning conditions		30%			✓	✓	900 pieces of furniture received and supplied to basic schools accordingly.	Additional resources needed
Facilitate the implementation of Capitation Grant and School Feeding Programme.		Activity ongoing in 26 Primary school for school feeding and in all public schools for capitation grants.	58 primary schools and 52 JHS benefited from capitation grant whiles 26 schools benefited from school feeding programme.		45%	✓	✓	✓	✓	1. Over 9,980 pupils benefitted from school feeding with about 27,589 Pupil covered under the grant for the year 2015 3. An amount of 125,390.00 capitation grant received for 2016	Activity should be fast-tracked
Facilitate the development of the proposed sports stadium land (construction of football pitch and protect it from encroachment and promote the formation keep fit clubs		58 primary schools and 52 JHS all participated in the sporting activities.	Sporting activities developed		50% of schools to benefit	✓	✓	✓		3 key sporting activities successfully undertaken (inter district school sports festival, inter school's athletics/football and under 13 milo football championship.	Beneficiary school should be increased

organization of sporting activities/ competitions in the municipality										No keep fit clubs were formed.	
Provision of scholarships to 100 needy but brilliant pupils/students to participate in STME Clinic		<p>1. Activity successfully conducted for STMIE with 1 student awarded scholarship to study at Dwamena Akenten SHS</p> <p>The district participated successfully in the 2015 STMIE clinic held in Kumasi Anglican SHS.</p>	Improved students' performance		70% students to benefit	✓	✓	✓		1 st prize in STMIE quiz organized with a total of 33 pupils participating (16 boys, 17 girls).	Numbers of students should be increased.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Thematic Area: ***Human Development, Productivity and Employment***

Policy Objective: 1. ***Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care***

2. ***Enhance capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs as well as neglected tropical diseases***

3. ***Improve HIV& AIDS/STTs care management***

Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Achievement	Remarks
Furbishing/ equipping of 7No, completion of 1No. and construction of 3 No. CHPS		Three CHPS were refurbished.	Improve Health care delivery		All 3 CHPS to be constructed	✓	✓			3No. CHPS	More resources Needed
Provision of additional health infrastructure (Wards, Laboratories, OPD, Theatres, Doctors Bungalows, etc at 2 health centres		Not implemented	Improve Health care delivery	30% of Health Facilities enhanced	90% of Health Facilities to be enhanced		✓	✓	✓	-	Budgetary allocation is needed,
Provision of 1 residential accommodation for health staff		Ongoing activity	Improved work output	45%	1No. Accommodation				✓		Project awarded at latter part of planned period
Organization of Malaria prevention education, home based care and promote the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)		Fully implemented	Reduced incidence of malaria	100%	Campaign against Malaria at community level	✓	✓	✓	✓	Majority of communities	Well implemented
Facilitate the establishment of 4 HIV Counseling and											

Testing and 3 ART centre											
Promote VCT, PMTCT, access to ART, safe/protective sex and occupational safety		Partially implemented									
Provide care and support services to PLWHA high risk groups (women, hawkers, truck pushers, youth etc.)		Fully implemented	Improved care provision	100%	Care giver to provide service for PLWHA	✓	✓	✓	✓	MAC conducted regular monitoring to assess activity	Well implemented

BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Policy Objective:1. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Period				Achievement	Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017		
Facilitate the development of industrial complex for Vehicle Repairs and Assembling and light industrial village for 2,000 informal sector manufacturing											

repair works and service activities(including PWDs)											
Legal registration of MSMEs, development of local economic data base and provision of relevant business development services and information to enhance local enterprises	Registrar general NBSSI REP	550 clients has been registered	Promote the registration of business	210 clients were registered as at 2013	600 clients were targeted for the period	✓	✓	✓		700 clients were registered.	
Training of 800 SMEs in technical, entrepreneurial, managerial, marketing and customer service skills	Training in mushroom cultivation, rabbit, grass cutter, rearing, baking and confectionaries, oil palm processing, production efficiency in wood carving, soap/detergent production making, OSHEM,	All the sub-training activities were implemented	Improve the skills and knowledge of MSMEs	Seven (7) capacity building training had been organized.	Twenty-five (25) trainings were targeted.	✓	✓	✓		Nineteen (19) training has been organized with 800 been the number of beneficiaries.	

	beads making and decoration, hair dressing etc.										
Facilitate the provision of affordable financial/equipment credit to 800MSMEs	EDAIF REDF	65 clients had access to financial credit	Provide access to financial credit for SMEs	30 clients had access to credit for the year 2013	100 clients were targeted	✓	✓	✓		65 clients were able to have access to financial credit.	

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

Policy Objective: 1. *Ensure the effective implementation of the decentralization policy programme*

2. *Ensure effective and efficient resources mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management*

Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of implementation	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)					Achievements	Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017		
Organization of annual Nmoaniko and Ahoba festivals and the development of tourism infrastructure at 2 eco-tourism sites	Celebrate Mmoaninko Festival	Mmoaninko Festival was organized annually	Improved tourism industry		Celebrate Festival Annually	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increase economic activities during period of celebration	More innovative activities should be included.
Establishment of 5 mini markets and improving infrastructure of 3 major markets	Construction of Market stalls and open market	85% Completion	Increased number of market facilities		5No. mini market to be constructed			✓		Increase number of market facilities	Management plan to sustain facility

	sheds Abofour										
Promotion of nucleus-out-grower, block, co-operative and contract farming schemes for the cultivation of pawpaw, maize, cassava, rice and vegetables		Not implemented	Enhanced farmer based groups	45%	68%	✓	✓			-	Program rolled over to the next planned period.
Promote the production and processing (animal slaughtering facility)of poultry, sheep, goat, rabbit and vegetables	Train farmers on modern technique of breeding	70% implemented	Increased animal produce	50%	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improved sales of animal product	More resources needed
Promotion of pawpaw cultivation for the oil and gas industrial area market		Not	Increased pawpaw production	65%	85%		✓	✓		-	Resources should be committed for implementation
Build capacity of 190 Zonal Council staff and members in relevant skills	Train Assembly and Zonal Council Members	30% completion	Enhanced capacities of sub-structures	35%	70%	✓			✓	All Assembly members and Revenue Collectors	More resources is needed

Provision of office furniture, equipment, logistics and means of transport to Municipal Assembly and Departments	Supply Office Equipment	100%	Increased Office equipment	80%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Equipment supplied to offices	Budget should be increased. Facility should be managed well
Capacity building of Municipal Assembly and departmental staff in relevant skills	Train Assembly Staff	70%	Improved capacities of staff	55%	90%	✓			✓	Well equipped	Budget should be increased.
Street naming, property addressing , housing numbering, valuation of properties and development of comprehensive revenue data base		65%	Enhanced revenue data	50%	80%	✓				Majority of Streets in bigger town names	More resources needed
Planning budgeting, supervision, monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and development of comprehensive statistics/ M&E data base	Planning budgeting and conduct M&E	90%	Improved project implementation	80%	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	M&E activities has improved	More resources is needed

Organization of road user and public safety education and provision of logistics to security agencies to strictly enforce rules and regulations		Not implemented	Reduced road related accident	50%	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	To be rolled over
Facilitate the implementation of the GYEEDA and other youth employment programmes		35% implemented	Increased employment opportunities	65%	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS activities and capacity building of mac and CBOs and NGOs	Conduct HIV/AIDS activities	76% implemented	Improved Capacities	60%	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Quarterly monitoring exercise conducted	Monitor NGOs/CBOs active-ties

NADMO

Thematic Area: *Sustainable Natural Resource Management*

Thematic Area: **Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

Policy Objective: 1.Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

2. Maintain and enhance ecological integrity of protected areas

Programmes	Sub Programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Achievement	Remarks
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Promotion of tree planting, reforestation and environmental restoration on degraded lands and built up areas.	Tree planting exercise	50% completion of tree planting in the Offinso central and Abofour zones.	Plant more trees in the municipality to serve as windbreaks and also as ornamental plants.	The programme is half way through with about 70% of the schools taking very good care seedlings and the other 30% neglecting the seedlings.	To plant and encourage 90% of schools and individuals to: a. Practice tree planting to promote beautification of the environment. b. Serve as windbreaks.	✓				60% of the trees planted have survived	More monitoring of the seedlings planted is needed.
Sensitization and education campaign on climatic change, bush fire and resource conservation and management in communities	Workshop for filling stations and gas stations	100% completed	Reduce the rate of accidents and disasters at the gas petrol and diesel filling stations.	The programme was at the initial stage of about 100%	1. To add to the knowledge of the filling station assistants on; a. how to identify safe havens in times of disaster. b. safety measures taken	.	✓			Gas, petrol and diesel filling stations improved on their safety measures	From our monitoring after the programme, we can say the programme was 100% successful since all attendants

					in their line of work. c. use the opportunity to check their licences; a. EPA license b. fire certificate etc.					through our programme	were going strictly to the safety guidelines we provided and owners who didn't
Promotion of community participation in protected area management , eco-tourism development and management											
Sensitization and education campaign on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability prevention and management	1.Workshop 2.Information service education 3.Mass education	Has covered all four zones in the municipality with the education and sensitization exercise yet to cover in land villages. 80% completion.	Reduce natural/ artificial disasters in the municipality	The process was at the initial stages of about 20%	That 90% of the population would be able to prevent and manage natural/ artificial disasters with little or no assistance.		✓			The people are gradually becoming aware of their role in disaster prevention.	Asses to some of the villages are almost impossible
Capacity strengthening of	1.Workshop	1. 80% of disaster	To strengthen and empower DVGs	The program	a. that 90% of DVGs would			✓		DVGs are more	Disaster/ risk prevention

disaster prevention and management agencies, enforcement of disaster/risk prevention regulations and byelaws and supporting victims of disaster	2.Information service education 3. public forum	volunteer Groups (DVG) have been empowered to fight against disasters. 2.30% implementation of disaster prevention regulations. 33.40% of disaster victims supported.	to fight against disasters. 2. to sport disaster victims.	me was at a 50% completion	be strengthened to fight disaster. b.60% of disaster regulations and by laws would be enacted and enforced. c. Relief items would be issued out to 90% of the disaster victims.					vibrant than in the past.	regulations and byelaws are low on implementation due the fact that they were not backed by law not until last quarter of 2016
Sensitization and education on personal hygiene and public hygiene	Workshop for chop bars,drinking bars,hotels,restaurants and sachet water producers	100% completed	Reduce the extent of contracting diseases and transfer or circulating of transferrable diseases	The programme had not begun at this stage	To educate the stakeholders to help reduce the spread of communicable disease by at least 40%			✓		Through the programme, majority (50%) of the participant (chop bars, drinking bars) introduced their customer	The initiative was a 100% success especially with the cooperation of the participant

										s to the use of disposable cups and cutlery.	
Education on the existence of NADMO, functions and the existence of major disasters in the municipality causes, effects and prevention	Open forum and quiz	The programme is 50% completed	Create awareness on the types of disaster in the municipality and their mitigation methods	The programme had not begun at this stage	To make pupils aware of the existence of a.NADMO disasters and how to prevent or limit them at least by 70%.			✓		Pupils were fully aware of the part they are to play in disaster prevention	The first part of the programme was a 90% success and currently waiting on funding to proceed with part with Senior Secondary Schools.

ISD AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Thematic Area: Oil and Gas Development

Policy Objective:

Programmes	Sub Programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Period				Achievement	Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017		
Sensitization and education of communities (especially the youth) on the		Not implemented	Enhanced knowledge on Oil & Gas	-	-					-	Resources needed to implement

prospects and impacts of oil and gas resources on the nation and municipality											
Control and guide the establishment of oil and gas stations and petroleum/gas based industries in the municipality		100% Implemented	Reduction in indiscriminate siting of fuel station.	60%	90% reduction rate by end of 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reduction in indiscriminate siting of fuel station.	More resources need to continue exercise

WORKS DEPARTMENT

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Policy Objective: 1. Promote rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure

2. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy

Programmes	Sub Programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Achievement	Remarks
Provision of ICT infrastructure in 10No. public basic schools and 15 public department/units		Not implemented	Improved ICT level		45% of facilities needed	✓	✓	✓		Not implemented	Funds to be provided
Facilitate transformation of the Municipal Post Office into ICT,	Transform Municipal Post Office into ICT &	Not Implemented	Enhanced business activities	-	-		✓			Not implemented	Process should be fast-tracked

business and financial centre	Business Centre										
Facilitating the extension of electricity and 7 newly developed urban/peri-urban areas and 4 unserved rural communities in the municipality	Extend electricity and newly developed areas	65% implemented	Improved electricity provision	45%	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 Communities has been connected	More resources is needed to complete the project
Provision and maintenance of street lights	Maintain street lights	100%	Improved lighting system	86%	94%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Majority of street lights are maintained	More resources needed
Completion of circuit/ magistrate courts establishment of new magistrate court	Construct Magistrate court	100% completion	Enhanced judicial service	-	80%		✓			Facility constructed and handed over	Establish plan to sustain facility
Renovation and construction of police stations and police residential accommodations		Not implemented	Improved security service		50%			✓		Not implemented	Funds should be provided
Rehabilitation and maintenance of 80km of feeder roads and 10No. culverts		At 45% implementation stage	Improved road condition		70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Project execution is of high quality	More resources is needed

Rehabilitation, maintenance and management of Boreholes and small pipe water supply systems	Construct 10No. boreholes for communities	30% completed.	Enhanced water coverage		80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Well executed	More resources is needed
Surfacing of 9.1 kilometers town roads and construction of 5km drains in the municipality		45% completed.	Improved road network		75%	✓	✓			Good work done	Increase budget for project implementation
Construction of Lorry Parks infrastructure through direct and public –private partnership arrangement		Not implemented	Well-structured lorry packing system	-	60%			✓	✓	-	Budget should be committed to undertake the project
Provision of 10No. manual boreholes , 10 No. mechanized boreholes and 1 small pipe system	Provide water facilities	50% implemented	Improved water quality	85%	90%	✓	✓			7No. water facilities provided	Increase resources
Renovation of offices and provision of logistics and office equipment to 4 zonal councils		Not implemented	Improved staff accommodation	-	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increased number of offices	Sustainability plan should be in place

Renovation of 6No. and construction of 1No. semi-detached staff residential accommodation	Construct Staff accommodation	100%	Improved staff accommodation	75%	90%				✓	Facility provided	Plan for additional project
Renovation and construction of office accommodation (Renovation of 4No. office block and construction of 16-room office accommodation)		70%	Increased number of office accommodation	70%	90%	✓	✓			Central Adm. Blk. Has been renovated. Additional Blk. constructed	Sustainability plan should be in place

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic Area: *Human development, productivity and Employment*

Policy Objective: *1. Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and vulnerable*

2. promote effective child development in all communities

3. Ensure Effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

Programmes	Sub Programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Achievement	Remarks
Monitoring and supervision of social protection programmes	1.LEAP 2.LEAP	1.It was on-going project	1. Payment of money to beneficiaries.	1. 126 beneficiaries benefited	1.231	✓				1. 215 beneficiaries gained	1. Successful.

	3. LEAP 4. LEAP	2. On-going Leap project. 3. On-going Leap project. 4. On-going Leap project.	2. Payment of money to leap beneficiaries. 3. Payment of money to leap beneficiaries. 4. Payment of money to Leap beneficiaries.	2. 215 beneficiaries. 3. 220 beneficiaries. 4. 235	2. 230 LEAP MEMBERS. 3. 250 LEAP MEMBERS. 4. 275			✓	2. 220 beneficiaries gained. 3. 235 4. Project on-going	2. Successful. 3. 85% achieved
Organization of public education and sensitization on girl child education, child supervision, parental responsibilities, child's rights, teenage pregnancy, peer pressure, drug abuse, the use of leisure and the general growth and development of children	1. Children's Act 560. 2. Children's Act 560. 3. Children's Act 560.	1. 20 communities were educated on child rights promotion and protection. 2. 20 communities were educated on child rights promotion and protection. 3. 20 communities were educated on child rights	1. Education was done. 2. Education was done. 3. Education was successful.	1. 280 participants were sensitized. 2. 300 participants were sensitized. 3. 300 participants	1. 350 participants. 2. 360 participants. 3. 400 participants.	✓		✓	1. 300 covered 2. 320 covered. 3. 320 covered.	1. Allocation of budget inadequate. 2. Inadequate budgetary allocation. 3. Successful

	4. Children's Act 560.	promotion and protection. 4. 30 communities were educated on child rights promotion and protection.	4. Education was successfully done.	were sensitized. 4. 415 participants were sensitized.	4. 450 participants.				4. Project ongoing.	
Facilitate the utilization of the disability fund for rehabilitation/ livelihood ventures	1. 2% disability fund.	1. Rolling fund for PWDs.	1. Fund disbursed.	1. 160 PWDs accessed fund .	1. 215 PWDs assisted.	✓			200 PWDs assisted.	1. Progressing.
	2. 2% disability fund.	2. Rolling fund for PWDs.	2. Fund disbursed.	2. 200 PWDs assisted.	2. 220 applicants.		✓		2. 220 PWDs assisted.	2. Successful.
	3. 2% disability fund.	3. Rolling fund for PWDs.	3. Fund disbursed.	3. 220 PWDs assisted.	3. 250 applicants.			✓	3. 235 PWDs assisted.	3. 85% achieved
	4. 2% disability fund.	4. Rolling fund for PWDS.	4. Fund disbursed.	4. 235 PWDs assisted.	4. 280 applicants.				4. Project on-going.	
Sensitization and education of the public on local governance and	1. Awareness of local governance	1. Municipal wide.	1. Education on-going.	1. 615	1. 700	✓			1. 635	

youth and women participation I decision making	<p>and decision making.</p> <p>2. Awareness of local governance and decision making.</p> <p>3. Awareness of local governance and decision making.</p> <p>4. Awareness of local governance and decision making.</p>	<p>2. Municipal wide.</p> <p>3. Municipal wide.</p> <p>4. Municipal wide.</p>	<p>2. Education on-going.</p> <p>3. Education is on-going.</p> <p>4. Education is on-going.</p>	<p>2. 635</p> <p>3. 720 participants.</p> <p>4. 750 participants.</p>	<p>2. 750</p> <p>3. 800</p> <p>4. 825</p>		✓	✓	<p>2. 720</p> <p>3. 750 participants.</p> <p>4. On-going project.</p>	<p>90% covered.</p> <p>3. Very good.</p>
Sensitize and educate the public against various human abuses	<p>1. Human right abuses.</p> <p>2. Human right abuses.</p>	<p>1. Municipal wide.</p> <p>2. Municipal wide.</p>	<p>1. Education on-going.</p> <p>2. Education on-going.</p>	<p>1. 15 communities visited.</p> <p>2. 18 communities covered.</p>	<p>1. 22 communities.</p> <p>2. 30 communities</p>	✓	✓	✓	<p>1. 18 communities covered.</p> <p>2. 20 communities covered.</p>	<p>90% covered.</p>

	3. Human right abuses.	3. Municipal wide.	3. Education is on-going.	3. 20 communities covered.	3. 35 communities.					3. 30 communities covered	95% covered.
	4. Human right abuses.	4. Municipal wide.	4. Education is on-going.	4. 320 communities covered.	4. 40 communities.					4. Project ongoing.	

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FINANCE

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Policy Objective: Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of M&E systems

Programmes	Sub Programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Achievement	Remarks
Organization of tax education campaign and build capacity of revenue collectors, Assembly members, District Sub-structure staff and members in revenue mobilization	Train Revenue Collectors and sub-structure on revenue mobilization	All revenue collectors has been trained	Improved revenue generation		90% of staff to be trained	✓	✓	✓	✓	All revenue collectors has been trained	Additional training is needed

Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of revenue mobilization and effective/efficient utilization of local and external revenues		A routine activity therefore ongoing	Improved revenue base		95% implementation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Monitoring conducted effectively	More funds needed
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MOFA

Thematic Area: *Accelerated Agricultural Modernization*

Policy Objective: **1. Promote seed and planting Material Development**
2. Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
3. Improve post-production management

Programmes	Sub Programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Achievement	Remarks
Promotion of climate resilient, high yielding/quick and safe crop varieties maturing/disease and pest-resistant, healthy	AGRA rice production programme	52 acres of rice land cultivated across the municipality 40 farmers have benefited so	Total acreage of land cultivated The number of farmers who benefited from the programme	20 acres of land and 10 farmers	100 acreage of land can be cultivated and 50 farmers to benefit from the programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	The programme has been successful and more can be done	Satisfactory

		far across the municipality in the 4 zonal areas									
Intensive and extensive agriculture extension service through mass education and organization of annual farmers day	Intensive and extensive agriculture service through mass education and organisation of annual farmers day	2014-2016 annual farmers day organized successfully Agricultural extension delivery intensified and still on-going	annual farmers day organized the extent to which extension delivery serviced and mass education is done	Organization of annual farmers day Agricultural extension officers visiting farmers every week and educating them on agricultural practices	Organization of annual farmers day Agricultural extension officers visiting farmers every week and educating them on agricultural practices	✓	✓	✓	✓	All annual farmers day have been successful and extension delivery services are intensive	Satisfactory
Provision of 10 motor bikes and vehicle for	Provision of 10 motor bikes and	None so far	The number of motor bikes				✓			unsatisfactory	Resource to be provided

agriculture extension service	vehicle for agriculture extension service		provided to the department The number of vehicle provided								
. Provision of 1 grains storage/marketing warehouses and 2 agro-processing facilities through direct private sector investment and collaboration/partnership	Provision of 1 grains storage / marketing warehouses and 2 agro processing facilities	None so far	Number of grains storage facilities provided Number of agro processing facilities provided.		1 grains storage/marketing warehouse provided			✓		unsatisfactory	Resource needed to execute project
Training of 2,500 farmers in harvesting, post-harvest, improved crop/livestock/fish farming and farm management techniques	Training of 2,500 farmers in harvesting, post-harvest, improved crop/livestock /fish farming and farm management techniques	2,000 farmers across the 4 operational areas have been trained in harvesting and post-harvest 1 tertiary demonstration established at Ampam	Number of trainings organised Number of farmers who benefitted directly and indirectly from the training	1,500 trained in harvesting and post-harvest	Achieve a target of 3,000 farmers trained across the municipality	✓	✓	✓	✓	satisfactory	Satisfactory
Promotion and development of 21 small scale irrigation	Organise 4 trainings for AEAs and vegetable	4 trainings organised for the 180 farmers	Number of small scale irrigational facilities established	50 farmers trained in modern	Establish 2 small scale irrigation infrastructure	✓	✓			Satisfactory	Much needs to be done

infrastructure (Boreholes and hand dug wells) for rice, pawpaw and vegetable irrigation farming	farmers across the municipality and establish 4 model small scale irrigation project across the municipality	across the municipality No small scale irrigation infrastructure has been established in the municipality	Number of farmers trained	irrigational practices	and train more farmers							
Facilitate the provision of affordable credit and subsidies to 1,000 crop, livestock and fish farmers (especially women and youth)	Liaise with financial institutions in the municipality to assist farmers with credit in farming	200 farmers have benefited from cash and agro input credit from opportunity international savings and loans, Offinso	Number of farmers provided with affordable credit and subsidies	100 farmers	300 farmers to be assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓	Been very helpful to the farmers to expand their work and produce more	Satisfactory	
Promotion of nucleus-out-grower, block, eo-operative and contract farming schemes for the cultivation of pawpaw, maize,	Promote farmer scheme (groups) for the cultivation of cassava through WAAPP	200 farmers across the municipality have been supplied with 14,400 bundles of cassava	Number of farmers that have benefited from WAAPP	80 farmers	Provision of planting materials for all those crops to the farmers across the municipality and promote	✓	✓	✓	✓	Been very helpful to the farmers and they would be encourag	More to be done and satisfactory	

cassava, rice and vegetables		planting materials in the on-going WAAPP			the farmers to the value chain					ed to produce more and promote the farmers to the value chain	
Promote the production and processing (animal slaughtering facility) of poultry, sheep, goat, rabbit and other livestock	Construction of modern slaughtering facility for livestock	1 modern slaughter house constructed for the municipality	Number of slaughter house constructed and the promotion of the rearing of livestock	1 unusable slaughter house	Sensitize more people to bring their livestock for hygienic slaughtering		✓			It has been very productive	satisfactory
Promotion of pawpaw cultivation for the oil and gas industrial area market	Organize and sensitize farmers on benefits of pawpaw production	50 farmers have been trained on benefits of pawpaw production	Numbers of farmers trained	30 farmers trained	Encourage more farmers to go into pawpaw production	✓	✓			It has been productive	Satisfactory

Table 3: total releases from government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (i.e., wages and salaries)						
Year	Request ed A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization Capacity (C-D)
2014	-	1,882,044.57	884,578.48	997,466.03	884,578.48	-
2015	-	2,073,212.03	1,277,220.17	795,991.86	1,277,220.17	-
2016	-	2,000,000.00	1,978,551.03	21,448.97	1,978,551.03	-
2017	-	2,244,240.31	561,060.00	1,683,180.31	561,060.00	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS						
YEAR						
2014	-	2,897,505.14	1,839,054.62	1,058,450.52	1,782,694.99	56,359.63
2015	-	4,522,221.29	1,357,069.33	3,171,151.96	1,375,446.49	-24,427.16
2016	-	4,548,708.07	3,010,675.66	1,538,032.41	2,716,137.55	294,538.11
2017	-	5,500,326.23	11,000.00	5,489,326.23	141,381.85	- 130,381.85
GOODS AND SERVICES						
YEAR						
2014	-	3,443,189.23	1,384,095.62	2,059,093.61	1,580,414.06	-196,318.44
2015	-	2,197,850.92	1,579,070.21	618,780.71	1,474,753.01	104,317.20
2016	-	1,929,371.56	1,331,929.68	597,446.88	1,447,883.65	-115,958.97
2017	-	1,750,454.46	98,930.00	1,651,524.46	127,592.41	-28,662.41

Table 3a All sources of financial resources to the MMDA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017 (As at 31 st March, 2017)		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GoG	3,652,367.18	1,715,860.98	1,936,506.16	3,492,438.95	1,69,317.32	1,873,121.63	2,902,470.75	2,092,584.83	809,885.92	3,273,761.77	561,060.00	2,712,701.77
IGF	465.620	450,171.12	15,448.88	484,370.00	457,073.42	27,296.58	443,400.00	406,322.21	37,077.79	580,500	98,930.00	481,570.00
DACF	2,119,724.72	653,452.49	1,466,272.23	2,393,486.41	1,735,88.98	657,596.43	3,056,371.00	2,091,946.96	964,424.00	3,242,734	11,000.00	3,231,74.00
UDG	775.647.75	588,970.90	186,676.85	1,302,313.65	44,899.64	1,257,414.01	1,372,145.65	1,177,845.34	194,300.31	1,740,000	-	1,740,000.00
Donors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MPs CF	142,892.23	6,106.08	136,786.15	142,892.23	64,276.38	78,615.38	142,892.23	46,182.03	96,710.20	142,892.23	-	142,892.23
Other(please, specify)	1,066,487	653,167.15	413,319.85	977,783.00	285,902.50	691,880.50	560,800.00	506,270.00	54,530.00	515,113.00	-	515,113.00
Total	8,222,738.78	4,067,728.72	4,155,010.06	8,793,284.24	4,207,359.71	4,585,924.53	8,478,079.63	6,321,157.37	2,156,928.26	9,495,021.00	670,990.00	8,824,031.00

Source: Compiled from Municipal Assembly's 2014-2017 Trail Balances, 2017.

The municipality accrued more than 75% of the total targeted Internal Generated Fund (IGF) during the plan period, despite this performance, only about 15% of the total IGF received within the plan period (2014-2017) was spent on direct development projects.

The target for municipality's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund was not met. Due to factors like underperformance of revenue items and leakages in

In addition, more than 38% of the municipality's actual allocation was deducted at source. This huge deduction affected the implementation of the approved projects and activities of the Municipal Assembly.

1.1.3 Analysis of Performance Review

Level of Implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP Programmes/Projects/Activities

A total of 73 Programmes/Projects/Activities were outlined to be carried out within the planned period 2014-2017. As at 31st December 2013, thirteen (13) of them were fully implemented. This represents 17.8 % of the total broad programmes/projects/activities outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan. Forty-four (44) programmes/projects/activities (representing 60.27%) were not fully implemented. A total of sixteen (16) programmes/projects/activities (representing 21.91 %) were not implemented at all. Table 2 below gives a summary of the status of implementation of Programmes/ Projects/ Activities outlined in the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 1: A summary of Status of Implementation of DMTDP Programmes/Projects

Thematic Area	Proposed No of Programmes /Projects	Fully Implemented		Attempted/ On-going		Not Implemented	
		No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ensuring & Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	-	-		-		-	-
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	9	1	11.1	3	33.3	5	55.6
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	9	3	33.3	4	44.4	2	22.2
Oil and Gas Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Infrastructure & Human Settlement Development	18	4	22.22	13	72.22	1	5.55
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	19	3	15.8	11	57.9	5	26.3
Transparent and Accountable Governance	18	2	11.1	13	72.2	3	16.7
Total	73	13	17.80	44	60.27	16	21.91

Source: Data collected by MPCU, 2017

1.2 Gaps / Challenges Identified in the Implementation of the DMTDP 2014 -2017

The implementation of the DMTDP 2014 – 2017 was confronted with several challenges. The major ones included

- Inadequate resources particularly funds – local and external resources affected the implementation of key projects.
- Delays in release of funds affected projects completion periods.
- Inadequate capacity of the staff to effectively implement the programmes of the Assembly and the entire District.
- Inadequate logistics and equipment for the staff to support the implementation of the programmes.
- High cost of M&E exercises due to undue delays in project completion periods.
- Inadequate credit facilities for local entrepreneurs
- Low income among the people and the people poor attitude towards payment of taxes affected revenue generation in the district.
- Low participation of sub-structure in local governance
- Implementation of projects outside the Plan
- Absence reliable and accurate data
- Poor development of Tourism sector

1.2.1 Lessons learnt during implementation of 2014 – 2017 DMTDP

Some key lessons/ experiences were learnt during the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP. Notably among them include the following:

- Internally Generated Revenue is very critical to the over operation of the District Assembly
- Poor / inadequate basic infrastructure facilities e.g. roads, accommodation telephone, etc badly affected the smooth implementation of the plan.
- Involvement or participation of communities, Private Sector, NGOs, Donors, Decentralized Departments and other stakeholders will enhance the implementation process
- Effective collaboration/ partnership between DA and agencies, Donors, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders in services provision contributed to development
- Low commitment/apathy among community stakeholders negatively affected project implementation.
- Targets set for certain projects were too high and unattainable during the plan period.
- The multiplier effects of some projects during the plan period were not great.
- Regular M&E of projects was crucial in the successful implementation of the plan.
- Execution of project outside the Plan affected the Budget negatively.

1.3 Profile/Current Situation

1.4 Institutional Capacity Need

Majority of the Departments and Units are fully established with the all the staff in place. There is a functional MPCU in place, that ensures that programmes, projects and activities of the

Assembly is well executed. Monitoring and Evaluation exercise are conducted routinely towards effective and efficient implementation of MTDPs

However, necessary conditions and capacities would need to be created to make implementation of Programmes and Projects as well as their monitoring and evaluation more effective. 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:

1.4.1 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.

1.4.2 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 District Indicators
- Leadership skills
- Data management and other computer programmes
- Team and consensus building techniques.

1.4.3 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 centre 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 who are already overloaded with work.

1.4.4 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 in 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 moral 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

MPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Description /Score (Maximum score = 1)	Description /Score (Maximum score =5)	Description /Score (Maximum score = 10)	Indicator Average Score
Qualification of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5	10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10	100/11= 9.1
Staff Complement	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the MPCU are filled	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5	10+10+7.5+10+10+10+10+10	92.5/11= 8.4
M&E skills and knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5+5+4	7+8+7.5+10+10	71.5/11= 6.5
Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available to meet basic cost, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	
Actual indicator scoring	1+1	5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+4	-	46/11=4.2
Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5	10+7+8+7+8+8+8	76/11=6.9
Timely access to funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released six months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	
Actual indicator scoring	1	4+5+5+5+5+5+5+5	6+6	55/11=5
Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5+5	10+8+8+10+10+9	80/11= 7.3

Indicators	Description /Score (Maximum score = 1)	Description /Score (Maximum score =5)	Description /Score (Maximum score = 10)	Indicator Average Score
Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting M&E etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled staff to handle all functions	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5	8+10+10+6+9+10+10+10+10+8	96/11= 8.7
Workload	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning M&E functions	Staff are able to complete all jobs within regular working hours	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5+5	8+8+6+10+7+6	70/11= 6.4
Motivation/Incentives	Basic central government motivation/incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training and maternity leave ,overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners incentives also exist	
Actual indicator scoring	1+1	5+5+5+5+5+4+5+2+5	-	43/11= 3.9
Equipment/Facilities	Office space furniture and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	
Actual indicator scoring	1+1+1+1+1	5+5+5+3+3+5	-	31/11= 2.8
Total Average Actual Scoring				761/11= 69.2
Capacity& Management Index				69.2/11= 6.3

1.5 Physical and Natural Environment

1.5.1 Location and size of the Municipal Area

The Offinso Municipal Assembly lies approximately between latitude 7° 15'N and 6° 95'N, and between longitude 1° 35' and 1° 75' West. It is situated in the northern part of the Ashanti Region and shares common boundaries with Offinso North District Assembly in the North, Afigya Kwabre in the East and South, Atwima Nwabiagya and Ahafo Ano South District Assemblies in the West. It covers an estimated area of 600 sq km. The municipal capital is Offinso. Figure 1 shows the municipal map and the neighboring districts.

The Municipality's proximity to the Kumasi Metropolis provides a big potential market for variety of agricultural produce. The Offinso Municipality should take advantage of this potential market to diversify and increase agriculture production. However, the following disadvantages are associated with the municipality's proximity to Kumasi.

- Good agricultural lands are gradually being lost to urban settlement development (housing, commercial activities and sand winning)
- The municipality is a receptor of the spillover of the Metropolitan crimes and other social vices
- Increased level of unauthorized development of physical structures

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

Farming activities are carried out close to the banks of most of the rivers and streams, thus increasing siltation and considerably lowering volume of water in some of them. In the dry season most of the streams are reduced to series of disjointed pools. Rivers and streams, which flow through major settlements, have also been polluted due to the discharged liquid and solid waste into them. Measures are required to properly manage the water bodies in the municipality for sustainable livelihood and environment.

1.5.3 Climate and Vegetation

1.5.4 Climate:

The Municipality experiences Wet Semi-Equatorial type characterized by moderate to heavy rainfall annually with temperature ranging between 21°C and 32°C. The rainfall regime is double maxima with annual rainfall between 125 and 175 centimeters. The average annual rainfall is 953.40mm. The major rainy season usually occurs between May and June, followed by a dry spell between August and September. The minor rains occur between September and November followed by dry harmattan till February.

Rainfall in the municipality is not distributed throughout the year. It is also not very reliable. It is therefore not safe to rely solely on rain fed agriculture. Agriculture within the municipality must incorporate soil and water conservation measures at all times to ensure all year farming, good yield and sustainable income for farmers.

1.5.5 Vegetation:

The predominant vegetation type in the Municipality is mainly moist semi-deciduous forest which is interspersed with thick vegetation cover. Tree species found in the forest are wawa, cedar, odum, ofram, emire among others.

Logging, inappropriate farming methods and bush burning have reduced the original forest vegetation to secondary forest in most parts of the Municipality. The 1983 bush fire burnt farms in Asuboi and Kwapanin areas.

There are six forest reserves in the municipality. These are: Asufu East, Asufu West, Giamaian, Kwamisa, Opro and Afram Headwaters. Part of Opro and Afram headwaters share boundaries with the Offinso North District. Most of these reserves serve the purpose of water shed protection.

The existence of the forest reserves in the municipality is a potential for providing timber for the building and the construction industry. The Assembly also earns revenue in royalties (stool lands) and from legal timber firms operating in the forests as concessions and from saw millers. The Assembly should therefore enforce the ban on illegal timber activities in the forests. As a measure to conserve forests, effort should be made to promote the use of alternative sources of fuel such as gas.

Protection given to rivers and streams by the forests implies that there will be water in the rivers and streams courses to be harnessed for irrigation purposes.

1.5.6 Soils

Soils in the municipality are developed from the Cape Coast Granites and Superficial Deposits. The predominant soils in the municipality are the Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin Compound Associations and the Boamang-Suko Simple Associations.

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

The Boamang-Suko Simple Associations are developed over Superficial Deposits. They are generally medium-textured, non-gravel, moderately deep to very deep and well drained. Their moisture holding capacity is fairly high, although surface layers are susceptible to dry season drought. The soils are very good and suitable for all the tree and arable crops already mentioned under the Kumasi- Asuansi/Nta-Offin Compound Association.

Soils of the Kumasi-Asuansi Compound Associations and the Boamang–Suko Simple Association are the most suitable agriculture lands in the Ashanti Region. These soil types are limited to Abuakwa areas (in the Atwima Nwabiagya District), parts of Ejisu- Juabeng , Bekwai, Edubiase, Agona and Jamasi areas and the whole of Afigya Kwabre District, Offinso Municipality and Offinso North District.

Heavy residential and commercial developments and sand winning activities have taken all of these very good agriculture lands at Abuakwa, Kumasi and Ejisu, and huge portions at Bekwai,

Agona and Afigya Kwabre. The practice is pushing gradually into the Offinso Municipality. The region's agriculture base is gradually being degraded. Measures such as enactment and enforcement of bye-laws and creation of conurbations are required to protect what is left of these good agriculture lands and the many people whose livelihoods depend on it.

1.5.7 Geology

The land area in the Municipality is underlain by Voltain, Birimian and the Ceranite rock formation. The Voltain rocks are found in the north-east around Kwapanin. The Birimian rock types are mainly schist and gneiss and are found in the south-western part of the Municipality in Bonsua, Kensere, Gambia and Wawase. Granite is found in the southern and south-eastern portions of the Municipality, stretching from Nyamebekyere through Anyinasuso to Tutuase. The granite rocks form the basis of high potentials for quarry stones. The Municipality is also endowed with substantial deposits of gold, sand and clay.

The granites, clay, sand and gold deposits are of considerable economic importance for road construction, building, ceramic production and revenue generation. However, the exploitation of these resources (especially gold mining, sand winning and quarry) must be checked to reduce environmental hazards and economic/social deprivation associated with it.

1.5.8 Conditions of the Natural Environment

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

The natural environment of the Offinso Municipality has changed markedly due to human activities. The forests, rivers, soils among others have all been negatively impacted. Human activities that have impacted on the environment of the municipality are indiscriminate lumbering, crude farming methods, uncontrolled sand winning activities, charcoal and fire wood extraction, bush fires, mining, etc. The net effect of these activities has been the reduction in vegetation cover, pollution and siltation of water bodies and depletion of animal species, loss of good agriculture lands. The forest of the municipality with its rich fauna and agricultural lands, which has been the major source of timber and crop production, has gradually lost its once enviable evergreen vegetation. It is very important therefore to manage the impact of human activities on the environment to promote natural resource sustainability.

1.5.9 Condition of the Built Environment

Majority of the settlements do not have layouts and this has led to haphazard development. Offinso is the only settlement that has layout. Even here, planning and building regulations are not adhered to.

About 75% of the houses are compound and are mostly constructed with sandcrete, landcrete and mud. Corrugated metal sheet is the main roofing material followed by palm leaf. The urban and peri-urban enclave of the municipality is characterized by numerous uncompleted buildings and acquired but undeveloped land parcels. These create conducive hiding places for criminals.

The housing environment in the Municipality, especially Offinso New Town and Abofour townships is characterised by poor drains, heaps of refuse dumps, unkempt surroundings, exposed foundations due to pronounced erosion and cracked walls especially in the rural areas.

Only about 12% of the households in the municipality have access to internal toilet facilities. About 47% of the occupants depend on improved public toilets facilities such as WC, Aqua Privy and KVIP. Nearly 41% of households in the municipality rely on pit latrines and open defecation. Waste water is mostly disposed of at open spaces because of inadequate drainage systems.

Solid waste generation in the municipality exceeds the capacity of the Municipal Assembly to manage it. As result many households in the municipality practice indiscriminate dumping of solid waste. There are also scenes of refuse heaps, which serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other bacteria. The generally poor sanitary conditions in the municipality pose serious risk to human health. Most of the top ten (10) cases of diseases recorded in the municipality are related to poor sanitation and hygiene.

Potable water supply in the municipality is highly inadequate. Apart from Offinso which has access to pipe-borne water, all the other communities rely on bore holes, wells, ponds and streams for drinking and domestic use.

The Volta River Authority (VRA) and Electricity Company of Ghana are responsible for power supply in the municipality. Electricity coverage in the municipality is about 80%. Most of the

settlements currently without electricity are located in remote parts of the municipality, making it extremely difficult and cost-ineffective to hook them onto national electricity grid.

Generally, high level of environmental degradation (resulting from poor farming practices, illegal logging and sand winning), poor sanitation in urban areas, haphazard erection of physical structures in built environment due to lack of adherence to and enforcement of physical planning/development rules, high level of erosion in settlements, poor drainage systems and poor access roads within built up areas all impact negatively on the natural and built environment of the municipality.

1.6 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN ECONOMY

1.6.1 Biodiversity and Climate

Increasing concentration of greenhouse gases (i.e. carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide, etc.) in the atmosphere has resulted in increased global warming, the impacts of which are being felt both globally and locally. There is evidence of the adverse effects of climate change in the Offinso Municipality. These include erratic rainfall patterns, storms, altered patterns of agriculture and associated crop destruction/ failures, intermittent flow of streams, and increased cases of malaria. These changes are threats to food production, human survival and development, natural systems, and in fact the achievement of the development priorities of the municipality.

There is therefore the need to look for ways to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects, and also reduce the emission of greenhouse gases or enhance the removal of these gases from the atmosphere. Development effort of the municipality must therefore be compatible with this aim.

1.6.2 Green Economy

Green Economy (GE) is the pathway to achieving sustainable development in contemporary times, especially in developing economies such as Ghana. The GE concept entails a paradigm shift in contemporary development thinking, contrasting the dangers posed by the unsustainable approaches to development in the past decades. Practically, it involves changes in production, consumption and lifestyle towards economic activities that use natural resources efficiently, enhance and preserve environmental quality, and remove social inequalities.

Ghana has experienced one of the highest deforestation rates (2 percent per annum) in the world, with a corresponding high cost of environmental degradation, which is estimated at 10 percent of GDP. Waste generation and management are among the most serious environmental challenges facing the nation.

Ghana in recent years has ascribed to international conventions which is geared towards environmental sustainability and climate change, and has been participating in the global UNDP-DESA-UNEP Joint Programme for “Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Through this Green Economy Joint Programme (GEJP), UNDP Ghana is providing technical and financial support to the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology and Innovation (MESTI) to help convene national dialogues on inclusive green economy.

The Municipality has positioned itself well to embrace the Green Economy Concept. Project implementation takes into consideration environmental issues through Environmental Management Tools like Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure environmental sustainability.

1.7 WATER SECURITY

According to UNESCO water resources were unceasingly under severe pressure, largely due to anthropogenic or human factors and other global drivers. This has altered rainfall patterns, soil moisture and humidity. Billions of people worldwide are confronted with serious freshwater challenges, from water scarcity, poor quality, lack of sanitation and water-related disasters.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cover a wide range of drivers across the three pillars of sustainable development, and include a dedicated goal on water and sanitation (SDG 6), that sets out to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In Ghana transitioned from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there was heightened call to manage water resources in a more sustainable manner.

The Municipality, in its contribution towards achieving the Goal 6 of the SDG need not only address the issues relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, but also the quality and sustainability of water resources. The Assembly has implemented series of water projects over years under different funding source. Access to potable water has improved drastically over the years.

Fig 5: Existing Water and Sanitation Facilities

ZONAL COUNCIL	No. OF BOREHOLE	No. of HAND DUG-WELL	No. of PIPE SYSTEM
Abofour	17	4	2
Offinso	14	3	3
Bonsua	11	1	0
Samproso	12		

ZONAL COUNCIL	KVIP	AQUA-PRIVY	W/C
Abofour	4	3	3
Offinso	6	2	8
Bonsua	5	2	3
Samproso	5	0	0

1.8 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

There has been exponential record of disasters in Ghana over the last two decades but recent rate and impact of natural and/or man-made disasters happening in towns and cities is on the rise. These disasters are triggered by human activities, natural forces, climate change, regional conflict or disease outbreaks with detrimental and fatal consequences.

Response to disaster and emergencies such as floods, bushfires, deforestation, unsafe food and water contamination, and road accidents have been adhoc, and poorly supported. Also the lack of sustained collaboration among institutions like Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) is a challenge.

1.9 NATURAL RESOURCES UTILIZATION

The forest in Ghana has enormous significance to the country and its entire population by providing diverse timber and non-timber forest product. For this renewable resource to last for generation, the nation has been striving over years to achieve sustainable forest management.

The ever-increasing human population and high demand for natural resources have resulted in declining species and ecosystems that justify the exploration of opportunities for sustainable management options. This is particularly validated in areas that are prone to extreme climatic conditions where unsustainable utilization and management is common practice.

1.9.1 Timber

Municipality is mainly moist semi-deciduous forest with thick vegetation cover endowed with tree species found in the forest are wawa, cedar, odum, ofram, emire and others. This has culminated in timber logging and chain saw operation. There are three (3) main saw mills in the Municipality located in Mehame and Abofour.

Though these are economic ventures which contribute to the revenue base of the Municipality, people also engage in illegal chain saw operation which causes depletion of the forest reserve. The Assembly through the Forestry Division of the Municipality has put in measures to curtail illegal lumbering in the Forest Zones.

1.9.2 Sand Deposit

Abofour, Namong, Dentin, Amoawi and Saboa are among communities with sand deposit in commercial quantity. Building contractors both within and outside the Municipality acquire sand for their activities, which provide revenue for the Assembly. Due to the proximity of the Municipality to Kumasi urbanization fast catching up with it hence resulting in a boom in the building industry.

However, though the Environmental Health Unit and Environmental Sub-Committee go on routine monitoring to put checks on sand wining there is the need to institute more stringent measures to curtail illegal sand wining.

1.10 POPULATION

1.10.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The total population of the municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 76,895, with an annual growth rate of 1.6%. The Census revealed that 51.8% of the people in the municipality were female and 48.2% were male, an indication of the presence of more females than males. The projected population of the municipality for 2019 is 91,611. (Using the geometrical method of projection)

1.10.2 Population Density

The municipality has a population density of 131 persons per sq. km. The figure is lower than the regional figure of 196 persons per sq. km, but lower than national figure of 103.4 persons per sq.km.

1.10.3 Age and Sex Composition

The age structure of the population in the municipality is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions are in the Age groups 0-4 years (15.5%) and 5-9 years (15.8%). Cumulatively, 41.8% of the population in the municipality is below 15 years. This coupled with a 4.6% population above 64 years means a high potential demand for basic school infrastructure, teachers, learning materials, health infrastructure, health personnel, drugs, health equipment and other social facilities

There is therefore the need to put in place programmes and projects that would provide employment opportunities for this employable population and also inspire the youth to initiate, create and develop products which individuals and society require. The detailed age and sex structure of the municipality is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Age and Sex Structure (Based on Projected Population for 2018)

Age Group in Years	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
0 – 4	13,178	14.7	6,669	15.5	6,479	13.9
5 – 9	12,599	14.1	6,331	14.6	6,271	13.5
10-14	11,747	13.1	5,375	13.8	5,772	12.4
15-19	9,926	11.1	4,985	11.5	4,941	10.6
20-24	8,041	9.0	3,619	8.4	4,421	9.5
25-29	6,482	7.2	2,774	6.4	3,708	8.0
30-34	5,367	6.0	2,470	5.7	3,708	6.2
35-39	4,736	5.3	2,331	5.2	2,504	5.4
40-44	3,806	4.2	1,823	4.2	1,788	4.3
45-49	3,304	3.7	1,535	3.6	1,987	3.8
50-54	2,938	3.3	1,236	3.2	1,564	3.4
55-59	1,776	2.0	874	2.0	903	1.9
60-64	1,619	1.8	804	1.9	816	1.8
65-69	1,016	1.1	449	1.0	567	1.2
70-74	1,376	1.5	587	1.4	789	1.7
75 +	1,764	2.0	706	1.6	1,059	2.3
Total	89,675	100	42,568	100	47,277	100

Source: Compiled from 2010 Projected Population to 2018

1.10.4 Dependency Ratio

The dependent population (0-below 15 and 65 and above years) is the proportion of people catered for by those working or in the employable ages (15-64 years). The dependent population constitutes 46.4% of the total population of the municipality. The dependency ratio for Offinso Municipality is 86. This implies one productive worker in the municipality supports one other dependent or non-worker. This is higher than the national ratio of 76. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include the unemployed and those

in school/acquiring skills. Measures are required to create employment opportunities and to improve income levels so as to enable the employable population cater for themselves and their dependents

1.11 MIGRATION

Migration towards the urban centres is causing lower densities in some rural areas. It is also evident that most people commute from the Municipality to look for jobs in Kumasi. The migration of people from the rural areas to the urban centres in search of non-existing jobs increases the already unemployment and reduces agricultural productivity and income.

1.12 GENDER EQUALITY

1.12.2 Education

Even though there are more females than males in the municipality, boys' gross enrolment rates in basic school is higher than that of girls. Measures such increased girls' education drive, sanitation facilities in schools etc. are required to increase girl's participation, especially at the primary and Junior High school levels.

Table 36: Participation of males and females in level of Education

EDUCATION (SHS)

Year	2012				2014		2015		2016		2017		Remarks/ % change between base year to 2017
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Enrolment	2870	2718	3397	2886	2780	2401	3065	2482	3068	2702	2815	2576	
Pupil Classroom Ratio	64		73		54		57		58		50		

EDUCATION (JHS)

Year	2012				2014		2015		2016		2017		Remarks/ % change between base year to 2017

	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Enrolment	3517	3102	3654	3322	3806	3576	4073	3727	4094	3873	4072	3789	
Pupil Classroom Ratio	32		32		34		36		32		30		

EDUCATION (PRIMARY)

Year	2012				2014		2015		2016		2017		Remarks/ % change between base year to 2017
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Enrolment	10039	9378	10227	9739	10865	10453	11129	11024	10873	10593	11078	10623	
Pupil Classroom Ratio	38		37		40		40		39		35		

Source: GES, Offinso Municipality, 2017

1.12.3 Health

The total number of people in the reproductive age 15-44 in 2013 is estimated at 36,812. Out of this 20,707 (56.3%) are females, while 16,105 (43.7%) are males. This category of female population is exposed to reproductive health and social risks such as, still births, abortions, anemia, maternal mortalities, HIV/AIDS/STIs, teenage pregnancy and associated teen motherhood/school drop outs. For instance 7 maternal deaths and 130 still births were recorded in 2013. Similarly, out of the 137 recorded new cases of HIV/AIDS in 2013, about 66% were women.

There is the need to increase reproductive health care services/facilities in the municipality to improve and protect the health status and development of women in this category of population (15-44). General health education on drug abuse, HIV/AIDS/STIs and excessive intake of alcohol should also be targeted at this category, which constitutes about 46% of the total population of the municipality.

1.12.4 Economic Activities

The economically active population (age 15-64) is estimated at 51,242. Out of this, 27,489 (54%) are females while 23,753 (46%) are males. The female labour force, beside the normally

heavy responsibility as child-bearers and home-makers, is engaged in economic activities. However, they are into generally low income earning activities such as food crop farming (i.e. cassava, plantain, and cocoyam), petty trading, dress making, hairdressing and small scale food processing. Whiles their male counterparts are engaged mainly in relatively high income earning activities like, cash crop (cocoa, maize, exotic vegetables,, rice, citrus, oil palm), livestock rearing, metal fabrication, repair works, driving, construction, wood work and large scale trading activities. There is the need to put in place specific measures to support the various activities of female and male. There is also the need to encourage more female (through skills training, credit support, etc) to grow and expand their business for improved income levels.

1.12.5 Governance

The Municipal Assembly is the highest decision making body at the local level. The Municipal Assembly has a membership of forty-three (43). These members represent the 80,676 people in the municipality, at the decision making level. Only 6 (about 11.6%) of the members are female. The municipality has one constituency and it is represented at the National Parliament by a male. In addition to this, female membership at the Zonal Council level is only about 7%. Generally, the involvement of female in decision making and implementation in the municipality is very low.

There is the need to put in place measures to improve female involvement in decision making and implementation at the unit, zonal, municipal and national levels.

1.15 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

1.15.1 Settlement Planning and Management

All lands in the Municipality belong to the stools and are therefore controlled by the chiefs and their elders. The Department of Town and Country Planning is the key institution responsible for facilitation and co-ordination of spatial development in the municipality.

Settlement planning, though a municipal-wide activity, it is concentrated in the Municipal Capital (Offinso) and its immediate environs. Even in the municipal capital, some areas have no layouts. **Currently, the municipality has thirteen (13) approved layouts.** The layouts are tools for ensuring orderly physical development in the municipality.

Apart from inadequate layouts, many developments do not conform to approved layouts. There is low public awareness and weak monitoring and enforcement of legislations/byelaws on physical development. In addition, the Physical Planning Department is under resourced. The

department lacks modern physical planning and management equipment and has no means of transport. These have resulted in non-compliance and unauthorized erection of physical structures in the communities. Land for the provision of public facilities is almost non-existent in the municipality due largely to lack of proper land use planning and encroachments.

There is therefore the need for the Municipal Assembly to effectively collaborate with the traditional authorities and to also provide adequate funding for the preparation and management of structure plans and layouts to guide proper settlement development and to reduce haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated development in the municipality.

1.15.2 Location /Distribution of Services and Infrastructure

A study of spatial location and distribution of services and their inter-linkages in the municipality was carried out with the aid of the scalogram analysis.

The scalogram, which is a matrix showing selected settlements and the respective functions they perform, provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by each of the selected settlements. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the municipality.

For the analysis, eighteen (30) settlements (representing communities with population 300 and above people) were used. Twenty-Four (24) services and facilities, under education, health, water; energy, post and telecommunication, finance, agriculture and other sectors were identified and considered. The matrix is shown in table 7

Based on the variety and level of the aforementioned services in the scalogram, settlements were ranked in a hierarchy. Offinso (the municipal capital) has the highest number of services in the municipality, totaling 23 out of the 24 facilities considered. A centrality score was calculated from the scalogram for all the 30 settlements, and Offinso has the highest centrality score of 3,124.4. The next settlement, (Abofour) had a centrality score of only 814.4. The analyses indicate that the facilities and services considered for the scalogram are skewed mostly in favour of Offinso. The municipality must make efforts to provide services and facilities in areas where they are not currently available. For instance, there is the need to increase facility and service level at Abofour to adequately service the northern part of the municipality.

Annex 2: Scalogram

Services Settlements	Population	Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS/Vov/Tech	CHPS/Clinic	Health Centre	Hospital	Drug Store	Borehole	Pipe System/STWS	KVIP/VIP	Public WC	Refuse Bay /Skip Container	Electricity	Telephone/Mobile	Post Office	Rural Bank	Police Station	Fire Station	Agric Ext.	Court	Market	District Admin	Area Council	Total No. of Functions	%of Functions	Total Centrality	Level of Hierarchy
Weight		1	2	3	4	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	4	5	4				
Offinso	8,681	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	88	1,564.5	1
Abofour	6,321	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X	X							X			11	46	154.9	4
Asamankama	1846	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X	X										8	33	59.6	5
Namong	2436	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X	X							X			9	38	148.4	4
Asamankama	5,012	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X	X							X			9	38	36	5
Kokote	4123	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	18	75	531.2	2
Offinso Old Town	3,168	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X							X			11	46	308.6	3
Dupual	1,346	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X											8	33	59.6	5
Mpehi	1590	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X											8	33	29	5
Saboa	1,407	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X											9	38	28	5
Sakam	1,030	X	X						X	X				X	X											6	29	21	5
Adukro	1,131	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X											9	38	48	5
Anyinasuso	779	X								X	X	X		X	X											6	25	19	5
Koforidua	3,846	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X		X						X		X	13	54	109	3
Ayensua	3,097	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X											9	33	38	5
Dumesua	4,763	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X								X		X	13	54	94	3
Kyebe	2,248	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X											8	33	28	5
Agyeimpra	1,219	X	X						X	X	X			X	X											8	33	29	5
Kayera	10,585	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	18	75	172	3
Gambia	2,221	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X						X					11	46	107	3
Brekum	998	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X											9	38	37	5
Kwapanin	3,839	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X									X		10	42	54	4
Bonus	3,753	X	X	X	X				X	X		X		X	X								X			11	46	54	4
Amankwatia	1,758	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X											8	33	28	5
Amoawi	1,785	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X								X		X	10	42	51	4
Samproso	2,349	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X								X			11	46	126	3
Naama	1,247	X	X	X					X	X				X	X											6	25	25	5
Apotosu	1,098	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X											8	33	28	5
Wawase	1,019	X	X	X					X	X				X	X											6	25	26	5

Comm. With Serv.		30	29	27	6	5	5	1	24	30	12	26	4	7	30	30	3	3	3	1	2	1	12	1	7					
Weight		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Weighted Centrality		3.3	7	11.1	67	60	60	500	4.2	10	33.3	4	25	29	13	7	33.3	10	67	20	10	40	33.3	50	57					

1.14 CULTURE

The predominant cultural practices in the municipality is the Asante culture, it is the culture being practiced by almost all the people in the region. However, there are migrant settlers mostly from Northern Ghana who also practice their culture alongside the Akan/Asante tradition and culture. The main language spoken in the municipality is Twi, and the most preferred food is fufu. The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by both male and female to social gatherings like funerals, church, festivals, wedding and naming ceremonies.

The main dance is Adowa and Kete. Funerals, puberty rites and festivals are important cultural practices of the people in the municipality. Mmoaninko and Ahabo are the major festival in the municipality. It is celebrated by the Chiefs and people of the Municipality to remember their forefathers and also to bring Offinso citizens home and abroad together to formulate and implement programmes to accelerate the pace of development in the municipality.

The main traditional occupation in the municipality is agriculture (crop farming and animal rearing) and cooking/ food processing. Important traditional /historical sites in the municipality are Bo-hene (King of Rocks) at Twumasen and Tutuampa Shrine at Anhwerekrom. Tuesdays and Fridays are the main sacred days of the people in the municipality. The sacred days are opportunities for the promotion of self-help development activities in the rural communities of the municipality. Some communities utilize these days to carry out community development activities.

Measures such as cultural education campaigns and others are required to promote and preserve the cultural values of the people in the municipality.

1.15 GOVERNANCE

Public Sector Institutions and Structures

The Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political authority in the municipality. There are forty-three (43) Assembly Members. Thirty (30) of them are elected, and are responsible for the 30 Electoral Areas. Only 6 (about 14%) are females. There is the need to put in place measures such as advocacy and leadership skills training for women to improve their representation on the General Assembly.

The Municipal Assembly has 8 Sub-Committees working up to an Executive Committee; these are:

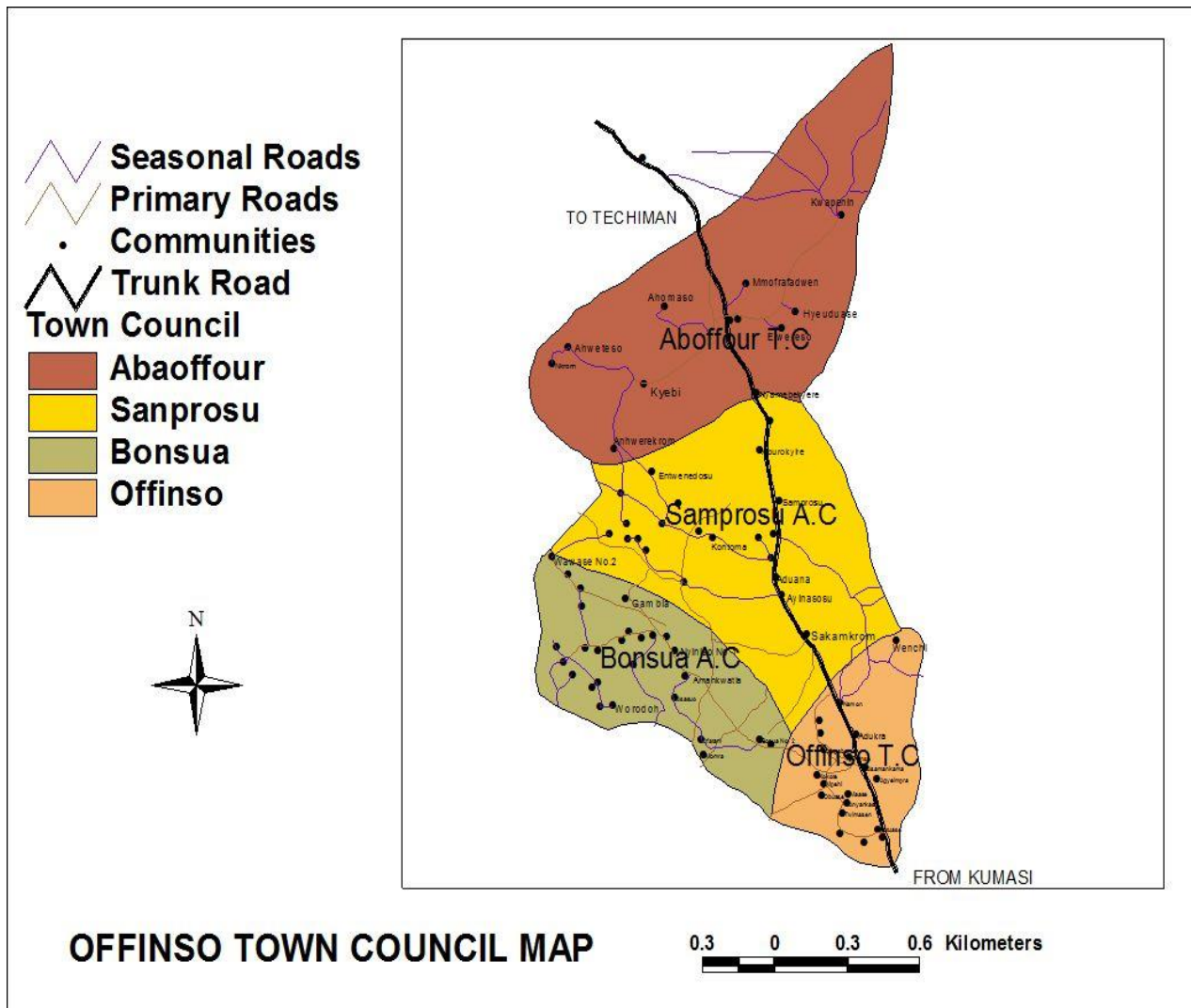
- Development Planning
- Finance and Administration
- Social Services
- Technical Infrastructure (Works)
- Justice and Security
- Environment and Disaster
- Agriculture
- Micro and Small Scale Enterprises

These Sub-Committees carry out their various functions and report to the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. Reports of the Executive Committee are submitted to the General Assembly for deliberations and ratification. All the sub-committees of the General Assembly are active. However, there is still the need to continue to build their capacity to promote vibrant General Assembly and committee systems.

District Sub-Structures

Below the Municipal Assembly are the District Sub-structures. They are four (4) Zonal Councils and thirty (30) Unit Committees. All the Zonal Councils have office accommodation, but they lack computers and other office equipment. The Assembly has also ceded some revenue areas to them to collect.

The district sub-structures are very important component of the Local Governance System, but are currently facing a lot of challenges. Some of these include inadequate funding, logistics, personnel and means of transport. Their office buildings are also in poor state. These affect the execution of their mandatory functions. Measures such as the provision of funding, permanent office staff, office equipment, means of transport, training, logistics and renovation of offices are required to make these structures function effectively to enable them contribute to the development of the municipality.



Public Departments and Agencies in the Municipality

A total of twenty-three (23) public departments and agencies are in the Offinso Municipality. These include Departments of Agriculture, Ghana Education Service, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Culture, Public Works Department, Town and Country Planning, Municipal Health Administration, Forestry Commission, Judiciary, Police, CHRAJ, NCCE, Electoral Commission, Immigration Service, NADMO, Feeder Roads, Environmental Health and Information Services among others. The departments, agencies and units are the technical wing of the Municipal Assembly. They help in fine-tuning the decisions of the Sub-Committees and the General Assembly, and are also responsible for the implementation of approved decisions of the General Assembly. They report the progress of implementation of the decisions to the Assembly, through the Municipal Chief Executive and the various Municipal Assembly Sub-committees.

The departments and units in the Assembly face a number of challenges, which hinder effectiveness and efficiency. Some of these challenges are:

- Inadequate skills (ICT, Project/contract management, planning, M&E, GIS, record management, resource mobilization, financial management, customer relations, proposal writing, etc)
- Inadequate equipment and logistics (computers and accessories, drawing equipment, etc)
- Inadequate residential and office accommodation

There is the need to address the above capacity gaps to enable the Municipal Assembly and its departments and agencies perform their mandates effectively and efficiently towards the development of the municipality.

1.17 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 2 Police Stations located at Offinso New Town and Abofour. Also the Divisional Command that oversees two District Headquarters is located in Offinso New Town.

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 Offinso the Municipal capital in delivering justice to the people of Offinso and its environs.

1.18 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 Offinso Municipality

Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised 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"> • Under-developed Tourism potentials • Limited access to finance for Production • Limited entrepreneurial Skills
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital and Farming inputs • Lack of Agro-processing Industry • Limited access to extension services
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Local Content and participation oil and gas industry • Inadequate Local Content and participation oil and gas industry •
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road condition • Inadequate Potable water coverage • Low participation of sub-structures • Inadequate Electricity Coverage • Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land issues • Uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Educational Facilities • Poor Security Presence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Health Facilities • Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the municipality •
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics and Equipment for Assembly to support Project Implementation • Low Internal Revenue Generation • Inadequate infrastructure for Assembly and Departments • Weak financial base and management capacity of the Municipal Assembly

Table 3a: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE

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

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-developed Tourism potentials • Limited access to finance for Production • Limited entrepreneurial Skills
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital and Farming inputs • Lack of Agro-processing Industry • Limited access to extension services

Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Local Content and participation oil and gas industry
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road condition • Inadequate Potable water coverage • Low participation of sub-structures • Inadequate Electricity Coverage • Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land issues • Uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Educational Facilities • Poor Security Presence • Inadequate Health Facilities • Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the municipality •
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics and Equipment for Assembly to support Project Implementation • Low Internal Revenue Generation • Inadequate infrastructure for Assembly and Departments • Weak financial base and management capacity of the Municipal Assembly

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability		Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance for Production
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of Tourism sector • Inadequate logistics and equipment for the staff to support the implementation of the programmes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited entrepreneurial Skills • Inadequate Local Content and participation oil and gas industry • Inadequate capital and Farming inputs • Lack of Agro-processing Industry • Limited access to extension services • Underdeveloped tourism potential
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to extension services 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Educational Facilities • Poor Security Presence
Oil and Gas Development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Health Facilities • Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the municipality

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate potable water coverage • Inadequate Electricity Coverage
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of sub-structure in local governance • 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road condition • Uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth • Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land issues
Human Development, Productivity and Employment		Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics and Equipment for Assembly to support Project Implementation • Low Internal Revenue Generation • Inadequate infrastructure for Assembly and Departments • Weak financial base and management capacity of the Municipal Assembly • Low participation of sub-structures
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources particularly funds – 	Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	

	<p>local and external resources affected the implementation of key projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds affected projects completion periods. • Inadequate capacity of the staff to effectively implement the programmes of the Assembly and the entire District. • Implementation of projects outside the Plan • Absence reliable and accurate data • Low income among the people and the people poor attitude towards payment of taxes affected revenue generation in the district. • Inadequate logistics and equipment for the staff to support the implementation of the programmes. • High cost of M&E exercises due to undue delays in project completion periods. 		
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Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSION	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others 2.Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 3.Inadequate assessment of policy impacts on firms and households 4.Weak capacity for policy management and coordination 5.Limited availability and accessibility of economic data 6.High cost of electricity tariff 7.Inadequate and unreliable electricity 8.Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 9. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower 10. Limited local participation in economic development 11.Inadequate access to affordable credit 12.Limited access to credit by SMEs 13.Poor marketing systems 14. High cost of production inputs 15. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 16. Limited application of science and technology 17. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
Social Development	<p>Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p>

	<p>Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</p> <p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>Weak management of Population Issues</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p>Lack of adequate pension plans for the informal sector</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Lack youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development</p>
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<p>Weak natural resource management systems</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p>

	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Unreliable power supply</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>
<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p> <p>Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Poor appreciation of national culture</p>

2.1.5 POCC ANALYSIS

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (From Baseline Situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among other, Limited access to finance (1)	Availability of wide revenue sources. - Availability of revenue staff - Availability of revenue logistics - Internal Auditors - Existence of Bye-Laws. -Increasing number of economic activities in larger communities	- Legal backing - High Private interest in revenue mobilization. - External Auditors. -Availability of revenue mobilization and management of software on the market (District Database System) -Land Evaluation Board	- Inadequate Supervision and Monitoring mechanisms. - Inadequate data on ratable items. - Use of Illiterates in revenue collection - Inadequate market infrastructure. - Inadequate education on the utilization of taxes.	- High level of tax evasion - Weak enforcement of tax laws. -High illiteracy rate among the tax payers
<p>Conclusion: It is feasible to improve upon the Assembly’s revenue mobilization. Available Potentials and Opportunities support the programme Constraints can be managed by revaluation of properties in the Municipality and intensive supervision and monitoring. Challenge can be handled through intensive public education and strict enforcement of tax laws.</p>				
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	- Existence of Internal Audit - Availability of training centres at Offinso - Presence of Budget Committee and Finance & Administration Implementation of Composite Budgeting	- Existence of Min. of Finance - Audit Service Ghana - Implementation of GIFMIS	- Unplanned expenditure by MA.. - Unbudgeted expenditure - Slow release of statutory funds to Municipal Assembly	-Slow release of statutory funds -Inadequate Workshops of Public Financial Management (PFM) for Key Assembly staff
<p>Conclusion: Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls could be controlled if the Potentials and opportunities are implemented. More deterrent measures should emanate from the national level to deal with weak expenditure management at the local level</p>				

Inadequate assessment of policy impacts on firms and household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Labour Office - Municipal Assembly - BAC - Existence planning Unit - Dept. of Co-operative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Sector Reforms - Rural Enterprises Programme - Min. Labor and Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate data on firms especially the informal sector - Inadequate funds and logistics - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Inadequate national level data
Conclusion: Data on firms are not easily accessible. Therefore, funds should be committed towards data collections on firms especially within the informal sector to help adequately tackle the challenges.				
Weak Capacity for policy management and co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Planning Unit -DACF -Existence RCCs - Availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of MLG&RD - Availability of NDPC, Min. of Planning, Min. of M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate capacity of Local Gov't Staff - Lack financial capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Inadequate operational guidelines on policy management
Conclusion: Enough potential and opportunities exist in to address the problem. Constraints and challenges can be resolved through effective collaboration between ministries, department and the Min. of Planning				
Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of BAC/NBSSI -Existence Planning and Budget Unit -Existence of Revenue Consultants -Availability of Baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Ghana Statistical Service - NDPC -Digital Addressing System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate baseline socio-economic data -Inadequate funds to undertake socio-economic data collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Challenges in operationalizing digital addressing system
Conclusion: It is feasible to solve the constraints and challenges, considering the potential and opportunities. However financial resources are needed				

High Cost of electricity tariff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IGF to finance the procurement and installation of electricity poles -Existence of ECG to provide technical expertise on Billing - Existence Local electricians - Existence electricity pole producing company in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Self Help Electrification programme (SHEP) -The use of solar panels - DACF to finance electricity Bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Over reliance on gov't for power supply -Inadequate funds -Logistics constraint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak and inadequate power generation system -Low level of PPP
Conclusion: Potentials and Opportunities are significant to address the high cost of electricity tariff. Efforts are being made at the national level to address the challenge through construction of additional power generation plants				
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large scale farmers -Accessible roads -Availability of land -High % of population in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting for food and jobs -Existence of One-District One Factory -Favorable gov't policies -Financial support from gov't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of tractors, irrigation equipment etc. -Forest nature of lands -Low technical knowhow -High illiteracy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land tenure system -Low adoption of agric technology -Inadequate Financial support
Conclusion: Feasible potentials and opportunities exist. More support through government policies will help remedy the situation, especially One-District-One Factory				
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of BAC - Existence of co-operative Dept. - Existence of 1D1F District Implementation Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of 1D1F Programme. -Availability of Min. of Special Initiative - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of Financial support for Co-operative - Inadequate funding for BAC - High illiteracy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate training modules for Industrial training - Inadequate Financial support
Conclusion: Potential and opportunities exist. Adequate financial support should be given to BAC to embark on industrial manpower				
Limited local participation in economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence LED Committees -Existence of FBOs, CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of Min. of Special Initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds from DACF to support LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate training modules on LED

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of local artisans - Availability of financial institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min of Trade and Industry - Availability of 1D1F Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate capacity of local artisans - Uncoordinated activities of entrepreneurs and artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support to Local Economic Development
Conclusion: the Municipality should channel enough resources to enhance the capacities of local entrepreneurs				
Inadequate access to affordable credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial institution - Existence of Cooperative Dept. - Availability of BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favorable gov't policies - Support from Min. of Special Projects - Existence of NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial skill on the part of entrepreneurs - Inadequate financial institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support from Min. of Special Project - Lack of trust for financial institution due to erratic liquidation.
Conclusion: It is feasible to remedy inadequate access to credit. However, resources need to be channeled to train entrepreneurs on business plan development.				
Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of BAC - Existence of Social Service Sub-Ctte' - Existence good access road within municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of MOTI - DACF - Government Policies on Trade and Industries - Availability of GIPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support from DACF - Inadequate capacities of BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Lack of marketing framework - Inadequate financial government support
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities could be tapped to solve the issue of poor marketing system				
High cost of production inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of financial institution - Operations of 1D1F - Presence of farmers associations/groups - Presence of Cooperative Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New government policies - Min. of Trade and Industry. - 1D1F Secretariat - Availability of GIPC - Planting for foods and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support for production inputs - Poor knowledge on production - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of National guidelines for production at various sectors - Inadequate financial government support

<p>Conclusion: High cost of production could be solved. Government and private financial support are needed. Planting for food and jobs should be enhanced.</p>				
<p>Low quality and inadequate agric. Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of vast agricultural land and willing entrepreneurs for partnerships - Existence of Planting for food and Jobs -Untapped agribusiness potentials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Agro processing -Highly skilled farmers -Highly trained extension workers -- Land acquisition challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land tenure system -Lack/inadequate finances and secrecy of farmers - cost of venturing into agribusiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support from the Min. of Agric - Land acquisition challenges
<p>Conclusion: The issue of Low quality and inadequate agric. could be resolved if the Municipal Assembly/traditional authority releases land and government support financially for Agric. Development.</p>				
<p>Limited Application of science & technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DACF Release - Existence of ICT Centres - Availability of Community Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of KNUST - Min. of Science & Technology - Min. of Communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate ICT Centres - Availability of Community Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erratic power supply within the municipality - Inadequate development framework
<p>Conclusion: Challenges and constraints are very</p>				
<p>Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of 1D1F Programme - Agric. Sub. Cttee' - Dept. of Fisheries - Existence of Financial Institution. -Potential fields suitable for aquaculture -Fingerlings producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Min. of Food & Agriculture -Existence of 1D1F Programme - Min. of Special Initiative - Existence of Fisheries ministries Highly trained extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial institution. - Inadequate Financial support. - Inadequate capacities of Fisheries Dept. -High cost of pond construction and breeding stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Financial support - Lack of development framework - Land acquisition challenges

Conclusion: There is exist enough potential and opportunities to solve the problem of low private sector investment in aquaculture. Enough financial support should be inject into the sector.				
Inadequate funding source for education				
Inadequate financing of the health sector				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	-Health Directorate -DHIMS -Models of Hope -ART Site at st. -% of DACF	-Aids Commission Act -Ministry of Health -Presence of CSOs and - -- NGOs in HIV&AIDSand Doners	-Stigma -Lack of funds -Inadequate ART -The believe that HIV is a curse	-Confidentiality issues -Inadequate funds
Conclusion: Posible potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue.				
Inadequate food safety training and services	-MoFA -Extension services -Availability of farm products -Availability of personnel/youth	-Availability of vocational training institutes -Presence of food processing companies -Nearness to Kumasi -MoFA	-Inadequate skilled personnel -Lack of storage facilities -Lack of personal interest	-Weak institutional capacity -High cost of vocational training institutes
Conclusion: Storage facilities must be provided where necessary, the potentials and opportunities can also be taken advantage of, nonetheless making vocational training institutes available at the doorstep of the people at affordable and convenient cost.				
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	-Presence of labour office -BAC -Availability -Presence of investors	-Availability of foreign investors -Government policies e.g. One district one factory	-Limited funds and start-up capital	-Political instability -High government expenditure

	-Employment avenues within the municipality	-Public Private Partnership	-Inadequate intergovernmental transfers -Low revenue mobilization	-Embargo on public employment by the government
<p>Conclusion: Challenges like embargo on the public sector employment by the government should be solved with immediate intervention of which government policies like one district one factory could serve as immediate solution. Also investors should be given reliable policies to invest in creating new job opportunities.</p>				
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	-Availability of investors -Availability of personnel -Presence of BAC	-Availability of higher educational institutions engaged in management and entrepreneurial programmes e.g. KNUST -Availability of investors to recruit people with passion and interest -Government Policies	-Inadequate passion and interest of the people -Lack of entrepreneurial training institutes -High illiteracy rate	-Lack of entrepreneurial training institutes -High illiteracy rate
<p>Conclusion: Favourable Potentials and Opportunities exist to address issue but challenges and constrains must be taken into consideration.</p>				
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	- Local political commitment to improve on school Infrastructure. - Availability of construction materials like sand & timber products in the District - Availability of labour. - DACF, DDF and UDG	- Existence of funding agents like - - - GETFUND, - DACF - DFID - Philanthropist - District Development Fund	- Uncooperative attitude of some community members - Inadequate supervision and monitoring of Contracts. - Inadequate community support - Poor maintenance culture	- Inadequate funding
<p>Conclusion: It is feasible to improve conditions of school infrastructure within the municipality because significant potentials and opportunities exist. The identified constraints can be address through effective contract management, sensitization and dialogue with traditional authorities. The challenge can be address though improve local revenue generation and lobby for external funding.</p>				
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	- Availability of trained teachers - School Management Committee	- Capitation grants - Free supply of textbooks/ learning materials - School Feeding Programme -	- Poor infrastructure - Inadequate learning materials & trained teachers - Poor supervision	- Inadequate funds - Students attraction to TV, Internet and other entertainment activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some classroom infrastructure - Circuits supervisors 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low motivation for teachers - Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low parental investment in education - Teenage pregnancy
<p>Conclusion: The problem can be address because significant potentials and opportunities exit. The constraints can be address through the provision of infrastructure, effective supervision, strengthening of PTA and SMCs, motivating teachers. The challenges can be address through enforcement of bye laws and sensitization</p>				
Inadequate funding sources for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry of Education -Widespread Schools in the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The introduction of the FSHS policy -Presence of DACF, DDF -Support from GES -NGOs and Donors in Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Substantial number of people at the school going age -Willingness of children of school going age to enrol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low revenue mobilization -Untimely release of educational funds
<p>Conclusion: Enough opportunities exist which if well harnessed can improve the situation.</p>				
Inability of informal sector to create jobs or employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employment avenues within the municipality -Available labour force -Availability of land for farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of private investors -Existence of youth enterprise support fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Natural population increase -Inadequate local industries -Lack of requisite skills of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of start-up capital -Low returns on the part of private investors
<p>Conclusion: The employment avenues within the municipality could be taken advantage of, also private investors should be given the podium and the requisite feasible policies to embark on creating new jobs. However, measures should be put in place to avoid natural population increase which poses pressure on the existing available jobs.</p>				
Sports not used as a poverty reduction tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of sport clubs -High interest of the youth in sporting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of big sporting clubs at national level to absorb the youth -Availability of sports investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Parents unwillingness to allow their wards partake in sporting activities -Weak institutional capacity -Reduction in the organization of sports event within the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Parochial interest on the part of the sports management body -Limited number of chances to excel - Bribery and corruption

Conclusion: Availability of sports clubs and big sporting clubs at the national level is a tool towards poverty reduction since it generates significant amount of money to the people and nation at large. Also parents should be made aware of the advantages of allowing their wards to partake in sporting events which includes poverty alleviation.

Weak collaboration with stakeholders in sports (2)	-Presence of stakeholders in sports	-Presence of sports management bodies and stakeholders	-Weak institutional capacity	-Poor management structure
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Conclusion: For strong collaboration with stakeholders in sports to be achieved, sports audit committees should be made available to monitor sports management bodies, their management structure and capacity.

Inadequate support of tourism, culture and creative art sector by policy and decision makers	-Potential tourist attraction areas -Presence of cultural and creative arts groups -Availability of traditional authorities	-Presence of law enforcement agencies -Presence of tourism, culture and creative art sectors -Availability of people with interest	-Lack of innovative ideas to enhance their benefits -Low interest in cultural activities recently -Despise of cultural and creative art activities	-Low interest in cultural activities recently -Cultural diversity and dynamism -Despise of cultural and creative art activities
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Conclusion: People need to know the necessity in not despising the importance of tourist, cultural and creative art activities hence taking advantage of the potentials and the opportunities they serve as a way to gain support from decision makers

Poor urban settlement planning	-The existence of Physical Planning Department	Availability of NDPC and RCC to make measures, coordinate, and monitor the affairs of the municipality	-Land tenure system (land ownership)	-Inadequate necessary requisite funds (the various intergovernmental transfers)
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Poor sanitation and waste management	-Adequate qualified personnel -Availability of information centers for public education -Existence of Court for prosecution -Existence of contractors to embark on door to door refuse collection	-National Clean –up day -Churches -Mosques	-Inadequate logistics -Inadequate communal refuse containers -Absence of municipal assembly by-laws -Inadequate logistics -Lack of reliable data on sanitation and waste management	-Nonexistence of vehicle designated for sanitation activities
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Conclusion: Proper sanitation and waste management could be achieved through the provision of logistics like vehicle to enable the staff of the environmental Health Unit to ensure proper monitoring for the provision of reliable data to enhance in drawing comprehensive sanitation plan and also equipping the unit with by-laws to prosecute sanitation offenders

Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	-Land availability -Presence of threshold population -WATSAN	-EPA -Presence of Zoomlion	-Indiscriminate dumping of refuse -Absence of sensitization -Lack of community mobilization	Inadequate materials e.g. skip containers
Poor planning for water at MMDA	-Existence of wells that can be used to provide mechanized boreholes -WATSAN -Presence of rivers	-Existence of NGOs in water provision in Ghana. -GWC	-Pollution of surface water by nomads -Poor water maintenance -Weak institutional capacity	-Ineffective decentralization - Delay in intergovernmental transfers
Conclusion: Taking advantage of both rivers and wells would be a positive factor, most especially wells can be used to provide mechanized boreholes, opportunities should be given NGOs to play pivotal role in water provision, planning, and management				
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	-Support from the municipality -Presence of water facilities	-Presence of NGOs	-Pressure of water facilities -Inadequate funds	-High cost of materials -Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Funds allocated for water projects should specifically be used for water projects, hence getting access to considerable amount of money to undertake water projects. Also the municipality should be on its feet to support maintenance of water facilities. NGOs should also be given the mandate to undertake water projects				
Inadequate waste management facilities	-PPP	-Existence of waste management companies	-Availability of lands -Cost of equipment and rent of land	-Lack of funds
Conclusion: The available lands must be used to construct waste management facilities. PPP and waste management companies should get the platform to provide waste management facilities				
Inadequate special education for PWDs	- Social Welfare Dept - DACF - Disability Association - NCCE and NADMO	- CHRAJ - 1992 Constitution - Disability Law - MOWAC	- inadequate logistics - limited awareness of, Disability Act	-Inadequate data base and information on the PWDs
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through training, education, provision of logistics, effective monitoring and development of a reliable data base on vulnerable				
Demand for energy consumption exceeds supply	-Availability of rivers	-Availability of dams e.g. Barekese dam -ECG, GRIDCO	-Natural population increase -Evasion of energy bills	-High rate of energy consumption by factories and industries

Conclusion: Illegal connections should be prohibited, factories and industries should pay their correspondent amount with regards to their consumptions. Untapped rivers should be put into effective and efficient use.

High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some Skilled Youth -Availability of good agricultural lands -Availability of tourism potentials and other natural resources for employment generation - Availability of good roads, electricity, water, etc for investment -DACF/IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Financial institutions and REP to provide financial and technical support - Existence of the NYEP -Existence of the 'Green Ghana Programme - Existence of training institutions/NGOs to provide skill development training - Proximity to huge potential market in Kumasi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate data on the unemployed - Emphasis on the provision of social services by the District Assembly - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited relevant skills -Discrimination against employment types - Weak entrepreneurial attitude - cumbersome investment procedures
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints and challenges can be managed through the creation of enabling environment, training ,business advisory services and regular interaction between public institutions and private sector

Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available qualified personnel & Departments - Dept. of Feeder Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF - DDF - CHPS Compound Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate internal revenue generation - Poor surface accessibility 	
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Conclusion: Rural infrastructure and services could be improved by allocating part of the Assembly's share of both internal and external funds for the provision of rural infrastructure and services.

Poor linkages between land use and transport planning	Presence of PPD, DFR, DUR	Regulations from NDPC	-Lack of coordination between transport planners developers and land developers	-Bribery and corruption -Interferences form political moguls
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Conclusion: There should be collaboration between PPD, DFR, DUR, transport planning developers, and land developers, and most of all, regulations from NDPC must be considered and used accordingly

Poor coordination and cooperation among relevant institutions	-Presence of the various municipal institutions	-Decentralization and the local government system	-constant political interferences	Weak local government structure
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Conclusion: Segregation of political interferences from administrative work and modification of the local government structure

Increasing water demand for domestic, agriculture, commercial and industrial use	- Presence of Barekese Dam - Availability of underground water resources - Existence of pipelines	- Presence of GWCL Office and personnel in the municipality - Willingness of the private sector to provide and manage potable water supply	- Haphazard urban and peri-urban development make cost expansion high - obsolete pipe lines	- Inadequate funding
Conclusion: The problem /issue can be addressed because potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints can be address through proper urban planning, monitoring of the catchment area and replacement of obsolete pipe lines. The challenge can be address effective collection of water revenue and increased GOG funding.				
Weak water resource management	-Availability of qualified personnel -Existence of court for prosecution	-Water resource commission -The chiefs and opinion leaders	-Continuous drilling -Lack of sensitization of boreholes -Rapid use of plastics	
Conclusion: sensitization of boreholes assisted by rapid use and recycling of plastics will help in the management of water resource and as such qualified personnel must be assigned to their respective works.				
Inadequate ICT centres within communities				
Inadequate use of ICT strategies across various sectors	-Children developing interest for ICT training	-Existence of ICT training schools	- Limited ICT tools -Inadequate skilled personnel	- Inadequate skilled personnel
Conclusion: Provision of ICT training schools within the municipality and organization of ICT training sessions for the various sectors would curtail the problem				
Illegal logging	Existence of bye-laws -Availability of legal prosecutioners	-Existence of laws governing logging		
Conclusion:				
Inadequate community participation on natural resource management	-Existence of the forestry division	-The creation of Ministry of lands and natural resources	-Lack of proper education on resource management	-Insufficient budget allocation for resource -Inadequate support from NCCE

	-Engagement of the public in resource management forums	-Existence of ministry of natural resources	-inadequate education by the NCCE on natural resource management	
Conclusion: Creation of community awareness and the need for them to participate in natural resources management activities. Not disregarding budget allocation for natural resource management				
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	-Existence of PPD -TSC -SPC -The Assembly	-LUSPA/National and Regional -Act 925, 2016	-Inadequate GIS skills -Lack of vehicles to facilitate field inspections -Inadequate in-service training for staff	-Freeze on public sector employment at the national level -Inability of the assembly to employ staff due to inadequate financial resources -Poor linkages with the traditional council
Conclusion:				
Poor land-use and management	- Physical Planning Dept. - Statutory Planning Committee - Building inspectorate Division - Existence of bye laws -DACF	- Proximity to Regional Town & Country Planning Dept. & land agencies - ACT 462 and CAP 84 provides legal backing and framework - Existence of planning consultants - Existence of KNUST Planning Department to provide expertise - Existing collaboration between land sector and utility agencies	- Inadequate Logistics and Personnel. - Inadequate Physical Planning Schemes. - Quack Physical Dev't. Personnel -Weak co-operation from land owners	- High cost of development and management of physical planning schemes. - Frequent Litigations - High demand on land for physical development
Conclusion: Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation in the municipality can be address because significant potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints and challenges can be address through the provision of logistics, utilization of skills available at KNUST, preparation of planning schemes, enforcement of development regulations and embarking On planning education.				

Indiscriminate dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Health Unit - Some Sanitation Equipment (Skip loader, Communal effuse Containers, etc) - Availability of Laborers - Temporal Disposal Sites - Land for Final Disposal site - IGF - Budget Line for Sanitation management - Trained latrine Artisans. - Sanitation Bye-Laws. - Sanitation Law enforcement agencies. - Existence of WATSAN Committees.,NCCE 	<p>Presence of Youth Clubs other Volunteer groups. some Communal Spirit in rural settlements</p> <p>Youth in Employment programme (Sanitation module)</p> <p>Donor support towards sanitation problems</p> <p>High Private Sector interest in waste management</p> <p>Proximity to Sanitation Experts in Kumasi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Private Sector interest in the construction of toilet facilities. - Donor/NGO Support (AfDB, Later Day Saints, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity to manage refuse - Improper Management of disposal site by Assembly. - Absence of septic emptier. - Inadequate permanent disposal sites - Inadequate dumping sites Absence of litter bins. \Unwillingness of land owners to release land for final disposal site - Weak enforcement of building rules and regulations -Haphazard settlement development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor Sanitation habit -High usage of polythene bags. - High Population growth in most urban settlements. - Lack of spaces to build toilet facilities in already built-up settlements -Low income levels of households.
<p>Conclusion: It is feasible to deal with the poor sanitation in the district because there are significant potentials and opportunities to address it. Political commitment both at the local and national levels coupled with intensive public education can help manage constraints and Challenges</p>				
Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of chiefs in bio-diversity management -Education on the importance of bio-diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of forestry commission -Involvement of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of understanding on responsibilities on development planning as citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate education on the importance of bio-diversity
Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry Services Division - Shrines along some rivers - Development Planning Sub-committee - Traditional Council - Information Services Department - NCCE - General Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of pressure groups - Water bodies protection policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negligence by some officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncontrolled development

Conclusion: Deforestation along water bodies can be stopped by the combination of both potentials and opportunities and making sure that the constraint of negligence is dealt with and that will also help reduce the challenge.

<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO - Fire Service - Police - DACF - Feeder Roads - Forestry Dept. - Transport Unions - Town and Country -Planning Dept. Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MTTU - GPRTU - Highways/ Urban Roads - Information Service Dept. - Drainage Design and construction expertise in Kumasi and KNUST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate tools/ logistics - Weak enforcement of bye-laws, rules and regulations - Inadequate disaster prevention and management skills - illegal connection of utilities -Dominance of unqualified personnel in the design and construction of buildings - lack of district disaster prevention and management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate funds - ignorance on disaster prevention - Climatic change
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Making effective and substantive efforts by the various departments as both internal and external sources of advantages would help curtail the problems and as such measures should be put in place to cater for the various challenges and constraints

<p>Deterioration of natural ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Partnership with physical planning department -Involvement of the forestry division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of the ministry of lands and natural resource - Involvement of the forestry commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The selling of lands to sand winning individuals backed by traditional rulers -Lack of office vehicle for monitoring and operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Flexible rules to deal with people who deplete the ecosystem -Logistics for monitoring and operation activities
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Irresponsible and careless activities towards natural ecosystem should not be tolerated, that is; punishing people whose activities deteriorate the natural ecosystem, however, the forestry division and the ministry of lands and natural resources must be due diligence towards the protection of the natural ecosystem

<p>Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public lectures on disaster management by NADMO -Information centre announcements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of the media -Support from donors and sponsors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inability to educate the public on disaster management, municipal wide -Lack of vehicle for movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in release of items to rehabilitate disaster victims
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Organization of durbars and adult education on natural disasters will serve as critical efforts that will help eradicate the issue of public ignorance on natural disasters.

Poor land use and spatial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical Planning Dept. - Statutory Planning Committee - Building inspectorate Division - Existence of bye laws -DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to Regional Town & Country Planning Dept. & land agencies - ACT 462 and CAP 84 provides legal backing and framework - Existence of planning consultants - Existence of KNUST Planning Department to provide expertise - Existing collaboration between land sector and utility agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Logistics and Personnel. - Inadequate Physical Planning Schemes. - Quack Physical Dev't. Personnel -Weak co-operation from land owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of development and management of physical planning schemes. - Frequent Litigations - High demand on land for physical development
<p>Conclusion: Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation in the municipality can be address because significant potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints and challenges can be address through the provision of logistics, utilization of skills available at KNUST, preparation of planning schemes, enforcement of development regulations and embarking On planning education.</p>				
Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Release of District Assembly Common Fund -Collaboration form the Ghana fire service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of NGOs -Reinforced laws to back activities to demolish disastrous houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds (DACF) -Inadequate office space for each unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Minimal budget allocation for disaster prevention and response
Overlapping functions between public sector institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of distinct public sector institutions operating under their jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Local Government Act, Act 936 to define each sector's function 		
Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions				

Poor record keeping	Availability of storage materials e.g. computers			
Inadequate access to affordable and timely justice				
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of wide revenue sources. - Availability of revenue staff - Availability of some revenue logistics - Internal Auditors - Existence of Bye-Laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing - High Private interest in revenue mobilization. - External Auditors. - Availability of revenue mobilization and management of software on the market (District Database System) - Land Evaluation Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Supervision and Monitoring mechanisms. - Inadequate data on ratable items. - Use of Illiterates in revenue collection - Inadequate market infrastructure. - Inadequate education on the utilization of taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level of tax evasion - Weak enforcement of tax laws. - High illiteracy rate among the tax payers
<p>Conclusion: It is feasible to improve upon the Assembly's revenue mobilization. Available Potentials and Opportunities support the programme Constraints can be managed by revaluation of properties in the district and intensive supervision and monitoring. Challenge can be handled through intensive public education and strict enforcement of tax laws.</p>				
Non-functioning sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Already established structures - Local Political Commitment - Availability of District level staff - DACF/IGF - Budget Line For Substructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing for Substructures. - Support from CBRDP - Decentralization Secretariat (MOL) - District Dev't Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Funds - Inadequate Logistics - Unwillingness to devolve Power to the Substructures. - Inadequate Office Accommodation - Inadequate motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large size of members of the substructures - Inadequate Funding. - Disruption of activities due to change of government / change of appointees
<p>Conclusion: Through the Government's decentralization Policy, a lot of resources and programmes are being channeled towards the strengthening of the district substructures. Potentials and Opportunities are strong enough to support the programme. It is therefore possible to solve the problem by end of Plan period.</p>				
Committing Assembly to irrelevant expenditures				

Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NCCE - Municipal Assembly - Zonal Councils -Assembly Members -Traditional Authority -Youth Clubs/Association -NYC, Queen Mothers -Dept and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Planning Act. 420 -Local Government Act 462 - Existence NGO/Civil Society Organization interested in promoting community participation Gender Advocacy Group Gender Mainstreaming -Gender Budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate Logistics for Local Government Structures -Inadequate participatory/ advocacy skills - Inadequate budget for gender programmes -Lack of Confidence in Women -Weak support system for woman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High level of apathy -Demand for economic benefits -Absence of a National Youth Policy High biological, cultural and economic responsibilities on woman -Discrimination against woman -High illiteracy among woman
<p>Conclusion: It is feasible to improve upon community involvement in decision making. Available Potentials and Opportunities support the programme Constraints can be managed by providing basic logistics. Challenges can be handled through intensive public education</p>				
Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel available - Political and Administrative Commitment -DACF/IGF - Monitoring Team - Some Logistics available - Existence of District Sub-structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technical support from private Consultants and other organization - Availability of DPCU operationalization guidelines -External auditors -RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of motivation -Inadequate means of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Some projects at the National and Regional Levels without the involvement of District level personnel - Inadequacy of information of project that are awarded in the Regional and National levels.
<p>Conclusion: The problem can be resolved through improvement of coordination and collaboration among agencies and departments. Adequate Information flow from the national through the regional to the district levels can help manage challenges.</p>				
Inadequate financial resources				
Low level of stakeholder consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NCCE - Municipal Assembly - Zonal Councils -Assembly Members -Traditional Authority -Youth Clubs/Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Planning Act. 420 -Local Government Act 462 - Existence NGO/Civil Society Organization interested in promoting community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate Logistics for Local Government Structures -Inadequate participatory/ advocacy skills - Inadequate budget for gender programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High level of apathy -Demand for economic benefits -Absence of a National Youth Policy

	-NYC, Queen Mothers -Dept and Agencies	Gender Advocacy Group Gender Mainstreaming -Gender Budgeting	-Lack of Confidence in Women -Weak support system for woman	High biological, cultural and economic responsibilities on woman -Discrimination against woman -High illiteracy among woman
Conclusion: It is feasible to improve upon community involvement in decision making. Available Potentials and Opportunities support the programme Constraints can be managed by providing basic logistics. Challenges can be handled through intensive public education				
Weak awareness of government agenda				

2.1.6 Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	Strong and Resilient Economy	1.Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others

	<p>Industrial Transformation</p> <p>Private Sector Development</p> <p>Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Fisheries and Aquaculture Development</p> <p>Tourism and Creative Arts Development</p>	<p>2.Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</p> <p>3.Inadequate assessment of policy impacts on firms and households</p> <p>4.Weak capacity for policy management and coordination</p> <p>5.Limited availability and accessibility of economic data</p> <p>6.High cost of electricity tariff</p> <p>7.Inadequate and unreliable electricity</p> <p>8.Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</p> <p>9. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</p> <p>10. Limited local participation in economic development</p> <p>11.Inadequate access to affordable credit</p> <p>12.Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>13.Poor marketing systems</p> <p>14. High cost of production inputs</p> <p>15. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p>
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		<p>16. Limited application of science and technology</p> <p>17. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)</p>
Social Development	<p>Education and Training</p> <p>Health and Health Services</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Security</p> <p>Population Management</p> <p>Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Poverty and Inequality</p> <p>Child and Family Welfare</p> <p>The Aged</p> <p>Gender Equality</p> <p>Social Protection</p> <p>Disability and Development</p> <p>Employment and Decent Work</p> <p>Youth Development</p> <p>Sports and Recreation</p>	<p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>Weak management of Population Issues</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p>Lack of adequate pension plans for the informal sector</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p>

		<p>Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Lack youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development</p>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1.Protected Areas	<p>Weak natural resource management systems</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p> <p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p>

	<p>Mineral Extraction</p> <p>Coastal and Marine Area Erosion</p> <p>Environmental Pollution</p> <p>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</p> <p>Climate Variability and Change</p> <p>Disaster Management</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air</p> <p>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</p> <p>Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>Energy and Petroleum</p> <p>Construction Industry Development</p> <p>Drainage and Flood Control</p> <p>Infrastructure Maintenance</p>	<p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Unreliable power supply</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>
	<p>Land Administration and Management</p>	

	<p>Human Settlements and Housing</p> <p>Rural Development</p> <p>Urban Development</p> <p>Zongos and Inner Cities Development</p>	
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<p>Local Government and Decentralisation</p> <p>Public Institutional Reform</p> <p>Public Policy Management</p> <p>Human Security and Public Safety</p> <p>Civil Society, and Civic Engagement</p> <p>Culture for National Development</p>	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p> <p>Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Poor appreciation of national culture</p>

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Municipal Development Focus

The general development focus for the Offinso Municipality for the period 2018 to 2021 includes:

- Creation of livelihood enhancement opportunities for sustainable employment and incomes through Growth and Development of MSMEs, Tourism Development and Agriculture productivity, competitiveness and its integration into domestic and international markets.
- Natural Resource and Protected Area management
- Disaster and risks prevention and management and increased support to the vulnerable
- Energy supply to support industry and households
- Urban/Rural land use planning development and management
- Improvement in sanitation and hygiene, potable water supply, quality education health care, HIV/AIDS situation and sports development
- Gender equity, women empowerment and disability
- Improved local governance, evidence-based decision-making and public safety and security

3.1 Municipal Development Goal

The goal of the Medium Term Development Plan is to improve and sustain the quality of life of the people in Offinso Municipality, through enhanced livelihoods, improved quality of education, improved health care services and healthy conditions and improved local governance, public safety and public security by 2021.

3.2 Development Projections for 2018-2021 (Projected Needs)

3.2.1 Population Projections

This section gives the population projections for Offinso Municipality. The municipality growth rate of 1.6% was used for the projection. It is assumed that the rate would be constant throughout the plan period. The total population is therefore projected to increase from 76,895 in 2010 to **107,315 in 2021**. **Table38** show the projected total populations for the municipality.

Table 38: Projected Population (2018 -2021)

Year	Total	Female	Male
2010	76,895	39,832	37,063
2017	85,931	43,985	41,946
2018	87,306	45,225	42,081
2019	88,703	45,948	42,754
2020	90,122	46,684	43,438
2021	107,315	47,431	44,133

Source: Computed from 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports

The age and sex structure of the municipality's population by 2021 is as presented in table 39 below.

Table 39: Projected Population for 2021 by Age Groups and Sex

Age Group in Years	Total	Male	Female
0 – 4	13,640	6,889	6,751
5 – 9	13,466	6,867	6,599
10-14	13,395	7,213	6,182
15-19	11,784	6,106	5,616
20-24	9,678	4,331	5,347
25-29	7,965	3,531	4,434
30-34	6,987	3,430	3557
35-39	5,876	2,887	2,989
40-44	4,976	1,981	2,995
45-49	3,961	1,767	2,210
50-54	3,865	1,837	2,028
55-59	2,686	1,316	1,370
60-64	2,521	1,243	1,277
65-69	2,235	1,069	1166
70-74	2,212	1,100	1,112
75 +	2,068	887	1,181
Total	107,315	52,454	54,814

Source: Compiled from 2017 Projected Population

3.2.2 Health needs

The health needs considered are, hospital, doctors and Public Health Nurses. These require a defined population threshold to be optimally utilized. Table 40 shows the population threshold for each.

Table : Health Facilities/Service Thresholds

Health facility/Service	Population threshold
1 Hospital	75,000

1 Doctor	25,000
1 Public Nurse	3,000

Tables 41, 42 and 43 show the projected hospital and key health staff needs of the municipality.

Table 41: Demand for Hospital

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Backlog
2017	85,931	1	1.14	0.14
2021	107,315	1	2	1.14

Table 42: Demand for Doctor

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2017	85,931	8	4	-
2021	107,315			

Table 43: Demand for Nurses

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2017	85,931	150	29	-
2021	107,315			

Within the plan period the municipality would not require additional hospital, doctors and nurses. However, existing hospital and health centers at Offinso and Abofour respectively would require infrastructure upgrading. Similarly, no additional Medical Doctors and Nurses are required in the municipality, but efforts are required properly deploy and sustain them in the municipality.

3.2.3 Demand for Rural Health Facilities –CHPS/Health Centers

	<u>CHIPS</u>	<u>HEALTH CENTRES</u>
No. requiring Rehabilitation/Renovation.....	3	3
No requiring Furnishing.....	4	2
No. Requiring equipment.....	4	3
No. of new CHPS required.....	5	-
No. Requiring additional facilities.....	-	3

Demand for Child Survival Services, reproductive health care, family planning education and protection against teenage pregnancy, teenage parenting is as follows:

Table 44: Demand for Child and Reproductive Health Care Services

Age group	Estimated population	Service/programme
0-4	12, 640	Immunization
10-19	20,814	Education against teenage pregnancy/ parenting and drug abuse
15-44	36,812	Reproductive Health, family planning

3.2.4 ICT, Toilet, Sports Pitch and Library Facility Needs

Number of basic schools requiring Information Communication Technology, Toilet/urinal, sports and library facilities is presented in the table below

Table : Basic Schools requiring ICT, Toilet, Library and other facilities

Facility	No. of Schools Requiring Facility			Total
	Pre-School	Primary	JHS	
ICT	36	36	32	68
Toilet &Urinal	36	36	38	74
Sports Pitch	20	20	24	44
Library	32	32	32	64

Demand for Teachers

There is excess teaching staff at all the education levels in the municipality. The education directorate is required to effectively deploy them. A total of 249 teachers in the municipality are untrained. Efforts are required to regularly train them or replace them with trained teachers.

3.2.5 Unemployment Projections

The unemployment rate in the municipality is about 4%. This rate is assumed constant throughout the planning period. Applying the rate of unemployment to the projected economically active population in 2021, a cumulative of 2,844 people would be unemployed and would be looking for job. The Municipal Assembly would have to design specific interventions to provide employment for these people within the plan period.

Table : Projected Employment and Unemployment in the Municipality

Year	Economically Active Population	Unemployed
2018		
2021		

3.2.6 Roads and Drains Infrastructure Needs

A total of 181.5km of feeder roads, 40.1 Km of bitumen surfaced town roads, about 30km of town drains and a bridge and 45 culverts on feeder roads are required to be in good condition in the municipality to facilitate the movement of goods, services and people.

3.2.7 Agriculture needs

A total of 17,292 people are to be targeted in the provision of agriculture improvement interventions.

3.2.8 Informal Service and Industrial Sector Needs

A total of 6,887 service and 3,304 industrial informal sector practitioners are to be targeted in the provision of MSMEs growth and development interventions, such as credit, skills training, improved operational infrastructure, business information, access to markets, etc.

3.2.9 Institutional Needs

Table : Demand for Institutional Infrastructure, Equipment and Training

Infrastructure and Equipment	Assembly Level		Zonal Council Level	
	No. in poor state	Additional Required	No. in poor state	Additional Required
Office Accommodation (rooms)	20	20	4	1
Residential Accommodation	10	15	-	-
Vehicles	6	6	-	-
Motor bikes	5	20	-	4
Computers	1	30	-	4
Printers	1	10	-	4
Photocopy Machines	1	5	-	4
Set of office Furniture	5	40	-	12
Training Required	Assembly Members	Staff	Councilors and Staff	Committee Members /others
Local Governance	43	30	90	200
Information Management and communication	43	30	90	150
Customer relations	-	40	8	-
Human Resource Management	-	15	8	-
Planning, Budgeting, M&E	43	30	90	150
Management and Leadership	43	15	8	30
Procurement/ Project management	9	15	8	-
Financial Management/Auditing	43	30	8	
Revenue mobilization/utilization	43	90	90	150
Technical skills upgrading	-	80	-	-

2.3 Adopted development issues, Development Dimension goals, Policy objectives and strategies from Agenda for Jobs

Development Dimension	Adopted Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies
Economic Development	<p>1.Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</p> <p>2.Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</p> <p>3.Inadequate assessment of policy impacts on firms and households</p> <p>4.Weak capacity for policy management and coordination</p> <p>5.Limited availability and accessibility of economic data</p>	-Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<p>Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>Review existing legislation and all administrative instructions regarding Non-Tax Revenue/Internally Generated Funds (NTR/IGF) to develop an IGF Policy (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</p> <p>Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</p>
	<p>6.High cost of electricity tariff</p> <p>7.Inadequate and unreliable electricity</p>	-Ensure energy availability and Reliability	<p>Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)</p> <p>Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration (SDG Target 7.b)</p>

	<p>8.Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</p>	<p>Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials</p>	<p>Support recycling and reprocessing of industrial waste to extend the industrial value chain as well as create a new raw material base for industries (SDG Target 12.5)</p> <p>Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)</p>
	<p>9. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</p>	<p>Ensure improved skills development for industry</p>	<p>Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>Develop in collaboration with trade unions a database of trained apprentices and artisans, and establish a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency (SDG Target 17.18)</p>
	<p>10. Limited local participation in economic development</p>	<p>Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives</p>	<p>Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</p> <p>Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</p>
	<p>11.Inadequate access to affordable credit</p>	<p>Enhance business enabling environment</p>	<p>Establish electronic register for business legislation, regulations and</p>

	<p>12.Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>13.Poor marketing systems</p> <p>14. High cost of production inputs</p> <p>15. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p>	<p>Support entrepreneurs and SME development</p> <p>Promote a demand-driven approach to agriculture development</p> <p>Improve post-harvest Management</p>	<p>processes which should lead to providing a complete repository of business laws and transparency for investors (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10)</p> <p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)</p> <p>Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country (SDG Target 8.6)</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9)</p> <p>Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in</p>
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	<p>16. Limited application of science and technology</p>	<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p>	<p>post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</p> <p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p> <p>Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a)</p>
	<p>17. Lack of credit for Agriculture</p>	<p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p>	<p>Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p>

	18. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<p>Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b)</p> <p>Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3)</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons</p>	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p>

	<p>Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>Weak management of Population Issues</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards</p>	<p>Strengthen food and nutrition security governance</p> <p>Improve Population Management</p> <p>Harness demographic dividend</p> <p>Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation service</p> <p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<p>Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Establish an effective food safety monitoring system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)</p> <p>Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people</p>
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	<p>children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p>Lack of adequate pension plans for the informal sector</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Lack youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development</p>	<p>Ensure decent pensions for beneficiaries</p> <p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</p> <p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p> <p>Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and Governance</p> <p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	
<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>	<p>Weak natural resource management systems</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources</p> <p>Reduce environmental pollution</p> <p>Enhance Climate resilience</p>	

	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Unreliable power supply</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>	<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p> <p>Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Promote proper maintenance culture</p>	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p>	<p>Deepen political and administrative Decentralization</p> <p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p> <p>Improved Decentralized Planning</p> <p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p> <p>Build an effective and efficient government machinery</p> <p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	

	<p>Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Poor appreciation of national culture</p>	<p>Enhance Public safety</p> <p>Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</p>	
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CHAPTER FOUR

Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Programme of Action (POA) for 2018-2021

Ghana Education Service- Offinso Municipal

Thematic area Adopted MDAs Goal(s)												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/A activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GH¢	IGF GH¢	Donor GH¢	Lead	Collaborating
Expand incentive schemes for increased enrolment, retention and completion for girls		Organise festival of Arts & Culture for Senior High School	Culture festival for 3 Senior High Schs organised					10,000			MEO	M/A
		Organise festival of Arts & Culture for Basic schools	Culture festival for 110 basic schools organised					2,500.00			MEO	M/A
		Organise KG week celebration	KG week celebration organised for 58 KG's					5,000.00			MEO	M/A
		Conduct Mock exams	BECE Performance improved					5,000.00			MEO	GES

		for BECE Candidates										
		Provide veronica buckets for 10 schools on termly basis	10 veronica buckets provided for 10 schools	→				90,000.00			MEO	GES
		Conduct education on personal hygiene for food vendors	Airborne and communicable diseases minimized	→				1000.00			MEO	M/A

**GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE-OFFINSO MUNICIPAL
PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA) FOR 2018-2021**

Thematic area Adopted MDAs Goal(s)												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GH¢	IGF GH¢	Donor GH¢	Lead	Collaborating
Promote the achievement of universal basic education		Organise My First Day at school for all basic schools in the Municipality	My First day at school organised for 58 basic schools.	→				4,300.00			MEO	M/A
		Organise orientation workshop for newly trained teachers	Orientation workshop for newly trained teachers organised	→				2,500.00			MEO	M/A

	Conduct Annual school census for 3 SHS, 52 JHS, 58 primary schools in the district.	Annual school census conducted for all pre tertiary schools.	→	1,500.00			MEO	M/A
	Organise workshop on Career Guidance for 84 school based counselors	BECE candidates capacitated in their choice of school programmes	→	1200.00			MEO	GES
	Organise sporting activities (Inter schs & inter districts) for all basic schools in the Municipality	Sporting activities organised for 110 basic schools	→	5,500.00			MEO	GES
	Provide support to students to participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics, Innovation Education (STMIE)	150 students supported to participate in the STMIE Clinic	→	4,500.00			MEO	M/A

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER

VISION: To Improve and Promote Public Health Standards of All People Within the Offinso Municipality

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s)												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Supervision	Supervision of Assembly labourers	Daily supervision of labourers	To ensure proper cleanliness within the municipality	←			→	10,000.00			OMA	Zoomlion

Inspection	1. House-House 2. Market sanitation 3. Undeveloped building plots 4. Guest house/hotels	1. Routine house to house inspection 2. Visits and inspect market 3. Identify owners of undeveloped building plots 4. Visit and access hygienic conditions of hotels/guest house	To assess and maintain good sanitary conditions in premise that is/are likely to affect occupants					21,000.00			OMA	Assembly members and unit committees members
2. Food Hygiene	1. Drinking bars 2. Chop bars 3. Consumable goods 4. Slaughter house/meat inspection 5. Food screening 6. Food safety/medical screening	1. Identify and inspect all drinking bars on hygiene practices 2. Inspection and seizure of expired consumable goods 3. Maintain good environmental sanitation and inspect meat for public 4. Visits all food vendors and restaurants to maintain proper food hygiene practices 5. Visit all food vendors and restaurants to ascertain their medical fitness before selling	To ensure that the health of public is protected from contamination						18,000.00		OMA	Assembly members and unit committee members Veterinary Department
3. Solid/Liquid waste managements	Development of final disposal sites	1. Regular maintenance of existing final disposal sites 2. Develop site for liquid waste disposal	To ensure that the municipality is free from outbreak of communicable diseases					21,000.00			OMA	Zoomlion Company
4. Public health education	1. Environment cleanliness 2. Environment littering 3. Open defecation 4. Personal hygiene	Conduct clean up exercise within the municipality	To ensure that communities within the municipality have clean environmental standards						12,000.00		OMA	Assembly/ unit committee members

5.School health education	1.Handwashing 2.Personal Hygiene	1. Visit and educate school children on hand washing practices 2. Educate school children on good hygiene practices	To ensure that the health of the students are protected						11,000.00		OMA	Ghana Education Service
6. Monitoring	1. Nature of sanitary facilities	1.Access condition of sanitary equipment/facilities within the municipality	To access the way and manner the various facilities are being managed						12,000.00		OMA	Zoomlion Company
7. Medical screening	Food vendors screening	Identify and screen all food/drink vendors	To ensure that all vendors are medically fit to sell/operate						4,000.00		OMA	Private partners
8. Evacuation/ pushing of refuse heaps	Evacuation and pushing of refuse heaps within the municipality	Identifying and evacuation/pushing of refuse heaps in the affected communities within the municipality	Environmental, Planning and Engineering departments							13,000.00	OMA	Zoomlion Company
9.Acquisition of sanitary tools and equipment	Acquisition of needed tools and equipment	1.Acquisition of wellington boots, hand gloves, noise mask, wheel barrows, sanitary brooms, rakes, spade, hoes, cutlass, duster, mop, fork, ceiling brush, rubber buckets, weedicides, liquid soaps and dust bins 2. Acquisition of refuse containers							12,000.00		OMA	Procurement Department/ Zoomlion Company
	Drains works	Construct storm drains at Dumasua and Abofour Zongo	Improved drainage						200,000.00		Urban Roads Dept. OMA	Works Dept. OMA
		Construct and rehabilitate boreholes Municipal wide	Improved water supply						150,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	CWSA

		Revamp of community environmental sanitary inspectors	Enhanced Sanitation practices	←				5,000.00			MEHU, OMA	Gen. Assembly
		Construct Slaughter house/ at Abofour	Enhanced Sanitation practices				↔		130,000.00		MEHU, Works Dept.	OMA

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establishment of batch 7 and 8 English Literacy Class and also batch 21 and 22 Twi Literacy Class	Meeting of stakeholders in the communities (Chiefs, assembly members, unit committee members, churches) community entry	Train staff facilitators to handle literacy class Training of national service personnel to facilitate literacy class	Trained personnel to effectively facilitate and handle adult learner Assessment of learners at regular intervals	←	→			34,000.00			Non-Formal Education Division	Offinso Municipal Assembly

Establishment of batch 9 and 10 English Literacy Class and also bath 23 and 24 Twi Literacy Class	Meeting of stakeholders in the communities. Community entry programme to recruit learners (male-100, femnale-300, total-400)		Learners should be able to read and write in simple sentences and also compute literacy Phasing out of at least 200 adult learners (male-50 and female-150)							20,000.00	NFED	OMA
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NADMO

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Interaction with stakeholders and strengthening of DVGs		Hold periodic meetings with stakeholders and DVGs on disaster preparedness	Reduce natural and artificial dilators as well as it effects I the municipality					5,000.00			NADMO	GNFS ISD

Pre-flood campaign/cleaning exercise		Conduct House to house campaign in flood prone areas	-The rate of building in water ways would be reduced drastically -Major drains in the municipality would be distilled							9,000.00	NADMO	Municipal Assembly Environmental and sanitation unit.
Staff development and capacity building		Organise training workshop for staff and DVGs	Staff as well as DVGs would be abreast with enough and new ideologies on disaster prevention and control							10,000.00	NADMO	GRCS GNFS GNAS RCC
Inspection of sand winning sites and activities of chain saw operators		Asses impact of damage done to land and forest through monitoring	Activities of sand winning and chain saw operators would be minimized drastically							5,000.00	NADMO	FC TCPD Chiefs and Opinion leaders
Simulation exercise		Create or simulate disaster incidents for staff and stakeholders to brainstorm and come out with solutions								9,000.00	NADMO	Municipal Assembly EPA GRCS GNFS GNAS

Purchase of logistics for office		Procure laptop, projector, coloured printer, furniture and vehicle									USAID	NADMO	RCC
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Information Technology	Computer Literacy	Install Accounting software	To become fully IT compliant					GH¢ 18,000	GH¢ 10,000	GH¢ 5,000	Finance Dept.	OMA
Office accommodation	Two additional office for finance	Set up Archives and treasury office	To ease office accommodation pressure						15,000.00		Finance Dept.	OMA

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities		Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies						

			Outcome/Impact indicators	1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Organise 16 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee (SPC) meetings	Orderly development	←			→		14,960		PPD	OMA,
		Organise 16 quarter Technical sub Committee (TSC) inspections	Orderly development	←			→		12,000		PPD	OMA
		Undertake quarterly sensitization exercises in communities and towns on land use and building permit related issues	Increased permit based revenues	←			→		8,0000		PPD	OMA
		Prepare Local Plans (planning scheme) for selected towns by end of 2021	Orderly development	←			→	200,000		50,000.00	PPD, SPC	Survey Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization on Girl Education, Parental Responsibility		Intensity Public Education on Children's Act	20 communities to be sensitized on act 560	←			→	10,000	-	-	SW/GM	-

ies and Child Right												
Monitoring and Supervision of Social Protection Programmes		Implement LEAP	Monitor payment of money to LEAP beneficiaries	←				8,000	-	-	SW/CD	
Utilization of the Disability Fund for Livelihood Ventures		Conduct Outreach Programmes on Duties of People with Disability	PWDs activities monitored and supported	←				14,000	-	-	SW&CD	
Public education on communal labour		Organise awareness programmes on importance of labour	40 selected communities to be visited	←				6,000	-	-	SW&CD	NCCE
Social Education on income generating activities		Conduct education to reduce poverty within communities and families	improved livelihood of people	←				6,000	-	-	SW&CD	CO-OP DEPT.
Sensitize and Educate the Public Against Human Abuses		Organize awareness programmes on Human Rights Abuses	20 communities to be covered	←				8,000	-	-	SW&CD	CHRAJ
Duties of Women on Local Governance and Decision Making		Conduct Public education on local governance and decision making	80% of the populace to be conscientized on their rights and responsibilities	←				12,000	-	-	SW&CD	NCCE

Sensitization on Environmental Sanitation		Organize awareness programmes on land degradation and illegal chain saw	Communities would be equipped to protect the environment i.e. tree seedlings	←				12,000	-	-	SW&CD	Forestry, MOFA
		Construct Police Post	Improved security	←								

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
CHPS	Maternal Child health and Nutrition Programmes (MCHNPs)	Organise Community Durbars	Durbar carried out	←			→			50,000.00	GHS	OMA
CHPS	MCHNPS	Conduct Community Health Management Meetings	Meetings held	←			→			20,000.00	GHS	OMA
CHPS	MCHNPS	Supply Logistics for 4 compounds	Logistics acquired	←			→			150,000	GHS	OMA
CHPS	MCHNPS	Purchase 4 solar panels for 4 CHPS compound	Improved lighting system	←			→			70,000	GHS	OMA
CHPS	MCHNPS	Complete Gambia Nkwanta CHPS compound	Compound completed	←			→			200,000	GHS	OMA

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION	National Immunization Days	Conduct Polio Immunization	Reduced incidence of polio	←			→			70,000.00	GHS	OMA
Mass Drug Distribution	Onchocerciasis	Conduct Ivermectin Distribution	Ivermectin Distribution done	←			→			20,000.00	GHS	OMA
Mass Drug Distribution	Deworming	Dosing of school children	Children dosed	←			→			40,000.00	GHS	MoH
Malaria prevention	Implement home based care on malaria	Distribute IPT to pregnant women	IPT Distributed	←			→			26,000.00	GHS	MoH
Malaria prevention	Strategic Malaria Prevention	Distribute LLIN	LLIN Distribution	←			→			31,000.00	GHS	OMA
Malaria prevention	Health Education	Conduct routine health education	Health education carried out	←			→			15,000.00	GHS	OMA
Nutritional Programmes	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition	Conduct Outreach Nutrition Services	Outreach programmes conducted	←			→			30,000.00	GHS	OMA
Nutritional Programmes	Weighing	Organise CWC Sessions	CWC conducted	←			→			30,000.00	GHS	MoH
Family Planning	Family Planning Awareness Campaign	Organise Health Education	Health Education carried out	←			→			15,000	GHS	MoH
Family Planning	Family Planning Services	Conduct Outreach Services on family planning	Family Services	←			→			20,000	GHS	MoH
Maternal and Child Health Promotion	Maternal and Child Health	Implement Maternal Death Audit	Deaths Audited	←			→			19,0000	GHS	MoH
Maternal and Child Health Promotion	Identification of Pregnant women	Register Pregnant women	Registrations done	←			→			23,00	GHS	MoH

Business Advisory Centre

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Technical Improvement Workshop for Barbers		Technical Training	25 participants	↔						1,500.00	BAC	OMA
		Technical Training for Abofour	25 participants	↔						2,500.00	BAC	

Technical Improvement training in pomade		Technical Training in Pomade	25 participants	↔				2,500.00			BAC	OMA
		Training in soap making	25 participants						2,500.00		BAC	OMA
Technical Improvement training in Beekeeping		Training in Beekeeping making	25 participants	↔				2,500.00		2,500.00	BAC	OMA
Technical Improvement training in Palm Oil Processing		Training in Palm Oil	25 Participants	↔						2,500.00	BAC	OMA
		Business Orientation for unemployed youth in Wawase	30 participants	↔				2,000.00			BAC	OMA

		Organise customer care Relations seminar	30 participants			↔		2,000.00			BAC	OMA
Technical Training		Conduct Mushroom cultivation training			↔			2,000.00			BAC	OMA
Technical Training		Training workshop for Welders	25 participants			↔		2,500.00			BAC	OMA
Technical Training		Training in Rabbit Rearing	25 participants			↔		2,000.00			BAC	OMA
		Organize financial management training	30 participants				↔	2,000.00			BAC	OMA
		Organise Cassava processing Training	25 participants				↔				BAC	OMA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Thematic Area Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Modernization in Agriculture												
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1. Food Security and Emergency Preparedness	Food security, emergency preparedness, and reduced income variability	Train and conduct demonstrations on improved methods of maize and rice production for 2,000 farmers.	Productivity Improvement Number of farmers trained on improved methods of maize and rice production across						-	52,837.79	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, NGOs

			the 4 zonal operational areas. (Quantitative & Outcome indicator)									
		Train and conduct demonstrations on improved methods of cassava processing along the value chain for 2,000 farmers.	Number of farmers trained on improved methods of cassava and plantain production across the 4 zonal operational areas. (Quantitative & Outcome indicator)	←					-	30,630.60	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, NGOs
		Train 500 farmers on improved methods of storing vegetables.	Number of farmers trained on improved methods of storing vegetables across 4 zonal operational areas. (Quantitative & Outcome indicator)	←					-	10,210.20	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, NGOs
		Train 1,000 maize and legumes farmers on how to construct storage facilities.	Number of farmers who benefitted from the training on how to construct storage facilities. (Quantitative & Outcome indicator)	←					-	13,018.00	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, NGOs

		Survey and registration of unidentified fishery farms.	Number of unidentified fishery farms registered across the municipality. (Quantitative & Outcome indicator)	←					-	2,552.55	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA
		* Train fishery farmers on aquaculture and best management practices. * Routine farm visits.	Number of fishery farmers trained on aquaculture and number of routine farm visits across the 4 zonal operational areas. (Qualitative and impact indicator)	←					-	5,105.10	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA
		1. Promote access to nutritious food, as well as nutrition and health information. Coordinate food security programming to address malnutrition issues with key agencies. 2. train farmers on improved nutrition.	Improved nutrition Number of sensitization programmes organized for farmers on malnutrition issues in the municipality. (Quantitative & Outcome indicator)	←					-	7,657.65	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA, GHS
		Mass public education on the importance of fish consumption.	Number of people and communities sensitized on the importance of fish consumption in the municipality. (Qualitative and impact indicator)	←					-	2,552.55	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA, GHS

		Establish contingency plans and strategic stocks (storage systems) to support emergency preparedness.	Early Warning Systems and Emergency preparedness Number of coping activities and contingency plans and mechanisms used to support emergency preparedness. (Qualitative and Outcome indicator)							6,126.12	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA
2. Increased Growth in income	Promote sustainable growth in income and produce	i. Train 200 livestock farmers on the preparation and handling of supplementary feeding during dry season and fodder conservation. ii. Train livestock farmers on improved animal husbandry practices (housing, feeding and breeding)	Promotion of Cash Crop and Livestock production Number of livestock farmers benefitting from training in the municipality. ii. Number of livestock farmers benefitting on improved animal husbandry practices in the municipality.							12,619.59	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, KNUST
		i. Carry out disease surveillance and control. ii. Conduct regular ecto- and endo- parasites control of farm animals and pets. iii. Train farmers on small ruminant diseases management.	i. Number of farm animals treated across the 4 zonal operational areas. ii. Number of livestock farmers trained in the municipality.							12,609.59	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA, KNUST

			(Quantitative and Outcome indicator)									
		Undertake regular anti-rabies campaign	i. Number of sensitization programs organized in the municipality. ii. Number of dogs vaccinated across the municipality. (Quantitative and Outcome indicator)	←						9,189.18	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA, GHS, NGOs
		i. Promote pawpaw production by training farmers on improved methods of pawpaw production and marketing.	Number of pawpaw farmers sensitized across the 4 zonal operational areas. (Quantitative and Outcome indicator)	←						10,618.61	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA, GHS
		Build fish farmers capacity in improved and modern methods in catfish and tilapia production in earthen ponds, tanks, etc.	Promotion of catfish and tilapia production Number of fish farmers trained in capacity building across the municipality. (Quantitative and Output indicator)	←						4,849.85	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA

		Train farmers on integration of fish with crops and livestock.	Number of fish farmers trained on integration of fish with crops and livestock. (Quantitative and Output indicator)	←						4,849.85	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA
		i. Train and Strengthen FBOs ii. Strengthen FBOs in credit and price negotiations. iii. Promote market-oriented agriculture.	Number of FBO's sensitized on marketing of farm produce across the municipality. (Quantitative and Output indicator)	←						10,210.20	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	FBOs, NGOs, KNUST, Private Sector
		i. Train 500 farmers on improved vegetable production and establish demonstration plots on exotic vegetables in all operational areas. ii. Educate vegetable farmers on marketing of produce.	Number of vegetable farmers trained on production and marketing in the municipality. (Quantitative and Output indicator) Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture	←						25,525.20	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, NGOs
		Build the capacity of officers and selected farmers on Domestic Aquaculture using plastic tanks, collapsible tanks and concrete tanks, backyard farming.	Number of officers and farmers trained on Domestic Aquaculture. (Qualitative and Outcome indicator)	←						6,381.38	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	KNUST Fisheries and Water shed Department

4. Sustainable Management of Land and Environment	Improve incentive and compulsion measures to encourage users of the environment to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture.	Organize fora on bushfire prevention in all communities in the Municipality.	Awareness Creation and Use of SLM Technologies by Men and Women Farmers Number of farming communities reached within the municipality. (Quantitative and Outcome indicator)							11,231.22	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA Environmental Dept., NADMO, Forestry Commission, NGOs	
		Organize a training workshop on the use and handling of Agro-chemicals for Agro-chemical dealers and 50 contact farmers every year.	Number of Agro-chemical dealers and contact farmers trained within the municipality. (Quantitative and Outcome indicator)								10,975.97	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, Environmental Department
		Increase the number of agricultural technologies developed and sensitize 500 farm families on the nutritional values of local foods such as soya bean, sweet potatoes, maize and moringa every year.	Number of farmers trained on soil fertility improvement in the municipality. (Quantitative and Output indicator)									15,315.30	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal

		Train farmers on improved farm made feed.	Number of small irrigation sites established in the 4 zonal operational areas. (Quantitative and Output indicator)							16,081.07	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	IDA, CSIR - SRI/ CRI,
		Field trip with farmers to see modern technologies in Aquaculture	i. Number of farming communities and populace reached within the municipality. ii. Number of officials in the municipal assembly trained to help in the mitigation measures in land reclamation. (Quantitative and Output indicator)							7,147.14	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	E. P. A
5. Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agricultural Development	Facilitate adoption of existing viable and appropriate technologies	Organize demonstration to disseminate improved technologies in production of major crops and its adoption along the value chain.	Uptake of Technology along the Value Chain and Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture Number of demonstrations organized and the beneficial farmers in the municipality. (Quantitative and Output indicator)							12,762.75	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, NGOs

		Increase the number of agricultural technologies developed and sensitize 500 farm families on the nutritional values of local foods such as soya bean, sweet potatoes, maize and moringa every year.	Number of farm families sensitized on nutritional values of local foods in the municipality. (Quantitative and Outcome indicator)	←						13,018.00	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, OMA, NGOs
		Train farmers on improved farm made feed.	Number of farmers trained on improved farm made feed in the municipality. (Quantitative and Outcome indicator)	←						9,439.44	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA
		Field trip with farmers to see modern technologies in Aquaculture	Number of field trips organized for farmers in the municipality. (Quantitative and Output indicator)	←						2,552.55	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	OMA
6. Enhanced Institutional Coordination	Improve efficiency of agricultural programmes, develop and implement a communic	i. Review activities carried out in the previous year and planning session for the current year ii. Identify Agricultural Development Constraints (ADCs) and develop solutions to address them.	Institutional Strengthening and Intra-ministerial coordination Preparation of 2017 Annual Action Plan and develop solutions to tackle identified ADC's. Review of the	←						5,105.10	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	MOFA, OMA, NGOs, CSIR

	ation strategy.		previous year action plan. (Qualitative and Outcome indicator)									
		i. Build the capacity of all agricultural extension staff and also train them on Climate Smart Agricultural technologies and basic knowledge in Aquaculture	Number of staffs trained for capacity building. (Qualitative and Outcome indicator)	←						13,273.26	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	CSIR, Agric Colleges, Universities
		Identify and train FBO leadership (at least 30% females) in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies	Number of FBO's trained on Climate Smart Agriculture in the municipality. (Qualitative and Outcome indicator)	←						13,196.69	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	NGOs, CSIR, KNUST
		Collaborate with NGOs in HIV education for farmers in the District.	Number of farm household educated on HIV across the 4 zonal operational areas. (Qualitative and Outcome indicator) Partnership with Private Sector and Civil Society Organisation	←						7,657.65	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	NGOs, OFFINSO MMA

7. Improved Agric. Infrastructure	Improve efficiency of agricultural programmes, develop and implement a communication strategy.	1.Rehabilitation of Agric. Director bungalow 2.Rehabilitation of Agric. office block	1. Bungalow rehabilitated 2. 1 no. office block rehabilitated	←						20,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Offinso Municipal	Min. of Agric. OMA
		Provide motorbikes for extension officers	Improved extension service	←						40,000.00	MOFA, Offinso	Min. of Agric. OMA
		Provide accommodation for extension officers	Improved extension service	←						30,000.00	MOFA, Offinso, Works Dept.	Min. of Agric. OMA
		Renovate Veterinary Office	Improved office accommodation		↔					25,000.00	MOFA, Offinso, Works Dept.	Min. of Agric. OMA
		Intensify Cocoa Mass spraying	Increased cocoa production	←						15,000.00	MOFA, Offinso, Works Dept	Min. of Agric. OMA
		Construct/rehabilitate market	Increased markets centres	←						200,000	Works Dept, OMA	MOFA

CHAPTER FIVE
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Composite Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating	
ADMINISTRATION/GOVERNANCE														
	Support Community Initiated Projects	Municipal Wide	←			→	- No. of Communities supported	45%	200,000.00				Central Adm.	Works. Dept. Procurement Unit.
	Procure 4x4 Pickup	Offinso							150,000.00				Central Adm.	Procurement Unit.
	Rehabilitate Zonal Councils	All Zonal Councils		←	→		Offices Rehabilitated	20%	90,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Adm.
	Support HIV/AIDS Activities	Offinso					HIV/AIDS Activities supported	50%	10,000.00				Central Adm.	MAC
	Undertake all recurrent activities	Municipal Assembly	←			→	No. activities undertaken	70%	250,000.00				Central Adm.	MPCU

	Construction of Market Sheds	Anyinasuso, Kokote	←				No. of sheds constructed	43%			150,000.00	Works Dept.	Central Adm.
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	Train Assembly Members and build capacity of staff	Municipal Wide	←				Assembly members and	60%	110,000.00			Central Adm.	HR Dept.
	Conduct Planning and Budget activities	Offinso	←				Activities conducted	87%		45,000.00		Central Adm.	MPCU, Budget Commt'
	Conduct M&E activities	Municipal Wide	←				Activities conducted			25,000.00		MPCU	Central Adm, Assembly Members
	Organize Social Accountability	Municipal Wide	←				No. Accountability fora conducted	56%		20,000.00		Central Adm, Assembly Members	MPCU

HEALTH

	Conduct Roll Back Malaria	Municipal Wide	←				No. of exercise conducted	43%	10,000.00			MOH	Mun. Assembly
	Organise Child Health Week and Immunization Programme	Municipal Wide				←	Child week organised	55%		15,000.00		MOH	Central Adm.
	Conduct Community Health	Health Directorate	←				No. of meetings conducted	43%		10,000.00		MOH	Central Adm.

	Management Meetings													
	Conduct Outreach Services on family planning	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. of outreaches conducted	67%				15,000.00	MOH	SWCD, Central Adm.
	Implement Maternal Death Audit	All health Centres				←	No. of audit implemented.	55%				12,000.00	MOH	SWCD, Central Adm.
	Purchase 4 solar panels for 4 CHPS compound	Selected CHPS Compound				←	No. of Solar panels purchased	-				12,000.00	Works Dept.	MOH, Central Adm.

EDUCATION

	Completion of 1No. 3 Unit classroom block	Apotosu					Classroom constructed	45%	75,000.00				Works Dept.	GES
	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit classroom block	Samproso	↔				Classroom constructed	55%	60,000.00				Works Dept.	GES
	Support School Feeding Programme	Municipal Wide	←			→	No.of schools supported	70%	45,000.00				Central Adm.	GES
	Support sports, culture & Scholarship	Municipal Wide	←			→	No.of schools supported	73%		36,000.00			Central Adm.	GES
Promote the achievement of universal basic education	Support Mock exams	Selected schools	←			→	No. of schools supported			25,000.00			Central Adm.	GES
	Monitor and supervise activities in schools	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. of schools monitored	87%		10,000.00			GES	Central Adm

	Provide capacity building training for teachers in the use of the revised teaching syllabus	Selected schools	←					No. of teachers trained		20,00 0.00			GES,	Central Adm, consultants
	Provide teaching and learning materials in the core subjects	All schools	←					No. materials provided		30,00 0.00			GES, Min. of Education	Central Adm

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating	
ENVIRONMENT/SANITATION														
Food Hygiene	Identify and inspect all drinking bar owners on hygiene practices	Municipal Wide	←				No. of inspection conducted	45%		13,00 0.00	5,000.0 0		MEHU, Hygiene Consultants	OMA
	Maintain good environmental sanitation and inspect meat for public	Municipal Wide	←				No. of inspection conducted	68%		9,000. 00			MEHU	OMA

Acquisition of sanitary tools and equipment	Provide medical supplies	Offinso		↔		Medical supplies provided		7,000.00			MEHU	MOH, OMA
	Provide sanitation Equipment	Offinso	←		→	No. equipment provided		15,000.00			OMA	MEHU
	Procure 4 refuse containers	Offinso	←	↔		Refuse containers procured	45%	123,000.00			OMA, Procurement Unit	MEHU
Solid/Liquid waste managements	Maintain final disposal site and	Sikaman	←		→	Site maintain	64%				OMA, Works Dept.	MEHU
	Evacuate refuse dump	Kokote		↔		Refuse evacuated	-	300,000.00			OMA, Works Dept.	MEHU
	Provide additional facilities and operationalize Abattoir	Tutuase			↔	Additional facilities provided	76%	15,000.00			OMA, Works Dept.	MEHU,
	Support waste management and fumigation	Municipal Wide	←		→	No. of fumigation	50%	35,000.00			MEHU, OMA	MLG&RD
	Conduct clean up exercise within the municipality	Municipal Wide	←		→	No. of clean up conducted			10,000.00		MEHU, OMA	Works Dept, Info. Sev. Dept.

SOCIAL ISSUE														
	Build capacity of staff and procure office equipment	Offinso					↔	No. of capacities training conducted	56%	5,000.00	10,000.00		HRD, Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA
	Provide support to PWDs	Municipal Wide					↔	No. of support provided	86%	23.000.00	13,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA

	Support and monitor activities of social protection programmes (LEAP, NYEP, NHIS)	Offinso					↔	No. of monitoring conducted	57%	7,000.00	5,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't OMA	Min. of Gender and Soc. Protection
	Conduct Sensitization and public awareness on self-help	Municipal Wide					↔	Sensitization conducted	60%		6,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't.	OMA Min.of Gender and Soc.

	project and women involvement in decision making											Info. Service Dept. OMA	Protection
	Conduct awareness creation on teenage pregnancy, Early marriage	Municipal Wide					No. of awareness creation done		4,000.00	5,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't. Info. Service Dept, OMA	Min.of Gender and Soc. Protection
	Monitor daycare centre and NGOs activities	Municipal Wide					No. of monitoring conducted	76%		3,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't.	Min.of Gender and Soc. Protection
	Construct 4No. disability rumps in school	Selected schools					Rumps constructed	-	10,000.00			Works Dept.	Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't

PHYSICAL PLANNING

	Conduct site inspection every quarter	Municipal Wide					No. of inspections conducted			5,000.00		T&CPD	OMA
	Conduct street naming exercise	Municipal Wide					No. of street named		50,000.00			T&CPD, OMA	MLG&RD

	Revalue properties	Municipal Wide					No. properties valued		40,000.00			Valuation Board, T&CPD, OMA	MLG&RD
	Prepare Local plan	Abofour					Plan prepared			80,000.00		T&CPD, OMA	OHLGS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

ROADS

	Rehabilitate town roads	Municipal Wide					No. of roads rehabilitated	45%	60,000.00			Urban roads, OMA	Min. Roads& Highways
	Reshape feeder roads	Municipal Wide					No. of roads reshaped	50%				Feeder roads, OMA	Min. Roads& Highways

	Construct Slabs on U-Drain	Amoawi					No. of roads reshaped				140,000.00	Urban roads, OMA	Min. Roads& Highways
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	Undertake road inventory	Municipal wide		↔			No. roads captured	67%		5,000.00		Feeder roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways
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WORKS

	Construct Police post	Abofour		↔			Facility constructed			35,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	GPS
	Maintain street light	Municipal wide		↔			No. light maintain	79%		50,000.00	30,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Rehabilitation of Official Accommodation	Offinso		↔			No. of rehabilitation conducted	80%		30,000.00	15,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Implement Rural Electrification	Municipal wide		↔				56%			12,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Supply Low Tension Poles	Municipal wide		↔			No. of poles supplied	43%		45,000.00	4,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	ECG

	Drill and mechanize boreholes	Bonsua, Koforidu, Wawase, Samproso		↔			No. of boreholes mechanized	76%				Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
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	Extend Electricity to newly developed areas	Municipal wide					No. of community	52%				Works Dept. OMA	
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	Train NADMO Staff	Offinso					No. training conducted	51%	15,000.00			HRD	NADMO, OMA
	Undertake hazard mapping in the Municipality	Municipal Wide					No. of mapping conducted		4,000.00	1,000.00		NADMO	OMA
	Provide relief materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide					No. of items supplied	55%	5,000.00			NADMO	OMA
	Provide office equipment	Offinso					No. of equipment provided	73%	15,000.00			OMA, Procurement Unit	NADMO

	Inaugurate disaster clubs	Municipal wide			↔		No. of clubs inaugurated			5,000.00		NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Organise public awareness campaign on rainstorm prevention	Municipal wide			↔		No. of awareness created	42%		3,000.00		NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Organise Anti-bush fire campaign	Municipal wide				↔	No. of campaign organised	45%	3,000			NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Undertake Tree planting exercise	Municipal				↔	No. trees planted	35%			30,000.00	NADMO, Commt. Dev't	OMA

AGRIC. DEVELOPMENT

	Promote industrial Agric. processing	Offinso				↔	Agric. processing promoted	35%	10,000.00			Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric.
	Develop Pilot Value Chain for cassava	Selected farms				↔	Pilot cassava developed	23%	20,000.00			Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric.
	Develop small irrigation vegetable demonstration sites	Selected farms				↔	No. of irrigation sites developed	-	15,000.00			Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric.
	Establishment of 1No. Fish farming					↔	Demonstration site developed	-			15,000.00	Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric.

	demonstration site												
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	Support improved nutrition programme	Municipal wide					No. of support provided	54%		7,000.00		Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric
	Implement Modernize Agric productivity (CIDA)						Project implemented	-		75,000.00		Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Conduct mushroom cultivation training	Offinso					Training conducted	54%	17,500.00			BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organize training in pomade making for Hairdressers	Offinso					Training conducted	53%	18,200.00			BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade

	Train Barbers	Offinso			↔		No. of barbers trained	-			15,000.00	BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organize Business orientation seminar (25)	Wawase					Seminar organized	74%			14,200.00	BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organise customer care seminar	Kayera			↔		Seminar organized	-			2,000.00	BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade

Composite Annual Action Plan for 2019

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ADMINISTRATION/GOVERNANCE													
	Support Community Initiated Projects	Municipal Wide	←			→	- No. of Communities supported	66%	100,000.00	43,000.00		Central Adm.	Works Dept. Procurement Unit.
	Procure 4x4 Pickup Vehicle	Offinso				↔	Pick-Up Vehicle	-	150,000.00			Central Adm.	Procurement Unit.
	Rehabilitate Zonal Councils	All Zonal Councils		↔			Offices Rehabilitated	45%	90,000.00			Works Dept.	Central Adm.
	Conduct HIV/AIDS M&E Activities	Offinso	←			→	HIV/AIDS Activities supported	65%	10,000.00			Central Adm.	MAC
	Train Assembly Members and build capacity of staff	Municipal Wide	←			→	Assembly members and	56%	80,000.00			Central Adm.	HR Dept.
	Conduct Planning and Budget activities	Municipal Assembly	←			→	Activities conducted	89%		45,000.00		Central Adm.	MPCU, Budget Commt'

	Conduct M&E activities	Municipal Wide	←				→	Activities conducted	75%		25,000.00			MPCU	Central Adm, Assembly Members
	Organize Social Accountability	Municipal Wide	←				→	No. Accountability fora conducted	64%		17,000.00			Central Adm, Ass. Members	MPCU
	Gazette Assembly Bye-Law	Offinso	←	→				Bye-law gazette	-		12,000.00			Central Adm, Ass. Members	RCC
	Rehabilitate Staff Quarters	Adukro, Amoawi	←				→	No. of Staff Quarters rehabilitated	76%	15,000.00	10,000			Central Adm.	Works, Procurement Unit
	Maintain Official Building	Offinso	←				→	No. of building Maintained	70%	40,000.00				Central Adm.	Works, Procurement Unit
	Procure & update accounting software	Offinso					←	Software procured and installed	-	19,000.00				Finance Dept.	Proc. Unit, OMA
	Acquire and legalize Assembly land	Central Adm.	←				→	Land legalization conducted	15%	25,000.00				Central Adm.	Physical Planning
	Procure Office Equipment	Central Adm.	←				→	No. equipment	80%	20,000.00				Proc. Unit	Central Adm.

	Procure Motorbikes for Assembly members	Central Adm.	←	→		Motorbikes procured	-	250,000.00			Central Adm.	MLG&RD, Proc. Unit, Gen. Ass.
	Monitor Social Protection Programme	Municipal Wide	←	→		Monitoring conducted	55%	6,000.00	5,000.00		Central Adm.	Gen. Assm.
	Undertake recurrent activities	Mun. Assembly	←	→		No. of Activities	70%	20,000.00	90,000.00		Central Adm.	MPCU,
HEALTH												
	Construct Fence Wall at Offinso Health Centre	Offinso	←	→		Fence Wall Constructed	-	77,000.00			Works Dept.	Mun. Assembly, Health Directorate
	Provide counterpart fund to construct ward at Offinso Health Centre	Offinso			←	Support provided	-	52,000.00			Mun. Ass.	Health Directorate
	Conduct Roll Back Malaria	Municipal Wide	←	→		No. of exercise conducted	67%			10,000.00	Offinso Health Directorate	Mun. Assembly, MOH
	Organise Child Health Week and Immunization Programme	Municipal Wide			←	Child week organised	55%	20,000.00		10,000.00	Offinso Health Directorate	Central Adm. MOH

	Provide equipment to health centres/ CHPS	Municipal Wide					No. equipment provided	43%	20,000.00		20,000.00	Mun. Assembly	Offinso Health Directorate, MOH
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Education

	Completion of 1No. 3 Unit classroom block	Apotosu					Classroom constructed	55%	50,000.00			Works Dept.	GES
	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit classroom block	Samproso					Classroom constructed	75%	145,000.00			Works Dept.	GES
	Construct 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Blk.	Kensere					Classroom constructed	-	175,000.00			Works Dept.	GES
	Support School Feeding Programme	Municipal Wide					No. of schools supported	70%	20,000.00			Central Adm.	GES
	Support sports, culture & Scholarship	Municipal Wide					No. of schools supported	62%		36,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
Promote the achievement of universal basic education	Support Mock exams & School debate						No. of schools supported	-		25,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
	Monitor and supervise activities in schools	Municipal Wide					No. of schools monitored	55%		10,000.00		GES	Central Adm

	Sponsor Brilliant but needy	Municipal Wide					No. of students supported	-	23,000.00			Mun. Ass	GES
	Build capacity of 15 SMCs	Selected Schools	←			→	No. Capacity building conducted	65%	15,000.00			GES, Min. of Education	Central Adm.
	Conduct STMIE Clinics	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. clinics conducted	80%	11,000.00			GES, Consultants	Gen. Assembly
	Rehabilitation & Maintain 12 C/R and ICCES	Municipal Wide			←	→	No. of classroom rehabilitated	56%	25,000.00			Works Dept. GES	Gen. Assembly
	Manufacture & supply 1,000 school furniture	Municipal wide	←			→	No. of furniture manufactured	52%		150,000.00		Works Dept. GES	OMA

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating	
ENVIRONMENT/SANITATION														

	Evacuate Refuse	Kokote	↔				Refuse evacuated	-	130,000.00			Works Dept.	OMA, MEHU
Acquisition of sanitary tools and equipment	Conduct inspection and monitor sanitary conditions	Municipal Wide	↔				No. of inspection conducted	64%	3,000.00			MEHU	MOH, OMA
	Provide sanitation Equipment	Offinso	↔				No. equipment provided	68%	15,000.00			OMA	MEHU
	Procure 6 refuse containers	Offinso	↔				Refuse containers procured	55%	123,000.00			OMA, Procurement Unit	MEHU
Solid/Liquid waste managements	Maintain final disposal site and evacuate refuse dump	Sikaman	↔				Site maintain	65%	30,000.00			OMA, Works Dept.	MEHU
	Support waste management and fumigation	Municipal Wide	↔				No. of fumigation	55%	90,000.00			MEHU, OMA	MLG&RD
	Conduct clean up exercise within the municipality	Municipal Wide	↔				No. of clean up conducted	85%	10,000.00			MEHU, OMA	Works Dept, Info. Sev. Dept.
	Maintain Abattoir	Turtuase	↔				Abatior constructed	25%	15,000.00			MEHO	Works Dept.

	Undertake WASH activities	Municipal Wide					No. of activities undertaken	50%		8,000.00		MWST, MEHU	OMA,
SOCIAL ISSUE													
	Build capacity of staff and procure office equipment	Offinso					No. of capacities training conducted	55%	5,000.00	10,000.00		HRD, Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA
	Provide support to PWDs	Municipal Wide					No. of support provided	45%	60,000.00	13,000.00	5,000.00	Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA

	Conduct Sensitization and public awareness programmes	Municipal Wide					Sensitization conducted	63%		3,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't. Info. Service Dept. OMA	OMA Min.of Gender and Soc. Protection
	Construct 2.No. disability rumps in school	Selected schools					Rumps constructed	-		9,000.00		Works Dept.	Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't
	Monitor social protection programmes	Municipal Wide					No. of Programmes	35%	8,000.00			Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA

PHYSICAL PLANNING														
	Conduct weekly site inspection every quarter	Municipal Wide	←					No. of inspections conducted	80%		5,000.00		T&CPD	OMA
	Conduct street naming exercise	Municipal Wide	←					No. of street named	65%	50,000.00			T&CPD, OMA	MLG&RD
	Revalue properties	Municipal Wide			←			No. properties valued	-		40,000.00		Valuation Board, T&CPD, OMA	MLG&RD
	Organize public education on physical dev't.	Municipal Wide	←					No. of education conducted	68%		9,000.00		T&CPD, OMA	Trad. Authority

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating	
ROADS														
	Rehabilitate town roads	Municipal Wide	←					No. of roads rehabilitated	71%	60,000.00			Urban roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways

	Reshape feeder roads	Municipal Wide	←				No. of roads reshaped	54%		70,000.00		Feeder roads, OMA	Min. Roads& Highways
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	Conduct capacity building for urban, feeder road and transport dept.	Municipal wide	←				No. of capacity building conducted	45%		9,000.00		Consultants	Min. Roads& Highways
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WORKS

	Construct Police post	Abofour	←				Facility constructed	-		35,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	GPS
	Maintain street light	Municipal wide	←				No. light maintain	86%		50,000.00	30,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Rehabilitation of Official Accommodation	Offinso	←				No. of rehabilitation conducted	93%		30,000.00	15,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Implement Rural Electrification	Municipal wide	←					89%			12,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Supply Low Tension Poles	Municipal wide	←				No. of poles supplied	76%		45,000.00	4,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	ECG

	Drill and mechanize 5No. boreholes		←				No. of boreholes mechanized	63%		150,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	CWSA
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	Extend Electricity to newly developed areas	Municipal wide					No. of community	64%			120,000	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Expand Anyinasuso Market	Offinso					Bungalow constructed	-			160,000.00	Works Dept. OMA	Central Adm.

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	Train NADMO Staff	Offinso					No. training conducted	55%	15,000.00			HRD	NADMO, OMA
	Undertake Natural Resources Conservation	Municipal Wide					No. of conservation undertaken	45%			15,000.00	NADMO, Forestry Dept.	MOFA
	Provide relief materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide					No. of items supplied	65%	5,000.00			NADMO	OMA

	Organise public awareness campaign on disaster prevention	Municipal wide	←	→		No. of awareness created	55%		3,000.00		NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Organise Anti-bush fire campaign	Municipal wide			↔	No. of campaign organised	65%	3,000			NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Undertake Tree planting exercise	Municipal	←	→		No. trees planted	55%			25%	NADMO, Commt. Dev't	OMA

AGRIC. DEVELOPMENT

	Promote industrial Agric. processing	Offinso	←	→		Agric.processing promoted	45%	10,000.00			Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric.
	Supply planting materials, seeds and fertilizer			↔		No. of supplies done	45%			50,000	Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric

	Rehabilitation of Agric. Bungalow	Amoawi		↔		Bungalow constructed	-	20,000.00			Works Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric
	Implement Modernize Agric productivity (CIDA)		←	→		Project implemented	55%		75,000.00		Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
	Organize training in pomade making for Hairdressers	Offinso		↔			Training conducted	45%	18,200.00			BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Train 150 MSMES especially women in income earning ventures	Selected Communities			↔		No. of training conducted	65%		8,000.00		BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organize Business orientation seminar (25)	Wawase	↔				Seminar organized	65%			14,200.00	BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Support the activities of Co-operative activities	Offinso	↔				No. of support provided	-	7,000.00			BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade

Composite Annual Action Plan for 2020

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ADMINISTRATION/GOVERNANCE													
	Conduct public education on local governance and decision making	Offinso					No. of education conducted	55%		12,000.00		SW&CD	Mun. Ass. Central Adm.
	Organize education on poverty reduction strategies within communities	Municipal wide					No. of education conducted	-		11,000.00		SW&CD	Mun. Ass. Central Adm.
	Support Community Initiated Projects	Municipal Wide					- No. of Communities supported	45%	230,000.00			Central. Adm.	Works. Dept. Procurement Unit.
	Train National service personnel to facilitate literacy class	Municipal Wide					No. personnel trained	20%	12,000.00			Non formal Edt. Division.'	Central Adm.

	Support HIV/AIDS Activities	Offinso					HIV/AIDS Activities supported	50%	10,000.00			Central Adm.	MAC
	Undertake all recurrent activities	Municipal Assembly	←			→	No. activities undertaken	70%	250,000.00			Central Adm.	MPCU

	Conduct Planning and Budget activities	Offinso	←			→	Activities conducted	89%	43,000.00			Central Adm.	MPCU, Budget Commt'
	Conduct M&E activities	Municipal Wide	←			→	Activities conducted	85%	22,000.00			MPCU	Central Adm, Assembly Members
	Organize Social Accountability	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. Accountability fora conducted	61%	23,000.00			Central Adm, Assembly Members	MPCU

HEALTH

	Organise community health management meetings	Municipal wide	←			→	No. of meetings held	65%	13,000.00			GHS	Central Adm, MPCU
	Conduct outreach nutrition service	Municipal wide			←	→	Outreach conducted	55%	13,000.00			GES	GES, MPCU, Central Adm.
	Conduct outreach service on family planning.	Municipal wide		←	→			65%	10,000.00			GHS	Assembly members, MPCU

	Build 4No. solar panels for CHPS Compounds	Selected CHPS	←					No. of Solar panel built	-					GHS, Works Dept.	ECG, GSA.
	Rehabilitate health centers	Amaning CHPS, Asuboi CHPS, Kwagyeikrom CHPS, Offinso Health Centre	←					No. of facilities constructed	45%	190,000.00				GHS, Works Dept.	Central Adm.

EDUCATION

	Construct Teachers Quarters	Wawase, Kontomah, Kwapanin	←					No. of quarter constructed	35%			420,000.00		Works Dept. GHS	Central Adm.
	Supply 800 Mono & dual desk	Selected schools	←	→				No. desk supplied	58%			130,000.00		Works Dept. GHS	Central Adm.
	Support School Feeding Programme	Selected schools	←					Support provided	72%	23,000.00				Central Adm. GES	SW&CD, Min. of Finance
	Support sports, culture & Scholarship	Municipal Wide	←					Support provided	64%	22,000.00	13,000.00			Central Adm. GES	Min. of Education
	Organise orientation workshop for newly trained teachers	Municipal Wide				←	→	Workshop organised	45%	10,000	7,000.00			GES	Central Adm.
	Supply T&L materials	Selected school	←	→				No. of T&L material supplied	50%	25,000.00		20,000.00		GES, Min. of	Central Adm.

												Education	
	Monitor and supervise activities in schools	Municipal Wide					No. of monitoring conducted	58%	10,000.00	6,000.00		GES	Central Adm.
AGRICULTURE													
	Train and conduct demonstrations on improved methods of maize and rice production for 2,000 farmers.	Selected farms					No. of training conducted	25%			24,000.00	MOFA	Central Adm.
	Organise farmers' day	Offinso					Farmers' day organised	-	17,000.00	7,000.00		MOFA	Ass. Member. Chief, Zonal councils
	Train 500 farmers on improved methods of storing vegetables.	Municipal Wide					No. of training conducted	43%			19,000	MOFA	

	Build fish farmers capacity in improved and modern methods in catfish and tilapia production in earthen ponds, tanks, etc.	Offinso					No. of capacity building conducted	31%			21,000.00	Fisheries dept.	MOFA, Central Adm.
	Train livestock farmers on improved animal husbandry practices (housing, feeding and breeding)	Municipal wide					No. of training conducted.	34%			14,000.00	MOFA	
	Monitor Planting for Food & Job Programme	Offinso					Support provided	-	16,000.00			MOFA	Central Adm.
	Implement Modernize Agric productivity (CIDA)						Modernise Agric. implemented				190,000.00	MOFA	Central Adm.
	Renovation of veterinary office	Offinso					Office renovated	-	32,000.00			Works Dept.	Veterinary service, Central Adm.

MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ENVIRONMENT / SANITATION													
	Maintain existing Final disposal site	Offinso					Final Disposal site maintained	55%		16,000.00		Works Dept.	MEHU, Ass. Members
	Develop site for liquid waste	Asikaman					Site developed	-	120,000.00			Works Dept.	MEHU
	Monitor food vendors and restaurants to ascertain their medical fitness	Municipal Wide					Monitoring conducted	65%		9,000.00		MEHU	Ass. Members Unit C'ttees
	Construct Storm drains	Abofour, Dumesua					Drains constructed	-			120,000.00	Works Dept.	MEHU
	Educate school children on good hygiene practice	All schools					No. of education conducted	52%		9,000.00		MEHO	GHS, Ass. Members Unit C'ttees
	Construct 20-Seater W/C Toilet	Dupaul, Agiempra, Amoawi, Adukro					Toilet constructed	-	300,000		310,000.00	Works Dept.	MEHU

	Procure Refuse 5 No. containers	Offinso				↔	Refuse containers procured	-			120,00 0.00	Proc. Unit, Works Dept.	MEHU
	Construct Slaughter house	Abofour				↔	Slaughter house constructed	-			110,00 0.00	Works Dept.	MEHU, MOFA,
	Revamp Community environmental sanitary inspectors	Municipal Wide				↔	Sanitary inspectors revamped	-		15,00 0.00		MEHU	Central Adm.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	Conduct house to house campaign in flood prone area	Municipal Wide				↔	No. of camping organise	47%			15,000. 00	NADMO, MEHO	Central Adm.
	Provide relief materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide				↔	No. of items supplied	67%	7,000. 00			NADMO	OMA
	Organise public awareness campaign on disaster prevention	Municipal wide				↔	No. of awareness created	58%		5,000. 00		NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Organise Anti-bush fire campaign	Municipal wide				↔	No. of campaign organised	69%	9,000			NADMO	OMA, ISD

	Undertake Tree planting exercise	Municipal					No. trees planted	55%			70,000.00	NADMO, Commt. Dev't	Central Adm.
	Assess impact of damage done to land and forest through monitoring	Affected communities					No. of Assessment conducted	32%		10,000.00		NADMO, Forestry Comm.	MOFA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	Build capacity of staff and procure office equipment	Offinso					No. of capacities training conducted	55%	5,000.00	10,000.00		HRD, Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA
	Provide support to PWDs	Municipal Wide					No. of support provided	45%	60,000.00	13,000.00	5,000.00	Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA

	Conduct Sensitization and public awareness programmes	Municipal Wide					Sensitization conducted	63%		6,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't. Info. Service Dept. OMA	OMA Min.of Gender and Soc. Protection
	Monitor social protection programmes	Municipal Wide					No. of Programmes	35%	8,000.00			Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA

ROADS														
	Rehabilitate town roads	Municipal Wide	←					No. of roads rehabilitated	71%	80,000.00			Urban roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways
	Reshape feeder roads	Municipal Wide	←					No. of roads reshaped	54%			70,000.00	Feeder roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways

WORKS														
	Maintain street light	Municipal wide	←					No. light maintain	86%	50,000.00	30,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Rehabilitation of Official Accommodation	Offinso	←					No. of rehabilitation conducted	93%	30,000.00	15,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Implement Rural Electrification	Municipal wide	←						89%		12,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Rehabilitate school buildings	Selected school	←					No. of schools	-	25,000.00	10,000.00		Works Dept. OMA	GES

	Drill and mechanize 5No. boreholes	Wawase, Amankwatia, Kyebi, Kon tomah,	←					No. of boreholes mechanized	63%	150,000.00			Works Dept. OMA	CWSA
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	Extend Electricity to newly developed areas	Municipal wide					No. of community	64%			120,000	Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
	Organize training in pomade making for Hairdressers	Offinso					Training conducted	45%	18,200.00			BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Train 150 MSMES especially women in income earning ventures	Selected Communities					No. of training conducted	65%		8,000.00		BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organize Business orientation seminar (25)	Wawase					Seminar organized	65%			14,200.00	BAC/ NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade

Composite Annual Action Plan for 2021

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ADMINISTRATION/GOVERNANCE													
	Support Community Initiated Projects	Municipal Wide	←			→	- No. of Communities supported	82%	200,000.00			Central Adm.	Works. Dept. Procurement Unit.
	Support HIV/AIDS Activities	Offinso					HIV/AIDS Activities supported	50%	10,000.00			Central Adm.	MAC
	Undertake all recurrent activities	Municipal Assembly	←			→	No. activities undertaken	80%	250,000.00			Central Adm.	MPCU
	Conduct Planning and Budget activities	Offinso	←			→	Activities conducted	89%		45,000.00		Central Adm.	MPCU, Budget Comm't'
	Conduct M&E activities	Municipal Wide	←			→	Activities conducted	90%		25,000.00		MPCU	Central Adm,

												Assembly Members	
	Organize Social Accountability	Municipal Wide	←				No. Accountability fora conducted	66%		20,000.00		Central Adm, Assembly Members	MPCU
HEALTH													
	Conduct Roll Back Malaria	Municipal Wide		←			No. of exercise conducted	65%	10,000.00			MOH	Mun. Assembly
	Organise Health Education	Municipal Wide				↔	Health Education organised	55%			15,000.00	MOH	Central Adm.
	Conduct Outreach Nutrition Services	Selected commt.	←				No. of outreach conducted	59%			10,000.00	MOH	Central Adm.
	Conduct Outreach Services on family planning	Municipal Wide	←				No. of outreaches conducted	69%			15,000.00	MOH	SWCD, Central Adm.
	Implement Maternal Death Audit	All health Centres				↔	No. of audit implemented.	57%			12,000.00	MOH	SWCD, Central Adm.
	Conduct registration of												

EDUCATION													
	Construct 2 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Amankwata, Gambia Nkwanta					Classroom constructed	45%	320,000.00			Works Dept.	GES
	Support School Feeding Programme	Municipal Wide	←			→	No.of schools supported	70%	45,000.00			Central Adm.	GES
	Support sports, culture & Scholarship	Municipal Wide	←			→	No.of schools supported	73%		36,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
Promote the achievement of universal basic education	Support Mock exams	Selected schools	←			→	No. of schools supported			25,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
	Monitor and supervise activities in schools	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. of schools monitored	87%		10,000.00		GES	Central Adm
	Provide capacity building training for teachers in the use of the revised teaching syllabus	Selected schools	←			→	No. of teachers trained		20,000.00			GES,	Central Adm, consultants
	Organise sporting activities (Inter schs & inter districts) for all basic schools in the Municipality	All schools	←			→	No. activities organised		21,000.00			GES, Min. of Education	Central Adm

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes And Sub-programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ENVIRONMENT/SANITATION													
Food Hygiene	Educate school children on good hygiene practices	All Schools	←			→	No. education conducted	55%		11,000.00	7,000.00	MEHU, Hygiene Consultants	Central Adm.
	Identify and evacuate refuse heaps in the affected communities within the municipality	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. of evacuations done	68%		15,000.00		MEHU, Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Acquisition of sanitary tools and equipment	Identify and screen all food/drink vendors	Municipal Wide				↔	No. screening conducted		7,000.00			MEHU	MOH, Central Adm
	Provide sanitation Equipment	Offinso	←			→	No. equipment provided		15,000.00			OMA	MEHU
	Procure 4 refuse containers	Offinso	←	→			Refuse containers procured	55%	120,000.00			OMA, Procure	MEHU

												ment Unit	
Solid/Liquid waste managements	Maintain final disposal site and	Sikaman	←				Site maintain	54%			16,000.00	OMA, Works Dept.	MEHU
	Construct 3No. 20 Seater W/C Toilet	Kyebi, Sakam, Aduana	←				No. of toilet constructed	-	485,000.00			Works Dept.	MEHU

SOCIAL ISSUE

	Build capacity of staff and procure office equipment	Offinso				←	No. of capacities training conducted	56%	5,000.00	10,000.00		HRD, Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA
	Provide support to PWDs	Municipal Wide	←				No. of support provided	86%	23,000.00	13,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't	OMA

	Monitor activities of social protection programmes (LEAP, NYEP, NHIS)	Offinso	←				No. of monitoring conducted	57%	7,000.00	5,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't OMA	Min. of Gender and Soc. Protection
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	Conduct awareness creation on teenage pregnancy, Early marriage	Municipal Wide					No. of awareness creation done		4,000.00	5,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't. Info. Service Dept, OMA	Min.of Gender and Soc. Protection
	Monitor daycare centre and NGOs activities	Municipal Wide					No. of monitoring conducted	76%		3,000.00		Soc. Welfare & commt. Dev't.	Min.of Gender and Soc. Protection

PHYSICAL PLANNING

	Conduct site inspection every quarter	Municipal Wide					No. of inspections conducted			8,000.00		T&CPD	OMA
	Conduct street naming exercise	Municipal Wide					No. of street named	50,000.00				T&CPD, OMA	MLG&RD
	Revalue properties	Municipal Wide					No. properties valued	60,000.00				Valuation Board, T&CPD, OMA	MLG&RD
	Prepare Local Plan	Koforidua, Sakam					Plan prepared				150,000.00	T&CPD, OMA	OHLGS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programme s And Sub-programme s	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
ROADS													
	Rehabilitate town roads	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. of roads rehabilitated	75%	90,000.00			Urban roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways
	Reshape feeder roads	Municipal Wide	←			→	No. of roads reshaped	58%	90,000			Feeder roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways
	Undertake road inventory	Municipal wide		↔			No. captured roads	67%		5,000.00		Feeder roads, OMA	Min. Roads & Highways
WORKS													
	Construct Police post	Bonsua	↔				Facility constructed	-	35,000.00			Works Dept. OMA	GPS
	Construct Fence Wall in schools	Bonsua Zone	←			→	Fence wall constructed	-	390,000.00			Works Dept. OMA	GES

	Maintain street light	Municipal wide	←			→	No. light maintain	79%	50,00 0.00	30,00 0.00		Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG
	Implement Rural Electrification	Municipal wide	←			→		92%		12,00 0.00		Works Dept. OMA	MoF, ECG

	Extend Electricity to newly developed areas	Municipal wide			←	→	No. of community	52%		150,0 00		Works Dept. OMA	
	Construct Market sheds	Old Town, Kwapanin, Koforidua	←			→	Shed constructed	56%	40,00 0.00		25,000. 00	Works Dept. OMA	Soc. Ser. Sub-C'tte
	Construct ICT Centre	Selected schools	←			→	No. of ICTs constructed				300,00 0.00	Works Dept. OMA	GES

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programme s And Sub- programme s	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collabora ting

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	Train NADMO Staff	Offinso	↔				No. of training conducted	51%	15,000.00			HRD	NADMO, OMA
	Undertake hazard mapping in the Municipality	Municipal Wide					No. of mapping conducted		4,000.00	1,000.00		NADMO	OMA
	Provide office equipment	Offinso	↔				No. of equipment provided	73%	11,000.00			OMA, Procurement Unit	NADMO

	Inaugurate disaster clubs	Municipal wide			↔		No. of clubs inaugurated			5,000.00		NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Organise public awareness campaign on rainstorm prevention	Municipal wide	↔				No. of awareness created	61%		8,000.00		NADMO	OMA, ISD
	Organise Anti-bush fire campaign	Municipal wide				↔	No. of campaign organised	71%	9,000			NADMO	OMA, ISD

AGRIC. DEVELOPMENT

	Promote industrial Agric. processing	Offinso	↔				Agric. processing promoted	35%	10,000.00			Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric.
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	Develop Pilot Value Chain project for cassava	Selected farms	←					Pilot cassava developed	23%			20,000.00	Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric
	Develop small irrigation vegetable demonstration sites	Selected farms	←					No. of irrigation sites developed	-	15,000.00			Agric. Dept.	OMA, Min. of Agric
	Establishment of 1No. Fish farming demonstration site	Bonsua		←	→			Demonstration site developed	-			15,000.00	Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric

	Support improved nutrition programme	Municipal wide	←					No. of support provided	54%		7,000.00		Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric
	Implement Modernize Agric productivity (CIDA)	Offinso	←					Project implemented	-			75,000.00	Agric. Dept	OMA, Min. of Agric

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes	Project/Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Baseline	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

And Sub-programmes													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
	Conduct mushroom cultivation training	Offinso				↔	Training conducted	54%	17,500.00			BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organize training in pomade making for Hairdressers	Offinso		↔			Training conducted	53%	18,200.00			BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Train Barbers	Offinso			↔		No. of barbers trained	-			15,000.00	BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organize Business orientation seminar (25)	Abofour				↔	Seminar organized	74%			14,200.00	BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade
	Organise customer care seminar	Kayera		↔			Seminar organized	-			2,000.00	BAC/NBSSI	OMA Min. of Trade

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

6.1 Monitoring

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

At the project/ activity implementation level, monitoring would be carried out by the implementing/user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor the execution of activities and projects relevant to their sector and communities. The Departments, Agencies, Units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to the MPCU Secretariat. The MPCU will organize periodic monitoring to confirm monitoring reports of implementing and user agencies.

At the output/objective level the MPCU would mainly be responsible for the monitoring of the output and objective indicators spelt out in the MTDP document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The approach for monitoring programmes, projects, activities, outputs and objectives of the Medium Term Development Plan would include the following:

- Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of Implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and MPCU.
- Organization of quarterly MPCU review and Town Hall meetings. During these meetings, collated departmental and District Sub-structure reports on the progress of implementation of

programmes and activities would be presented and discussed. Feed backs from these meeting will be used to shape future planning and implementation.

6.2 Evaluation

Evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects/programmes outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

The MPCU will carry out an annual assessment of the MTDP to determine the level of implementation of the annual action plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would be carried out in March 2020 and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 MTDP) would be carried out, from November 2021-. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility for evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). The MPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youth, Women, Private Sector operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-Structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organizations will be a key component of the evaluation process.

It is expected that the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the MTDP and co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the municipality.

6.3 Stakeholders Analysis

The involvement of various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, projects and activities enhances transparency, accountability and public trust. Table 1 below shows analysis of M&E stakeholders at the various administrative levels.

The interest, information needs and responsibilities of the M&E stakeholders have been identified. The biggest responsibility of creating a conducive environment for all the other stakeholders to meet their information needs and to perform their responsibilities as expected towards effective monitoring and evaluation in the municipality rest on the MPCU. The success of monitoring and evaluation in the

municipality, however, lies on the effective performance of responsibilities by each of the identified stakeholders.

Table 1: Stakeholders, their Information Needs and Responsibilities

Stakeholders	Specific Description	Interest/ Information Needs/ Responsibilities	Involvement in M&E Activities
District Sub-Structure Level			
Local Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth Representatives - Women Representatives - Physically challenged - Men representatives - Opinion Leaders, - Community Information Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability & transparency - Information on planned projects and activities - Information on project implementation arrangements - Participate in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperate with Development agencies - Assist in Data collection - Monitor Project execution - Make financial Contributions - Assist in dissemination of M&E results
Civil Society Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade Associations - Youth Associations - Vulnerable groups/associations - Sports Associations - Religious groups - CBOs, FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability & transparency - Information on planned projects and activities - Information on project implementation arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide advocacy - Disseminate and explain relevant information - Monitor and assist in M&E Data Collection
Traditional Authorities/Religious Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chiefs - Queen mothers - Pastors/ Caretakers/Catechists - Priests (Traditional) - Imams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability & transparency - Information on Planned Projects and activities - Information on Project implementation arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure free flow of information - Provide advocacy for society - Provide leadership for Management of local Projects - Facilitate Projects fund mobilization and judicious utilization - Participate in the dissemination of project implementation and progress information meetings and workshops
District Sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zonal Council Members - Unit Committee Members - Zonal Council Staff - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability & transparency - Information on planned projects and activities - Information on project implementation Arrangements - Participate in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure accountability and transparency - Participate in the monitoring of project execution, generate data & reports - Participate in the dissemination of project implementation and progress information meetings and workshops

Stakeholders	Specific Description	Interest/ Information Needs Responsibilities	Involvement in M&E Activities
Municipal Level			
Constituency Political Party Branches	-NDC -NPP -PNC -CPP -PPP	- Demand accountability and transparency - Progress on Plan, Programme and project implementation	- Evaluation of the performance of the Municipal Assembly - Provide advocacy for public involvement in plan execution, monitoring and evaluation - Participate in the dissemination of M&E results and reports
Development Partners Operating in the District	- Monchengladbach - NGOs - etc	- Demand Accountability from the MA and other Agencies.	- Monitor inflow & proper utilization of project Resources - Provide technical support/funding for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects
Procurement Committees	- Tender Committees - Tender Review Board	- Demand accountability - Action Plans and Procurement Plans	- Ensure proper procurement procedures - Approve procurement to facilitate Project Implementation - Monitor project implementation and participate in M&E meetings and workshops
Media	- FM Stations - Print Media local representatives - Local Information Centres	- Demand accountability (Plans and M&E reports) - Planned Projects and Activities	- Disseminate M & E information to the public - Provide advocacy for the society - Gather public views and concerns and communicate feed back to MA and other implementers
Municipal Assembly:	- Assembly Members - Core Management staff of the MA - Sub-Committees - MPCU members - Departments &	- Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation - Resource allocations - Produce Monitoring and evaluation plans	- Facilitate the Preparation of M&E Plans - Collect and analysis M&E Data - Provide required resources for planning and implementation of M&E - Prepare Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports - Approve M&E plans

Stakeholders	Specific Description	Interest/ Information Needs Responsibilities	Involvement in M&E Activities
	Agencies in the Municipality		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effectively manage projects execution -Ensure accountability and transparency - Facilitate the dissemination of M&E Plan and reports - Organize relevant M&E Training for key stakeholders - Establish & strengthen of M&E units in departments
Regional/ National Level			
Institutions / Researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Crop research -Cocoa research -BRRI -Statistical Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out research - Publishing of Results of research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide key M&E indicator baseline and target information
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FM Stations - Print Media - GTV, TV3, Metro TV, TV Africa, UTV, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability & transparency (M&E reports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of M&E information to the public - Provide advocacy for the society - Gather public views and concerns and communicate feed back to MA and other implementers society
Regional Coordinating Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RPCU -RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand Transparency & Accountability - Demand Municipal Plans, Budgets and M&E Reports - Technical Assistance and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and Coordinate the preparation and implementation of M&E plan - Project monitoring and inspection - Organise technical support training and supervision
National Level Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDPC - DACF Secretariat - LGSS - Ghana AIDS Commission - MLGRD - Other Ministries/ Departments and Agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability and transparency - Demand M&E Reports - Demand District Plans and Budgets - Policy, direction and capacity building - Resource allocation and effective utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines - Monitor preparation and implementation of M&E Plans - Collate and Disseminate National M&E indicators, Targets and achievement rates. - Project inspection - Organise M&E training seminars & meetings

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Table 2: MPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Description /Score (Maximum score = 1)	Description /Score (Maximum score =5)	Description /Score (Maximum score = 10)	Indicator Average Score
Qualification of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5	10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10	100/11= 9.1
Staff Complement	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the MPCU are filled	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5	10+10+7.5+10+10+10+10+10	92.5/11= 8.4
M&E skills and knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5+5+4	7+8+7.5+10+10	71.5/11= 6.5
Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available to meet basic cost, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	
Actual indicator scoring	1+1	5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+4	-	46/11=4.2
Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5	10+7+8+7+8+8+8	76/11=6.9
Timely access to funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released six months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	
Actual indicator scoring	1	4+5+5+5+5+5+5+5	6+6	55/11=5

Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5+5	10+8+8+10+10+9	80/11= 7.3
Indicators	Description /Score (Maximum score = 1)	Description /Score (Maximum score =5)	Description /Score (Maximum score = 10)	Indicator Average Score
Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting M&E etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled staff to handle all functions	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5	8+10+10+6+9+10+10+10+10+8	96/11= 8.7
Workload	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning M&E functions	Staff are able to complete all jobs within regular working hours	
Actual indicator scoring	-	5+5+5+5+5	8+8+6+10+7+6	70/11= 6.4
Motivation/Incentives	Basic central government motivation/incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training and maternity leave ,overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners incentives also exist	
Actual indicator scoring	1+1	5+5+5+5+5+4+5+2+5	-	43/11= 3.9
Equipment/Facilities	Office space furniture and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	
Actual indicator scoring	1+1+1+1+1	5+5+5+3+3+5	-	31/11= 2.8

Total Average Actual Scoring				761/11= 69.2
Capacity& Management Index				69.2/11= 6.3

6. 4: District Core Monitoring Indicators

	Indicator (Development Dimensions)	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)					
	Maize	4%	6%	8%	10%	12
	Rice (milled)	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%
	Cassava	5%	7%	10%	12%	14%
	Tomatoes	3%	5%	7%	9%	11%
	Pineapple	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%
	Onions	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%
	Plantain	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%
	Oil Palm	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated					
	- Trunk Roads (in km)	-	-	20.0	31.3	31.3
	- Urban Roads (in km)	-	-	-	-	-
	- Feeder Roads (in km)	35	50	65	85	100
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%
4.	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated:	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	a. Forest	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	b. Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	c. Dry and wetland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	41,608	45,768	50,345	55,380	60,918

6.	Teledensity/Penetration rate: Mobile networks available in the district	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL GLO	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL GLO	MTN VODAFONE TIGO AIRTEL GLO
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	95	100	72	54	21
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	93/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB
9.	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	4.8/1,000LB	1.5/1,000LB	0.5/1,000LB	0/100,000LB	0/100,000LB
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population					
11.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	42%	43.2%	43.37%	44.51%	45.65%
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	31.9%	35.79%	39.55%	43.2%	46.72%
13	a. Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)	64.9%	70.3%	88.2	90.6%	95%
	- Primary	86.1%	76.7%	73.0%	75.9%	84.8%
	- JHS	60.4%	70.4%	74.6%	90.5%	-
	- SHS					
14.	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)					
	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)					
	KG	1.05	0.97	1.0	1.0	1.0
	PRIMARY	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
15.	JHS	1.8	0.88	0.92	0.98	1.0
	SHS	0.43	0.71	0.80	0.85	0.88
15.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills /apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)					

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY						
17.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	539,061.96	747,300.00	822,030.00	904,233.00	904,233.00
18.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		699,067.00	704707.00	710,911.00	710,911.00
19.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)					
20.	Police citizen ratio	1:2,648	1:2,400	1:2,200	1:2,100	1:2,000

Sources: MPCU, OMA 2017

6.5 Monitoring Matrix

The M & E matrix shows the linkage of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to the NMTDPF-2018 -2021 policy objectives. The matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcome, and impact indicators for each DMTDP objective. It shows the targets for each indicator between 2018 and 2021 and the frequency for collecting data on each indicator as well as data sources and who is responsible for collecting the data. (See table)

Table 3: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

LTNDP Goal 1: BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Enhance Domestic Trade											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				DATA SOURCES	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Number of modern markets constructed	Number	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development											

Number of SMEs trained	Number	Output	15	10	10	10	10	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of consultative meetings organised for SMEs	Number	Output	5	3	3	3	3	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of forum organised for stakeholders in MSME's	Number	Output	1	2	2	2	2	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of CBT organised for PWD	Number	Output	2	1	1	1	1	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of NVTI certificates facilitated for graduate apprentices	Number	Output	20	10	10	10	10	BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of MSMEs in financial Management trained	Number	Output						BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of Technology improvement and finishing in Welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery provided	Number	Output						BAC	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of SME's Supported	Number	Output		0	0	1	0	BAC	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective : Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives											
Facilitate the establishment of factories under 1D1F Programm3	Number	Output	0	1	2	3	4	BAC	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development											
Number of tourist arrivals	Number	Output	41,608	45,769	50,346	55,380	60,918	Finance/CA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Objective 4: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy											
Newly developed areas accessing electricity	Number	Output		5	2	1	1	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of streetlights procured	Number	Output		50	50	50	50	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield											
Number of farmers using power tillers	Number	Outcome		6	6	0	0	MOFA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Number of AEAs trained	Number	Output		10	5	5	0	MOFA	Male/female	Semi – Annually	DPCU

Amount of funds provided to the District Agriculture Directorate	Percentage	Outcome						MOFA		Annually	DPCU
Number of farmer day organised	Number	Outcome		1	1	1	1	MOFA		Annually	DPCU
Number of farmers winning awards	Number	Outcome						MOFA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU

LTNDP GOAL 2: CREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	TARGETS				DATA SOURCES	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Number of 3 unit classroom blocks constructed	Number	Output		3	7	5	0	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of 6 unit classroom blocks constructed for primary schools	Number	Output		4	6	6	0	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of 2 unit K.G blocks constructed	Number	Output		0	3	0	0	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of Teachers Accommodation Block constructed	Number	Output		0	0	6	4	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of school buildings rehabilitated	Number	Output		2	1	1	1	GES/Works	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of ICT facilities procured	Number	Output		1	1	1	1	GES/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds provided for STMIE Clinics	Number	Output						GES/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds to support education directorate	Number	Output						GES/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of students benefiting from Educational Fund	Number	Outcome						GES/CA	Female/Male	Annually	DPCU
Number of dual and desk procured	Number	Output		200	200	200	200	GES/CA	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU

Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Number of CHPS compound constructed	Number	Output		1	1	1	1	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of equipment/Beds procured for completed CHPS Compound	Number	Output						Health Dept./CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds provided to Health Directorate	Number	Output						Health Dept./CA		Annually	DPCU

Amount of funds provided to District Response Initiatives	Number	Output						Health Dept./CA		Annually	DPCU
Objective : Improve population management											
Number of family planning education conducted	Number	Output						Health Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
No. of people attending family planning clinics	Number	Output						Health Dept.	Males/Females	Annually	DPCU
Objective : Ensure the reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs especially among the youth											
Objective 3: Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development											
Number of youth with skills	Number	Outcome		50	50	50	50	BAC/YEA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Objective 4: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly											
Amount of funds provided for child protection and welfare activities	Number	Output						SWCD/CA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Objective 5: Promote full participation of PWDs in Social and Economic Development											
Number of PWDs supported financially	Number	Output		10	10	10	10	SWCD/CA	Male/female	Annually	DPCU
Objective 6: Promote economic empowerment of women											
Number of women provided with alternative life skills	Number	Outcome		100	50	50	0	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of households supported under LEAP	Number	Output		24	24	24	24	SWCD/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective 7: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
Number of 12 seater Aqua-privy toilets constructed	Number	Output		10	10	0	0	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of 20 seater Aqua-privy toilets constructed	Number	Output		0	0	2	0	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU

Number of 12 seater W/C toilets constructed	Number	Output		0	0	0	10	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Percentage of people with access to Improved Toilet facilities.	Number	Outcome						EHU/ Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of communities educated on CLTS	Number	Output		10	10	10	0	EHU	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of households supported to construct household toilets	Number	Output		0	50	50	0	Works Dept./CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of communities educated on improper waste disposal	Number	Output		10	10	10	0	EHU	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of land fill site developed	Number	Output		0	1	0	0	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of Rakes and Long brooms procured	Number	Output						EHU/CA	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective 8: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
Number of boreholes constructed	Number	Output		8	0	0	0	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Number	Output		20	20	10	0	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of boreholes drilled and mechanised	Number	Output		0	0	5	0	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi – Annually	DPCU
Number of Water and Sanitation Management committees trained	Number	Output		10	10	10	0	EHU/ Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU

LTNDPGOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURA ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Data Sources	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Objective 1: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											

Lengths of road (200 km) rehabilitated	Number	Output		50	50	50	50	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of bridges and Culverts constructed	Number	Output		2	1	1	1	Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Objective : Ensure efficient transmission and distribution											
Number of newly developed areas with electricity	Number	Output						Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of completed streetlight procured and distributed	Number	Output						Works Dept.	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Objective 2: Reduce green house gases											
Number of trees planted	Number	Output		100	100	100	100	NRCP/NADMO	Urban/rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of public education on afforestation conducted	Number	Output		2	2	2	2	NRCP/NADMO	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective : Reduce environmental pollution											
No. of sites acquired for engineered landfill sites	Number	Output	0	1				DEDH/WORKS	Urban/rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective 3: Enhance climate change resilience											
Number of FBOs trained in soil and water conservation	Number	Output		10	10	10	10	MOFA	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Number of post-harvest facilities constructed	Number	Output		1	1	1	1	MOFA	Urban/Rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Objective 4: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation											
Number of Disaster management awareness creation conducted	Number	Output		8	8	7	7	NADMO/Fire	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of relief items provided to people benefiting from	Number	Output						NADMO	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Objective 5: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements											
Number of streets named and property addressing system	Number	Output						PPD	Urban/Rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Number of layouts prepared for communities	Number	Output		0	2	0	0	PPD	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU

LNTDP GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Data Sources	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Objective 1: Strengthen fiscal decentralization											
Number of revenue staff trained	Number	Output		28	28	28	28	Finance Dept.	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Number of Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized in communities	Number	Output		15	18	18	15	Finance/Budget Dept.	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of logistics provided for Revenue staff	Number							CA	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Objective 2: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization											
Number of Assembly Members trained	Number	Output						DPCU	Male/Female	Annually	DPCU
Number of training workshops organised for sub-district structures	Number	Output		1	1	1	1	DPCU	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of Sub-district Structures functional								DPCU	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Number of funds provided for composite budget preparation	Number	Output						Finance Dept.	Urban/Rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds provided on monitoring and evaluation	Number	Output						Finance Dept.	Urban/Rural	Semi Annually	DPCU
Amount of funds/support to DPCU activities	Number	Output						Finance Dept.	Urban/Rural	Annually	DPCU
Objective 3: Enhance Security Services											
New Police Post constructed	Number	Output						Works Dept.		Annually	DPCU
Number of Police Barracks Constructed	Number	Output						Works Dept.		Annually	DPCU

6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

The M&E Work plan is an important component of the M&E strategy. It details the time frame, budget and actors relating to each activity. The work plan is further broken down to an Annual M&E Calendar which shows specific dates for the various activities. (See table).

Table 6. 1: M&E Work plan

M&E ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE				ACTORS	BUDGET
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Monitoring of Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Monitoring Checklist • Organize Site Meetings • Prepare Monitoring Reports • Brief DCE and other Stakeholders • Submit Quarterly Progress Report 	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	DPCU Works Sub-Committee DCE	32,000
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, Collate and Analyze Data • Prepare Report for Presentation Using PowerPoint 			1-2 Quarter		DPCU	2,500

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop • Prepare and Disseminate Finale Report 						
Annual Progress Review Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit Annual Reports to DPCU • Collate and Analyze Data • Prepare Report for Presentation using PowerPoint • Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop • Prepare and Disseminate Final Report 	Every year	Every year	Every year	Every year	DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU	12,000
Annual Progress Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, Collate and Analyze Quarterly Reports • Prepare and Forward APR to Stakeholders 	Every year	Every year	Every year	Every year	DPCU	2,000
Dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize Stakeholders Workshop to 	Mid- year	Mid- year	Mid- year	Mid- year	DPCU	24,000

Disseminate Content of Report (General Assembly) • Disseminate Report on Radio and Local Information Centers						
Quarterly Review Meetings with Partners	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	DPCU	40,000
Quarterly Field Visits	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	Every quarter	DPCU	24,000
DMTDP Evaluation					DPCU	5,000
TOTAL						112,700

Table 6. 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar for Plan Period 2018 -2021

NO	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME (2018-2021)												ACTORS	BUDGET
		2018			2019			2020			2021				
1	Monitoring of Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Monitoring Checklist • Organize Site Meetings • Prepare Monitoring Reports • Brief DCE and other Stakeholders 													DPCU Works Sub-Committee DCE	22,800

2	DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, Collate and Analyze Data • Prepare Report for Presentation Using PowerPoint • Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop • Prepare and Disseminate Finale Report 																	DPCU	2,500								
3	Annual Progress Review Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit Annual Reports to DPCU • Collate and Analyze Data • Prepare Report for Presentation using PowerPoint 	5 th January, 2018	4 th January, 2019	6 th January, 2020	5 th January, 2017	Dpts	3,000	15 th January, 2018	14 th January, 2019	15 th January, 2020	15 th January, 2017	DPCU	20 th January, 2018	18 th January, 2019	20 th January, 2020	20 th January, 2017	DPCU	25 th January, 2018	25 th January, 2019	24 th January, 2020	25 th January, 2017	DPCU	29 th January, 2018	29 th January, 2019	29 th January, 2020	29 th January, 2017	DPCU

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop • Prepare and Disseminate Final Report 						
4	Annual Progress Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, Collate and Analyze Quarterly Reports • Prepare and Forward APR to Stakeholders 	9 th February, 2018 20 th February, 2018	10 th February, 2019 20 th February, 2019	10 th February, 2020 20 th February, 2020	10 th February, 2021 19 th February, 2021	DPCU	2,000
5	Dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize Stakeholders Workshop to Disseminate Content of Report (General Assembly) • Disseminate Report on Radio and Local 	10 th May, 2018	10 th May, 2019	18 th May, 2020	20 th May, 2021		3,000

	Information Centers																		
6	Quarterly Review Meetings with Partners	30 th Mar	29 th Jun	28 th Sept	27 th Dec	29 th Mar	28 th Jun	30 th Sep	30 th Dec	31 st Mar	30 th Jun	30 th Sep	30 th Dec	31 st Mar	30 th Jun	30 th Sep	30 th Dec		10,000
7	Quarterly Field Visits	12 th Mar	11 th Jun	10 th Sept	12 th Nov	11 th Mar	11 th Jun	10 th Sep	11 th Nov	10 th Mar	10 th Jun	11 th Sep	11 th Nov	10 th Mar	10 th Jun	10 th Sep	10 th Nov	DPCU	20,000
8	DMTDP Evaluation													10 TH February				DPCU	15,000
	Total																		78,000

Sources: MPCU, OMA 2017

6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

The total estimated amount required to implement the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is **GH¢190,614.00**. The detailed budget is presented in table 7. The sources of funding include Municipal Assembly Internally Generated Funds, the Municipality's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund, Development Partners and GOG

Table 7: Detailed M&E Budget

Activity	Input Description	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost
Organize 16 MPCU M&E review meetings	• <u>Stationery</u>			
	- Flip chart pads	48	10.00	480.00
	- Board markers	14	5.00	70.00
	- Reams of A4 sheets	30	15.00	450.00
	• Snack and lunch	20 x 16	15.00	4,800.00
	• Honorarium	20 x 16	30.00	9,600.00
Sub-Total				15,400.00
Organise 16 Quarterly Review meetings	• <u>Stationery</u>			
	- Flip chart pads	48	10.00	480.00
	- Board markers	10	5.00	50.00
	- Reams of A4 sheets	32	15.00	480.00
	• Feeding	40 x 16	15.00	9,600.00
	• T&T	15x 16	20.00	4,800.00
Sub-Total				15,410.00
Organise 4 Local Training for 12 MPCU Members	• Snacks and Lunch	12x4x2days	15.00	1,440.00
	• Honorarium	12x4x2days	20.00	1,920.00
	• Facilitation Fees	2 x2 x 4	150.00	2,400.00
	• Dev't of manuals / Training Materials	-		1,000.00
	• Stationery			
	- Flip chart pads	2 x 3	20.00	120.00
	- Board markers	1 x 3	10.00	30.00
	- Reams of A4 sheets	1 x 3	15.00	45.00
Sub-Total				6,995.00
Carryout DMTDP Mid-Term Evaluation	• Fuel for facilitation	8galx 15days	15	1,800.00
	• Data collection			3,000.00
	• Data validation compilation and analysis meetings	4	420	1,680.00
	• Toner	2	150	300.00
	• A4 sheets	6	15	90.00
	Sub-Total			

Activity	Input Description	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost
Carryout DMTDP End of Implementation Evaluation	• Fuel for Facilitation	8galx10days	15.00	1,200.00
	• Data Collection and	lump	-	2,500.00
	• Toner	2	150.00	300.00
	• A4 sheets	5 reams	15.00	75.00
	• Data validation compilation and analysis meetings	5	500.00	2,500.00
	• Preparation of report	-	-	400.00
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<i>6,975.00</i>
Dissemination of M&E Reports	• Snacks and Lunch	300	15.00	4,500.00
	• Hono. for facilitation	12 people x4	15.00	720.00
	• Fuel	10galsx2days x 4	15.00	1,200.00
	• Media broadcasting	4	900.00	3,600.00
	• Printing	100	10.00	1,000.00
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<i>11,020.00</i>
Preparation and submission of Quarterly Progress Reports	• Fuel	40 x 4	15.00	2,400.00
	• A4 sheets	20	15.00	300.00
	• Allowance	3x4x4	30.00	1,440.00
	• T&T	16 Times	50	800.00
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<i>4,940.00</i>
Carry out 16 Field visit sessions	• Fuel	8x 2x16	15.00	3,840.00
	• Allowances	8x3x16	20.00	7,680.00
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<i>11,520.00</i>
Preparation of Annual Progress Reports	• Fuel	80	15.00	1,200.00
	• Allowance	3x4x4	30.00	1,440.00
	• A4 sheets	32	15.00	480.00
	• T&T	5 x16 days	10.000	800.00
	• Binding	8x4	2,00	64.00
<i>Sub - Total</i>				<i>3,984.00</i>
Conduct Specific Studies	• Consultancy fee	-	-	17,000.00
	• Procurement process	-	-	2,000.00
<i>Sub - Total</i>				<i>19,000.00</i>
External Training for 5 MPCU members in Computer based M&E systems and SPSS	• Course Fees	5 people	1,000.00	5,000.00
	• Per Diem	5 people	80.00	400.00
	• Accommodation	5people x14days	80.00	5,600.00
	• Feeding	5people x14days	30.00	2,100.00
<i>Sub - Total</i>				<i>13,100.00</i>

Activity	Input Description	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost
Organise 2 training sessions for 80 key local stakeholders in PM&E Methods	• Consultancy fee	2	3,000.00	6,000.00
	• Feeding	80x2 days	15.00	2,400.00
	• Training Materials	80 x 2days	20.00	3,200.00
	• T&T	80 x 2days	20.00	3,200.00
Sub- Total				14,800.00
Procure materials, equipment and MIS software for M&E Activities	• Desktop computers	3	1,500.00	4,500.00
	• Printers (with photocopy and Scanning functions)	4	1,000.00	4,000.00
	• LCD projector	1	800.00	800.00
	• Digital Camera	1	800.00	800.00
	• Internet	-	-	10,000.00
	• Upgrade MIS software	-	-	20,000.00
	• Laptop Computer	2	2,500.00	5,000.00
	• Anti-virus Guard	16	150	2,400.00
	• Set Office furniture	10 sets	800.00	8,000.00
Sub - Total				55,500.00
Establish Documentation centre	-	-	-	15,000.00
Sub - Total				15,000.00
GRAND TOTAL				190,614.00

Sources: MPCU 2017

6.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Data Collection

The Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit will work with relevant stakeholders to collect adequate and reliable quantitative and qualitative data for the generation of Monitoring and Evaluation reports, and for dissemination. The quantitative data include revenue figures, expenditure figures, number of projects executed and other data with numerical value. The qualitative data would include opinions, observation, judgment and perceptions of people on the provision and utilization of goods and services.

6.7.1 Data Sources for Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation data would be obtained from the following main sources;

- Records and reports on Programmes, Projects and other operations of Implementing Agencies, institutions and Units.
- Operations and records of Zonal Councils
- Records and reports of Development Partners

- Knowledge, opinions, observations, perceptions and views of communities and Traditional Authorities, Vulnerable groups and other stakeholders
- Records and views of NGOs/CBOs/CSOs
- Survey reports of Ghana Statistical Services and other research institutions carried out in the municipality (eg MICS, CWIQ, GLSS, and GDHS) and other primary sources.

Data gathering would be done for the following purposes:

- Measure Municipal Core and Specific Indicators and Targets, and changes occurring in the municipality as a result of the implementation of MTDP interventions
- Assess the operations of Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit, Sub-District Structures, Municipal Assembly and other departments
- Assess the Internal Generation of Funds and inflow of funds from government and other Development Partners into the Municipality; and its utilization
- Track the progress of implementation of development Programmes, projects and activities (eg. Preparation and updating of project register see table 8, Appendix B)

6.7.2 Methodology for Data Gathering

The methodology for gathering Monitoring and Evaluation information/data would include the following;

- Guided Dialogue/interviews
- Focus Group Discussions, Town Hall meetings and Social Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (SPEFA) platforms
- Administration of Questionnaire
- Field visits
- Review of existing reports and desk studies
- Citizen Satisfaction Surveys and other Specific Studies

The Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) will in consultation with other key stakeholders design and review data collection formats for each of the above methods.

The MPCU will facilitate the establishment of Sub-District level and Assembly level monitoring and evaluation teams, and M&E units in each Decentralized Department. The MPCU, M&E

Teams and Desk Officers would apply the identified methodologies to assemble the required data for the generation of M&E reports. MPCU will create a platform for the review of all M&E data collected and collated to enhance the authenticity and reliability of data.

6.7.3 Data Analysis and Use

Monitoring and Evaluation becomes more relevant when the results are analyzed to show key areas of concern to stakeholders and how the municipality is performing with regards to all the indicators, so that lessons learnt can be fed into future decisions and actions of the Municipal Assembly, Departments, Sub-District Structures and Development Partners.

The MPCU will facilitate data analysis and will ensure that linkages exist between projects being implemented and the District Medium Term Development Plan goals and objectives. Tools for analyses would include matrices, percentages, bar charts, etc. The results of analysis would be used to help inform decision making and future planning. It would also be used to improve the design and implementation of programmes, projects and budgeting processes in the municipality.

6.8 M & E Reporting Mechanisms

Reporting on Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out at two main levels. Departments, Agencies and Zonal Councils will submit quarterly and annual progress reports on inputs, outputs and outcomes of the implementation of various programmes, projects and activities implemented within their area of operation or jurisdiction, to the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). The reporting will be based on a standard reporting format developed by the MPCU.

The Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit will collate the information from the different implementers within the Municipality, and observations and findings of its own monitoring and evaluation exercise, and compile municipal composite progress reports using the NDPC reporting format. The MPCU will submit the municipal composite progress reports to the Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Member, Regional Co-ordinating Council, NDPC, Zonal Councils and other Municipal Assembly actors and stakeholders.

6.9 Monitoring and Evaluation Dissemination Strategies

Data and information on monitoring and evaluation are useless, unless they are disseminated and used in shaping future decisions and actions. It is necessary to keep the stakeholders and public aware of what the Municipality is achieving.

Dissemination of Monitoring and Evaluation information and results on the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and other interventions will be done at the Municipal and local levels.

The MPCU will organize review meetings and dissemination workshops for major stakeholders to disseminate quarterly and annual reports on the status of implementation of the DMTDP at the Municipal and Sub-District levels.

Press briefing for local media would also be organized annually to share monitoring and evaluation data/information and to enable the Press and Local Information Services Centres interpret and broadcast Monitoring and Evaluation results to the public.

Quarterly and annual progress reports on implementation of projects and programmes would be circulated to Assembly Members at General Assembly Sessions.

Copies of all Monitoring and Evaluation reports generated by the MPCU will be submitted to the Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Member, Heads of Departments, Chairmen of Municipal Assembly Sub-committees and all Town Council Offices.

Table 6. 3: Dissemination Strategy

Medium	Time Frame	Responsibility	Strategy	To Whom	Feedback Mechanism
Stakeholders workshop	2 nd week after the second and fourth quarters	DPCU	Workshops for all identified stakeholders will be organized biannually where feedbacks would be collected for review	Stakeholders communities	Comments, contributions
Assembly meetings	Quarterly	DA/DPCU/ Assembly Members	At all Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings, outcome discussions would be carried out for onward	Assembly Members and Committee Members	Comments, contributions

			discussions with community members		
Public fora	Annually	DPCU/ Area Town Urban Councils/ Communities	Community meetings as well as public gathering would be used for dissemination when necessary	Communities	Comments, contributions
Media discussions		DCE/DPCU	Regular discussions on the DMTDP, status of implementation, constraints, challenges, and strategies, using the Local FM stations and information centres	General Public	Comments, contributions, criticisms through phone-in
Issue of Report	Quarterly	DPCU	Timely forwarding of copies of the Annual Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Report	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit, National Development Planning Commission, department heads and CSOs	Comments, Contributions

Source: MPCU, OMA, 2017

6.10 Communication Strategy

The Offinso Municipal Assembly has embarked on an exercise to develop appropriate Communication Systems in order to improve its relationship with the population it serves. Appropriate communication systems would enable the Municipal Assembly to meet its constitutional obligation as depicted in the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

The development of appropriate communication systems would ensure that the Municipal Assembly engages meaningfully with all stakeholders, thus creating a climate that engenders participative and democratic governance. In its quest to deliver best services to its constituency, the Offinso Municipal Assembly has adopted the strategy outlined in this document.

6.11 Purpose and Objectives Communication Strategy

The Purpose of the Offinso Municipal Assembly Communication Strategy is:

To help OMA raise its profile in fulfilling its goal, objectives & mandates and also to equip OMA partners through communications with information and knowledge sharing. To support the achievement of this purpose the OMA Communication Strategy will focus on following objectives:

- ❖ Disseminate, programmes, projects, activities and Annual Progress Reports to inform/create awareness
- ❖ create awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the Municipal programmes to improve their living conditions for the period 2018-2021
- ❖ promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the Municipal
- ❖ promote access and manage expectations of the public concerning the services of the Municipality

Stakeholders/ Target Audience

The Offinso Municipal Assembly is responsible for a number of stakeholder groups who form the constituency and clientele of the Municipal Assembly. Others are service providers to the Municipal Assembly. The stakeholders/target audiences include the following:

- ❖ Sub-district structure (SDS)
- ❖ The General Public- some tax payers
- ❖ National Government and Regional Co-ordinating Council
- ❖ The Staff of the Municipal Assembly
- ❖ The Business Sector-tax payers
- ❖ Service Providers
- ❖ Traditional Leaders)
- ❖ Funding Agencies (Local and International)
- ❖ NGO's and CBO's
- ❖ Media-Radio & Television-Newspapers & Magazines
- ❖ Political Parties

Communication Channels

Offinso Municipal Assembly will use the under-listed communication channels to achieve its objectives

- ❖ Use Community Durbars/ Special Days/events to disseminate information on development issues particularly the various development interventions and the expected roles of the beneficiaries. Yearly Sports day to sensitize the youths on HIV/AIDS, STDs, Employments opportunities, Environmental conservation, security, Entrepreneurships and other projects in DMTDP 2018-2021. Yearly Cultural Festivals to create awareness on the progress of DMTDP implementation
- ❖ Use of existing groups-churches, mosque,

- ❖ Distributing brochures and fliers and using the Information van to pass information to the community on development activities taking place or those to happen in the near future. The posters, fliers and pamphlets will contain background of projects and completed projects.
- ❖ Use of Community Information Centres which are located in the communities
These centres will be used to sensitize the communities on development programmes, projects and activities
- ❖ Notice Boards
 - Inaugurated projects
 - Award of Contracts
 - Revenue targets and performance
- ❖ Panel Discussions on radio, TV, on development issues in the municipality. Phone in sections would be encouraged. Management will empanel a team base on the development issues to be discussed for such programmes.
- ❖ TV Documentary on completed and on-going development projects in the district
- ❖ General Assembly meetings- MCE Sessional Address to inform the General Assembly concerning MAs projects and the progress made within a year
- ❖ The MCE through the sessional address can highlight development interventions in the district. Head of departments could also brief the general assembly on progress of implementation on development programmes, projects and activities being implemented by the sectors.
- ❖ MCE/Community interface to inform communities on the available development interventions in the various communities and the roles expected of the communities in the implementation of projects and also to explain project progress and receive feedback from the communities.
- ❖ Websites- www.ghanadistricts.gov.gh. Posting programmes and projects reports on the Municipal website. The website will be regularly updated.

Reporting: In pursuance of the Municipal agenda to let the people become part of the development process, programme/ project actors, communities and sector departments will be made aware of the key observations and findings of the monitoring exercise. The MA will prepare quarterly and annual progress reports.

The report will contain the following update

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

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

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

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

- **Community Meeting:** The Annual M&E Reports will be presented to traditional rulers, representatives of Area Councils and their opinion leaders and task them to take the message back to their communities. Community Meetings will also be held in some selected communities especially capitals of Area Councils.
- **District Assembly Departments Discussions:** All Quarterly Reports will be discussed with Assembly's, Departments and relevant DA Development Partners.
- **Discussions with Identifiable Groups:** meeting will be held with identifiable groups such as community Based Organisations, Civil Society Groups, Religious Organisation, Non-Governmental Organisation Women Groups, etc. to discuss the Annual Progress Reports.
- **Discussions at Local Information Centres**

- Publication on Public Notice Boards: Copies of all Reports will be posted on public notice boards such as the District Assembly and Palaces.

The DA will ensure that communication with the public is in the correct language for the targeted group of people. Media that is accessible to the targeted group of people would be utilized. Appropriate Information that is relevant to situations, areas and people would be communicated on time to the relevant communities.

The DA will always ensure that there is a balance between the information created and disseminated to the communities, and the feedback from those communities. One-way communication does not promote understanding but rather breeds conflict and mistrust

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
<i>Relevance</i>	What is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and district requirements and priorities?	- How relevant is the project to target groups', including district needs and priorities?	- Local needs and priorities, National needs and priorities	DMTDP, National plans (LTNDP)	Survey
		-To what extent does the development intervention aim at the solution of a core problem of the target communities	- Local needs and priorities	DMTDP	Survey
		What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the relevance of the of the interventions	Policies and strategies of government	Government development plans (LTNDP)	Survey
<i>Efficiency</i>	Are the objectives achieved in a cost-efficient manner by the development intervention?(comparison: provided means – results)	-Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?	- Actual project cost, project benefits	Progress report Households	Survey

		- To what extent have individual resources been used economically?	- Project resources	Project documents	Survey
		-Are there any alternatives for achieving the same results with less inputs/ funds?	- Actual project cost(for related projects)	Project documents for related projects	Observation
		- Were services provided in time and impacts achieved within an appropriate time period?	- Project completion dates	Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Survey
Effectiveness	Have the objectives of the development intervention been achieved? - How big is the effectiveness or impact of the project compared to the objectives planned? (Comparison of results–planned)?	- To what extent were the originally defined objectives of the development intervention realistic?	- Objectives of development interventions	DMTDP	Focus Group Discussion
		-To what extent have the (direct) objectives of the development intervention been achieved in accordance with the (adjusted, if applicable) target system?	- Objectives of development interventions	DMTDP	Observation
		-To what extent is the target group reached?	Number of people benefiting from the project	Households	Survey

		-What factors were crucial for the achievement or failure to achieve the project objectives so far (indication of strengths and weaknesses). How can they be overcome	Reasons for success or failure in the achievement of the project objectives	Progress Report, Households	Survey, Focus Group Discussion
Impact	- Does the development intervention contribute to the achievement of overall development objectives/ overall goal? -What is or are the impact(s)/ effects of the intervention compared to the total situation of the target group or those affected	-What has the development intervention contributed to so far and what is it still contributing to?	Household income, employment status	Households	Survey
		-What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?	Household income, employment status	Households	Survey
		-How many people have been affected?	Number of people benefitting from the project	Households	Survey
		- What other effects (negative ones) can be determined on a goal level?	Negatives effects of projects	Households, MPCU	Survey
		- What would the development have been like without the development intervention?	Baseline and planned development/outcome	Households, MPCU	Survey

<i>Sustainability</i>	Are the positive effects sustainable?	-To what extent will activities, results and effects be expected to continue after donor intervention has ended?	Communal spirit	Households	Survey, Focus Group Discussion
		- How self-supporting in particular is the assisted local counterpart?	Yearly actual IGF by local counterpart	Municipal Composite Budget	Observation, Focus Group Discussion
		- What risks and potentials are visible regarding the sustainable effectiveness of the development interventions and how likely is their occurrence?	Risks and potentials associated with development Interventions	Households, MPCU	Survey, Focus Group Discussion
		- To what extent are the target groups and counterparts able to adapt sufficiently to external changes and shocks?	Communal spirit, Local Counterpart effectiveness	Households, MPCU	Survey, Focus Group Discussion

6.12 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation [PM&E]

Participation in development is generally accepted as a process that is fundamental to addressing issues of ownership and sustainability. With increased emphasis on the importance of participation in development, there is also a growing recognition that monitoring and evaluation of development and other community-based initiatives should be participatory. The DMPCU would constructively engage the partnership of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and communities in the monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-20121.

Through PM&E, the MPCU would capture the perception of stakeholders and assess the degree to which the interventions have met their expectation/aspirations particularly that of the poor and vulnerable in the district. As part of the process, the MPCU would draw community stakeholders as part of the monitoring team in the monitoring of activities within their jurisdictions. The MPCU in collaboration with some NGOs would institute the necessary local structures and provide capacity building for local community members where necessary.

The MPUC would employ the following PM&E tools and methodologies for analysis and particularly impact assessment.

- ✓ Community Score Cards
- ✓ Citizen Report Cards
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure
- ✓ Focus Group Discussion
- ✓ Questionnaire Administration

6.8.1 Participatory M&E

Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. PM&E focuses on the active engagement of primary stakeholders (WORLD BANK 2010a). Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is one of many approaches to ensure that the implementation of the different projects within the action plan — or smaller individual projects — leads to the expected outcomes. As with all other monitoring and evaluation elements, the process for PM&E has to be prepared prior to project implementation (PHILIP et al. 2008).

The Need for PM&E.

The main purpose of PM&E is to provide stakeholders with regular information during the span or long after the implementation of a development intervention. Other important justification to conduct PM&E include the following:

- ❖ Increase ownership, autonomy and self-organization
- ❖ Joint learning improves performance and outcomes
- ❖ Increase accountability and transparency
- ❖ Strengthen commitment to implement corrective actions

Tools to be used

The methods to be used include

- ❖ Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- ❖ Citizen Report Card.
- ❖ Community Score Card.
- ❖ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

The key stakeholders in PM&E in the district include

- ❖ the end users of project goods and services, including both men and women at the community level;
- ❖ intermediary organizations, including *NGOs*; private sector businesses involved in the project;
- ❖ heads of departments
- ❖ Assembly members
- ❖ Unit committee members
- ❖ Area Council members
- ❖ Member of Parliament
- ❖ Traditional Authorities

Table 6. 4: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy-2018-2021

No.	Name of the PM&E Tool	Policy/ Programme/ Project Involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology
1.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Private Sector Development Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Mapping
2.	Citizen Report Card	Energy Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Observation
3.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Agriculture Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Focused group Discussion

4.	Citizen Report Card	Basic Education Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Survey
5.	Citizen Report Card	Health Care Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Survey
6.	Community Score card	Social Protection Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Participant Observation
7.	Community Score card	Women Economic Empowerment Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Focused group Discussionuy7
8.	Community Score card	Sanitation Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Focused group Discussion
9.	Citizen Report Card	Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Mapping
10.	Citizen Report Card	Road Transport Improvement	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Observation
11.	Community Score Card	Natural Resources Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Observation
12.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Human Settlements Development Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Surveys
13.	Participation Expenditure Tracking Surveys	Revenue Improvement Programme	To be engaged using competitive tendering	Surveys

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Compound Matrix

Major Environmental Concerns	Natural Resources						Socio-cultural Issues						Economic Issues				Institutional Issues							
Major Environmental Concerns/Issues Policy Objectives	Illegal mining activities	Deforestation through illegal felling & charcoal production	Illegal Sand winning activities	Pollution of water bodies	Poor waste management	Climate Change	Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Teenage pregnancy & school dropouts	High poverty levels of some households	Land and chieftaincy disputes	Local Participation in development	Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Attainment of the SDGs	Unemployment especially among the youth	Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	Limited Access to credit facilities	Underdeveloped tourist sites	Slow local economic growth	Low participation of women in Local governance	Ineffective sub-district structures	Non-enforcement of by-laws	Capacity issues of Assembly Offices	Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Low Public-Private Partnerships
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote international trade and investment	+	+	+	?	+	?	o/?	o	+	?	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o/+	+	+

Ensure energy availability and reliability	-	-	-	-	-	o	?	?	+	o	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	?	+	o	?	+	+
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	+	+	+	-	-	?	o	?	+	o	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	?	o	+	+
Ensure improved skills development for industry	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	?	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	?	+	+
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	?	+	+
Improve post-harvest management	o	o	o	o	+	o	?	?	+	o	+	?	o	+	o	o	o	+	+	+	?	?	+	+
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	+	-	-	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	+	o	+	+	o/+	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	o / +
Ensure food and nutrition security	o	+	o	+	+	o	?	?	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
Improve population management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	o
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	?	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
Enhance the well-being of the aged	o	o	o	o	o	?	o	o	+	?	+	+	+	o	o	?	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o

Promote the creation of decent jobs	+	+	o / +	o	o	o	o / +	o / +	+	o	+	o / +	+	+	o	o / +	o / +	+	o	o	o	o	o / +	o / +
Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	o	?	+	?	+	+	o	?	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	+
Enhance climate change resilience	+	+	o	+	+	+	?	?	o	o	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	+
Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o

Compound Matrix: Record Sheet

Description of Policy under review: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

Record Sheet for Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	People’s fiscal performance would improve in the long run as well as ensuring the sustainable development which will help create employment avenues for the youth rather than engaging in illegal; mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	In order to ensure sustainability, there is the need to protect forests and also avoid illegal lumbering	+
Sand winning activities	In the quest of ensuring sustainability, excessive use of sand should be avoided	+
Protection of water bodies	Sustainability cannot be ensured without protecting the water bodies for future generation and the population yet unborn hence implementing this policy will help protect the water bodies	+
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would help avoid pollution and also help manage waste properly	+
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have direct impact on climate change	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Ensuring the healthy being of individuals constitute to sustainability which in return brings about positive impact towards continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	+
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Health improvement include health talks and public sensitization on teenage pregnancy and school dropouts and as such the policy will help reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy and school dropouts when implemented	+

High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty is inversely related to fiscal development, and the ability to work and earn income and sustainable development at large. Thus ensuring fiscal performance and sustainability would in the long run have a positive impact on household poverty levels	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	Fiscal performance and sustainability help create awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy will help focus on disabilities and vulnerable groups	+
Attainment of the MDGs	Ensuring sustainable development is one of the main goals as far as MDGs are concerned, therefore ensuring fiscal performance and sustainability would help attain MDGs	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Creation of jobs and improvement in employable skills add up to the level of sustainability and improved fiscal development and as such the policy will help resolve the issue of unemployment among the youth in the country	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	For sustainability to be ensured, there is always the need to improve road networks, hence, the policy having direct impact towards diminishing the incidence of poor road network	+
Limited Access to credit facilities	Sustainability means providing a lot of avenues for future performances which requires access to credit facilities to improving fiscal performances and development at large	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Improved fiscal development and sustainability have direct impact on every dimension of development activities of which tourist sites do not make an exception	+
Slow economic growth	Improved fiscal performance and sustainability are ways of ensuring economic growth which makes the policy to have positive impact on economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	Encouraging women in development activities and making it accessible to them would in the long term develop their leadership skills and increase in them the desire to take up positions within the local government setup and other areas	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Improved fiscal performance and sustainability are very relevant to making sub-district structures function effectively	+

Non-enforcement of bylaws	Some by-laws are difficult to enforce because of lack of fiscal support sub-district structures and the government at large. Education is thus a vital platform to enhance the enforcement of by-laws	+
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Improved fiscal development and sustainability play an important role to getting the required human resource bases for the local government offices.	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure sustainability and fiscal performance improvement	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The Policy has no direct bearing on this issue, however there the quest for increase access to fiscal performance and sustainability through private-public partnership	+

Description of Policy under review: Promote international trade and investment

Record Sheet for Promote international trade and investment

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	International trade and investment would help create lucrative employment avenues that will engage a lot of the youth rather than involving in illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Although lumbering will still be in existence as far as international trade and investment is concerned, however, it will pass through legal means to avoid deforestation, illegal felling and charcoal production	+
Sand winning activities	International trade and investment may require engaging in sand winning activities to augment developmental activities	+
Protection of water bodies	The policy does not have any linkage with protection of water bodies	?
Pollution and waste management	Some foreign investment require investment into pollution and waste management to curtail the situation if not to eradicate it	+
Climate Change	The policy does not have any linkage with climate change	?
SOCIO-CULTURAL		

Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct linkage with continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	0/?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Implementing this policy will have no direct impact on teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	0
High poverty levels of some households	International trade and investment is a podium for employment creation which as a result help eradicate poverty levels of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	?
Local Participation in development	In pursuance of the policy, there will local participation in development through international trade and investment	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	There is exist no direct impact of the policy on disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	MDGs would be attained through international trade and investment when the policy is being implemented	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Creation of jobs and improvement in employable skills can be increased through international trade and investment	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	Some international trade and investment may require pulling resources into road networks by constructing new ones and renovating poor ones	+
Limited Access to credit facilities	Investments can be made in financial entities thereby giving people the access to credit facilities	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	To promote international trade and investment have direct impact on every dimension of development activities of which tourist sites do not make an exception	+
Slow economic growth	International trade and investment help speed up economic activities which brings about positive economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Low participation of women in Local governance	Women getting the opportunity in international trade and investment will encourage participation of women in the local governance through decision making and many other factors.	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Sub-district structures can be effective through various ways including making way for international trade and investment	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy when implemented will have no direct impact on non-enforcement of by-laws	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Capacity issues of Assembly offices and departments have no direct link with international and investment	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure international trade and investment	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	It becomes necessary to ensure public-public partnership in international trade and investment	+

Description of Policy under review: Ensure energy availability and reliability

Record Sheet for Ensure energy availability and reliability

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	To ensure energy reliability and availability would rather encourage illegal mining activities	-
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	For the purpose of ensuring energy availability and reliability, deforestation, illegal felling and charcoal production would be rampant	-
Illegal sand winning activities	The policy has no direct linkage with illegal sand winning activities	0
Protection of water bodies	With the quest to ensure energy availability and reliability, water bodies would be left unprotected through illegal mining activities, deforestation and so on	-

Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would increase the level of waste generated which will further result in series of waste management challenges	-
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS will still be stagnant as far as energy availability and reliability is concerned	?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy does not have any direct linkage between itself and energy availability and reliability	?
High poverty levels of some households	For the purpose of energy availability and reliability, jobs would be created to ensure poverty alleviation	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	Energy availability and reliability help create awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy when implemented will have no impact on disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	Making sure that there is availability of energy constitutes to the attainment of MDGs	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	As part of employment creation among the youth, energy availability and reliability serves as a way through which unemployment eradication could be successful	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	For the purpose of energy availability and reliability, there exist no linkage between poor road network and energy availability and reliability	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	Limited access to credit facilities has no direct impact with energy availability and reliability	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct impact on underdeveloped tourist sites	0

Slow economic growth	The policy serves as a way of ensuring economic growth and when implemented would help bring about economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	No direct linkage between the policy and low participation of women in local governance	?
Ineffective sub-district structures	As a way of ensuring effective sub-district structures, such policy is needed to ensure its success	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The correlation between the policy and non-enforcement of by-laws is neutral	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Capacity issues of Assembly offices and departments has no direct linkage with energy availability and reliability	?
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure energy availability and reliability	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The Policy has no direct bearing on this issue, however there the quest for increase access to energy availability and reliability through private-public partnership	+

Description of Policy under review: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials

Record Sheet for Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials will help improve employment will have positive impact on illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials will help improve employment which will have positive impact deforestation, illegal felling and charcoal production	+

Sand winning activities	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials will help improve employment will have positive impact on sand winning	+
Protection of water bodies	To Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials, water is needed to facilitate such activity, hence aggregating t unprotecting water bodies	-
Pollution and waste management	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials means more waste would be generated and as such management of waste will rather become difficult than usual and also constitute pollution	-
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	?
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials have no direct linkage with continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no linkage with teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	?
High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty is related to number of elements including enhancing production and supply of quality raw materials, and as such the policy has a positive impact on high level of poverty of some households meaning household poverty levels would decrease	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials help local people to participate in developmental activities hence, the policy will help local participation in development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	With disabilities and vulnerable groups, the policy will end up having no impact on it	0
Attainment of the MDGs	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials constitute to development and that its implementation will help achieve MDGs even though it will be on direct basis	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Production activities help create employment avenues notwithstanding the employment avenues created by supply of raw materials. This makes the policy have a direct positive impact on unemployment among the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	For sustainability to be ensured, there is always the need to improve road networks, hence, the policy having direct impact towards diminishing the incidence of poor road network	+

Limited Access to credit facilities	Considering limited access to credit facilities, the policy does not have any impact on it.	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	There is no linkage between underdeveloped tourist sites and Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	0
Slow economic growth	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials are ways of ensuring economic growth which makes the policy to have positive impact on economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct impact on low participation of women in local governance	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials are very crucial in making sub-district structures function effectively as district sub-structures can function effectively through production activities and supply of raw materials	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct impact on non-enforcement of by-laws	?
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Capacity of issues of Assembly Offices and Departments does not correlate with the policy in any way	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	To enhance production and supply of quality raw materials, consistent stakeholders may be needed to facilitate such activities therefore the policy has a positive impact on inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials constitute to partnerships especially PPP, as a result, the policy when implemented would have a positive impact on PPP	+

Description of Policy under review: Ensure improved skills development for industry

Record Sheet for Ensure improved skills development for industry

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Ensure improved skills development for industry will enable such industries gain the necessary ideas and knowledge mining activities in order to render the required legal services rather than patronizing in illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Ensure improved skills development for industry will enable various industries and the general populace gain more insight about the need to stop deforestation	+
Sand winning activities	In the quest of ensuring improved skills development for industry, illegal sand wining activities would be reduced since such industries would go by legal means in obtaining sand	+
Protection of water bodies	Similarly, improved skills development means improved necessities of management hence industries will protect and manage water bodies effectively to avoid destruction of water bodies	+
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would help avoid pollution and also help manage waste properly as skills would be improved and developed	+
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct impact on continuous spread of NHIV/AIDS	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no linkage with teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	0
High poverty levels of some households	Ensure improved skills development for industry is mode trough which people can the requisite employable skills to get access to employment and as a result will help reduce the poverty levels of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	?
Local Participation in development	improved skills development for industry help create awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Disabilities and the vulnerable groups can at least gain skills that can enable them earn ends need.	+
Attainment of the MDGs	Ensure improved skills development for industry will help improve upon development and in the long run help attain MDGs	+

ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Creation of jobs and improvement in employable skills add up to improved skills development for industry and as such the policy will help resolve the issue of unemployment among the youth in the country	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy when implemented would have no direct impact on poor road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy when implemented would have no direct impact on limited access to credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	improved skills development for industry would ensure tourist sites receiving concern and adequate human resources to ensure its development	+
Slow economic growth	Industrial development constitutes enormously to economic growth and development which makes the policy have a direct positive impact on economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy does not have any link with low participation of women in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	For sub-district structures to function effectively, issues like ensuring improved skills development for industry is needed to ensure that	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy does not have any direct impact on non-enforcement of by-laws	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no linkage with capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	?
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure improved skills development for industry	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	Public-Private Partnership would increase through ensuring improved skills development for industry	+

Description of Policy under review: Support entrepreneurs and SME development

Record Sheet for Support entrepreneurs and SME development

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Entrepreneurs and SME development will create employment leading to decline in illegal mining activities hence ensuring positive impact on illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Similarly the creation of jobs by entrepreneurs and SME development will lead decline in deforestation and illegal felling of trees and charcoal production	+
Sand winning activities	Illegal sand winning activities would also decline as result of entrepreneurs and SME development	+
Protection of water bodies	Entrepreneurs and SME development will result in need of water to extreme level rendering protection of water bodies yet a problem to battle with and as such the policy would rather hinder on protection of water bodies	-
Pollution and waste management	All other things being equal, entrepreneurs and SME development means generation of many waste. Therefore, pollution increases so as waste management problems become rampant and much more serious to control or manage	-
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	?
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy does not have any direct impact on continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy does not have direct linkage with teenage pregnancy and school dropouts however, in the long run, the policy will generate income to battle the issue of teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	+
High poverty levels of some households	Entrepreneurs and SME development is job creation opportunity which will help alleviate or curtail poverty levels of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	?
Local Participation in development	People or citizens can take advantage of SME development to participate in developmental activities	+

Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Disabilities and vulnerable groups can benefit from entrepreneurs and SME development through donations and so on	+
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy will help achieve MDGs because of its ability to create employment avenues to facilitate development	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will impact positively on youth unemployment because of its tendency to create employment avenues	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	There is no direct linkage between the policy and poor road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	SME attracts access to credit facilities hence when the policy is implemented, people will get considerable access to credit facilities	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no linkage with underdeveloped tourist sites	0
Slow economic growth	For improvement in economic development, entrepreneurs and SME are needed to ensure its success, therefore SME will help boost economic growth hence the policy having positive impact on economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy does not have any direct impact on low participation of women in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	Sub-districts can sometimes ensure that there is improvement in SME and entrepreneurs development, this means the policy has positive impact on sub-district structures	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	There exist no linkage between the policy and non-enforcement of by-laws	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no correlation with capacity issues of assembly offices and departments	?

Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure entrepreneurs and SME development	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	Partnerships can be deployed to ensure entrepreneurs and SME development	+

Description of Policy under review: Improve post-harvest management

Table 3.10: Record Sheet for Improve post-harvest management

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy does not have any link with illegal mining activities	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The policy does not have any direct impact on deforestation and illegal charcoal production	0
Sand winning activities	There is no direct correlation between the policy and illegal sand wining activities	0
Protection of water bodies	There is no direct correlation between the policy and protection of water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	Proper post-harvest management will ensure proper waste management	+
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	There is no direct correlation between the policy and continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	There is no direct correlation between the policy and teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	?
High poverty levels of some households	Income can be generated due to post-harvest management and such the can impact positively on the poverty levels of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0

Local Participation in development	Post-harvest management is also a developmental activity meaning the participation in post-harvest management will help ensure local participation in development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy will help focus on disabilities and vulnerable groups	?
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy will help attain MDGs such that food crisis issues can be resolved due to post-harvest management	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Creation of jobs can be attained from post-harvest management and this is a sign of the policy impacting positively on youth un employment	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	There is no direct correlation between the policy and poor road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	There is no direct correlation between the policy and limited access to credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	There is no direct correlation between the policy and underdeveloped tourist sites	0
Slow economic growth	Post-harvest management adds up to the ways of ensuring economic growth which makes the policy have positive impact on economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	There is no direct correlation between the policy and low participation of women in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	There is no direct correlation between the policy and ineffective sub-district structures	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	There is no direct correlation between the policy and non-enforcement of by-laws	?

Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	There is no direct correlation between the policy and capacity issues of assembly offices and departments	?
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure post-harvest management	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	PPP can be ensured in post-harvest management	+

Description of Policy under review: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

Record Sheet for Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Sustainable development and management of aquaculture will see to it that resources like land and water bodies are being managed properly to ensure benefits in the years to come, therefore mining lands would be reserved without using them excessively	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Sustainability measures include protecting nature reserves, water bodies, forests among others, this means trees would be protected if sustainability was to be ensured.	+
Sand winning activities	Similarly, lands would be protected to ensure sustainability	+
Protection of water bodies	Sustainability cannot be ensured without protecting the water bodies for future generation and the population yet unborn hence implementing this policy will help protect the water bodies	+
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would help avoid pollution and also help manage waste properly	+
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have direct impact on climate change	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Ensuring the healthy being of individuals constitute to sustainability which in return brings about positive impact towards continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	+

Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Health improvement include health talks and public sensitization on teenage pregnancy and school dropouts and as such the policy will help reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy and school dropouts when implemented	+
High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty is highly associated with the ability to work and earn income and sustainable development at large. Thus ensuring sustainable development and aquaculture management would in the long run have a positive impact on household poverty levels	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	Land and chieftaincy issues have to resolved if sustainability was to be ensured to avoid loss of live and properties	+
Local Participation in development	Sustainable development helps create awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy will help focus on disabilities and vulnerable groups	+
Attainment of the MDGs	Ensuring sustainable development is one of the main goals as far as MDGs are concerned, therefore ensuring sustainable development and aquaculture management would help attain MDGs	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Creation of jobs and improvement in employable skills add up to the level of sustainable development and as such the policy will help resolve the issue of unemployment among the youth in the country	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	For sustainability to be ensured, there is always the need to improve road networks, hence, the policy having direct impact towards diminishing the incidence of poor road network	+
Limited Access to credit facilities	Sustainability means providing a lot of avenues for future performances which requires access to credit facilities to improving fiscal performances and development at large	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Sustainability has direct impact on every dimension of development activities of which tourist sites do not make an exception	+
Slow economic growth	Sustainable development is a way of ensuring economic growth which makes the policy have positive impact on economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Low participation of women in Local governance	Encouraging women in development activities and making it accessible to them would in the long term develop their leadership skills and increase in them the desire to take up positions within the local government setup and other areas	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Sustainable development and aquaculture management are very relevant to making sub-district structures function effectively	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	By-laws to some extent are needed to ensure sustainable development therefore the policy when implemented will have direct impact on non-enforcement of by-laws	+
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Sustainable development plays an important role to getting the required human resource bases for the local government offices.	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Consistent stakeholders can be deployed to ensure sustainable development and aquaculture management	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	Partnerships are much needed to ensure sustainable development, this means that in the quest of ensuring sustainable development and aquaculture management, public-private partnerships can be increased	+

Description of Policy under review: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education

Record Sheet for Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
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Illegal mining activities	Implementing this policy objective would in the long run give employable skills to the youth who would otherwise be engaged in activities such as illegal mining.	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	In the quest to make educational facilities more available and easily accessible to all within the Municipality, more classroom blocks would be constructed, which would also affect impact adversely on the vegetation in those project sites	-
Sand winning activities	Sand is required for the construction of educational facilities, hence the pursued of this policy objective would imply an increase in sand wining activities	-
Protection of water bodies	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would have no direct relevance on pollution & waste management	0
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would not direct impact on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Education in all forms brings about increased in knowledge and self-awareness, thus make education accessible to all is a tool for combating the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially when sex education and HIV/AIDS campaigns are organised in schools	+
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Strategizing to promote increase participation in schools would help curb the rate of school drop outs as a result of teenage pregnancies and other factors such as inaccessibility to educational facilities (because of distance & financial constraints)	+
High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty is inversely related to education and skills development, and the ability to work and earn income. Thus promoting increase access and participation in education would in the long run have a positive impact on household poverty levels	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	Education, especially non-formal education, creates awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy has no direct effect on disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective directly and firmly agrees with the second MDG – “Achieve Universal Primary Education”. It also relates to the other MDGs indirectly; thus implementing this policy would assist in the attainment of the MDGs	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		

Unemployment especially among the youth	Education and skill development would in the long run, equip the youth with employable skills, with which to seek jobs or set up employment entities of their own	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage to this environmental concern, however, making education accessible to all embeds a whole lot, including the improvement of linking roads to communities with educational facilities, in order to ensure easy spatial access	o/+
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct relevance to the making credit facilities accessible	o
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Education policy has no direct linkage to developing tourism sites	o
Slow economic growth	Education is the key to developing a vibrant human resource base, which would manned the various sectors of the economy, to promote socio-economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	Encouraging girl child participation in education and making it accessible to them would in the long term develop their leadership skills and increase in them the desire to take up positions within the local government setup and other areas	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Education is very relevant to making sub-district structures function effectively	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Some by-laws are difficult to enforce because of lack of education, illiteracy and ignorance among some people. Education is thus a vital platform to enhance the enforcement of by-laws	+
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Education and skill development play an important role to getting the required human resource bases for the local government offices. Also in-service education and training is required to building capacities and making offices abreast with current trends	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct interaction with the level of stakeholder collaboration	o
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The Policy has no direct bearing on this issue, however there the quest for increase access to education is a joint venture of the public and private sectors, thus Public-Private Partnerships can be promoted in the pursuant of this policy objective	o/+

Description of Policy under review: Ensure food and nutrition security

Record Sheet for Ensure food and nutrition security

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy has no direct relationship with mining activities	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Ensuring of food and nutrition security is a mode of protecting the nature reserves and other resources including plants and trees among others	+
Sand winning activities	The policy has no direct linkage with sand wining activities	0
Protection of water bodies	In quest of ensuring food and nutrition security will help protect water bodies since water bodies serve a source of getting access to food	+
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would ensure proper management of waste and pollution	+
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would not direct impact on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct impact on spread of HIV/AIDS	?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	There is no direct relationship between the policy and teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	?
High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty levels is highly associated with food, hence when food and nutrition security is ensured, some household will not spend much food of which it will contribute greatly to poverty reduction of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	There exist no direct impact of the policy on local participation in development	0
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has the tendency of making food available to the doorstep of the disabled and the vulnerable ones	+
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective directly and firmly agrees with the MDG goal of ensuring food safety and security and as such the policy helps to attain MDGs	+

ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Jobs can be created through the quest of ensuring food and nutrition security hence the policy having positive impact on unemployment	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage to this environmental concern	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct relevance to the making credit facilities accessible	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Food security policy has no direct linkage to developing tourism sites	0
Slow economic growth	Food is a major concern for livelihood of which the being of individuals constitutes enormously to economic growth. This shows how relevant food and nutrition security is to economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct relationship with participation of women in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy in relation to sub-district structures would ensure no impact	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	There is no direct correlation between the policy and enforcement of by-laws	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy in effect has no direct relationship with this environmental issue	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	For the purpose of ensuring food and nutrition security, stakeholders consultation and deployment can be used to effect this policy and as result ensures consistent stakeholder collaboration	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	As food security already being government initiative or policy, private partners can be engaged to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency hence the issue of Public-Private Partnership would increase	+

Description of Policy under review: Improve population management

Record Sheet for Improve population management

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Population management can help track the activities of illegal mining operators and in consequence reduce illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Deforestation and illegal felling of trees and charcoal production can be reduced due to proper management of population since human activities can be tracked effectively	+
Sand winning activities	Population management can help track the activities of illegal sand winning operators and in outcome reduce illegal sand winning activities	+
Protection of water bodies	The human population can be equipped with skills due to population management and such humans will get more insight about the need to protect water bodies	+
Pollution and waste management	The human population can be equipped with skills due to population management and such humans will get more insight about the need to manage waste and also fight against pollution activities	+
Climate Change	Human development and management see to it that human activities bring about positive effect and reduce negative outcome. Therefore human management can contribute positively to climate change	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Population management ensures improvement in every dimension of life therefore the pursuant of population management will help reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS	+
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Strategizing to manage population would help curb the rate of school drop outs as a result of teenage pregnancy	+
High poverty levels of some households	The concept of poverty is indirectly related to population management and unemployment, nonetheless population management can help create jobs and increase human capacity and skills which constitute to poverty reduction of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	When population is being managed the issue of land and chieftaincy disputes would be reduced since territories and other defects issues could be identified as well	+

Local Participation in development	Population management creates awareness at the local level and increases peoples sense of responsibility to participate and contribute to development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Population management would help in human identification and classification and as result would help identify vulnerable groups and disabilities to help improve upon their situations and provide to them the necessary benefits	+
Attainment of the MDGs	Human capacity building as part of population management would help attain MDGs even if not directly enhanced	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Population management would result in human capacity building which in relative can help create jobs, entrepreneurial and employment avenues for the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage to this environmental concern, however, managing population very well ensures better attitudes towards usage of roads network and also paves way for construction of new road networks to facilitate human activities	+
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct relevance to the making credit facilities accessible	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Education policy has no direct linkage to developing tourism sites	0
Slow economic growth	Education is the key to developing a vibrant human resource base, which would manned the various sectors of the economy, to promote socio-economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	Encouraging girl child capacity and women empowerment would in the long term develop their leadership skills and increase in them the desire to take up positions within the local government setup and other areas	+
Ineffective sub-district structures	Population management is very relevant to making sub-district structures function effectively	+
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Obstnacy to by-laws would be reduced and also people who do not comply to by-laws can easily be tracked and punished due to population management	+

Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	Population management plays an important role to getting the required human resource bases for the local government offices.	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct interaction with the level of stakeholder collaboration	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The Policy has no direct bearing on this issue	0

Description of Policy under review: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

Record Sheet for Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services creates room for avoiding activities such as illegal mining for better greening, and environmental and resources protection	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services creates room for avoiding activities such as deforestation and illegal charcoal production for better greening, and environmental and resources protection	+
Sand winning activities	Good environmental sanitation practices include avoiding illegal sand winning activities, therefore, implementing this policy objective would result in positive on sand winning	+
Protection of water bodies	Pursuant of this policy would have positive impact on water bodies such that good sanitation practices would avoid the issue of destroying water bodies with both solid and liquid waste materials	+
Pollution and waste management	Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services ensure proper waste management in accordance with avoidance of pollution	+
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have direct and positive impact on climate change through proper means of managing waste especially gaseous elements among many others	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The Policy has no direct bearing on this issue	0

Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct interaction with the teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	0
High poverty levels of some households	Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services indirectly would ensure creation of jobs and also ensures healthy being of individuals which would reduce the amount of money spent on health services.	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	The policy objective will help create awareness for the majority of the people to participate in developmental activities e.g. is the Zoomlion	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The Policy has no direct effect on disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective relates to one the MDGs which talks about environmental issues and sanitation improvement	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services would in the long run, help create jobs for the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct linkage to this environmental issue	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct interaction with the level of stakeholder collaboration	?
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Sanitation policy has no direct linkage to developing tourism sites	0
Slow economic growth	Economic growth includes environmental sanitation condition issues of which when ensured would help improve upon economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct interaction with the level of participation of women in local governance	0

Ineffective sub-district structures	There is no direct relationship between the policy and sub-district structures	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Some by-laws are difficult to enforce because of lack of education, illiteracy and ignorance among some people. Education is thus a vital platform to enhance the enforcement of by-laws	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct interaction with the capacity issues of assembly offices and departments	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Stakeholder collaboration can be used as a positive factor to ensure this policy objective	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The quest for enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services call for a joint venture of the public and private sectors, thus Public-Private Partnerships can be promoted in the pursuant of this policy objective	+

Description of Policy under review: Enhance the well-being of the aged

Record Sheet for Enhance the well-being of the aged

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Sand winning activities	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Protection of water bodies	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	Pursuant of this policy would have no direct relevance on pollution & waste management	0
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	?
SOCIO-CULTURAL		

Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
High poverty levels of some households	There exist no direct impact of the policy objective on poverty levels however its implementation inversely will help curtail poverty issues most especially the aged and as result will help solve the issue of high poverty levels of some households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The Policy has no direct linkage to land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	The policy objective serve as a way through which the aged can participate in development activities as matter of receiving help towards their wellbeing	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The aged are part of the vulnerable as such, their wellbeing ensures the improvement in the wellbeing of the vulnerable groups	+
Attainment of the MDGs	MDGs take into consideration of the wellbeing and health of the people and as such pursuing this policy objective will help achieve MDGs	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Since the aged are not part of the economically active population, the policy objective would have no direct relevance on unemployment	0
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct relevance to making credit facilities accessible	?
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Slow economic growth	The aged and their dependency slows economic growth hence if their wellbeing is catered for, the pace of economic growth would be increased	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0

Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy would have no direct interaction or effect on this environmental issue	0

Description of Policy under review: Promote the creation of decent jobs

Record Sheet for Promote the creation of decent jobs

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	The policy can provide jobs to the youth and therefore putting a stop to illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The creation of decent jobs for the youth will stop them from undertaking illegal felling of trees	+
Sand winning activities	The policy may not have direct relationship but some jobs can also be created in the sector	+
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct link on protection of water bodies	0
Pollution and waste management	There exist no correlation between the policy and pollution and waste management	0
Climate Change	The policy has no direct relevance on climate change	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
	The policy can have a positive impact on reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS as one will not be promiscuous especially women when you have a decent job	+

Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS		
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	When parents have decent jobs, they can cater for their children and therefore not indulging in premature sex	+
High poverty levels of some households	The policy of creating jobs will increase the income levels of households	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct relationship with land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	When people have decent jobs they are able to participate in development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	People with disabilities and the vulnerable will have access to jobs	+
Attainment of the MDGs	Creation of decent jobs may enable the DA attain MDG	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will have create decent jobs for the people especially the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct effect on road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	When people have decent jobs they are able to do savings and therefore can access credit facilities	+
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct link with undeveloped tourist sites	0
Slow economic growth	Creation of decent jobs will promote economic growth in the district	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link with low participation of women in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link with sub-district structures	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy has no direct link non-enforcement of by-laws	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link with capacity issues of assembly offices and departments	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy has no direct link with stakeholder collaboration	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy has no direct link PPP	0

Description of Policy under review: Reduce environmental pollution

Record Sheet for Reduce environmental pollution

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	In the quest of reducing environmental pollution, illegal mining activities would be reduced as it ensures the avoidance of illegal mining activities	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The illegal cutting down of trees and deforestation would be reduced while ensuring the reduction of environmental pollution	+
Sand winning activities	Illegal sand winning activities like many other activities would be reduced while ensuring the reduction of environmental pollution since illegal sand winning activities cause environmental pollution	+
Protection of water bodies	The policy has no direct link on protection of water bodies	+
Pollution and waste management	Similarly, reduction in environmental pollution will help eradicate pollution and also improve upon waste management	+

Climate Change	The policy objective improve upon climate condition as the level of pollution that has effects on climate change would be reduced	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on HIV/AIDS	?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	?
High poverty levels of some households	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on high poverty levels of some households	0
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct relationship with land and chieftaincy disputes	?
Local Participation in development	In pursuant of this policy objective will bring about local participation in development	+
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on disabilities and vulnerable groups	?
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective helps attain MDGs through environmental pollution reduction	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will indirectly help create jobs for the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct effect on road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct effect on access to credit facilities	?
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct link with undeveloped tourist sites	0
Slow economic growth	The policy objective would help boost upon economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link with low participation of women in local governance	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link with sub-district structures	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	By-laws can be enforced, as a matter of fact, the policy objective would help generate by-laws of which they can be enforced to ensure reduction of environmental pollution	+
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link with capacity issues of assembly offices and departments	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Stakeholders can be deployed in achievement of this policy objective	+
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy would help facilitate the deployment of Public-Private Partnership	+

Description of Policy under review: Enhance climate change resilience

Record Sheet for Enhance climate change resilience

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Illegal mining activities constitute to climate change and when climate change resilience are being ensured illegal mining activities would be reduced	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	The illegal cutting down of trees and deforestation would be reduced while ensuring the reduction of environmental pollution	+
Sand winning activities	The policy has no direct impact on sand winning activities	0
Protection of water bodies	Water bodies would be protected when climate change resilience are being enhanced	+
Pollution and waste management	Pursuing this policy would help curtail pollution and improve upon waste management measures	+

Climate Change	The policy objective is a major factor of improving upon climate conditions	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on HIV/AIDS	?
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	?
High poverty levels of some households	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on high poverty levels of some households	0
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy has no direct relationship with land and chieftaincy disputes	0
Local Participation in development	In pursuant of this policy objective will have no direct impact on participation in development	0
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy has no direct impact or relevance on disabilities and vulnerable groups	0
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective helps attain MDGs	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will indirectly help create jobs for the youth	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy has no direct effect on road network	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy has no direct effect on access to credit facilities	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy has no direct link with undeveloped tourist sites	0
Slow economic growth	The policy objective would help boost upon economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy has no direct link with low participation of women in local governance	0

Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy has no direct link with sub-district structures	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy has no direct link with capacity issues of assembly offices and departments	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0

Compound Matrix: Record Sheet

Description of Policy under review: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy

Record Sheet for Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Sand winning activities	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Protection of water bodies	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Pollution and waste management	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0

Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
High poverty levels of some households	The policy will help micro and small businesses to increase production and increase the income levels of the employer and the employee	+
Land and chieftaincy disputes	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Local Participation in development	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy will contribute in the attainment of MDGs (Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all, as coined from SDG 7)	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	The policy will help micro and small businesses to increase production and employ some section of the population	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Limited Access to credit facilities	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	Light extension to the tourist sites would help in the development of the various tourist sites	+
Slow economic growth	The policy would contribute in the expansion of business and increase production which would result in increased income and a resultant economic growth	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0

Ineffective sub-district structures	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy would help ensure that there is the availability of reliable energy for various departments of the assembly	+
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on this environmental issue	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy would motivate private investors to invest or partner with public firms in the delivering of services and goods	+

Compound Matrix: Record Sheet

Description of Policy under review: Enhance security service delivery

Record Sheet for Enhance security service delivery

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Illegal mining activities	Illegal mining activities put the lives of people at jeopardy, in view of that, pursuing this policy objective would put in place measures to curtail illegal mining activities if not to alleviate the situation	+
Deforestation illegal felling & charcoal production	Trees and plants serve as a way through which people get air to breathe and also derive food and other needs for surviving, as a result, the policy objective would help avoid deforestation and illegal lumbering to produce charcoal	+
Sand winning activities	Pursuant of this policy objective would help avoid illegal sand winning activities	+

Protection of water bodies	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Pollution and waste management	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Climate Change	Implementation of this policy would have no direct impact on climate change	O
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Teenage pregnancy and school dropouts	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
High poverty levels of some households	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Land and chieftaincy disputes	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Local Participation in development	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Disabilities and vulnerable groups	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O
Attainment of the MDGs	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	+
ECONOMIC ISSUES		
Unemployment especially among the youth	Security service enhancement would either directly or inversely help create jobs for the youth e.g. is the Community Police Assistant	+
Poor road network (especially to hinterlands)	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	O

Limited Access to credit facilities	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Underdeveloped tourist sites	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Slow economic growth	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Low participation of women in Local governance	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Ineffective sub-district structures	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Non-enforcement of bylaws	Enforcement of by-laws is associated with security services, therefore, the enhancement of security service delivery will help enforce by-laws	+
Capacity issues of Assembly Offices and Departments	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Inconsistent stakeholder collaboration	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0
Low Public-Private Partnerships	The policy objective has no direct link with this environmental concern	0

APPENDIX: 2 SUSTAINABILITY TEST

1.0 Sustainability Test								
Description of Activity: Provide motorbikes for extension officers								
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: Poverty on the part of women should be addressed	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: The Activity should be enhance	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

2.0 Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Organise festival of Arts & Culture for Basic schools							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable energy rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

3.0 Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Provide support to students to participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics, Innovation Education (STMIE)

CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
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Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: <i>Identify and inspect all drinking bars on hygiene practices</i>							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /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	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: Activities 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: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

5.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: <i>Maintain good environmental sanitation and inspect meat for public</i>							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

6.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construct storm drains at Dumasua and Abofour Zongo							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

7.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Train staff facilitators to handle literacy class							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

8.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Conduct House to house campaign in flood prone areas							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

9.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: <i>Asses impact of damage done to land and forest through monitoring</i>							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

10.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Create or simulate disaster incidents for staff and stakeholders to brainstorm and come out with solutions							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>							
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

11.0 Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Undertake quarterly sensitization exercises in communities and towns on land use and building permit related issues							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

12.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Prepare Local Plans (planning scheme) for selected towns by end of 2021		
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

13.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Conduct Outreach Programmes on Duties of People with Disability							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /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	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: Activities 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: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

14.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: <i>Conduct education to reduce poverty within communities and families</i>							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	Quantity /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	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: Activities 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: Activities should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

15.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Organize awareness programmes on Human Rights Abuses							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

16.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Purchase 4 solar panels for 4 CHPS compound							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

17.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Conduct Polio Immunization							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

18.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Conduct Outreach Nutrition Services							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

19.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Business Orientation for unemployed youth in Wawase							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

20.0 Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Organise customer care Relations seminar

CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: Poverty on the part of women should be addressed	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: The Activity should be enhanced	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

21.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Conduct Mushroom cultivation training		
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Effects of Natural Resources		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: Poverty on the part of women should be addressed	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: The Activity should be enhanced	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

22.0 Sustainability Test

Train and conduct demonstrations on improved methods of maize and rice production for 2,000 farmers.

CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

23.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: <i>Carry out disease surveillance and control.</i>							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

24.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Promote pawpaw production by training farmers on improved methods of pawpaw production and marketing.							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

25.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Build the capacity of all agricultural extension staff and also train them on Climate Smart Agricultural technologies and basic knowledge in Aquaculture							
CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	(0)	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	(0)	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Climate Change: <i>Should contribute to climate change adaptation strategy and reduce change vulnerability</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve access to sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not be increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Annex 1

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

1. Name of District: **Offinso Municipal Assembly** Region: **Ashanti**
2. Name of Zonal Council: **Offinso**
3. Venue: **Municipal Assembly Hall, Offinso** Date: **17/05/2018**
4. Medium of Invitation to Participants: **Letters**
5. Groups and Individuals Invited:
 - **Assembly members**
 - **Representatives of Zonal Councils**
 - **Unit Committee Conveners**
 - **Artisans**
 - **Trade Associations**
 - **Farmers**
 - **Heads of Departments and Agencies**
 - **NGOs**
 - **Private Investors**
 - **PLWHIV/AIDS**
 - **Youth groups**
 - **PWDs**
 - **Chiefs**
 - **Queen Mothers**
 - **MCE**
 - **MCD**
6. Total Number of Persons at Public Hearing: **78**
7. Female Representation: **16 (20.2%)**
8. Language use: **Twi**
9. Major Issues at Public Hearing:
 - **Performance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP**
 - **Existing Situation of the Offinso Municipality**
 - **Key Development Issues of Offinso Municipality**
 - **Key Development Focus/ Direction of the Municipality for 2018-2021**

- **Key Development objectives and Strategies for 2018-2021**

-

10 Major Areas of Complaints:

- **High number of on-going projects, and that priority should be given to the implementation of all such projects in the 2018-2021 plan period**
- **The need to address the poor feeder and town road infrastructure in the municipality**
- **The need to target children with HIV/AIDS prevention education**
- **The need to decentralize HIV/AIDS Anti-retroviral Drugs to all recognize health facilities and creation of income ventures for people living with HIV/AIDS**
- **The need to address the poor state of market infrastructure in the municipality**
- **Absence of a standard municipal hospital**
- **The need to make provision in the Assembly's budget to support the school feeding programme.**
- **High encroachment on public lands**
- **The need to provide infrastructure for the security agencies**
- **Inadequate office accommodation and means of transport for official duties.**
- **Promoting organic farming and formulate bye-laws on agro- chemical applications**
- **Lack of parental care and responsibility**

11. Proposals to resolve above complaints:

- **Incorporate concerns in the MTDP and ensure effective implementation programmes and activities of the Municipal Plans and Budgets.**
- **Establish Urban Roads Department in the Municipality to facilitate the planning and implementation of the municipal town roads and drains**
- **The Municipal Assembly is collaborating with the chiefs to protect all public lands.**
-

12. Comments on participation:

Participation was good. Participants stayed to the end of the programme and actively contributed to the discussions.

13. Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of

Municipal Chief Executive:
(Hon. Solomon Kesseh)

Municipal Co-ordinating Director:
(Michael Opoku Nkansah)

Presiding Member:
(Hon. Brefo Vegas)

Chairman, Development Planning Sub-Committee:.....
(Hon. Osei-Owusu Achiaw)

Municipal Development Planning Officer:.....
(Derrick Obeng Dapaah)