

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)

ATEBUBU – AMANTIN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAMA	Atebubu-Amantin Municipal Assembly
ANT	Anti- Natal Care
APED	Association of Productive Entrepreneurs Development
APPLE	Association of People For Practical Education
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CHPs	Community Base Health Planning Service
C-IYCF	Community Infant and Young Child Feeding
CMAN	Community Management Acute Malnutrition
CREMA	Community Resources Management Area
DACF	MUNICIPAL Assemblies Common Fund
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DAS	MUNICIPAL Assemblies
DED	MUNICIPAL Education Directorate
DHD	MUNICIPAL Health Directorate
DMHT	MUNICIPAL Management Health Team
DPCU	MUNICIPAL Planning and Coordinating Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FSD	Forestry Service Department
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunity Project
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder

IUU	Intra-Uterine Devices
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal MUNICIPAL Assemblies
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural DEVELOPMENT
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MLFM	Ministry of Land Forestry and Mines
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission for Civil Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Frame Work
OASL	Office of Administrator of Stool Lands
PAU	Public Affair Units
POCC	Potential Opportunity Constraints and Challenges
PWDs	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
UN	United Nation
WVI	World Vision International

Chapter 1

1.0 VISION STATEMENT

Sustainable empowerment of the citizenry with improved incomes through the mobilization and harmonization of resources within its jurisdiction to transform its local economy in a free and fair environment

1. 1.0 MISSION STATEMENT

Formulate and implement policies directed at continuous quality education, accessible and affordable health care services, and sound environmental sanitation and to reduce poverty among its people through the maximization of the available resources.

1.1.1 LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT (2266)

Local Government (Atebubu-Amantin Municipal Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument LI 2266, 2017. There is hereby established Municipal Assembly to be known as the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal Assembly referred to in this Instrument as “Assembly” for the area specified in the first schedule to this instrument.

1.1.2 Core Values

Accountability, Anonymity and Impartiality, Client-Oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeliness, and Transparency have been the foundation stone of this office.

1.1.3 The Functions of the Municipal Assembly

The functions of the MUNICIPAL Assemblies are derived from statute, as mandated by Local Government Act, 2016 Act 936 and Legislative Instrument No. 1408 of 1988 which created it. These functions which are broadly aimed at attaining its objectives and fulfilling its mission of improving the quality of life of its people are to:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipal and ensure the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant central government Agency / Ministry through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC).
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipal and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide Municipal works and services in the district.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.

- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- Ensure ready access to courts and public tribunals in the Municipal for the promotion of justice.
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any functions conferred by Act 936 or any other enactment.
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.2.0 Performance Review:

The review examined the status of implementation of Programmes/Projects and Activities in terms of whether were fully implemented, ongoing, started but abandoned, suspended not implemented and implemented but not in the MTDP. Reasons for any deviation regarding implementation of set targets and actions taken to remedy the situation have been outlined. The outcome of the review provides feedback which shall be incorporated into the preparation and implementation of the 2018-2021 Districts Medium Term Development Plan. The performance review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan was based on seven (7) thematic areas outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). These include

- i. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- ii. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- iii. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- iv. Oil and Gas Development
- v. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- vi. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- vii. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

Table 1.1: Performance of the Atebubu-Amantin for 2014

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Develop more effective data collection mechanisms for monitoring public expenditure							
Programmes	Sub- programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Fiscal policy management	Gazetting of fee-fixing resolution.	Not implemented	Improve revenue mobilization	0	4	0	
	High revenue mobilization	On-going					
	Strict adherence to budgetary allocations	Fully implemented	Prudent spending	20%	100%	80%	
	Identification of other sources apart from donors and central government,	Fully implemented	Improve revenue mobilization	4	6	2	
Thematic Area:	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
Policy Objective:	Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources						
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Access to credit	Not impl.	Employment created	5%	30%	10%	
	viable and efficient industries	On-going	Create employment	35%	50%	40%	

	that will utilize primary products Low level of skills		and improve local economy				
Developing The Tourism Industry For Jobs And Revenue Generation	Resource mobilization for tourism development.	Not implemented	Create jobs and improve revenue mobilization	5%	10%	5%	
Thematic Area:	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
Policy Objective:	Improve agricultural modernization						
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION	High Production	On going	Improve income	10%	20%	10%	
	Adequate extension services	On - going	Increase production	45%	70%	50%	
	Reduce post-harvest losses	On-going	Enhance income of farmers	45%	55%	52%	
AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	Access to credit facilities	On-going	Increase productive	20%	35%	32%	
Community	Embark on plant	On-	Improve	90	150	150	

participation in natural resource management	trees exercise	going	incomes of the people and preserve the environment	hectares of land cultivated	hectares of land cultivated	hectares of land cultivated.	
Natural disasters, risks and vulnerability	Awareness creation on climate change and its impact.	On-going	environment Preserved	10 times	16 times	20 times	

Programmes	Sub programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Thematic Area:	Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
Policy Objective:	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export						
ENERGY SUPPLY TO COMMUNITIES, HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESSES	Regular power supply	On going	Improvement in living standard	45% of communities covered	80% of communities targeted	85%	
WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Access to potable water Evacuation of refuse dump Ghana Adolescent Reprod	On-going Fully Implemented Fully implemented	Improved Health Health conditions of adolescents improved	15% 20%	40% 65%	35% 70%	

	uctive Health project						
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUC TURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT	Increas e accessi bility to some commu nities	On-going	Promote d moveme nt of people and goods	20%	35%	30%	
HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPME NT	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	On-going	Improve d revenue	20%	75%	35%	
Thematic Area:	Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
Policy Objective:	Adopt a local policy for enhancing productivity and income in both formal and informal economies						
Access to quality health care	Constructio n of open shed at Abamba CHPS	Fully completed	Improve d health care delivery	30%	65%	60%	
PRODUCTIVI TY AND EMPLOYMEN T	Ensure strong linkages between the formal and informal sectors of the economy	On going	Employ ment created	10% of workin g populat ion employ ed	20% of workin g populat ion targeted	15% achieved	
	Promote	On -going	Improve standard	20%	30%	28%	

	high income levels		of living of the people				
Improve condition of school infrastructure	Construction of 2No. 4-unit classroom block.	Fully completed	Quality Education promoted	50%	70%	60%	
	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit Classroom Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters Renovation of 1No.3-Unit Teachers quarters	Fully completed	Improved quality education	25%	60%	40%	
Thematic Area:	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective:	Enhance civil society and private participation in governance						
DEEPENING THE	Increase	On going	Improved good	9%	20%	15%	

PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	commitment level of Unit committee members.		governance				
Promote women empowerment	Ensure participation of women in politics.	Not implemented	Promote women in local governance	20%	50%	20%	
Ensuring public safety and security	Reduce Highway robbery	On- going	Life and property protected	25%	70%	60%	

Table 1.2 Performance for 2015

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Develop more effective data collection mechanisms for monitoring public expenditure							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Improve public expenditure management	Strict adherence to budgetary allocations	On going	Prudent spending	20%	40%	20%	

Fiscal policy management	gazette fee-fixing resolution	Not implemented	Revenue improvement	0	4	0	
	identification of other sources apart from donors and central government, (GET Fund, DDF, SIF)	Implemented	Improvement in revenue	5%	15%	8%	

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Policy Objective: promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Developing the tourism industry for jobs and revenue generation	Resource mobilization for tourism development.	Not implemented	Improve revenue generation	3%	15%	3%	

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: To ensure rapid agro-based and cottage industrialization

Agro-based industrial development	Build strong linkage between agriculture and industry.	On going	Improve Productivity	10%	50%	12%	
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Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs.

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMME	EXTEND OF IMPLEMENTATION	POLICY OUTCOME	BASE LINE (2013)	DMTD P TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	REMARKS
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		OF ALL PROGRA MMES	INDICA TOR		(2014- 2017)		
Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air transport	Increase accessibility in some communities	On going	Facilitate d movement of people and goods	20%	60%	30%	
	Spot improvement	Fully Implemented	Facilitate d movement of people and goods	-	100%	100%	
Thematic Area	Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
Policy Objective:	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
Increase educational infrastructure	Access to quality education at all levels	Fully impl.	Increase enrolment at all levels of education	20%	70%	40%	
	Completion of 3No CHPs Compound	Ongoing	Improve d Health delivery	20%	100%	45%	
	Completion of Atebubu Mortuary	Ongoing	Improve d Health delivery	35%	100%	45%	
Thematic Area	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective:	Foster civic advocacy to nurture the culture of rights and responsibilities						
Deepening the	Reduce	Fully	Promote	10%	40%	25%	

practice of democracy and institutional reform	communication gap between Assembly members and electorates	implemented	democracy				
	Improve the level of commitment by Unit committee members	Not implemented	Promote full participation in decision making	15%	50%	15%	

Table 1.3: Performance for 2016

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTD P Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Fiscal policy management	Timely release of DACF	On going	Expected completion met	15%	70%	60%	
	Identification of other sources apart from	On-going	Some revenue sources were identified	10%	40%	20%	

	donors and central government, (GET Fund, DDF, SIF)						
	Capacity Building for all revenue collectors	Fully Implemented	Improved Revenue		4	1	
Thematic Area:	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
Policy Objective:	promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage						
Developing the tourism industry for jobs and revenue generation	Provision of Social Amenities at tourist centers	Not Implemented.	Open up tourist centers	0%	10%	0%	
Thematic Area:	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
Policy Objective:	Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change.						
Climate variability and change	Create awareness on climate change and its impact.	Fully impl.	Improve natural resource management	30%	50%	35%	

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTD P Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Access to potable water	Fully impl.	Reduction of water related diseases	15%	50%	35%	
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services							
Access to quality health care	Minimize infant and maternal mortality rate.	On going	Improve life expectancy	25%	75%	50%	
Thematic Area: Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development							
Promote women empowerment	Increase women representation at the Assembly.	On going	Promote gender balance	3	8	4	
	Construction of 1No Town Council	Started and Abandoned	Good Governance promoted	2	2	2	

Thematic Area Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resource management by awareness raising							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTD P Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Community participation in natural resource management	Reduce Charcoal burning	Fully impl.	Improve natural resource management	20%	30%	25%	
Thematic Area:	Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
Policy Objective:	Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district						
Human Settlement Development	Embark on street naming and property addressing exercise	Fully impl.	Improve ment in revenue	20%	60%	30%	
	development of settlement schemes for major towns	Ongoing	Improve ment in revenue	2 towns covered	8 communities	5 communities	
Thematic Area:	Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
Policy Objective:	Develop comprehensive sports policy						

Table 1.4: Performance for 2017

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Develop more effective data collection mechanisms for monitoring public expenditure							
Programmes	Sub- programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Fiscal policy management	Identification of other sources apart from donors and central government,	Fully Implemented	Improved Revenue	35%	70%	68%	
	Compile and update all revenue items in the district	Fully implemented	Improved Revenue	20%	100%	70%	
	Set –up minimum realistic revenue target for each revenue station	Fully implemented	Improve revenue mobilization	3	4	2	
	Gravelling of yam	Ongoing	Improve revenue	25%	60%	35%	

	Market at Atebubu		mobilization				
Thematic Area:	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
Policy Objective:	Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources						
Private sector development	Provide farmers information centre	Fully Impl.	Improve access to Information	55%	90%	70%	
	Train women on cassava	Fully Implemented	Employment created and improved local economy	35%	50%	40%	
Developing the tourism industry for jobs and revenue generation	Identify and train 120 people in tie and dye	Fully implemented	Employment created and improved revenue mobilization	50	100	20%	
Thematic Area:	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
Policy Objective:	Improve agricultural modernization						
Accelerated agriculture modernization	Encourage high Production of food crops	On going	Improved income	40%	80%	45%	
	Adequate extension services	On - going	Increase producti	12	20	15	

			vity				
	Reduce post-harvest losses	On-going	Enhance income of farmers	35%	25%	20%	
Agro-based industrial development	Access to credit facilities	On-going	Increase productivity	20%	35%	32%	
Community participation in natural resource management	Embark on trees Planting exercise Reduction in charcoal burning	On-going Ongoing	Natural Resource base preserved	90 hectares of land cultivated 20%	150 hectares of land cultivated 18%	100 hectares of land cultivated. 15%	
Natural disasters, risks and vulnerability	Awareness creation on climate change and its impact.	On-going	Vulnerability level reduced	-	16 times	20 times	

Programmes	Sub programme	Extend of implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTD P Target (2014-2017)	achievements	Remarks
Thematic Area:	Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
Policy Objective:	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export						
Energy supply to communities, households and businesses	Extension of electricity	On going	living standard improved	45% of communities covered	70% of communities targeted	85%	
water, Environmental	Conduct CLTs	On-going	Improve Health	2	20	10	

Sanitation and Hygiene	in Twenty Commu nities						
Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air transport	Constru ct feeder roads to rural commu nities	On-going	producti vity promote d	20%	35%	30%	
Human Settlement Development	Embark on street naming and property addressing system	On-going	Improve revenue	20%	75%	35%	
Thematic Area:	Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
Policy Objective:	Adopt a local policy for enhancing productivity and income in both formal and informal economies						
Productivity and Employment	Promote high income levels	On -going	Improve standard of living of the people	20%	30%	28%	
	Constructio n of 1No.store	On-going	Supervisi on of educatio n delivery promote	1	2	1	

	Office Complex		d				
Access to quality health care	Construction of 40 seater capacity Patient ward at Atebubu government Hospital	Ongoing	Improved health delivery	1	2	1	
Thematic Area:	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective:	Enhance civil society and private participation in governance						
Deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reform	Increase commitment level of Unit committee members.	On going	Improve good governance	Low level of commitment	Increase commitment level of unit committee members by 20%	Commitment level was increased by 15%	
Promote women empowerment	Ensure participation of women in politics.	Not implemented	Promote women in local governance	3	10	4	
Ensuring Public	Reduce Highway	On- going	Promote peaceful and	25%	70%	60%	

Safety and Security	robbery		inclusive societies for sustainable development				
	Support to security operations	Fully Implemented	Life and Property protected	35%	100%	60%	
	Construction of divisional Police Commanders Office	Ongoing		20%	100%	40%	
	Supply and installation of street lighting system	Ongoing	Improve Security	10%	60%	20%	

Total releases from Government of Ghana

Table 1.5 : Statement on income and expenditure of the municipal

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (i.e., wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization Capacity (C-D)
2014		1,173,917.08	1,248,563.90	-74646.82	1,057,299.55	191,264.35
2015		1,313,377.32	998,451.60	314925.72	698,891.83	299,559.77
2016		1,345,721.34	1,201,418.08	144303.26	1,328,622.82	127,204.74
2017		1,511,424.10			1,316,964.35	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS						
Year						
2014		2,460,230.06	395,302.11	2064927.95	0.00	
2015		4,194,820.05	2,059,056.56	2135763.49	215.789.02	1,843,267.54

2016		4,085,59.02	1,275503.40	-866944.38	370,832.61	904,650.79
2017		3,908,846.48			212,517.64	
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014		3,656,271.18	2,868,439.75	787831.43	303,803.47	2,564,636.28
2015		3,698,169.50	1,840,271.75	1857897.75	4,225,894.27	2,385,622
2016		1,871,434.00	1,151,457.27	719976.73	3,876,076.80	2,724,619
2017		2,709,989.47			1,519,094.55	

Table 1.6 : All Sources of financial resources to the MMDA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Appro Ved	Actual Receive d	Varian ce	Appro ved	Actu al recei ved	Varia nce	Appro ved	Actual receiv ed	varia nce	Appro ved	Actual receiv ed	Va ria nce
GoG	1,272,904.32	1248563.90	24,340.42	1,358,276.46	998451.60	359,824.86	1,390,794.34	1201418.08	189,376.26	1,541,391.05		
IGF	573,900.00	847320.00	273,420.00	925,010.00	854,459.81	70,550.19	925,010.00	678,195.28	246,814.72	950,000.00		
DACF	2,102,953.00	572898.46	1,530,054.54	2,849,289.00	2,211,180.18	638,108.82	3,470,547.00	2,651,283.18	819263.82	4,043,930.00		
DDF	675,000.00	877,403.64	202,403.64	1,245,000	445,719.00	799,281.00	1,251,413.00	779,786.00	471,627.00	1,051,413.00		
Donors												
Other (GSOP/DFID)	2,541,434.50	1,978,258.75	563,175.75	1,267,366.41	882,409.17	384,957.25	1,190,000.00	20,060.28	1,169,939.72	1,493,526.00		
Total	7,166,191.82	4,724,444.75	2,593,394.31	7,644,941.87	5,392,219.76	252,722.12	8,227,764.34	5,330,742.82	2,897,021.52	9,080,260.05		

Performance of other interventions including cross-cutting issues from 2014 to 2017

In course of the period under review some projects/programme/activities were implemented outside the plans which were not considered at the planning stage but of great importance to the district.

Table 1.7 : Performance of the Municipal under Other Interventions from 2014 to 2017

S/N	Programme/ Project	Year	Status of Implementation
1	Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project.	2014	Completed
2	Desilting of stream at Amantin		Completed
3	Erection of 5 No. school sheds		Completed

Source: AADA

1.2.1: Statement on the problems/issues/challenges identified during the implementation and action taken to address them.

1. Untimely release of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF).
2. Over reliance on central government funding.
3. Too much deductions of the District Assembly Common Fund from source.
4. Non adherence to the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)

1.2.2 Relevant lessons for the next planning phase.

1. There should be timely release of the DACF.
2. Other sources of funding should be considered.
3. District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) should be followed as strictly as possible.
4. Development projects which were not implemented should be rolled over to 2018-2021 DMTDP.
5. Frequent meetings with stakeholders to always meet project objectives.

1.3 SITUATION ANALYSIS

Institutional Capacity Needs

Almost, full complement of DPCU members are in place with required qualification, good leadership style and managerial skills to complete the document on schedule giving the needed resources. However, DPCU will not hesitate to consult RPCU and NDPC whenever need arises for technical advice and support.

1.3.1 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

In general, the physical environment in which man finds himself, to a large extent determines and affects the socio-economic conditions of the population who dwell in it. This section aims at describing the location and size, geology, relief and drainage, climate and soils of the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal as well as their implications for the development of the district.

1.3.1.1 Location and Size

The Atebubu-Amantin Municipal is one of the Twenty –Nine (29) districts/Municipalities in the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is located between latitudes 7°23' N and 8°22' N and longitudes 0° 30' W and 1° 26' W. It shares boundaries with the Pru District to the North, the Sene West District to the west and Nkoranza North District to the East all in Brong-Ahafo Region. To the South, it is bounded by three districts in the Ashanti Region namely Ejura-Sekyedumase, Sekyere East and Sekyere West Districts. The Municipal capital (Atebubu) is about 155km from Kumasi and 158 km from the regional capital, Sunyani. The Municipal has a surface area of about 2,624 square kilometers.

Figures 1 and 2 show the Municipal within the national context and its administrative divisions respectively

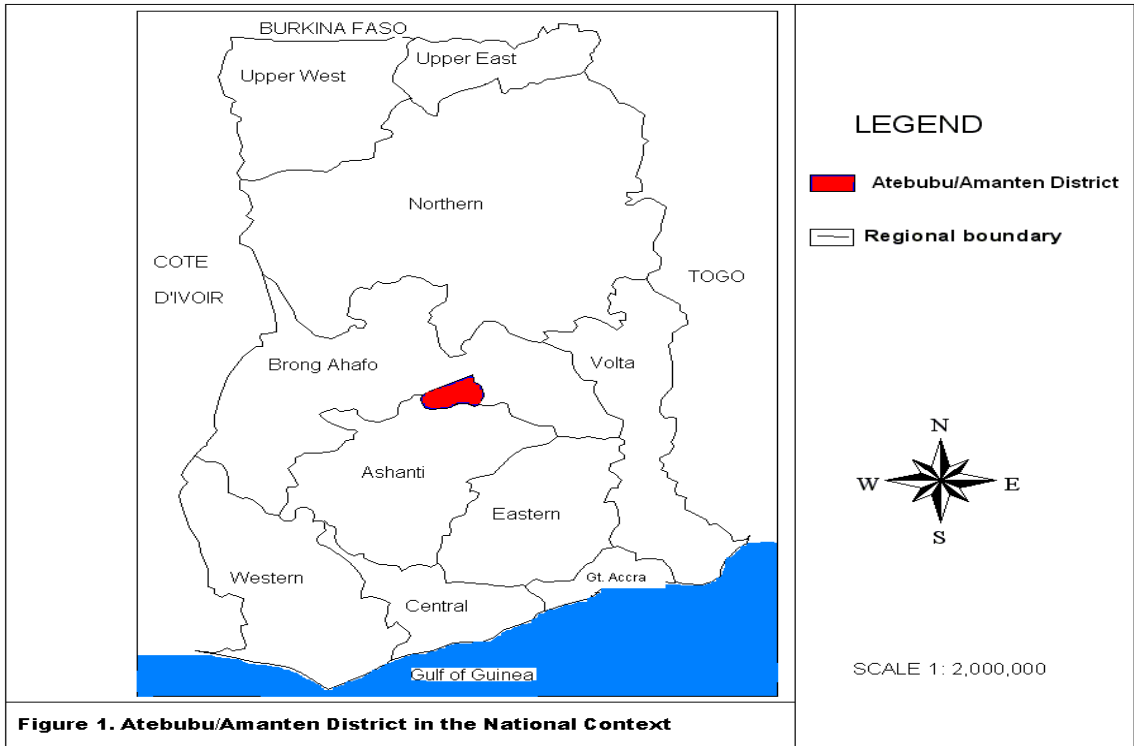


Figure 1. Atebubu/Amanten District in the National Context

Figure 1:1 Atebubu Amantin Municipal in the national context

A MAP OF ATEBUBU-AMANTIN DISTRICT



Figure1:2: The map of Atebubu-Amantin Municipal

1.3.1.2Geology

The rocks underlying the Municipal are part of the Voltaian formation which covers about two-fifths of the surface area of Ghana. The rocks belonging to this formation are mainly sedimentary and exhibit horizontal alignments. Sandstones, shale, mudstones and limestone are the principal examples of these rocks. This formation has a demerit of posing difficulty in terms of underground water exploitation.

1.3.1.3Relief and Drainage

In terms of relief, the Municipal has a plain landscape with rolling and undulating land surface a general elevation of between 60-300 meters above sea level. The Municipal is not associated with any significant highlands or hills.

The area is mainly drained by the Pru River which is a right tributary to the Volta Lake. It flows across the Northern part of the district. Other important streams in the Municipal include the Nyomo and Bresuo rivers. The sluggish flow of these rivers permits the depositing of alluvial soils on the river beds and along their banks. The fertile nature of alluvial soils is a great potential for increased food production in the district.

The water table in the Municipal is however very low, resulting in the drying of water bodies including wells and boreholes especially during the dry season. Water from the Pru River is currently been treated to be supplied to the inhabitants of the Atebubu Township and a few surrounding communities.

1.3.1.4Climate

The Municipal experiences the tropical continental or interior savanna type of climate; which is a modified form of the wet semi-equatorial type of climate. This is due to the location of the Municipal in the transitional zone, between the two major climatic regions in Ghana. The total annual rainfall is between 1,400 mm to 1,800 mm and occurs in two seasons. The first rainy season begins in May or June whilst the second rainy season begins in September or October. The difference between the minor and the major seasons is hardly noticed because of the transitional nature of the area.

The mean monthly temperature ranges from a high of 30°C in March to as low as 24°C in August. Mean annual temperature ranges between 26.5°C and 27.2°C. In extreme cases temperatures rise to about 40°C as recorded in 1999. The Municipal comes under the influence of the Northeast Trade Winds (Harmattan) between November and March/April. The district's climate is hardly stable. For example, in some years, the rains delay or come in low quantities as happened in 1983 and 1994. In other years, the rains come in excess with stormy and torrential down pours, which are sometimes destructive to both crops and the built environment.

1.3.1.5Vegetation

The Municipal falls within the interior wooded savanna or tree savanna. However, owing to its transitional nature, the area does not totally exhibit typical savanna conditions. The savanna is heavily wooded, though most of the trees are not as tall and gigantic as those in the moist deciduous forest. It is believed that the transitional zone was once forested and that the savanna conditions currently prevailing have been the result of human activities. This may be evidenced by the existence of “fringe forests” found along the banks of rivers and streams and other areas where the impact of human activities are minimal.

Except along the margins of the moist deciduous forest, the trees are widely scattered in the district. Common trees species found outside the few dotted fringe forests include the baobab, the dawadawa, acacia and the Shea nut trees, which have adapted to this environment. Grass grows in tussocks and can reach a height of 10 feet or more. There is a marked change in the plant life of this vegetation zone during the different seasons of the year. In the wet season, the area looks green as trees blossom and grass shoot up rapidly. However, soon after the rains, leaves begin to wither and the trees begin to shed their leaves. The whole area soon looks parched and desolate.

1.3.1.6 Soils

Soils in the Municipal belong to a group called “groundwater lateritic soils” which cover nearly three-fifths of the interior wooded savanna zone of Ghana. These soils are formed mainly over Voltaian, shales and granites. Most of the soils are fine-textured, ranging from fine sandy loams to clayey loams, and are mostly poorly drained. Crops that can potentially be supported by these soils include rice, vegetables, yams, cassava, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, soya beans, cowpeas and tobacco.

1.3.1.7 Implications for Development

The physical characteristics of the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal contain a basket of potentials that can be tapped for the socio-economic development of the area. Atebubu-Amantin Municipal serves as a transit point between the northern and southern sectors of the country. This positioning has the potential of increasing the marketing potential of the Municipal and opening it up for investment.

The vast nature of the Municipal (2624km²), with an estimated population of 125,000 gives a low crude density of 62 persons per square kilometer. This implies that there could be abundant land for farming and other socio-economic activities. The comparatively easy process of acquiring agricultural land in the Municipal buttresses this fact.

The geology of the Municipal is a potential resource for development. As already mentioned, deposits of clay, sand, limestone and stone/gravel could be a stepping stone in the development of the entire district. For instance, the abundant clay deposits could be used for glazed pottery and manufacture of burnt bricks, floor and roofing tiles.

In terms of relief and drainage, the vast expanse of flat land is a potential for large scale mechanized farming. Road construction and other activities are also relatively less costly. The water resources such as the River Pru in the Municipal could also be harnessed for irrigation purposes, especially for rice cultivation and dry season gardening aside its current use for the supply of potable water for some communities in the district. The high intensity of the sun in the area provides abundant solar energy, which is already being used by farmers for preservation and storage purposes.

The district's population derives a lot of benefits from the savanna woodlands, including housing, hunting and energy. However, these often lead to overexploitation of the vegetation, which consequently results in environmental degradation. The soils, vegetation and climate of the MUNICIPAL constitute suitable ecological conditions for both arable farming and livestock rearing. However, the excessive rainfall experienced sometimes could cause flooding, also render feeder roads unmotorable.

1.3.2 Surface Accessibility

The road sector in the Municipal is not without problems. Most of the feeder roads are still not in good shape. Out of the total of 836.4 km road network in the District, only 324.00km representing 38.74% are engineered, the rest in fair and bad condition. Some of these roads are often rendered unmotorable during the rainy season. In addition, more farming communities are yet to be made accessible through the construction of feeder roads.

Currently, the heavy duty timber trucks which ply these roads cause considerable damage to them and this seem to be unnoticed. The cutting of timber logs from the communities by these heavy duty timber trucks causes a great damage to the feeder roads within the district, leaving behind large pot holes which collect water during the rainy seasons. Heavy rains also have the tendency of washing off these roads during heavy downpours.

Table 1 describes the road condition-mix in the district.

1.3.2.1 Road Condition-Mix in Atebubu-Amantin Municipal

Table 1.8: Road Condition-Mix in Atebubu-Amantin district

ROAD CONDITION	CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH (KM)	%
Engineered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular speed - 60km per hour • Drainage structure • Vertical/horizontal alignment 	324.00	38.74
Partially engineered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular speed is 30-40km per hour • Very little features specified above 	150	17.9
Non-engineered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular speed – less than 30km per hour e.g. Foot paths, tractor trails • None of the features specified above in I 	362.4	43.33
Total		836.4	100

Source: Department of Feeder Roads, Atebubu 2017

It is expected that the construction of more feeder roads will open up the rural communities which produce a bulk of the food in the Municipal and eventually boost agricultural production in the District.

The high cost of road works however, has left the Municipal incapable of increasing its road links and maintaining and rehabilitating existing roads to improve upon the condition. The Municipal was therefore not able to meet the national projected condition mix of 70 percent; “Good”, 20 percent; “Fair” and 10 percent “Poor” by the year 2013. The lack of capacity on the part of the Assembly to mobilize its own financial resources to carry out road works is affecting the rate at which roads in the Municipal are rehabilitated. Currently, about 90% of the cost of roads constructed and rehabilitated in the Municipal is

funded by DFID, with the Government of Ghana providing the remaining 10%. The Government of Ghana also carries out routine maintenance on the road. The heavy dependence on donors means that the choice of roads for construction or maintenance may not fully reflect the priority of citizens of the district.

1.3.3 Culture

There are two Traditional Paramount Chiefs in the Municipal ruling from Atebubu and Amantin. The two stools however collaborate in promoting the development of the district. Under these stools are sub-chiefs.

The Municipal is ethnically diverse with Akans (Bonos) dominating followed by non-Akans. Most of the non-Akan tribes represent various ethnic groups such as Mamprusi, Dagaaba, Konkombas, Kusasis, Moshis and Grusis who are basically coming from the Northern part of the country.

In terms of religion, Christians dominate, comprising 62.2% of the total population. The Muslim community forms 29.6% of the district's population. Most of the Muslims are settler farmers from the three northern regions. Traditional religion still has a place in the Municipal and it is practiced by 8.2% of the population.

The tradition of communal spirit, both in terms of labour and funding, is a major project implementation strategy of the place. This spirit has however become very low or almost non-existent in the urban communities as compared to the rural areas. The traditional set-up is endowed with some cultural practices such as puberty rites, prevention of farming around water bodies and the declaration of Fridays as days of mandatory rest whereby agricultural activities are forbidden. Cultural heritage primarily related to the cultural patterns of the district, both traditional and contemporary form the cultural heritage of the district. Both the national and regional tourism plans recognize the fact that the traditional cultures of the several ethnic groups in Ghana are highly developed and exhibit expressions which constitute important attractions for tourists. The traditional colourful festivals organized in the two paramountcies of the Municipal throughout the year could be of special interest to tourists and form an important cultural feature. Important festivals celebrated in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal are the Foyawoo celebrated by the people of Atebubu and Kwafie by the people of Amantin traditional area. These festivals are typically associated with colourful durbars of chiefs who are carried in palanquins and accompanied by a retinue of drummers, horn blowers and singers. They are also occasions for

calling to memory all ancestors of the land. Sacrifices and prayers are offered to the gods and the ancestors to ask for prosperity, peace, tranquility, good health and long life in all endeavours.

Funerals are important events in the Municipal and are always associated with traveling by Ghanaians. Funeral mourners or sympathizers most often stay overnight for days and use hotels, restaurant facilities which generate income in the district.

1.3.4 Tourism

There are both natural and man-made features that serve as tourist's attraction features in the district. The varied attractions in the Municipal provide the basis for both general and special interest tourisms. The tourist attractions can be put into the following categories:

1.3.4.1 Natural Environmental Heritage

These features are primarily related to the natural environment and ecology of the district. The MUNICIPAL basically has caves as natural attraction features.

1.3.4.2 Game and Wildlife

The Atebubu Municipal has a game park that is endowed with a variety of game and wildlife (See Table 24 for details of these games and their location in the district). This park is very critical for purposes of biodiversity conservation and promotion of tourism. The park manages three major rivers which are important tributaries of the Volta Lake. It can also serve as a spring board for establishing a Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) within the district

1.3.4.3 Historical Heritage:

These features primarily relate to the history of the region including both physical features and historical events. The Atebubu-Amantin Municipal Does not have major historic sites. However, it does have some sites of interest that could be developed as attraction features.

1.3.4.4 The Magical Bell of Atebubu

Another tourist attraction in the Municipal is the Magical Bell of Atebubu. The Bell, which is believed to have descended from heaven, is presently being kept at the Anglican Primary School, Atebubu.

1.3.4.5 The Magical Brass Pan

This is a brass pan believed to have descended from heaven in the days when the first inhabitants of Atebubu settled on the land. It is said that the brass pan was suspended by chains descended from

heaven with a noble looking middle-aged woman sitting in the brass vessel whom the founder of Atebubu later married. The inscriptions on the brass vessel are Arabic-like. But it is difficult to judge whether the inscriptions are mere designs or letters of an unknown language. The magical brass vessel can still be found at Atebubu without the chains, which suspended the pan.

1.3.4.6 The Tortoise Shrine

The tortoises in the shrine have got historical significance in connection with the movement of the people of Duabone from Nkoranza to the present settlement. The tortoises are found in hundreds of dwellings, with the Chief priest of the shrine in his house at Duabone.

1.3.4.7 Accommodation

Accommodation facilities form an important part of tourism. Accommodation facilities in Ghana include hotels, lodges, resorts, inns, motels, guesthouses and hostels. The Municipal has a major deficiency in good quality hotel rooms and this does not encourage overnight visitors either on business or pleasure to spend the night in the district. Currently, there are four hotels in Atebubu, the Municipal capital which are by Municipal standards, designed to meet minimum sanitary, health, safety and comfort standards. Average number of rooms per hotel is 13, with a standard deviation of 5. These hotels according to grading of accommodation by Ghana Tourist Board Classification systems are ordinary guesthouses. Such low standards of hotel accommodation may not be able to provide adequate complementary services to the tourism industry. Investors could be encouraged to provide high quality hotel services in the district.

1.3.4.8 Challenges

Despite these endowments, the Assembly is yet to develop them into useable tourist destinations. Though the game and wildlife exist, accessibility to the park is very poor. There is high incidence of poaching in the reserves, whilst bushfire remains a threat to some of these features.

1.3.5 Settlement Systems

This section discusses the spatial organization of settlements in the district. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context. It further deals with the type, number, distribution of facilities and services, and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the district.

1.3.5.1 Settlements Pattern

The spatial pattern of settlements in the Municipal could generally be described as dispersed, with the exception of a few settlements located along the major Atebubu-Yeji road. There are only two urban settlements in the district, namely, Atebubu and Amantin, through which one of the subsidiary highways

linking Northern Ghana with Southern Ghana passes. At the moment, this highway is the only paved road within the district. This settlement pattern, coupled with the generally low population thresholds of these settlements has made it very expensive and difficult to economically distribute projects including road networks in the district.

1.3.5.2 Geographical Distribution of Services

An analysis of the distribution of services using the Scalogram Analysis technique shows that facilities and services are not evenly distributed within the district. The Scalogram is a non-statistical tool that arrays facilities and services by their ubiquity and ranks settlements by their functional complexity, on a matrix. By this, the settlements were ranked based on both their population, the number of facilities and type of services they offer. The distribution of these services and facilities in the selected settlements are presented in the Scalogram (See Table 1.19) for details.

In constructing the scalogram, the top 25 settlements in terms of population size, with populations ranging from 460 to over 23,000 people were selected and arranged in a descending order. Also, a total of 26 functions cutting across commerce, security, transport and communication, public administration, education, health and sanitation, water supply, recreation and other areas were considered. The functions were weighed according to their level of complexity. Subsequently, the Total Centrality for each settlement was determined.

From the analysis, Atebubu and Amantin were found to be performing more functions than the other settlements in the district. Next to these settlements in the functional order were New Konkrompe and Kumfia. This is a clear indication of spatial inequity, and if not corrected, will polarize the Municipal population and resources at the urban areas leaving the rural communities more deprived. Conscious efforts are needed to re-direct population concentration in Atebubu and Amantin to the other major settlements in the Municipal through well balanced and equitable distribution of facilities and services.

1.3.5.3 Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements

Weights were assigned to various services and facilities and the total centrality index which represents the degree to which each of the settlements provide functions to people in other areas, was then calculated, and this was used to classify settlements into five levels of hierarchy. The hierarchy of settlements based on the functions of the settlement was found to run at par with the population sizes of the communities. This is shown in Table 1.20.

Table 1.9 Distribution of Settlements by Hierarchy

Hierarchy/ Level	Population Threshold	No. of Settlements	Name of Settlement	Percentage of Settlement
1 st	10,000+	1	Atebubu	4
2 nd	5000 – 9,999	1	Amantin	4
3 rd	2,000 – 4,999	3	New Konkrompe, Kumfia, Jato Zongo	12
4 th	1,000 – 1,999	4	Fakwasi, Garadima, Akokoa, Nyomoase Bolga	16
5 th	Below 1,000	16	Several settlements	64
Total		25		100

Source: Authors' Construct, Spring Field Survey, 2013

The scalogram depicts spatial inequalities in the distribution of services and facilities. Atebubu alone has 22 facilities and services, Amantin has 12 facilities and services and Jato-Zongo has 11 facilities and services, leaving the remaining settlements with less than 11 facilities and services. It has also been observed that population and services in the Municipal are concentrated along the major (road) highway. Such a skewed distribution reinforces the primacy of Atebubu. A deliberate development policy is required to resource deficient areas, for example by upgrading some settlements, through the provision of relevant services at the appropriate scale.

1.3.5.4 Accessibility to Services

Services are provided within a geographical area to service a given threshold population. In order to determine the ease with which people from different locations within an area can enjoy certain services in other parts of the area; accessibility analysis is normally carried out. Three services that provide basic services to the people were selected for the accessibility analysis. They are, Senior Secondary Education, Periodic Markets and Health Services.

Several standards and assumptions were used to determine accessibility to these functions on maps. They include threshold time for a service, travel speed on the various categories of roads and waiting time on each route and walking speed. These are shown in Tables 1.21 and 1.22.

Table 1.10 Threshold Times

CATEGORY OF ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED (KM)	WAITING TIME
First Class Road	85	15 minutes
Second Class Road	60	30 minutes
Third Class Road	45	1 hour
Walking	5	-

Table 1.11: Threshold Time for Each Service

SERVICE	HIGH (MINS)	LOW (MINS)
Health	20	45
Education	45	40
Periodic Market	30	35

Based on the above assumptions, isochrones were used to link areas of the same travel time. Two accessibility zones emerged- high and low. The areas covered by each accessibility zone were used to determine the number of settlements and people with potential physical access to services. Maps showing the access to the various services are shown in the accompanying maps (Figures 7-9). The various accessibility zones were then super imposed on each other to produce an aggregate accessibility map – Figure 10. This map presents the pictorial view of the level of accessibility to at least one of the services such as Senior Secondary School, Hospital and Periodic Market. An optimum accessibility map was also produced to delineate areas showing accessibility to all the three services considered (See Figure 11).

A critical analysis of the optimum accessibility map reveals that a greater proportion of the Municipal is devoid of optimal access to the basic services in the district. This is largely due to poor and inadequate physical access. Improving access in the Municipal will require massive investment in roads to ensure easy access to all services.

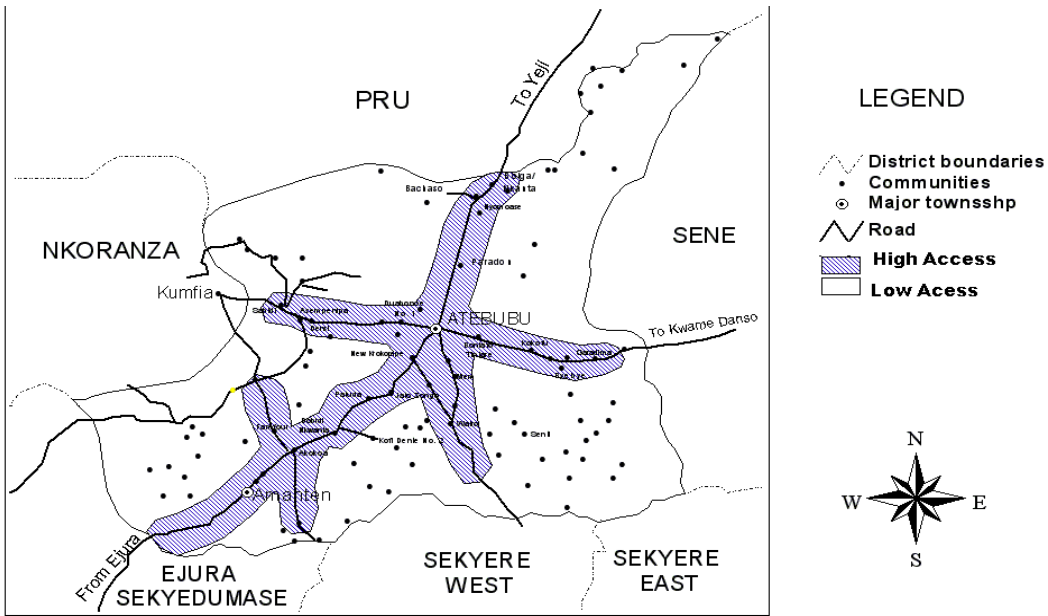


Figure 7. Accessibility to Health Services

Figure 1:3 :Accessibility to health services

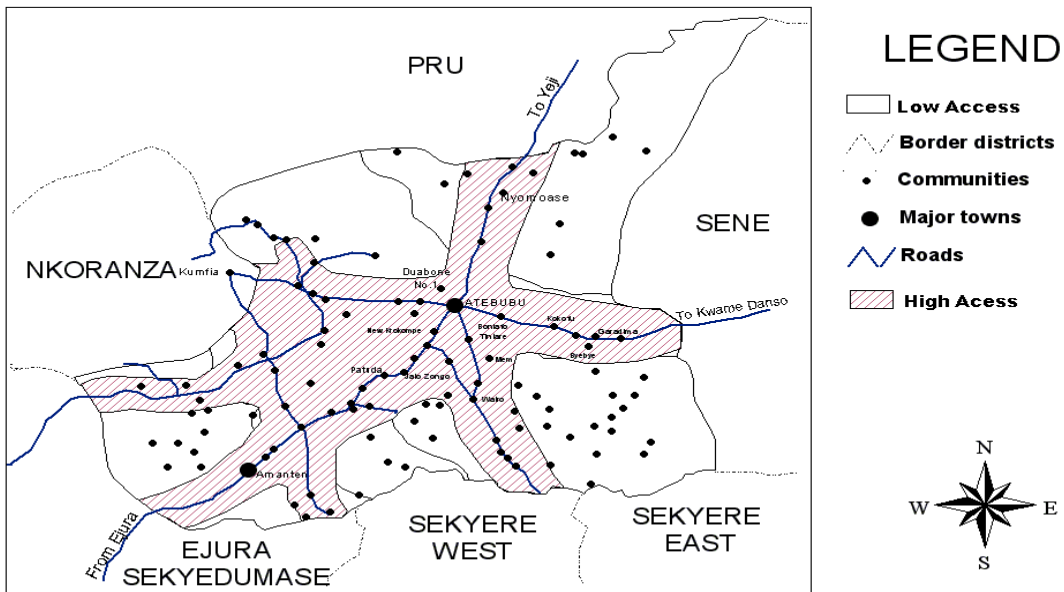
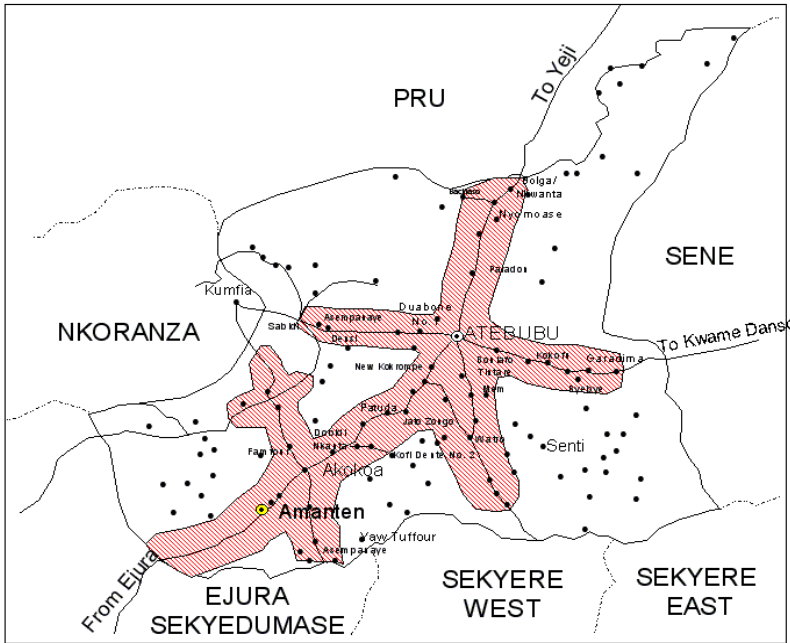


Figure 8. Accessibility to Secondary Education

Figure 1:4: accessibility to education



LEGEND

- Boundaries
- Communities
- Major town
- Roads
- High Access
- Low Access

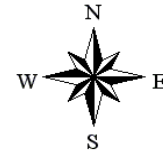
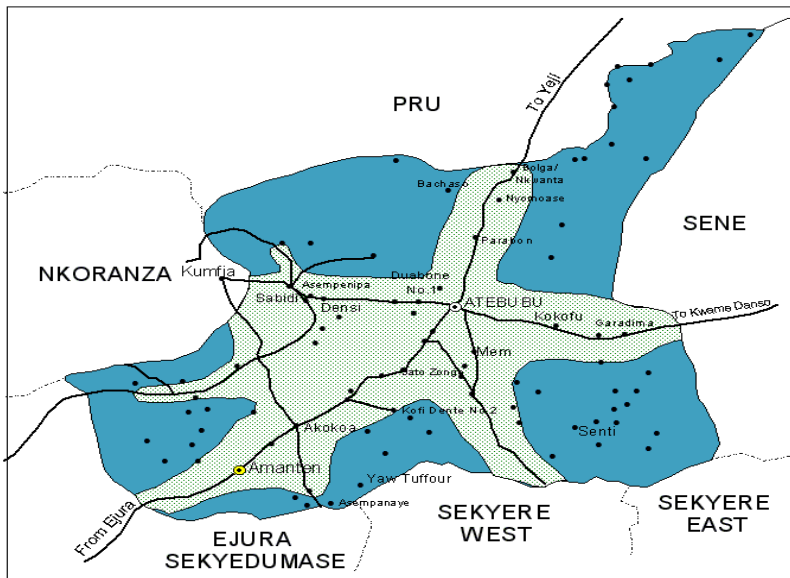


Figure 9. Accessibility to Periodic Markets

SCALE 1:5000,000

Figure1:5: Accessibility to market



LEGEND

- Major towns
- Boundaries
- Towns
- Feeder roads
- Roads
- High Access
- Low Access



Figure 10. Aggregate Accessibility

SCALE 1: 5000,000

Figure1:6: aggregate accessibility map

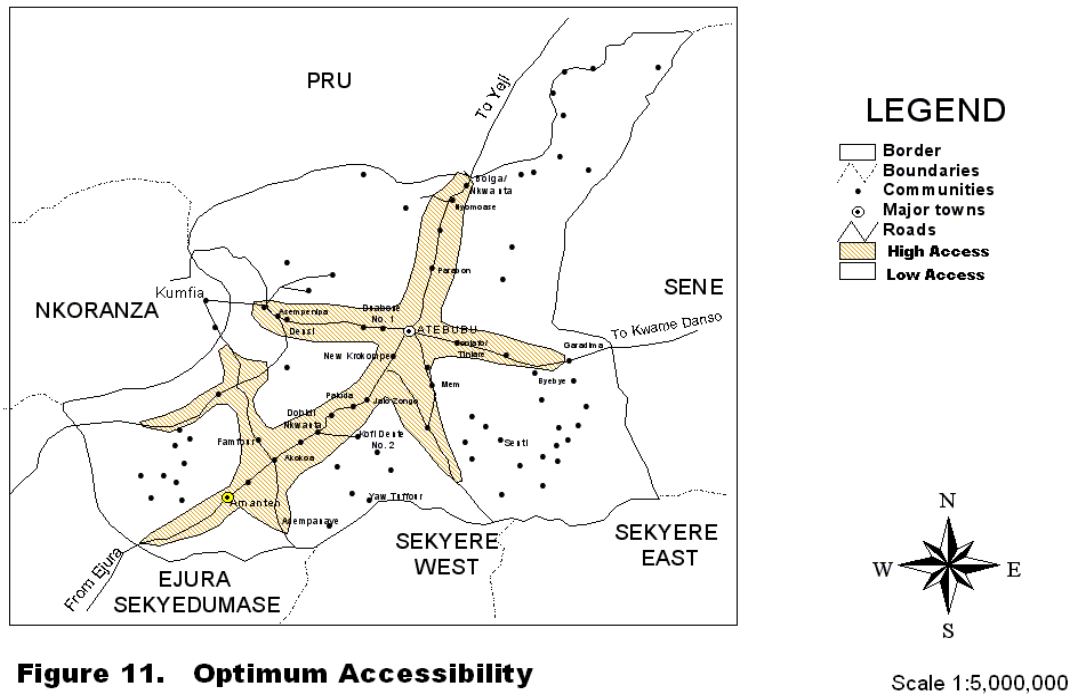


Figure 11. Optimum Accessibility

Figure 1:7 Optimum accessibility map

1.3.6

Land Use Planning and Development Control

The District's Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) is responsible for land use management and development in the district. However, it is seriously under-resourced in terms of financial, logistical and qualified personnel to perform its functions of planning and managing physical growth of towns in the Municipal to ensure orderliness, convenience, safety and beauty. There is only one professional Town Planning Officer with five (5) technical staff, and one Building Inspector who are managing two neighboring districts in addition to the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal as their official station. Basic logistics such as base maps, computers and tracing papers are insufficient and the existing staff have not undergone any training in modern techniques of human settlement planning and management (such as with the GIS tools). Means of transport which is critical for efficient development control is also non-existent and so the staff cannot move round to enforce development control measures. In addition, most of the emerging communities such as Garadima, Nyomoase and Akoko have no planning schemes which further compound the problems of ensuring orderly physical development and effective land use planning.

1.3.6.1 Land Administration and the Land Market

Lands in the Municipal are vested in the appropriate stools and held in trust for and on behalf of the people. Under normal circumstances, lands are not for sale, but can be leased for a specified period after a fee popularly referred to as “Drink Money” is paid to the chief. There are only two formal Land Administration Agencies in the district, namely the TCPD and the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands. To make land administration effective, there is the need to find ways of accessing services of the other equally critical agencies such as the Survey Department, Land Valuation Board, Land Title Registry and the Lands Commission.

1.3.7 Economy of the District

The Municipal has an average household size of 5.1, and an average of 5.2 people per household. This translates into an average of 26 people per house.

1.3.7.1 Household Income Pattern

The average annual income for an average household size of five for the sampled population is GH¢912.4572 and this translates into an average per capita annual income of GH¢182.4914. Majority of the people draw their income from agriculture (66%), and salaries (13%) commerce and services (12%), and to a lesser extent industry (9%). Income levels are generally low throughout the Municipal as compared to the national average income per head of GH¢595.26 (i.e. \$390 at GH¢ 1.45). There is the need to develop the major sectors of the economy, especially agriculture, through effective storage, processing and marketing of produce.

1.3.7.2 Income Distribution

High inequalities exist in the distribution of income in the district. Using the Lorenz Curve (See Figure 4). The Gini- concentration coefficient was found to be 0.47, indicating a situation of unfair distribution of income. It also revealed that the lower 24% of the population enjoyed 4% of the income while the top 20% commanded as high as 53% of the Municipal income. Currently, a large proportion of the low income group is found in the agriculture sector. Apart from improving income levels, there is the need to also ensure a fair distribution of income.

1.3.7.3 Expenditure Pattern

The mean annual household expenditure for the sample population is GH¢1,111.73, while the annual per capita expenditure stands at GH¢222.3668. This compares favorably with the mean national annual per capita expenditure of GH¢98.7.

The highest item of expenditure is food (40.6%), as shown in Table 1.6).

Table 1.12 Expenditure Pattern

EXPENDITURE ITEM	PERCENTAGE
Energy	4.6%
Food	40.6%
Clothing	6.6%
Housing	4.3%
Health	10.4%
Water	7.8%
Education	6.8%
Funerals	5.4%
Miscellaneous	13.6%
Total	100.0%

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2014.

For an agricultural based economy like the Atebubu-Amantin municipal, it is critical to encourage people to produce what they eat to cut down expenditure on food. This is the easiest way for people to save towards development expenditure, especially for housing improvement.

1.3.7.4 Poverty levels

The incidence of poverty in Ghana is assessed at two levels: An Upper Level and Extreme Lower Level. The Upper Poverty line in Ghana refers to incomes of up to GH¢90 a year or GH¢75 a month. The extreme poor are people with incomes below GH¢70 a year or GH¢5.8 a month. The latest statistics on poverty estimates that about 40% of the Ghanaian population has incomes below the upper poverty line; while about 27% of the population has incomes below the extreme poverty line.

Based on these cut-off points it has been estimated that 14% of the district's population are poor whilst 59% are extremely poor. The findings corroborate the fact that poverty in Ghana is a rural phenomenon

with the rural areas accounting for more than 70% of the poor. In terms of economic activity, poverty in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal is by far highest among food crop farmers.

1.3.8 AGRICULTURE MOFA

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal economy. It employs about 70% of the economically active labor force. Nearly every household in the Municipal is engaged in farming or agricultural related activity. Farming in the Municipal is largely carried out on small-scale basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges between 4-6 acres for all crops.

Despite its importance in the Municipal economy, much of the agricultural potentials in the MUNICIPAL remain unutilized. For instance, out of a total of 22,261 hectares of arable land, 3,167.6 hectares is currently utilized (DADU, 2014). This can be attributed to subsistence agriculture practiced by most of the farmers in the district. Currently a Plantation Company called African Plantation Sustainable Development Company has acquired over 5000 hectares of arable land and has started the plantation of various species of tree, this has increased the hectares of land under cultivation to 12345 hectares in the district. The irrigation potentials discovered in these seven localities of the district, namely, Jato-zongo, Abamba, New Konkrompe, Amafrom, Nyomoase and Kunkumfo are under development especially Nyomoase and Jato-zongo. The Kokofu dugout has also been given out on contract to be rehabilitated. This can encourage dry season farming

1.3.8.1 Crop Production MOFA

The soils in the area favor the production of a variety of crops. Currently, crops grown in commercial quantities in the Municipal include yam, cassava, maize and rice. The Municipal is particularly famous in the production of yam and cassava. The crop area for these crops attests to this fact (Refer to Table 1.16).

Table 1.13 Estimated total crop area for major crops in the Municipal

MAJOR CROPS CULTIVATED	AREA CULTIVATED PER CROP (HA)			
	Year			
	2012	2015	2016	2017
Maize	16,560	17,255	18,200	18,700
Yam	19,974	19,994	4,546	5,350

Cassava	10,295	10,247	2,300	2,960
Rice	690	620	250	225
Total	47,519	48,116	25296	27235

Source: Source DADU, Atebubu 2017.

Statistics available indicate a marginal increase in cultivated area for Yam as can be seen from the table above. However, there is a decrease in cultivated area for Cassava from 10,295 HA to 10,247 in 2012 and 2015. The decrease in cultivated area for cassava can be attributed to limited number of processing factories hence low prices for cassava.

1.3.8.2 Post-Harvest Losses

Post-harvest losses are a common phenomenon and represent a major challenge to farmers in the district. The incidence of post-harvest losses is particularly very high for certain crops like cassava, yam and the highly perishable ones like tomatoes and garden eggs, as shown in Table 8.

These losses have come about because of the general lack of knowledge about preservation techniques and the inadequacy of appropriate processing and storage facilities. The high incidence of post-harvest losses affects the incomes of farmers and has been a disincentive to farmers who want to embark on large scale production.

Table 1.14: Incidence of Post-Harvest Losses among Major Crops

Crop	% Post Harvest Loss
Yam	10
Cassava	25
Maize	10
Rice	5
Groundnuts	5
Pepper	5
Tomatoes	30
Garden eggs	30

Source: Source DADU, Atebubu 2017

1.3.8.3 Agro-Processing

Some effort has over the years been made in the Municipal to add value to the agricultural produce through processing. Agro-processing is currently on a small scale. The Municipal has four agro-processing plants located in various places: gari production at Amantin; production of cassava flour at Watro; production of cassava syrup at Kokofu, and production of ‘Akpeteshie’, a local gin also at Kokofu.

This initiative is expected to increase job opportunities to people in the area as well as reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses in the district.

Some households are also into soap making and batik tie and dye making

Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock production is one of the commercial agricultural activities in the district. Unlike crop production, livestock production is quite limited to some households. Livestock rearing is quite tedious, requiring so much time and attention. Production is on small scale though the area has favorable conditions (all year round availability of grass and water) for large scale livestock production.

Poultry production is mostly about chicken, and can be found in most households in the district. Chicken is widely reared than livestock because it is relatively easy raising them.

Both crop and livestock production in the Municipal is affected by the inadequate agricultural extension services. The MUNICIPAL has only 15 agricultural extension agents who attend to about 65,687 farmers, spread over 30 extension operational areas. This situation is compounded by the lack of motorbikes that hinders their mobility to most parts of the district.

1.3.8.4 Agricultural Land Acquisition

Land in the Municipal is vested in the stool and held in trust and on behalf of the people. For agricultural purposes, the land can easily be accessed by both natives and non-natives, and this is a great potential for agricultural development. In line with the customs and traditions of the area, non-natives in need of land for agricultural activities are required to approach the chief or the appropriate landlord with a token of drinks, a sheep or small amount of money for a parcel(s) of land.

1.3.9 INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND SERVICE

The industrial sector in the Municipal is less developed. There are currently no large industrial holdings in the district. The sector is currently characterized by small scale businesses and employs only about 8% of the active labour force. The service and commerce sector in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal

employs about 22% of the local active labour force and contributes about 25% of their income. The commercial sector is dominated by activities in the retail and (a limited) wholesale in agricultural and industrial goods such as raw agricultural produce, food vending, household consumables, chemical shops, and electrical shops. On the other hand, the services sector is dominated by small scale operators in activities such as telecommunication services, hair dressing and barbering, electronic repairs, vehicle repairs and footwear repairs.

1.3.9.1 SMALL SCALE OPERATORS

The MUNICIPAL has a number of small scale industries which are widespread throughout the district. They can be categorised broadly as, service industries and agro-processing industries. They include cassava flour processing, mushroom growing, bee keeping, gari-processing, soap making, batik tie and dye making, carpentry, metal work, pomade production, and services like hair dressing, dressmaking, etc. This sector employs about 8% of the active population who are mostly found in the two urban settlements – Atebubu and Amantin. About five of these small scale operators have registered with the Registrar General’s Department while others have not yet done so. Majority of these operators are women who range between the ages of 20 and 40 years. Majority of those in the small scale industrial sector (80%) are also engaged in other income earning activities such as farming, trading or are formally employed.

Many of them have benefited from various training programmes and financial support from institutions in the Municipal such as Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Department of Agriculture (MOFA), Department of Cooperatives and World Vision International. However, many of them still need more training on business management, entrepreneurial, financial and marketing skills to enable them enhance their productivity.

Some of the constraints currently facing the small scale enterprises include inadequate funds to start up or expand their business operations. Majority (56%) of the small scale operators do not have access to loans to invest in their operations. There is also a problem of high interest rates, especially for those who access loans from the banks. This is partly due to the fact that, most of these traders are not in groups and therefore make access to loans somehow tedious due to their individualistic approach to accessing the loan from the banks. This problem has seriously affected businesses, by preventing them from growing and expanding to meet the market demand. The implications of these problems have been a slow and limited growth of the small scale industries. There is therefore the need to increase access to credit with reasonable interest rate within the district, which among other things, improve the expansion

and production capacities of the small scale industries to meet the market demand and eventually graduate into bigger enterprises.

1.3.9.2 Business Advisory Services

Business Advisory Services are basically provided by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under the ambit of the Municipal Assembly. BAC is responsible for providing training, advisory and financial services in the form of loans to existing and aspiring entrepreneurs. The activities of BAC have to some extent contributed to increasing the management and entrepreneurial skills required for running businesses in the district. The target groups for these training are both the unemployed youths and those already employed in small scale industries. The key challenge of BAC is about inadequate funds to expand its outreach programmes as well as meet the financial demands for loans for the small scale business operators.

1.3.10 Financial Services

Financial services in the Municipal are provided by about four main banks, and all these financial institutions are concentrated in the only two urban settlements in the district, namely, Atebubu and Amantin. There are other bodies such as BAC and the Association of Productive Entrepreneurs in Development (APED) that complement activities of the banks in the provision of financial services. Apart from these formal financial institutions, informal financial institutions such as 'Susu Schemes' and cooperative groups are encouraged in these areas. This will require an effective collaboration between all other institutions in the complementary financial services network.

1.3.11 Cooperatives

The Department of Cooperatives exists to strengthen the development of groups into viable cooperative societies in the district. It is also responsible for the mobilization, training and monitoring of cooperative societies in the district. Training packages are provided by the department to these groups to enable them to better manage their societies for the benefit of their members. The department also link the societies with potential donor organisations for financial, technical, material support and audit all cooperative society registered under it. The Department of Cooperatives currently deal with 39 registered cooperative societies and six (16) unregistered cooperative entities

Table 1.15 Registered Cooperatives in the Municipal

TYPE OF COOPERATIVES	NO. REGISTERED	NO. UNREGISTERED
Agric.	30	10
Industrial	3	3
Service	3	3
Financial	3	-
Total	39	16

Source: Department of Trade & Industry 2017.

The Department of Cooperatives encounters a lot of problems that affect its work in the district. The Department is run by a single person. Other problems of the department include inadequate logistics like computers, cabinet for data storage, lack of funds and lack of transport facilities to reach out to cooperative societies and monitor their activities.

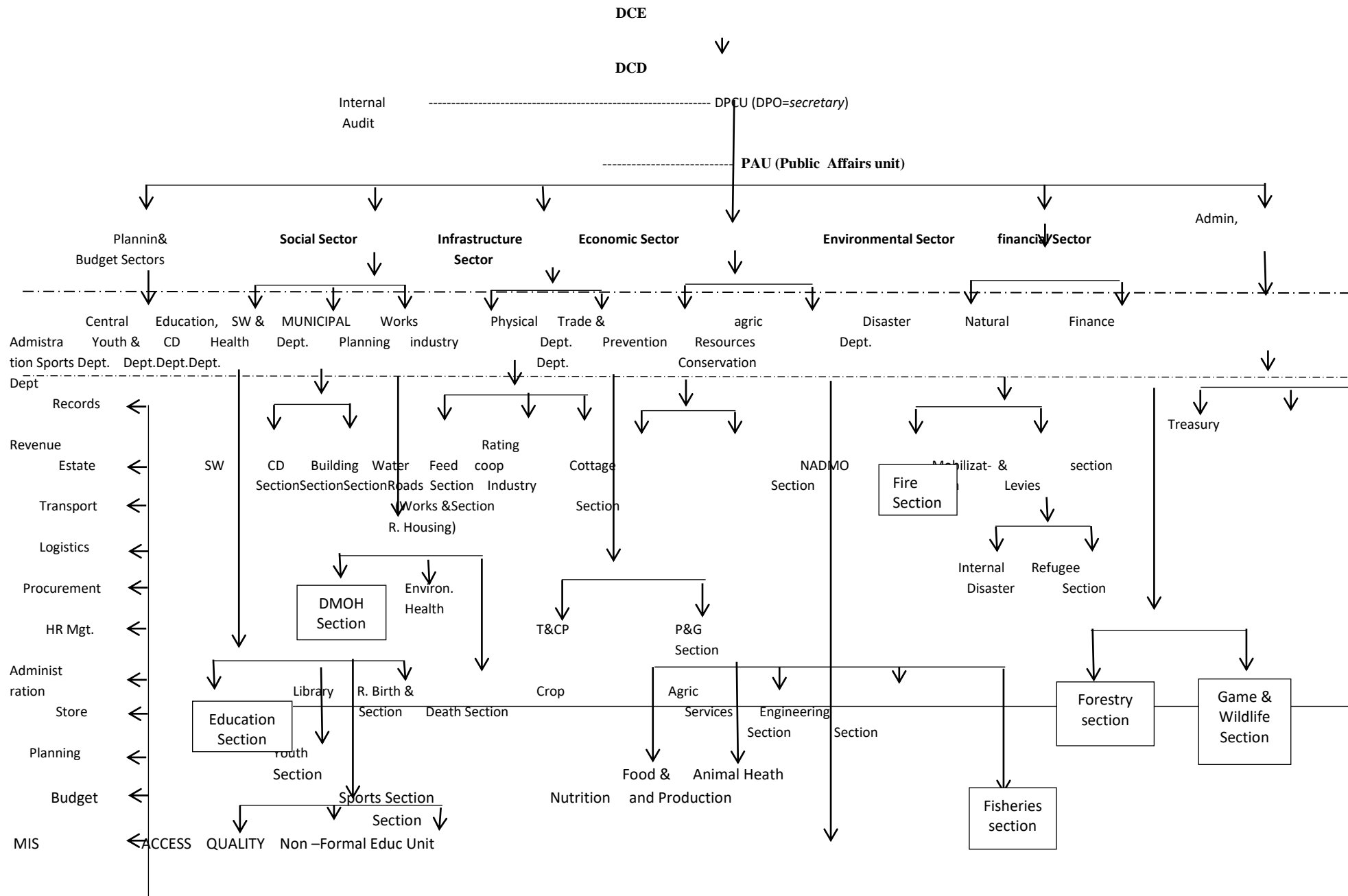
1.3.12 Governance

Ghana's decentralization policy framework began in 1988 with an objective of establishing an efficient and effective decentralized government. The policy seeks to promote good governance at the local level by promoting popular participation in the decision making. Act 936 established assemblies as the highest political decision making bodies at the local level with the mandate to exercise legislative, deliberative and administrative authority.

Consequently, The DAs have been given strategic functions that empower them to provide de-concentrated and devolved local public services and to be responsible for overall development of the district.

The Atebubu Amantin Municipal Assembly was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I 1770) of 2004. It has 46 Assembly Members excluding the Municipal chief executive (33 elected, of which 1 is female, fourteen (14) appointees of which 4 are females, 1 Member of Parliament (MP) with one constituency and two Traditional Councils. The Municipal Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority in the Municipal with the MCE as both the political and administrative head.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)



1.3.12.1The Executive Committee

The Executive functions of the Assembly are performed by the Executive Committee, which is presided over by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE). It is made up of nine (9) members; Seven (7) males and Two (2) females. Its functions include:

- co-ordinate plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans for action to the Municipal Assembly;
- implement resolutions of the Municipal Assembly;
- oversee the day to day administration of the Municipal in collaboration with the office of the Municipal Chief Executive;
- recommend, in the case of non-decentralized agencies in the District, to the appropriate Government Ministry/Department/Agency the appoint and replacement on stated grounds of officers within the area of authority of the Assembly;
- adopt measures to develop the activities and execute approved plans of the units, areas and towns and sub-metropolitan districts within the area of authority of the Municipal Assembly; and
- When necessary appoint or dissolve ad-hoc committees of the Executive Committee.

1.3.12.2Sub-committees of the Executive Committees and their Functions

The sub-committees of the Executive Committee perform the following functions:

- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-committee
- ❖ Works Sub-committee
- ❖ Social Services Sub-committee

1.3.12.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY COMMENCEMENT INSTRUMENT, 2009 (L.I.1961)

The Local Government Departments of Municipal Assemblies Commencement Instrument, 2009 which came into force on 25th February 2010 seeks to operationalize the decentralized departments at the Municipal level as departments of the Municipal Assemblies.

SCHEDULE ONE DEPARTMENTS OF MMDAS

Table 1.16 Schedule one Departments of MMDAS

Departments Established	Departments Ceasing to Exist
1. Central Adm. Department.	1. Department of social welfare.
2. works department.	2. Department of Community Development.
3. Department of Trade and industry.	3. Public Works Departments.
4. Physical Planning Department.	4. Department of Feeder Roads.
5. Department of Agriculture.	5. Department of Town and Country Planning.
6. Department of Social Welfare and Community.	6. Department of Rural Housing and Cottage Industries.
7. Legal Department.	7. Department of Animal Health and Production.
8. Waste Management Department.	8. Agriculture Extension Services
9. Urban Road Department	9. Crop Service Division
10. Budgeting and Rating	10. Department of Agricultural Engineering
11. Transport Department	

SCHEDULE TWO DEPARTMENTS OF MMDAS

Table 1.17 Schedule two departments of MMDAS

Departments Established	Departments Ceasing to Exist
1. Physical Planning Department.	1. Department of Town and Country Planning.
2. Department of Trade and industry.	2. Department of Co-operatives.
3. Finance Department.	3. Controller and Accountant.
4. Department of Education and Youth and Sport.	4. Ghana Library Board.
5. Disaster Prevention and Management.	5. National Youth Organizing commission.

6. National Resources Conservation Department.	6.Registry of Birth and Death
7. MUNICIPAL Health Department	7.Office Of the MUNICIPAL Sports Organizer

Source: Atebubu -Amantin Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU).

The Central Administration Department is the Secretariat of the Municipal Assembly and shall be responsible for the provision of support services effective and efficient secretariat administration and organization of the Municipal Assembly.

The Department shall manage all sections of the Assembly including:

- (i) Records
- (ii) Estate
- (iii) Logistics and Procurement.
- (iv) Accounts
- (v) Stores
- (vi) Security
- (vii) Human Resource Management.

The Department shall also coordinate the

- (a) General administrative Functions
- (b) Development Planning and management Functions
- (c) Budgeting Functions
- (d) Rating Functions
- (e) Statistics and Information services generally.

Functions of the Urban, Town and Area Councils

The functions performed by the town / area council are:

- The collection of revenue for the Municipal Assembly
- Implementation of bye – laws
- Organization of communal labor
- Undertake area or community initiated projects

- Perform oversight responsibility of community initiated projects, among others.

1.3.13 Social Services

Literacy is by far the most important and/or effective means by which a society could preserve and transmit its culture from one generation to another. The ability to read and write is an essential ingredient in developing the intellectual, moral and practical capacities of the individual, the family, and society as a whole. The proportion of the illiterate population (66%) in the Municipal is higher than the regional and the national averages of 48.5% and 42.1% respectively. The Municipal has more than three-fifths of the male and more than three-quarters of female population not literate.

1.3.13.1 Educational Attainment and Participation

The Atebubu-Amantin Municipal has the second highest proportion of population (6 years and above) that has never been to school. The proportion of the population aged 6 years and older who has never been to school in the Municipal (57.1%) compares poorly with that of the Brong-Ahafo Region (42.0%).

Enrolment levels at the basic school level in the Municipal have increased tremendously over the years. For instance, for the 2011/2012 academic year, the total number of males and females enrolled at the primary level were 11,394. This increased to 12,316 for the 2012/2013 academic and further increased to 14,411 for the 2013/2014 academic year. The table below shows the enrolment level in the MUNICIPAL from 2005-2010 for the various levels from K.G to J.H.S

Table 1.18 Showing enrolment levels

YEAR LEVEL	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	MAL	FEM	MAL	FEM	MAL	FEM	MAL	FEM
K.G	5,317	5,339	5,579	5,779	5,632	5,721	5,279	5,308
PRIMARY	9,479	9,322	10,515	10,152	10,155	9,936	10,552	10,215
JHS	2,796	2,214	2,978	2,547	2,976	2,755	2,868	2,732
SHS			1,670	1,033	1,799	1,174	1,612	1,146

Source: G.E.S, 2017.

From the above table, it can be deduced that, the Municipal has experienced a reduction in the enrolment levels at KG level. However, basic levels experienced an increment in their enrolment levels. This increment is attributed to the various policies and strategies introduced by the government to improving education and as a result achieving the sustainable development goal of educational for all. These policies and strategies include, school feeding programme, which almost all KG and Primary schools in the MUNICIPAL are benefitting, construction of classrooms, capitation grant and the provision of free exercise books among others. This therefore implies that, the 57.1% of the proportion of the population who have not attained basic education will achieve some level of education by 2020.

However, the dropout rate among both male and female pupils as they progress from one stage of the educational structure or ladder to another especially females is very alarming. Though the participation of both sexes is low, the dropout rate for girls is more pronounced at all levels of academic progression. It is the Complementary Basic Education implemented by Action aid Ghana that is salvaging the situation. Hundreds of pupils between the ages of 8 and 14 are re-enrolled back to formal school due to this project.

1.3.13.1 School Infrastructure and Utilities

The mere existence of schools is a key determinant of access to education. The Municipal as at February 2017 academic year has two (2) crèche, 80 kindergartens, 87 primary schools, 42 Junior High Schools (JHS), Two (2) Senior High Schools (SHS) and one Teachers Training College all as public schools. There are also 32 K. G's, 32 primaries and 17 JHS also owned by private individuals. This implies that, private individuals are also contributing to the development of education in the Municipal as about 27% of the total number of basic schools in the Municipal are ran by private individuals with the government owning about 73%.

In distribution wise, Primary schools are the most widely distributed educational facilities in the District. Most of the communities have access to a primary school located either in the community or in a neighboring community. This notwithstanding, most communities in the Municipal do not have enough JHS's, therefore pupils in communities where there are no JHS's have to trek from their places to nearby communities where these schools are found. Also the two SHS's and the College of Education in the MUNICIPAL are located in the only two urban towns of the District. Therefore, pupils and students who want to access the facilities after basic and SHS education respectively have to relocate to these towns.

This already stated above is a disincentive to pupils and students alike and therefore drop out of school at the primary, JHS and SHS levels.

Underscoring the essence of education to the development of the Municipal, the Municipal has over the year's undertaken expansion in the level of educational infrastructure since it is a major prerequisite for effective and improved education. The Municipal has 715 permanent class rooms and 145 temporal class rooms for public, 288 permanent classrooms and 22 temporal class rooms for private. All these structure are roofed either by thatch, zinc and other roofing materials. Nevertheless, most primary schools are found in make- shift structures or under pitched pavilions whilst almost all the JHS's and SHS's have well-constructed and maintained buildings. It must however be emphasized that not a single one of them has a workshop to facilitate technical trainings for pupils and libraries facilities in all the schools for the pupils and students.

In the District's quest to ensuring that teachers are well motivated to give out their best in improving the performance of pupils and students in the Municipal, the Municipal Has constructed 23 teachers' quarters'.

The Assembly should consider channeling enough resources into constructing more befitting K.G classes, primary and JHS classrooms to eliminate the under-tree classroom situations and teacher's bungalows and offices among others.

The Table below depicts the number of educational infrastructure in the District.

Table 1.19 School Structure and Type

	Public			Private		
LEVEL	Number of schools	Permanent class rooms	Temporal class rooms	Number of schools	Permanent class rooms	Temporal class rooms

Crèche		2	0		34	5
K.G	80	129	45	32	52	4
Primary	87	394	76	32	158	6
JHS	42	134	17	17	44	7
SHS	2	56	7	0	0	0
Total	211	715	145	81	288	22

Source: Ghana Education Service, Atebubu -2017.

Though the Municipal has made headway in the provision of educational infrastructure, little can be said of that of sanitation facilities. Out of a total of 84 primary schools and 42 JHS's in the Municipal only 18 primary schools and 23 JHS's have toilets and urinals within their compounds.

This therefore implies that, pupils and teachers alike spend productive hours to attend to nature's call. Nevertheless, the two (2) SHS's have access to these sanitary facilities in their compounds. Presently, almost all JHS's within the major towns in the Municipal have access to electricity. This therefore facilitates teaching and learning at night under strict supervision from the educational directorate.

Teacher – Pupil Ratio

The teacher-pupil ratio is an indicator used to assess the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils. The teacher-pupil ratio in the Municipal has improved over the years at all levels and the standard is above that of the national standard teacher pupil ratio.

Table 1.20 Teacher – Pupil Ratio

LEVEL	NATIONAL STANDARD	ATEBUBU DISTRICT
Kindergarten	1:30	1:23
Primary	1:35	1:18
JHS	1:24	1:14
SHS	1:20	1:26
College of Education	1:20	1:18

Source: Ghana Education Service, Atebubu (2016-2017)

These current numbers of pupils per teacher could enhance the attention given to pupils and students. This makes the classroom more conducive for learning as teachers would have ample time to address the individual academic problems of pupils and students.

Staffing

One of the most important stakeholders in education is teachers. Staffing in the various schools has improved over the years. The Municipality has a total number of 2541 teachers in 2013 as compared to 699 in 2010 with 1835 being males whilst 706 are females. Out of this, about 64.5% are untrained with 35.5% being trained as shown in the table beneath.

Table 1.21 No. of Trained and Untrained Teachers

LEVEL	TRAINED		UNTRAINED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Kindergarten	22	105	36	278
Primary	266	114	442	215
JHS	92	371	45	72
SHS	108	15	17	1
College of Education	26	100	0	0

Source: GES, 2017

From the table above, it can be deduced that, the number of untrained teachers especially at the KG level are more than the number of trained teachers. This could have serious negative repercussions on the children since they do not have the requisite teaching methodologies to let them understand. Similarly, the primary suffers same. This therefore implies that, the quality of delivery expected from teacher-pupil is compromised. This therefore affects badly the performance of pupils especially at the Basic Education Certificate Examinations. It is therefore recommended that, periodic trainings should be given to these teachers to enable them build a sound foundation at the KG and primary level.

1.3.14.0HEALTH

Good health is critical to socio-economic development. This section looks at the general framework under which health services are delivered in the district. It concerns itself with the type(s) and distribution of health facilities, major diseases as well as ongoing programmes and projects in the health sector.

1.3.14.1 Health Facilities GHS

Management of health facilities in the Municipal is the responsibility of the Ghana Health Service (GHS), religious missions, and the private sector. There are a total of thirteen (13) health facilities located in various parts of the district. This is made up of one Municipal Hospital, two Health Centers, five CHPS compounds, four Community Clinics and a Maternity Home (See Table 1.10). There are 3 under construction which one is complete (Dobidi/Nkwanta, Yaw Tuffour and Sanwakyi).

Table 1.22 Staff Strength by category

Qualification	DHD and Sub-MUNICIPAL Staff
MUNICIPAL Director	1
Technical Officers (2 DC, 1 HI, 2 Nut., 1 Lab)	6
Account	1
Physician Assistant	1
Field Technician	3
Community Health Nurse	39
Professional Nurse	1
Health Assistant Clinical	4
Driver	1
Enrolled Nurse	47
Midwife	6
Biostatistical Assistant	1
Internal Auditor	1
Pharmacy Technician	1
Executive Officer	1
Watchman	1
Total	115

Table 1.23 Health Facilities, Location and Ownership in the District.

S/NO	FACILITY	SUB-DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP
1.	ATEBUBU MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL	ATEBUBU	GOVERNMENT
2.	AMANTIN HEALTH CENTRE	AMANTIN	GOVERNMENT

3.	AKOKOA HEALTH CENTRE	AMANTIN	GOVERNMENT
4	ABAMBA CHPS	AMANTIN	GOVERNMENT
5	JATO ZONGO CLINIC	JATO ZONGO	GOVERNMENT
6	MEM CHPS	ATEBUBU	GOVERNMENT
7	GARADIMA CHPS	GARADIMA	GOVERNMENT
8	KOKOFU CHPS	KOKOFU	GOVERNMENT
9	NYOMOASE CHPS	NYOMOASE	GOVERNMENT
10	KUMFIA CHPS	KUMFIA	GOVERNMENT
11.	FAKWASI CHPS COMPOUND	FAKWASI	GOVERNMENT
12	MURUCHUSO CHPS	KUMFIA	GOVERNMENT
13	ATECOE	ATEBUBU	GOVERNMENT
14.	WOODLAND MEDICAL SERVICES	ATEBUBU	PRIVATE
15.	AUNTE JOE'S MATERNITY HOME	ATEBUBU	PRIVATE

Source: Atebubu-Amantin MUNICIPAL Health Directorate 2017.

In spite of the fact that there are quite a number of health facilities with varying categories and functions in the district, problems still persist with regards to the number of health personnel. The MUNICIPAL has one medical doctor, 41 Enroll nurses, 80 Community Nurses, 18 Health Assistance, 1 Physician Assistance and 29 Professional Nurses. It has a doctor-patient ratio of 1: 130.000 whilst the Nurse – Patient ratio is 1:770

1.3.14.2 Family Planning GHS

Family Planning services are provided at all the health facilities in the Municipal to assist couples in their reproductive stages. These services are designed to prevent unplanned pregnancies, space births, treat infertility and improve reproductive health. Some of the family planning methods and/or services available to the people include condom use, oral pills, injectable, IUD and Norplant, as well as natural family planning methods. It is estimated that 7,217 persons representing 32.3% of the adult population have so far registered for family planning services and counseling.

1.3.14.3 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The Atebubu Municipal Assembly has established a Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme in an attempt to provide an opportunity to all registered persons to have unhindered, cash-free and efficient

access to health care services at all times. The scheme has seen tremendous increase in the number of registered persons. For instance, in 2015, 3293 persons had registered with the scheme as indigenes, 108 under SSNIT and 3,154 as informal, in 2016, 76 indigenes registered, 164 under SSNIT and 3528 people have been duly registered and issued with identification cards which qualify them to access health care services free of charge. There was a drop with regards to renewals comparing to the two year periods. The table below depicts the total number of registered persons with the scheme from 2014-2017

Table 1.24 Registration Data for (NHIS)

YEAR	CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2015	New Registration			
	Indigenes	1,555	1,738	3,293
	SSNIT	55	53	108
	Informal	1,266	1,888	3,154
	Renewals			
	Indigenes	1,169	1,300	2,469
	SSNIT	462	545	1,007
	Informal	3,104	5,253	8,357
	2016	New Registration		
Indigenes		36	40	76
SSNIT		118	46	164
Informal		1,603	1,925	3,528
Renewals				
Indigenes		38	66	104
SSNIT		830	522	1,352
Informal		2,369	5,245	7,614
		Total		

Source: MUNICIPAL Health Insurance Management Team 2017

Mobilization of membership is carried out through community sensitization, durbars and visitation to identifiable groups. However, effective membership drive is constrained by widespread poverty within the district, politicization of the scheme and uncertainty about the benefits to be derived from joining the scheme. The effective operationalization of the scheme in the Municipal is also severely hampered by lack of transport facilities such as motorbikes and vehicle, mass communication equipment, financial and logistical inadequacies and conflicts between the Health Insurance Board and Management of the Scheme.

1.3.14.4 Health Sector Collaborators

A close collaboration exists between the Municipal Health Management Team (DMHT) and the Municipal Assembly (DA). An enormous portion of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) is channeled into health related projects such as the provision of potable water in guinea worm endemic areas. Apart from the DA, the Ghana Education Service (GES), the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), there are two non-governmental organizations also supporting the delivery of health services in the district. These are the World Vision International (WVI) and the Association of People for Practical Life Education (APPLE). The World Vision International has for instance been organizing health and nutrition workshops in several communities to promote their living conditions. They also support immunization programmes and drill boreholes in guinea worm endemic areas.

1.3.14.5 Challenges in Health Delivery GHS

The delivery of health services in the Municipal is beset with a number of challenges ranging from inadequate professional staff, inadequate transport facilities, and inadequate residential and office accommodation to inadequate financial resources. The Municipal has only one professional doctor to serve a population of 92,951. This is because the medical superintendent is on transfer and there has not been any replacement yet. The Doctor – Patient ratio is pegged at 1:100,000 whilst the Nurse – Patient ratio is 1:3,300. There is also very little opportunity for upgrading skills of health staff.

The health outfit has only three pick-up vehicles for their operations with two of them rendered unserviceable. A few motorbikes are available but are subject to frequent breakdowns due to long usage. The Municipal Health Directorate is housed in only four rooms at the Municipal Assembly premises which make the work environment not conducive. Staff accommodation is insufficient and in most cases the available premises have functionally deteriorated. Financial resources are meager and cannot meet their huge operational expenditure. There are generally no proper incentives for staff working in very difficult terrain.

1.3.15 Water Provision and Management

The provision and management of potable water has not been an easy task to the Assembly. The Assembly is currently faced with a number of challenges in its quest to make water accessible to the people. The challenges range from human to natural factors:

- Most water sources dry-up in the dry season, compelling people in those areas to revert to drinking from unwholesome sources, which make them vulnerable to water related diseases.
- The boreholes breakdown constantly as a result of excessive pressure coupled with the inability of communities to raise enough money for replacement and general maintenance.
- Even though wells appear to be the major source of water, they are mostly left unprotected. As a result, run-offs trickle down into such unprotected wells making them unsafe for human consumption.
- As a result of the limited number of water points, coupled with the general low water table in the district, women spend much of their productive hours in search of water to undertake their domestic chores. Children, and especially the girls, are mostly found helping their mothers to draw water at the expense of their education.
- For economic reasons, most consumers of the pipe system in the Municipal have serious difficulties in paying their water bills. This adversely affects the operation and management of the facility.
- Administratively, the provision and management of water services are hampered by inadequate logistics, transport and remuneration for office and field staff.

In an effort to improve upon people's access to potable water, the Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners in the provision of potable water in the district, these includes Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), and World Vision – Ghana, among others. The Municipal Health Management Team has complimented these efforts by educating people to keep water sources clean and safe. They also assist in detecting and treating water-borne diseases. Community ownership and management is also being promoted to enhance the sustainability of existing water facilities. Communities that have benefited from some form of water infrastructure, especially boreholes are being trained and provided with basic tools and equipment to undertake regular servicing and maintenance of their water facilities.

1.14.2

Sanitation and Waste Management

Waste management in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal is far from been desirable. The disposal of both solid and liquid waste, including human excreta, storm water and household refuse are poorly carried out in the district. Though some households bury or burn their refuse, majority use the open surface system for their waste disposal. It is a general practice for people in most communities to defecate in the bush (free range), mainly due to lack of access to convenient toilet facilities (See Table 1.15 for types

and numbers of toilet facilities in the district). Where toilet facilities are provided either by households or the DA, there is a problem of timely and regular disposal of human excreta due to the unreliability of the only septic emptier in the district.

Table 1.25 Types and No. of Private (Household) Toilet Facilities

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS USING PRIVATE TOILET FACILITY	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS USING PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY	SCHOOLS
Water closet	191	0	29
Pit latrine	41	23	19
Ventilated improved pit latrine	818	0	57
PAN	0	0	0
K V I P	9	6	5
Septic tank latrine	0	24	0
Total	1059	53	110

Source: Municipal Water and Sanitation Team, Atebubu (2017).

Most communities in the Municipal do not also have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper household drains has led to the accumulation of stagnant water with offensive smells in and around residential areas. Drains are choked with filth giving rise to mosquito breeding especially during the rainy season.

1.3.16 HOUSING

Housing is basic to all communities in Ghana. The kind of house a person lives in depicts his socio-economic status in society. Findings from the socio-economic survey showed that the housing conditions in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal are generally poor. Most of the houses (52%) are compound houses, followed by detached houses (36%), semi-detached houses (11%) and storey houses (1%). Majority of these houses are built with mud (65%) followed by sand Crete (29%), whilst those built with wattle and Daub and other building materials constitute 5% and 1% respectively. About 70% of the houses are roofed with corrugated roofing sheets with the remaining 24.1 % and 2.4 % being roofed with thatch and tiles respectively. It has also been found that about 58.4% of the houses have

leaking roofs, whereas 33.2% have their roofs once ripped off. Houses with cracked walls constitute 52.9% with 8.6% completely dilapidated. Besides, about 28.3% of the houses surveyed have their foundations exposed leaving most of the structures hanging.

Most of the houses surveyed in the Municipal lack basic housing facilities like toilets, electricity and water. About 37.3% of the households interviewed make use of public toilets and as much as 34.8% do it on free range. Only 4.5% and 1.7% of the sample interviewed use pan latrines and water closets respectively. There is an average of 7 rooms per house, 5 habitable rooms per house and 15 people per house. This translates into a room occupancy rate of 3 persons per room. This is quite high as compared to the United Nations Standard of 2.5 persons per room. Nonetheless, this room occupancy rate compares favorably with the National figure of about 3.5 persons per room.

1.3.17. Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability and exclusion is a feature of poverty and manifest in various forms. Emerging forms of exclusion and vulnerability depicts worsening forms of poverty. These include the phenomenon of street children, increasing child labor; the phenomenon of *Kayayei*, families plunged into poverty by HIV/AIDS and victims of traditional harmful practices and domestic violence. The most vulnerable and the excluded groups in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal include, the physically - challenged persons, Children in difficult circumstances, victims of abuse, disadvantaged women, rural agricultural producers, and victims of harmful traditional practices

1.3.17.1 The Physically Challenged Persons

There are 3,767 disabled persons in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal (DSW, 2014). They constitute about 7% of the district’s population. The major types of disabilities in the Municipal include: blindness, deafness, dumbness, numbness, fits (epileptics), physical impairment, leprosy, and mental disorder/retardation. Physical impairment is the most leading form of disability, as it accounts for over 65% of all disabilities in the district. This is followed by visual impairment, which is 27%.

The list of disabilities and the percentage of occurrence can be seen in the Table 29.

Table 1.26 *Number of Disabilities by Sex and Age*

DISABILITY	SEX		AGE						Total
	M	F	0-14		15-60		60+		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	

Difficult Seeing	604	422	101	72	289	204	214	151	1,031
Difficult Moving	787	594	100	132	284	376	210	279	1,381
Difficult Speaking/ Hearing	93	117	16	20	44	56	33	41	210
Fits/Epilepsy	317	214	65	52	252	152	-	-	521
Strange Behaviour (Mental disorder)	39	12	6	2	19	6	14	4	51
Leprosy	44	27	-	-	26	13	18	15	72
Others	311	189	52	32	149	90	111	67	501
Total	2195	1575	340	310	1063	897	600	557	3,767

Source: DSW, (2013)

Table 29 also shows the number of disability by sex and age. Males constitute majority (58%) of the disabled. In terms of age, the disability rate is higher among the economically active age group (15-60), they constitute 52%. This is followed by the aged (60+) and children (0-14) with 31% and 17% respectively.

1.3.17.2 Disability and Employment

About 15% of the disabled within the economically active age group are engaged in some form of economic activities that earn them income. However, only 0.25% out of the 15% is employed in the formal sector while the rest are in the informal sector; mostly in handicrafts, petty trading, farming and poetry. The remaining 85% are unemployed. They survive mainly through begging totally depending on their relatives. About 60% of the unemployed have no employable skills while those with employable skills are either competed out or have no start-up capital to set up business ventures.

1.3.17.3 Disability and Education

The educational attainment of people living with disabilities in the Municipal is remarkably low as compared to those without disabilities. More than three-fifth of the people with disabilities have never been to school. The downward trend in the educational attainment of PWDs is mainly attributed to the lack of support and care for them in school and at home. The acquisition of equipment and facilities necessary to aid their movement is seriously hampered by their lack of financial support. Stigma from

society and the absence of role models and mentors for PWDs also pose a serious setback to their access to education at all levels. However, at the basic level, the situation is relatively better for disabled children under 15 years.

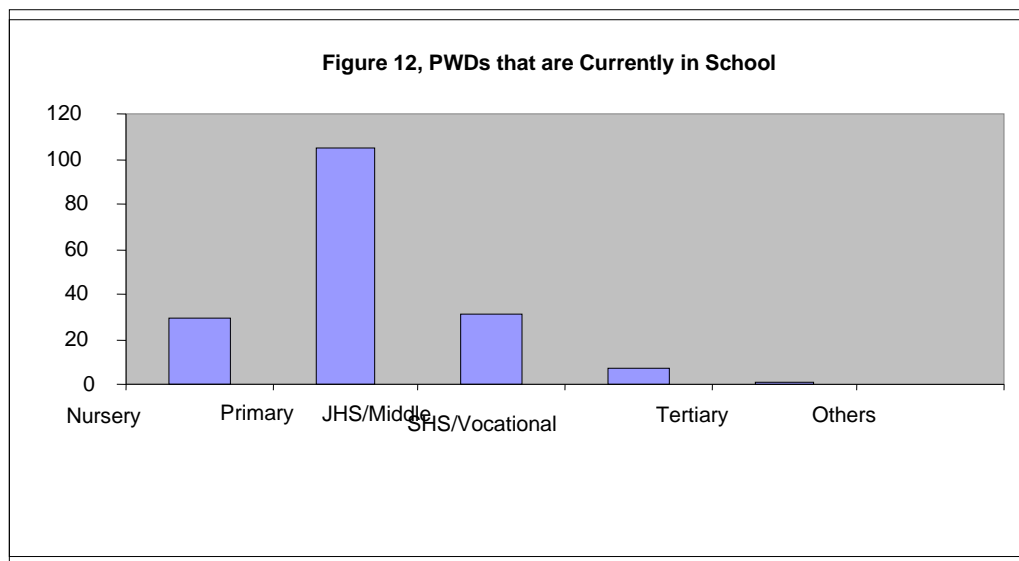


Figure 1.8: PWDs in Various levels of Education

In addition to those who are attending schools in the district, there are 20 deaf students (18 boys and 2 girls) that are currently attending specialized (deaf and dumb) schools in Jamasi, Wenchi, Akropong and Wa, all outside the district.

1.3.17.4 Disability and Social Life in the District

Exclusion and the negative perception about people living with disabilities have greatly affected the psycho-social make-up of the disabled in the district. Over 30% of disabled people interviewed have psycho-social problems due to exclusion, financial difficulties, poor access to proper medical care and other basic social services (DSW, 2014). A sizeable percentage of PWDs in the MUNICIPAL do not participate in family activities while others are either consciously or unconsciously excluded from all kinds of community activities.

1.3.18 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today’s knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana’s, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, and promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desktop and laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on ownership and usage of information and communication and technology in the district.

1.3.18.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The last census report (2010) gave a total of 20,090 mobile phone owners in the district. This constituted 29.5 percent of the population 12 years and older. Out of the total, more males (35.4%) own mobile phones than their female (23.6%) counterparts in the district.

1.3.18.2 Use of Internet

According to the 2010 population and housing census report, out of the total population of 68,051 who answered the question on internet facility usage, only 1,446 (2.1%) use the internet facility in the district. Out of the total population using internet facility, the majority are males ((3.1%) with females constituting a little of (1.1%)). Comparing the Municipal value of 2.1 percent to that of the regional value of 3.4% the use of internet in the Municipal is very low.

1.3.18.3 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-study and the use of the internet. Table 5.2 also presents information on households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head. With a total of 20,349 households who responded to the question on ownership of desktop/laptop computers, only 577 (2.8%) of them owned these items in the district. Once again, male headed households were in the majority (70.8%) while female headed households represented only 29.2 percent.

Households having desktop computers, by sex of

Sex	Number of households		desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,349	100.0	577	2.8
Male	14,402	70.8	466	3.2
Female	5,947	29.2	111	1.9

3.10 Biodiversity, climate change, green Economy and Environment in general

The physical environment exhibit mixed features typical of the forest and savanna woodland. This is attributed to the physical location of the Municipal, which falls within the transitional zone of Ghana. The physical environment of the Municipal has often been described as fragile as a result of its proximity to the Northern Savanna belt, coupled with the high incidence of bushfires, high level of charcoal production and inappropriate farming methods among other factors. These environmental problems are caused by unsustainable human use of land which alter the structure and functioning of the environment. These alterations are substantial and keep growing.

1.3.19 Bush Fires, Charcoal Production and Logging

Bushfire has become a prominent annual ritual in all parts of the District. This is attributed to hunting of game, Fulani herdsmen, farming and the natural habit of setting fire to the bush. Bush fire in particular has contributed greatly to the reduction of the forest cover in the District. In addition to its effect on vegetation, the rampant bush burning in the area is causing air pollution. Although the degree and effect of air pollution cannot easily be ascertained, there is the need to show concern for its potential damage to the environment.

Charcoal production in the Atebubu Municipal is widespread and unregulated. Vast areas have been completely stripped of trees for fuel wood in the form of charcoal. Charcoal production has been identified as the leading cause of deforestation in the municipality. Although charcoal production is on the increase, there are no concrete plans to make it a sustainable environmental and economic activity.

Logging is also pronounced in the municipality. Though the Forestry Commission in the Municipal regulates the exploitation of timber in the municipality, it has not been able to effectively monitor the quotas given to the Timber Firms. Moreover, illegal chainsaw operations are still widespread and are taking a much heavier toll on tree species in the district. Despite its short-term economic gains, logging has the potential of jeopardizing the environment and long term productivity.

1.3.20 Aquatic Eco-system

The drying up and siltation of rivers is another environmental challenge to the aquatic eco-system of the District. The scanty tree cover causes most of the river bodies to dry up easily in the dry season. Inappropriate farming practices often result in the siltation of river bodies. This affects the amount of water available for human use during the dry season.

1.3.21 Farming Practices and Sand Winning

Farming also causes a great deal of destruction to the environment. Though the traditional farming system of bush-fallowing allows lands once cultivated to regain its fertility after some time, the rate of recovery could be slow. The bush fallow system also causes destruction to the forest cover as trees are cut down to make way for new farms. The filtration of Fulani Herdsmen with their cattle also causes considerable damage to the environment through overgrazing.

Sand winning is another major activity that is fast destroying. Sand winning is carried in every community in the District. The use of land Crete and sand Crete in housing construction makes sand winning a household activity. Another activity that promotes sand winning in the Municipality is feeder road construction. Some of these areas are now serving as landfill sites to the DA. Sand winning is more pronounced in Patuda and Jato- Zongo. These activities are fast reducing the quantity and quality of the environment through unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. Sustainable development in such a situation becomes impossible. Removal of the forest cover decreases the land's ability to retain water during the rainy season. The alteration in the hydrological cycle resulting from deforestation can hinder crop production in the Municipality in the not too distant future.

1.3.22 Environmental Management

The Forestry Commission (FC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) have individually and jointly undertaken various activities aimed at protecting and /or improving upon the current state of the environment. Following the introduction of the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) since 2012 there has been improvement on the environment due climate subproject. It has established over 200 hectares of both mango and teak plantations. Communities include Bachaso, Nyomoase, Beposo, Praprabon and Abamba. Also, the introductions of SIF Plantation Programme in 2004 by the government, about 100 hectares have been planted on individual basis in the MUNICIPAL under the supervision of the Forestry Services Division (FSD). NADMO has also step up tree plantation in three communities, namely Watro, Seneso and Jato-zongo. Reforestation in the MUNICIPAL is often carried out on individual basis due the private/stool ownership regime of lands in the District. However, charcoal charring is quite alarming thereby making efforts difficult to sustain the environment.

Some educational campaigns aimed at improving upon the state of the environment have also been undertaken. These educational campaigns are geared towards raising awareness of the people on the effects of bush fires on the environment and their very livelihood. Following the launch of the National Fire Education Campaign by the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines (MLFM) the FSD and the Wildlife Division (WD) with financial support from the Netherlands Government have carried out a number of educational campaigns which resulted in the reduction in the incidence of bush fires. The Fire Service in the Municipal is also phenomenon in their fight against bushfires by training more Community Fire Service Volunteers within the municipality.

The enforcement of timber exploitation regulations is another environmental management strategy. The FC has been working around the clock to ensure that the timber firms operate within the quotas assigned to them. However, it has to be acknowledged that this remains a big and difficult task to carry out. Despite the efforts made so far, effective environmental management in the Municipality still remains a challenge. Much of this challenge emanates from institutional weaknesses. For instance, there are no bye-laws on the environment in the district.

The apparent difficulty in regulating charcoal production in the Municipality also poses a challenge to environmental management in the municipal. Despite the harmful effects of charcoal production on the environment, the fact that it is a source of livelihood to many people and a source of revenue to the Assembly, its regulation has not been effective. The potential of reversing the gains made in environmental management is therefore a big challenge. Furthermore, the lack of collaboration among the agencies or institutions involved in environmental management remains a very serious challenge to effective environmental management. There is currently weak collaboration between the FC, EPA, GNFS, MOFA, NADMO, and the DA on the one hand, and the land owners on the other hand, on matters affecting the environment.

1.3.23. Gender equality

Participation of women in the political life of the Municipality is not encouraging. Currently, there are only three Assembly women. Considering the role women play in both the local and national economy, the low participation of women in the decision making process of the Municipality means that their views would not be fully reflected in development activities, and this has serious implication for the overall development of the municipal. Almost all the activities geared towards the inclusion of women in the decision making bodies of the assembly in the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP were not undertaken, this has a tendency to affect both the practical and strategic gender needs of women in the district. Currently, the Assembly is redeveloping strategies to promote women's activities in the district.

Gender Mainstreaming at the Municipal and Decentralized Departments

The UN Economic and Social Council formally defined concept, the gender mainstreaming is a process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality will not perpetuate.

A meticulous look at the gender situation in the Municipal presents a worrisome picture as gender mainstreaming is abysmally low. The table below shows the situation of gender in the Municipal Assembly and some decentralized departments

Table 1.27 Gender Mainstreaming in the Municipal

Department	Gender	Frequency	Percent
MUNICIPAL Administration	Male	96	71
	Female	40	49
	Total	136	100
Health Directorate	Male	60	45.5
	Female	72	54.5
	Total	132	100
Department of Agric	Male	16	100
	Female	0	0
	Total	18	100
Law Court	Male	8	57
	Female	6	343
	Total	14	100
Wildlife	Male	80	98
	Female	2	2
	Total	82	100
NADMO	Male	11	79
	Female	3	21
	Total	14	100
Social And Community Development	Male	6	86
	Female	1	14
	Total	7	100

Physical Planning Department	Male	6	100
	Female	0	0
	Total		100
Education Directorate	Male	51	76
	Female	16	24
	Total	67	100
Total			

Inequalities

It is obviously clear that, inequality impedes growth and development and therefore reducing inequality in various angles would boost economic growth. The single biggest impact on growth is the widening gap between the lower middle class and poor households compared to the rest of society. In the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal women constitute 8.7% of the general assembly out of a total 46 members. This means that, the decision making process may be clouded with male dominated issues to the detriment of their female counterparts. This could be lack of awareness of the factors affecting their judgment. Accessibility to land is also key and this determines whether one can farm on a commercial or large scale. With the tenure system in the District, women do not have equal access to land as men. Sometimes women are asked the where about of their husbands before they offer to them for any activity. This discourages them from venturing in to farming activities and thereby widening the gap between them. With respect to locality of residence according to the 2010 PHC of the Ghana Statistical Service, 46.7 percent of the population lives in the urban areas and 53.3 percent in the rural communities. This is evident that, the larger population of the Municipal is deprived of certain facilities.

The distribution of the workforce by employment status is also often used as an indicator of progress towards modernization of the economy and the relative capacity of the various sectors to create jobs. The 2010 PHC shows that, employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex, there are 5,298 females contributing to family worker while their male counterparts is only 2,806. This widening gap implies that females do not stand the chance of getting paid whatever service they render to the family business. To extenuate this, females should be paid accordingly whatever service they render in every venture.

1.3.24 Local economic development

A formidable micro economy of the Municipal is key to the reduction of extreme poverty. The economy of the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal is dominated by agriculture with commerce and industrial sector the least. About 66 percent of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, commerce account for 11 percent while industry and other sectors account for about 23 percent. Most of the people in the Municipal generate their income from food crop farming such as maize, yam, garden eggs, cassava among others (59%) and other ventures 41%.

With the high dominance of food crop farming as a source of household income in the Municipal which is largely rain fed, there is the need for alternative means of water supply such as dugouts or irrigational facilities to reduce the issues of droughts affecting crops seriously

Migration (emigration and immigration)

Out-migration is not very prominent in the district. This could be attributed to the fact that about 55% of the total populations are farmers who have access to fertile lands for farming. However, in-migration is very prominent in the district. This could be attributed to the availability of arable land for agricultural activities which has attracted many farmers from the three northern regions. Currently, majority of the settlers in the Municipal are engaged in farming

1.3.25 Natural and Man- Made Disasters

Natural disasters such as flooding and earth quake are not common in the district. However, there are few prone natural disaster areas such as Nyomoase and Bolga-Nkwanta where usually flooding occurs. Man-Made disaster such as bush fires, domestic fires are very common in the district. The Municipal has one fire station at Atebubu that serves the other sister districts such as Pru, Sene East, Sene West making it extremely difficult to control fire in the area.

The Municipal perennially experiences both natural and man-made disasters such as floods and bush fires. Bush fires are very common in the Municipal thereby affecting even homes and farm products in larger quantities. The transitional nature of the area especially in the dry season encourages Fulani herds and hunters burn the bush for their own interest either for new grazing grounds or to clear their way for hunting activities. This has affected climate Change Sub Projects in many communities countless times by the Ghana Social Opportunities Project incurring losses of millions of Cedis. The occurrences of bush fire affects not only properties but on the land in which we farm. This renders the soil infertile hence reducing productivity in the district. The Municipal Assembly also spend huge sums of financial resources on relieve items to these victims when it happens. These resources would have been channeled

somewhere to meet the needs of the people. There is therefore the need for regular awareness creation on the consequences of bush fires and environmental management for sustainable development in the district. The Municipal Fire Service Office and NADMO should ensure that they work hand in hand with the Fire service volunteers and other relevant department to curb the menace.

1.3.25 Population dynamics

The population of the Atebubu – Amantin Municipal has its own unique features. It has always experienced growth in numbers over the years and has a large youthful population which is male dominant. The population of the Municipal is not evenly distributed, and the number of persons per square kilometer is also on the increase.

1.3.25.1 Population Size, Growth Rates and Distribution

The Atebubu-Amantin Municipal has an estimated population of 130,693. This comprises 50.7% males and 49.3% females. This pattern is different from the regional and national statistics where females are more than males. This may be due to the fact that the Municipal is a farming community and majority of males migrate to the area for farming activities. The land size is 2,624 km² with a population density of 49.8 person/km² and a growth rate of 3.0%.

With respect to locality of residence, 46.7 percent of the population lives in the urban areas and 53.3 percent in the rural communities. However, from age 15-29 the trend is different. Rural communities have lesser persons of the same age cohort as compared to the urban areas. This may be as a result of education and economic activities. Therefore, there is the need for planners and policy makers to redevelop strategies to make the rural areas accessible to educational facilities and other economic ventures

1.3.25.2 Age - Sex Structure

The Municipal has a relatively large male population compared to that of female which makes it unique to compare both Regional and the national statistics. The large male population in the Municipal is due partly to the continuous influx of settler farmers who come into the Municipal to tap the district's agricultural potentials. It has been observed that most of these settler farmers if not all are males.

Table 1.28 Male – Female Split

	Male	%	Female	%
Atebubu-Amantin Municipal	66,261	50.7	64,432	49.3
Brong-Ahafo	1,412,896	49.6	1,438,113	50.4
National	14,834,788	48.8	15,586,262	51.2

Source: AADA, 2017

In terms of age structure, the Municipal has a large youthful population. The two cohort that contains most of the people are the 0-14 group and 15 –64 group (See Table 4).

Table 1.29 Age Structure

AGE COHORT	ABSOLUTE	PERCENTAGE
0-14	56,235	42.9
15-64	68,986	52.9
65+	5472	4.2
TOTAL	130,693	100.00

Source: AADA, 2017

Another significant feature of the Municipal population is its large labor force. The cohort that falls within the active labor force constitutes 52.9% of the Municipal population. This is a bit higher than the regional and national active labor force of 52.4%. This large active labor force could be positioned to harness and maximize the vast agricultural potentials of the district. Though the dependent population of 47.1% can also be said to be high, the number of dependants could be lower since most of those in the aged senile age group could still be engaged in one or other form of agricultural production.

1.3.25.3 Population Density

The population density of the Municipal has never been stable nor has it experienced any decline over time. The increase in population over time is reflected in the high population densities recorded for the period 1970, 1984 and 2000 (See Table 1.5). The number of persons per square kilometer (density) as at each of the population censuses has increased from 9 persons in 1970 to 14 persons in 1984 to 24 persons in 2000 and to 40 persons in 2010. The increasing density in time shows the increasing pressure of the district's population on the land and its resources. This may be an indication of growing pressure on the district's fragile environment which may gradually result in environmental degradation

Table 1.30 MUNICIPAL Population Densities

YEAR	POPULATION	LAND SIZE SQ KM²	DENSITY SQ/KM
1970	23,598	2624	8.9
1984	37,315	2624	14.22
2000	65,253	2624	24.21
2010	105,938	2624	40.37
2017	130,693	2624	49.81

Source: 2010 Population Census Report

There is high concentration of people in the two major towns of the Municipal - Atebubu and Amantin. There are also pockets of concentration in the settlements along the main Kumasi-Ejura-Atebubu trunk road. This trend could be attributed to the availability of economic opportunities and social services in the two major towns of the Municipal and the opening up of the area by the Kumasi-Ejura-Atebubu highway.

Rural/Urban Split

The population of the Municipal is basically rural. About 53% of the people reside in the rural areas. The remaining 47% of the people can be found in the only two main towns of the district, Atebubu and Amantin. Apart from these two towns, the other settlements have their population figures below 5000. Refer to Figure 3 for the spatial distribution of settlements of various population sizes in the district.

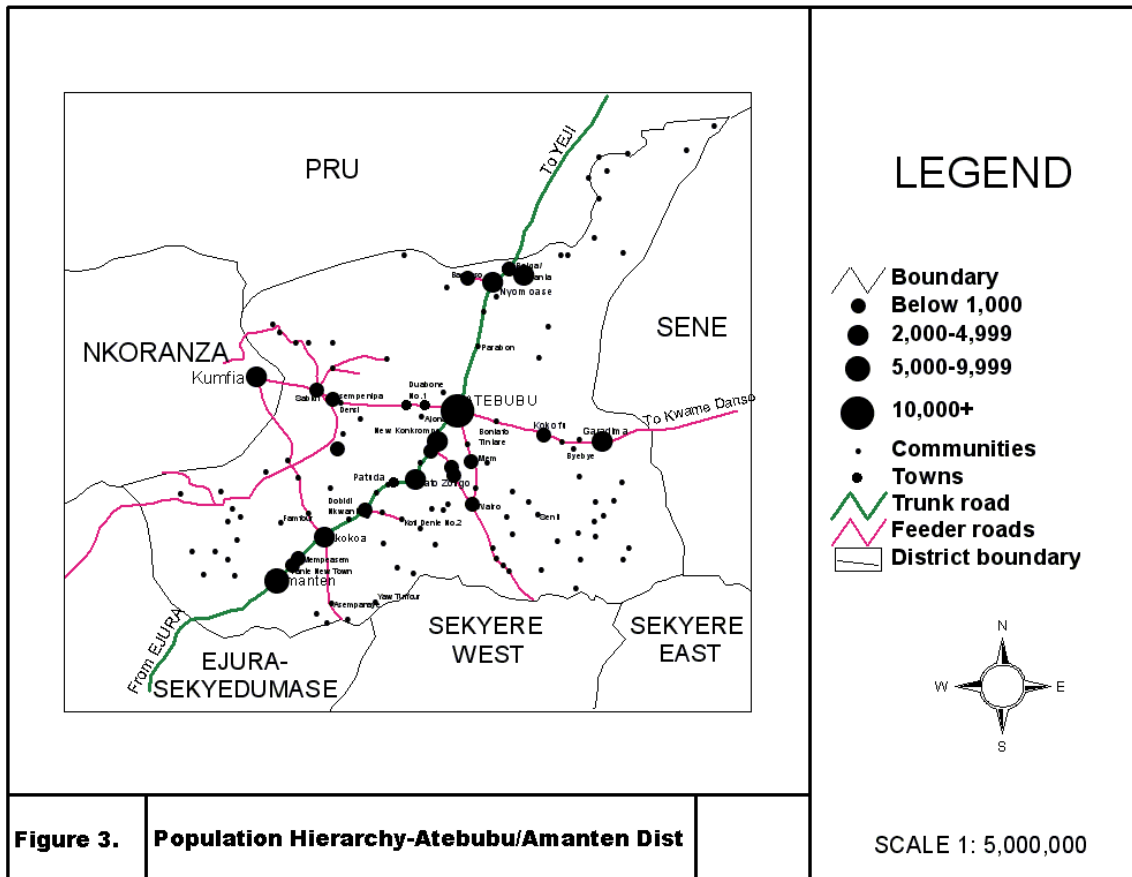


Figure 3. Population Hierarchy-Atebubu/Amanten Dist

Figure 1:9: population hierarchy for Atebubu-Amantin district

1.3.26.0 Security

Security in the Municipal is not the best as a result of high way robbery and chieftaincy disputes in the area. Within the period of four years, robbery cases in the area is on the ascendancy as a result of big markets in Atebubu, Yeji and Kejeji couple with isolated forest along the road as well as inadequate police personnel, logistics to patrol the area and last but not the least high unemployment rate have provided a fertile ground for robbery to both day and night to loot people’s property and kill people on the major high ways in the area. The extent to which the security situation of the Municipal has affected the area is enormous including loss of revenue to the assembly. This untold situation has attracted concerned among Nananom, opinion leaders, the youth within the district.

However, the situation is getting better as a result of combined security force within the Municipal and region for promotion of civic rights, security and justice in the district. They include the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana Police Service (GPS), the Municipal Magistrate Court (DMC), the Ghana Armed Forces and the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS).

3.18.1 National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has made various efforts to carry out its constitutional mandate in the district. These include the formation of eleven (11) civic education clubs in schools, organizing program to educate the people on their civic rights and responsibilities, organizing constitutional games to promote interest in the study of the constitution and community fora on ways of reducing poverty among others. The NCCE is however, beset with a number of problems including the lack of permanent office and inadequate logistics.

1.3.26.1 Police Service

The police are the lead agents in the maintenance of law and order in the district. Apart from the Municipal headquarters, the Police Service has two stations at Atebubu and Amantin. This poses serious problem to combating crime the Municipal has slightly more than half (54 %) of the police force that is required, with only one vehicle to patrol. The service also lacks modern communication gadgets required for effective operations.

1.3.27 Judiciary Service

The Municipal currently has one Magistrate Court for the administration of justice. The Court has only one permanent magistrate with about nine other supporting staff. As at now, the court had been able to dispose of 315 out of the 391 criminal cases reported. In the case of civil cases, about 263 out of a total of 364 cases had been settled. This leaves a backlog of 101 over the period. The administration of justice in the Municipal is not without problems. These range from insufficient sitting capacity of the court room, lack of furniture, lack of means of transport to lack of office equipment including computers and telephone facilities.

1.3.27.1 Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) was established in 1994 in the district. The only office of CHRAJ is located at Atebubu where it convenes three times a week. CHRAJ basically handles civil cases which it is able to dispose of quickly due to the relatively simple procedures it employs in hearing cases. The problems faced by the commission include, inadequate staffing, inadequate office space, inadequate office equipment, inadequate means of transport and low budgetary allocations.

1.3.28. Fire Service

Fire prevention and management has been the key responsibility of the Fire Service in the district. The importance of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) can therefore not be overemphasized in the protection of life and property. The Municipal has only one Fire Station located at Atebubu and with total staff strength of about 17 out of the 93 personnel required. The station can boast of only one fire tender and one fire hydrant located at Atebubu. Despite its low capacity, the GNFS headquarters in the Atebubu also serves the Pru and Sene Districts.

Bushfire constitutes the major reported fire case followed by domestic fire. This highlights the importance of fire volunteers in every community to complement the efforts of the GNFS in the district. Currently, there are a limited number of fire volunteer groups covering 15 communities. These volunteers are currently ill-equipped to perform.

1.3.29. Nutrition Security

The people in the Municipal are mainly subsistence farmers who are mainly engaged in the production of food crops such as yam, cassava, maize, millet, rice, beans etc. The major vegetables grown are garden eggs, tomatoes and pepper.

Livestock rearing is also part of the economic activity of the people. Animals reared include cattle, goats, sheep and pigs.

About 6% of the total workforce is engaged in industrial activities which are mainly small-scale and basically agro-based or wood-based. A few artisans could also be found.

The main sources of water in the Municipal are rivers, streams, boreholes and hand-dug wells. The Municipal is the single highest endemic in terms of guinea worm infestation in the region, thus provision of potable water stands high on the agenda of the DHMT and the Municipal Assembly.

The World Vision International (WVI), who initiated the water and sanitation (WATSAN) concept in the district, has been very supportive in the provision of hand-dug wells, boreholes, laundry pads and household ventilated improved pits (VIP) to several communities throughout the district.

There are so many interventions put in place to enhance the nutritional status of people in the Municipal especially children under five years. Some of these interventions are as follows

This is where the weight of children is monitored every month to check whether mothers are giving the right nutritious food to their children or to check whether mothers are practicing good exclusive breastfeeding or complementary feeding. Mothers whose children weights are not improving are given

nutritional counseling. That is mothers are counseled one on one to probe further the reason behind the decrease or static in weight of the child for appropriate counseling. In vein children are also given vitamin A supplementation to improve upon their eyesight, proper skin development, improve the immune system etc. vitamin A is given at six (6) months interval, thus children 6-59months.

1.3.29.1 Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (C-IYCF)

This is where health workers are trained from the various health facilities on IYCF where mother support and action- oriented groups are formed. In these groups, mothers are counseled and taught in all aspects concerning good nutrition and general care of the child such as importance of exclusive breastfeeding for infants, how to start and do complementary feeding, good personal and environmental hygiene, good position and attachment to the breast during breastfeeding, breastfeeding difficulties, how to feed a sick child, nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women etc. In these groups, mothers are educated or taught how to keep good sanitation to prevent children from getting sick especially diarrhea because diarrhea causes the child to lose all food or breast milk taken eventually causing the child to be malnourished. Mothers are also educated to give clean water to their children when starting complementary feeding.

Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)

CMAM is a Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition. CMAM is aimed at identifying children from 6-59months with SAM. SAM is severe acute malnutrition. To get the children with SAM, the mid- upper- arm circumference (MUAC) is measured with a special tape known as MUAC tape. Children with MUAC measurement less than 11.5cm or have bilateral pitting oedema are qualified cases for SAM. Most children with SAM without medical complications and are well and clinically alert with good appetite are treated as outpatients (OPC) at accessible, decentralised sites. Children with SAM and medical complications are treated as in-patients (IPC). At the OPC sites, a specially prepared food and medicine is used to treat these children. This food and medicine is called ready- to -use therapeutic food (RUTF). RUTF is for SAM cases. Children are treated within a period of 16weeks with the RUTF. Within the 16 weeks, children who gained the MUAC measurement of 12.5 cm or more for two consecutive weeks, with no oedema or no medical complications are discharged. The Municipal runs only OPC for CMAM cases. Children with CMAM IPC cases are referred to facilities that run IPC within the region.

Iodine is one of micronutrients found in food grown on land and sea foods. This microelement helps the body to grow and stay healthy. But due to the constant tilling of the land, most of the iodine is washed into the sea by rain fall making our land and the food crops not having enough iodine. The absence of this important nutrient in the body has a group of disorders termed as Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). E.g. of these disorders include mental retardation, goiter, cretinism, decrease in the health of female adolescents and adults etc.

These groups of disorders (IDD) are of public health concern in the Municipal because they cannot be cured but prevented. To rectify this situation, iodine is therefore added to salt by factories for everybody to have enough iodine. The salt is therefore monitored by conducting iodated salt survey in households and markets to ensure that all the salts supplied to households are iodized. This is due to distinct pattern of household iodized salt adequacy and use which exists in different communities, related to the production source, wholesale or retail relations with markets and preservation methods.

World Vision (SATISFY) in collaboration with Ghana Health service, Environmental health, Agricultural Department etc. trained community based farmers on the following essential crops and livestock keeping. Improved variety cassava farming, soya beans and sheep, goat, pig etc. The improved cassava is processed into gari fortified with soya flour to improve the nutrition value of the gari because soya beans contain almost all essential nutrients. The above mentioned livestock contains all the essential nutrients the body needs for proper growth and development. Yellow flesh sweet potato (YFSP) and soya biscuits are also prepared using soya flour which is high in nutrients during food demonstrations. YFSP is a food source which is high in vitamin A and it's piloted in the district. This food can be eaten raw or cooked. It is also prepared into powder which can be added to soups, tea, and porridge for both adults and children. Mothers are also taught cerelac preparation using local ingredients fortified with soya flour. Community members are also taught how to prepare Yoghurt using our locally available cow milk which also serves as a rich source of energy and other nutrients etc. the unit also collaborate with the Municipal school feeding implementation committee (DIC) to embark on monitoring and supervision to schools implementing the school feeding program to ensure children are fed with adequate nutritious food.

This is one of the nutrition interventions where iron foliate acid is given the pregnant women during anti natal services (ANC). This is done to supplement any iron lost in the mother during pregnancy. Iron is one of the micronutrient when taken into the human body; enhance the formation of red blood cells for proper growth and development. Its deficiency results in anemia affecting children and pregnant women. During this session, pregnant mothers are also given nutritional counseling to eat locally available foods that are high in iron content to prevent any future occurrence of anemia which will result in any complication or death of the mother or the fetus.

Basically the above mentioned interventions are what the unit runs in the Municipal when it comes to the area of nutrition. Hope to carry out more nutrition interventions if the Municipal Assembly could support the nutrition unit financially.

1.3.30 Water Security

The current water delivery system in the Municipal is a serious development challenge that requires urgent intervention. Great strides have been made by the Municipal Assembly to ensure that, the people have access to potable water but this avails to nothing especially in the Municipal capital (Atebubu). Majority of the people in the Municipal do not have access to reliable potable water. Boreholes constitute the major potable water sources but proportionally limited in the urban areas where most people resort to the use of unprotected wells as their source. This is the main reason why the Municipal experiences cholera outbreak annually. It is therefore beyond the control of the Municipal to tackle this

problem with the needed attention to meet customer needs and for that matter bring development to the people of the district. The sources of water in the Municipal are shown in Table 1.14.

Table 1.31 Major Water Sources in the Municipal

SOURCE OF WATER	QUANTITY	LOCATION	REMARKS
Pipe System	3	Atebubu township, Amantin, New Konkrompe.	Some households are not served
Dam (small)	1	Konkrompe	In use (seasonal)
Borehole	174	Scattered	119 functioning
Mechanized Borehole	9	Yam Market in Atebubu, Konkrompe Line, ATSEC, DCE's Residential Area Jato- Zongo, Fante New Town Kokofu Akokoia Atebubu-behind police station	In use
Well		Scattered	Some are not in use
Others (River)	1	Sabidi	In use

Source: MUNICIPAL Water and Sanitation Team, Atebubu (2017).

1.3.31 HIV and AIDS

The HIV/AIDS situation in the Municipality continues to be on decrease by prevalence over some years now in the District. This can be attributed to the following reasons; mass education to the populace on the need to know your status, availability of CT/PMTCT, formation of PLWH associations, availability ARV as a source of hope, the involvement of some NGOs especially world vision Ghana, Atebubu ADP which supports the cost of ARVS and other drugs. There is the need for a serious mitigation measures to combat the pandemic. Also, though it has been established that, there has been enough mass education

on the pandemic, it still leaves much to be desired as it requires enough commitment from all stakeholders to fight the menace.

1.3.32 Employment

Table 1.30 presents information on sector of employment for persons 15 years and older in the Atebubu-Amantin District. About nine in ten persons who are employed are in the private informal sector. The public sector accounts for only 5.1 percent of all employed persons 15 years and older while the private formal sector employs only 1.7 percent. Table 4.6 reveals, more females in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipal are engaged in the private informal than their male counterparts. However, males in the public sector are more than females. Figure 4.2 shows that, majority of the people in the Municipal are engaged in the private informal sector. Only few people are in the public (Government) and private formal sectors.

Table 1.32 information on employment status

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	percent	number	Number	percent
Total	44,416	100.0	22,673	100.0	21,743	100.0
Public(government)	2,278	5.1	1,481	6.5	797	3.7
Private formal	772	1.7	504	2.2	270	1.2
Private informal	41,229	92.8	20,613	90.9	20,616	94.8
Semi-informal/parastatal	27	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1
NGOs(local and International)	104	0.2	58	0.3	46	0.2
Other International Organizations	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

Table 1.33 Summary of identified issues under GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key identified issues as (harmonized with inputs from performance review, profiling and Community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining macro-Economic Stability	Leakage within the collection process, Cost of collecting the revenue high, Inadequate training for revenue collectors, ,Inadequate

	Market Facility, Low level of private sector development
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's private Sector	Difficulty in accessing credit from banks High interest rate. Fear to take risks among people, Low production in the medium and small scale manufacturing industries, Inadequate managerial Skill, Inadequate Capital base, Weak linkage between agriculture and industries, Increasing unemployment rate
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Lack of mechanization centers, use of simple tools, Inadequate extension officers, Lack of storage facility, High rate of post-harvest loses, Poor Farming methods, High cost of production, High cost of Farm inputs, High incidence of crop diseases, Poor recovery of loans
Oil and Gas Development	Inadequate training
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Few funding sources, Poor roads conditions ,Inadequate power supply and access to electricity Improper disposal of wastes, Inadequate internet facility, Inadequate enforcement of planning schemes
Human Development, productivity and Employment	Inadequate school infrastructure and other facility, Limited access to health facility, Lack of office facility GES, High incidence of poverty
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Low participation of women in local governance Non -functioning of sub structures Weak Internally Generated Funds

Eliciting Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

Since the Sub-Municipal Structures had no existing development plans, the communities' current needs and aspirations were collated through the consultation of the members of the town and area councils as well as opinion leaders and key stakeholder. These current needs and aspirations ranked according to the Town and Area councils are presented in appendix 1, whilst that of the Municipal is illustrated in table below.

Ranked Needs of the District

Table 1.34 MUNICIPAL Needs

Community Needs	Rank
Water	1 st
security	2 nd
Roads	3 rd
Job Opportunity	4 th
Electricity Extension	5 th
Market	6 th
Schools	7 th
Health Facility	8 th
Slaughter House	9 th
Public Toilet	10 th
Community Library	11 th
Street Light	12 th
Police Station	13 th
ICT Centre	14 th
Community Centre	15 th
Refuse Container	15 th
Area Council Office	17 th

Community Needs	Rank
Refuse Dump	18 th
Low standardization	19 th
Credit Facilities	20 th
Support For Needy Student	21 st
Storage Facilities	22 nd
Tree Planting	23 rd
Technical Institutes	24 th
Mosquito Spraying	25 th
Logistics for Community Clinic	26 th
Incentives for Teachers	37 th
Drainage	35 th
Storage Facilities	36 th
Bridge	37 th
	37 th
	37 th
	40 th
	41 st

The summary of Municipal needs and aspirations are enumerated below as follows:

Inadequate access to portable water
 Inadequate Security
 Poor Sanitary conditions
 Poor Roads
 Poor Environmental Conservation
 High unemployment rate
 Low social infrastructure
 Low ICT development
 Low Agriculture Productivity
 High post-Harvest loss
 Inadequate power supply
 High rate of gender disparity
 Inadequate Recreational facility
 High school drop-out
 Inadequate staff quarters
 Low access to credit
 Poor school performance

Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/issues from
 Review of performance and Profiling 2014-2017
 Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No relationship	0

Community needs and aspirations	Identified Key development gaps /problems/ issues(from performance and profile)	Score
Water	Inadequate access to portable water	2
Armed Robbery	Security	2
Low access to credit	Low Financial Support	1
Employment	Employment Creation	2

Table 1.35 The harmonized Key development Issues with implication for 2018- 2021

Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018- 2021
Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic Stability	Revenue of the Municipality merit be increased to meet the expenditure of the district.
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's private Sector	Private sector as an engine of growth must be given the needed attention to create jobs for the people and improve it standards of the people within the district.
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Agricultural modernization must be encouraged within the Municipality to reduce the difficulties that farmers go through the farming cycle. Tree planning must be encouraged to improve its vegetation left.
Oil and Gas development	
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Basic infrastructural development is required in the Municipal to put more of the roads in shape. Settlement schemes must be developed for the other major towns in the district.
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Social services facilities and lagging behind and must be given the needed attention in the plan to create employment and increase productivity in the district.
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	More women must be encouraged to participate in governance and holders of public purse should be accountable to the general public.

Chapter 2

2.0 Development Issues

2.0 This chapter seeks to synchronize the issues or needs and aspirations identified from the field survey of Atebubu-Amantin Municipality with that of the Municipality performance from the review of performance of the GSGDA ii with the Medium Term Development Plan Policy Framework (2018-2021). The refined harmonized issues under the GSGDA ii and the MTDPF will then be prioritized and further subjected to the POCC analysis

2.1 The harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA ii with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium –Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF, 2018-2021) under the Long –term national development plan (LTNDP 2018-2021)

Table 2.1 harmonization of key development issues

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		MMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Non-gazetted fee-fixing resolution. Low revenue mobilization Non strict adherence to budgetary allocations Delays in the release of DACF Non-identification of other sources apart from donors and central government, (GET Fund, DDF/FOAT, SIF)	Build a prosperous society	Weak public expenditure management and commitment control Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others. . Narrow tax base Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget. Failure of donor-funded private sector development programmes to attain their stated objectives. Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards. Limited access to finance. . High unemployment rate amongst the youth Limited revenue management capacity.
		Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs.	1. Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector 2. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector 3. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level

			<p>4. Poor tourism services and low quality standards in the industry</p> <p>5. Inadequate numbers of professionally trained personnel in the industry</p> <p>6. High cost of hospitality services</p>
<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<p>Limited market for products Inadequate information (research findings)</p> <p>High taxes, levies and fees. Lack of viable and efficient industries that will utilize primary products Low level of skills High level of bureaucracy Low infrastructural development Inadequate access to credit Limited exploitation of tourism potentials. Low Resource mobilization for tourism development. Lack of adequate Social Amenities at tourist centers</p>	<p>Create opportunity for all</p>	<p>Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</p> <p>Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labor market Inaccessibility to markets, technology, credit and information Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology Inadequate job creation</p> <p>Inadequate support of tourism, culture and creative arts sector by policy and decision makers Low appreciation of culture issues by general public</p> <p>Poor standards and quality of service delivery to tourists by tourism, culture and creative arts enterprises Inadequate transport infrastructure inhibits convenient and rapid movement of tourists around the country</p> <p>High cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates</p> <p>Low investment of the private sector in the provision of shelter for all income groups</p> <p>Inequitable access to and distribution of power</p>
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>Inadequate extension services Low productivity Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks Inadequate access to improved seeds Inadequate irrigational facilities Inadequate access to land</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment</p>	<p>Poor linkages between land use and transport planning Inadequate attention to health and safety issues at construction sites Inadequate personnel with requisite technical skills needed for infrastructure construction and maintenance</p>

	<p>High post-harvest losses High cost of modern farm inputs Over dependence on nature for agriculture development. Inadequate access to credit Weak linkage between agriculture and industry. Limited market for industrial produce Inadequate credit facilities. High cost of production. Inadequate skilled personnel Unreliable power supply Felling of trees Charcoal burning Low level of awareness on climate change and its impact</p>		<p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Lack of quality and adequate climate information. High use of charcoal and fire wood Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services Limited value addition to primary products Inadequate international and domestic aviation infrastructure Inadequate alignment of existing sectoral strategies with technological developments Loss of soil fertility Increase in land degradation Lack of integration, collaboration and coordination of efforts of key stakeholders in the industry Lack of strategic development of the industry Inadequate of mobile and electronic payment and financing systems for farmers High cost of production.</p>
Oil and Gas Development			
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Intermittent power outages Communities not connected to the National Grid High cost of bills Poor feeder roads conditions Poor access to potable water Lack of street naming Poor housing numbering system Poor implementation of planning and building regulation</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment</p>	<p>Inadequate personnel with requisite technical skills needed for infrastructure construction and maintenance Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management of infrastructure Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Cumbersome land acquisition process Complex land tenure system</p>

			in Ghana Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Inadequate access to quality pre-school education</p> <p>Poor condition of school infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate motivation for teachers</p> <p>Geographical disparity in access to education</p> <p>Lack of access to vocational and technical education.</p> <p>Low supervision</p> <p>Limited ICT facilities and teachers</p> <p>Poor BECE/WASSCE performance.</p> <p>Inadequate teaching and learning materials</p> <p>High school dropout especially among the girl child.</p> <p>Lack of sports development center</p> <p>Weak institutional and infrastructural framework for youth development</p> <p>Lack of sponsorship package</p> <p>Inadequate access to quality healthcare</p> <p>Inadequate health personnel.</p> <p>High infant and maternal mortality rate.</p> <p>Inadequate awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and TB</p> <p>High level of stigmatization</p> <p>Low income levels</p> <p>Low productive technology to enhance productivity</p> <p>Poor entrepreneurial orientation on income generation</p> <p>Weak linkages between the formal and informal sectors of the economy</p> <p>High rates of unemployment among the youth</p> <p>Lack of effective commitment on the part of stakeholders toward youth development issues</p>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<p>Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Low levels of teacher commitment</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</p> <p>Change negative perception of TVET</p> <p>low participation in Non-Formal education</p> <p>The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system</p> <p>Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</p> <p>Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy</p> <p>Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners</p> <p>Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care</p> <p>Wide gaps in health service data</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services <p>High fertility rate</p> <p>Non availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy</p>
Transparent, Responsive and	Low level of commitment by Unit committee members.	Maintain a stable, united and safe	Ineffective coordination of gender equality results

<p>Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Lack of motivation Low educational background of some Assembly members Communication gap between Assembly members and electorates Weak internal resource mobilization Low women representation at the Assembly. Low interest of women in politics. Lack of gender budgeting.</p>	<p>society</p>	<p>Absence of national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans Abuse of Discretionary powers Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and MUNICIPAL levels Lack of professionalism of the service Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions Low level stakeholder consultation Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</p>
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Table 2.2 Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build a Prosperous Society	<p>Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes.</p> <p>Promote sustainable industrialization</p> <p>Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports</p> <p>Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns)</p> <p>Promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Encourage growth and development of high-value services (such as ICT, finance, health, education, and technical services)</p> <p>Increase access to affordable consumer credit</p>	<p>Weak public expenditure management and commitment control</p> <p>Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others.</p> <p>Narrow tax base</p> <p>Inadequate market information</p> <p>Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors</p> <p>Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget.</p> <p>Failure of donor-funded private sector development programmes to attain their stated objectives.</p> <p>Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards.</p> <p>Limited access to finance.</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst the youth</p> <p>Limited revenue management capacity.</p> <p>Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</p>
Create opportunity for all	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)</p> <p>End hunger through improved food and nutrition security.</p> <p>Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns.</p> <p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work.</p> <p>Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5).</p> <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</p>	<p>Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</p> <p>Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labour market</p> <p>Inaccessibility to markets, technology, credit and information</p> <p>Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</p> <p>Inadequate job creation</p> <p>Inadequate support of tourism, culture and creative arts sector by policy and decision makers</p> <p>Poor standards and quality of service delivery to tourists by tourism, culture and creative arts enterprises</p> <p>Inadequate transport infrastructure inhibits convenient and rapid movement of tourists around the country</p> <p>High cost of land, building materials, loans and interest rates</p>

		<p>Low investment of the private sector in the provision of shelter for all income groups Inequitable access to and distribution of power</p> <p>Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Low levels of teacher commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools Change negative perception of TVET low participation in Non-Formal education The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners</p> <p>Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care Wide gaps in health service data Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services High fertility rate Non availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy</p>
<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>		<p>Inadequate personnel with requisite technical skills needed for infrastructure construction and maintenance Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management of infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Cumbersome land acquisition process Complex land tenure system in Ghana Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p>

<p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive.</p>	<p>Ineffective coordination of gender equality results</p> <p>Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions</p>
<p>Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs</p>	<p>Contribute to global partnerships for sustainable development.</p> <p>Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world.</p>	<p>Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</p> <p>Inadequate investment in the tourism sector</p> <p>Poor regulation of the informal sector</p>

2.1 APPLICATION OF POCC ANALYSIS

To ensure a comprehensive approach to tackling or dealing with the development issues in the District, the problems identified were further subjected to Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges analysis (POCC Analysis). This facilitated the formulation of strategies towards addressing the development problems.

Potentials

These are the resources and conditions existing within the Municipal which when utilized can enable the Municipal to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or overcome its challenges.

Opportunities

Opportunities are outside or external resources (financial, human and material) that can be harnessed for the development of the District.

Constraints

These are internal disadvantages such as physical, institutional, socio-cultural and other local factors prevailing that tend to perpetuate the development problems of the district.

Challenges

Challenges are outside factors that adversely affect the provision of water and sanitation facilities

The table below shows the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges analysis of the Atebubu- Amantin Municipal

Table 2.3 POCC ANALYSIS

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of ratable items. • Revenue collectors • Large markets • Existence of by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs • GOG • Regular Monitoring exercise from RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transparency • Lack of capacity building for revenue collectors • Political interference • Non enforcement of by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to respond to auditors general reports • There is no strict adherence to revenue mobilization guidelines • Bureaucracy

Conclusion: Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and labour force • Existence of MTDP, composite budget and procurement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs, CSOs, development partners • Provision of guidelines by NDPC and Ministry of Finance • Technical support from RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination between planning and budgeting • Limited time schedule for preparation of plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigid budget guidelines • Limited funding sources

Conclusion: Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace • CSOs • MUNICIPAL magistrate court • MUNICIPAL police station • Strong backing from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOG • Media • Political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor cooperation • political interference • poor sanctions • Low level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate enforcement personnel • Irregular release of funds.

	traditional authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-laws 		of IGF.	
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist</p>				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High unemployment rate amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of schools • Existence of economic activities Vast land and rich soil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Existence of business advisory center</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs • GOG • Government policies to promote private sector growth. • Ghana promotion investment center • One district one factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High birth rates. • Lack of family planning practices • No vocational institutions • Lack of irrigational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment from government • Placement of Embargo on employment
<p>Conclusion: High unemployment rate amongst the youth The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist</p>				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low levels of Technical/vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of economic and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • GOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical institutio 	No vocational institutions.

	agricultural activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Business Advisory Center • High economically active population 		ns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under resource d of the Business Advisory Center. • Low interest in skill training by the youth. 	
Conclusion: Low levels of Technical/vocational skills. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labor market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available labor force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge on educational programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference • Piecemeal educational policies
Conclusion: Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labor market. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist				

Key Development Issue	• <u>Potentials</u>	• <u>Opportunities</u>	Constraints	Challenges
Inequitable access to and distribution of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free and vast land for power distribution • High communal spirit and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • GOG • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in charcoal production • High incidence of theft and robbery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive nature of power supply • Governments low interest in extending electricity to rural

	support from the people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from the MUNICIPAL assembly • 		cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in bills 	communities
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Conclusion: Inequitable access to and distribution of power. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of internet cafes • Existence of schools • Existence of the business advisory center • Youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conferences, workshops and seminars • Tertiary institutions • Technological scholarships • NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficiency • Low level of output/ productivity • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds • Inadequate number of expertise

Conclusion: Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate personnel with requisite technical skills needed for infrastructure construction and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youthful population • Adherence to procurement processes • Availability of suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction companies • Development partners • CSOs/NGOs • Government consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low IGF • Lack of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of spare parts • Irregular flow of funds

Conclusion: Inadequate personnel with requisite technical skills needed for infrastructure construction and maintenance. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast land • Cooperation from traditional authorities • More developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical planning department • Workshops/conferences • Development partners • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment • Multiple sales of land • No access roads • Land disputes • Rezoning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land litigation • Change in land use •

Conclusion: Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Plot allocation committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land law • Lands commission • Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple sales of land • Build on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive to build data base • Inadequate

ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful co-existence between land owners and developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unapproved places Conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expertise
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Conclusion: Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective coordination of gender equality results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women in politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of gender, child and social protection Gender activists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few assembly women More females contributing to family businesses than male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Job specifications

Conclusion: Ineffective coordination of gender equality results. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMTDP DPCU Logistics(vehicle) M & E plan Interest of citizens to participate in M & E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC guideline Development partners Media GOG RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> late completion of projects on time scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular flow of funds from DDF and DACF Increased abandoned projects

		•	creep • lack of trust on the assembly	
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Conclusion: Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans. The numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent staff • Policy guidelines • Workshops • Available office accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners • Government policies • Media interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non adherence to laid down rules and regulations • Low output of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste of resources • Ineffective utilization of resources. • Bias in resources allocation • Quality can be compromised

Conclusion: undue interferences by politicians in the work of public sector institutions. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of game and wildlife • Availability of endangered species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism • Conferences and workshops • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfires • Activities of hunters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermittent release of funds • Few staff available.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vehicles for monitoring activities			
Conclusion. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast land • Availability of endangered species. • Strategic location of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Development partners • GOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of IGF • Lack of coordination between traditional authorities and sector institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of construction •
<p>Conclusion: Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist</p>				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate access to portable water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Communal spirit • Presence of aqueous basement rock. • Presence of numerous rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners • N. G. Os • G. O. G Consultants • G. W. C. L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of IGF • Presence of numerous communities without potable water • Low maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of construction • Untimely release of funds • Unpredictable level of water table • Political interference High cost of spare parts

Conclusion: Inadequate access to portable water supply. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low standardization	Existence of bye laws MUNICIPAL court Tax force Community Radio	Existence of food distribution company	Low enforcement	Presence of middlemen
Conclusion: Low standardization. The Numerous potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to mitigate the negative effects of the constraints and challenges that exist				

2.1.1 Impact Analysis

The impact of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis was then assessed with the following criteria

- A. Impact on large proportion of citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- B. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights- e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in the future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development etc.
- C. Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth amongst others

In all 100 people participated in the exercise.

Table 2.4 Assessment of the priorities issues

No.	Harmonized District Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of the population	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total Score	Average Score */19	Rank
1	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others.	2(85)	2(90)	2(87)	524	27.58	6
2	Inadequate access to portable water supply	2(97)	2(95)	2(99)	582	30.63	1

3	Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget.	2(87)	2(91)	2(95)	546	28.74	2
4	Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards.	2(75)	2(80)	2(93)	496	26.11	11
5	High unemployment rate amongst the youth	2(83)	2(90)	2(92)	530	27.89	5
6	Low levels of Technical/vocational skills	2(78)	2(78)	2(90)	492	25.89	13
7	Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labour market	2(82)	2(76)	2(84)	484	25.47	14
8	Inequitable access to and distribution of power	2(83)	2(92)	2(89)	538	28.32	4
9	Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology	2(85)	2(77)	2(87)	498	26.21	10
10	Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology	2(79)	2(77)	2(91)	494	26	12
11	Inadequate personnel with requisite technical skills needed for infrastructure construction and maintenance	2(84)	2(88)	2(87)	518	27.26	7
12	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	2(73)	2(79)	2(73)	450	23.68	17
13	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	2(72)	2(76)	2(87)	470	24.74	15
14	Ineffective coordination of gender equality results	2(88)	2(80)	2(90)	516	27.15	8
15	Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	2(87)	2(89)	2(96)	544	28.63	3
16	Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions	2(83)	2(78)	2(89)	500	26.32	9
17	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	2(76)	2(69)	2(82)	454	23.89	16
18	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	2(71)	2(74)	2(72)	434	22.84	19
19	Low standardization	2(69)	2(76)	2(78)	446	23.47	18

Table 2.5 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

Strategic Goal	Sub-Goal	Focus Area of MTDP 2018-2021	Adopted Sustainable Prioritized Issues

Chapter 3

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUBGOALS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

Significant gains were made by implementing GSGDA II. However, a number of problems and challenges have not been solved such as high unemployment rate, inadequate energy infrastructure to support modern energy services mentioned but a few as was revealed in the situational analysis. The Medium term Development Plan 2018 -2021 seeks to address some of these problems and challenges that have engulfed the nation and the Municipality in particular.

The chapter for that matter seeks to develop a goal as well as objectives and comprehensive strategies to dealing with these problems and challenges. To effectively handle the future issues, development projections were made. The chapter ended with a Logical Framework or Project Planning Matrix.

3.1 Municipal Goal

The overall goal of the Municipal is to become a hub of socio-economic activities that seek to improve the wellbeing of its citizenry through sustainable development

Table 3.1 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) and Municipal goal compatibility matrix

MTDPF 2018-2021	To address the economic imbalances, restabilizing the economy and placing it on the path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the sustainable development goals.						Total Score	Average Score
	Scoring							
MUNICIPAL Goal	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Strengthen Ghana's role in the international affairs			
The overall goal of the Municipal is to become a hub of socio-economic activities that seek to improve the wellbeing of its citizenry through sustainable development	2	2	1	2	1	8	1.6	

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Source: Author's Construct. 2017

3.1.1 Development Projections for 2018-2021

Development Projections are very crucial for the attainment of the Municipal goal. Knowledge relating to the current and future needs of the Municipal is very vital for informed decision making regarding the kind of interventions required by the Municipal for 2018-2021. It is for this reason that the population projections of the Municipal were made.

3.1.1.1 Population Projections

According to 2010 population and housing census, the population of Atebubu –Amantin Municipal and growth rate stood at 105,938 and 3.0% respectively. This is projected to 130,290 in 2017. By the end of the plan implementation period, the population is expected to be 64541 using the exponential model $P_t = P_o e^{rt}$, where

P_t = the projected population,

P_o = the population of the base year 2010,

r = the rate of population growth,

t = the time frame and

e = a constant with a value of 2.718

This was based on the following assumptions

- a. Growth rate remains the same
- b. Net migration remains constant
- c. Age cohorts remains unchanged
- d. Birth and death remains constant

However, the mathematical model was used for the yearly projections. This was done using the formula as follows:

$$P_t = P_o (1 + rt)$$

Where:

P₀ is the population of the base year 2010

P_t is the population of the current year

r is the rate of population growth

t is the time frame.

Table 3.2 Projected Total Population of the district

Year	Total pop	Male	Female	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
2018	134,674	50.7	49.3	46.7	53.3
2019	138,775	50.7	49.3	46.7	53.3
2020	143,001	50.7	49.3	46.7	53.3
2021	147,356	50.7	49.3	46.7	53.3

3.1.1.2 Educational Projection

Nursery

Table 3.3 The planning standard for enrolment of nursery children is one classroom for 40 children.

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
No. of children	9698	10033	10380	10739	11111	51961
No. of classrooms available	113	243	251	260	268	1135
No. of classrooms required	243	251	260	268	278	1300
Total No. of schools required	122	126	130	134	139	651
Currently available schools	80	122	126	130	134	592
Backlog/Excess	-42	-4	-4	-4	-5	-59

Assumptions

1. Nursery school will be a 2-Unit Classroom Block (Nursery 1 2)
2. All backlogs will be catered for in each year of the plan

From the table above it indicates that there is a backlog of 42 nursery schools (2 unit classroom blocks). Based on the projections from 2017 to 2021 there is a deficit of 59 nursery schools to be catered for within the planned period

Primary

One classroom for 40 children

Table 3.4 Projections for primary school

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
No. of children	16600	17174	17768	18383	19018	
No. of classrooms available	367	415	429	444	460	
No. of classrooms required	415	429	444	460	475	
Backlogs in terms of classrooms	-48	-14	-15	-16	-15	
Total No. of schools required	69	72	74	77	79	
Currently available schools	87	87	87	87	87	
Backlog	+18	+15	+13	+10	+8	+64

Even though the table above indicates excess number of schools for the planned period, there is a deficit in terms of classroom. This implies that, additional 108 classrooms would to be constructed to meet the required number.

Junior High School

One classroom for 40 children

Table 3.5 Projections for Junior High school

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
No. of children	4436	4589	4748	4912	5082	
No. of classrooms available	120	120	120	120	123	603
No. of classrooms required	111	115	119	123	127	595
Total No. of schools required	40	40	40	40	41	201
Currently available schools	42	42	42	42	42	210
Backlog	+2	+2	+2	+2	+1	+9

Assumptions

1. Junior High school will be a 3-Unit Classroom Block
2. All backlogs will be catered for in each year of the plan.

Senior High School

One classroom for 35 children

Table 3.6 Projections for Senior High school

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
No. of children	2912	3013	3117	3225	3336	
No. of classrooms available	63	83	86	89	92	
No. of classrooms required	83	86	89	92	95	
Backlog	-20	-3	-3	-3	-3	-32

3.1.1.3 Health

Table 3.7 Projections for Health Services and Facilities

Health Facilities	Standard		Existing Facilities	Required					Total	Backlog
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Hospital	15000	30000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Health Centre	5000	10000	3	10	-7	-6	-1	0	-1	
Health Post	-	5000	8	21	-13	-13	-1	-1	-1	
Clinics/CHPS Compound	-	5000	2	21	-19	-7	-1	-1	-1	

Assumptions

Using the Municipal population of 105938

1. Backlog will be provided timely to meet the population needs.

2. Lower order facilities would be upgraded to lessen burden on the Hospital.
3. Accessibility to facility's catchment's area would be standardised for fairly evenly distribution of service delivery.

3.1.1.4 Projections for Water

CWSA Standard for the Provision of Water Facilities

1. a population of between 150 and 300 for borehole,
2. 75 and 150 hand-dug wells and
3. 2000 and above(for small pipe systems)

Table 3.8 Projected Water facilities and coverage for Atebubu -Amantin

Town/Area Council	Existing Water Facilities			Projected Population, Water Facilities And Coverage					
	2017			2021					
	BH	HDW	PS	BH	HDW	PS	PP	PC	COV
Atebubu	56	4961	1	120	6000	4	45000		
Amantin	77	207	1	171	410	3	17000		
Konkrompe	41	113	1	110	210	2	12000		
Total District									

KEY

BH = Borehole HDW = Hand Dug Well PS=Pipe System PP= Projected Population
 PC=Population Covered COV=Coverage

3.1.1.5 Projections for Sanitation Facilities

CWSA Standard for the Provision of Sanitation Facilities

Facility	Standard
VIP latrines	Average of 8 persons per household latrine
Pour/flush toilets	Average of 8 persons per pour/flush toilet
WC	Average of 8 persons per Water Closet (Drop hole)
KVIP latrines/Septic tank	Average of 50 persons per squat hole
1 VIP latrine	20 Persons (Public)

Table 3.9 Projected Sanitation facilities up to 2021 and the coverage of Atebubu/Amantin District

Community Name	2017						
	VIP	KVIP	WC	STL	PP	PC	COV

Total District							
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KEY

WC: Water Closet (Drop hole)

VIP: Ventilated Improved Pit

KVIP: Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

STL: Septic Tank Latrine

St: Seatter

Table 3.10 Projections for Solid Waste Generation Capacity in eight sub- structure per M³ per day (2018 – 2021)

Community	Number of Households				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Atebubu	4325.4	4455.2	4588.9	4726.6	4868.4
Amantin	1634.04	1683.1	1733.6	1785.6	1839.17

Assumptions

1. Average household waste generation of 0.03 M³ per day remains constant
2. Average household size of 4.8 remains constant throughout the period.

Table 3.11 Projections of Refuse Skips for Six Urban Communities per day (2014 – 2017)

Community	Number of skip site /containers				Total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Atebubu	16	21	21	26	84
Amantin	6	8	9	11	34
New Konkrompe	2	3	4	6	15
Jato-zongo	2	4	5	7	18
Garadima	3	3	4	5	15
Akokoa	2	2	3	4	11

Assumptions

1. A refuse skip would be 6 M³ container
2. Every household would patronise the skip.
3. Skips are dislodged daily.
4. Skips are strategically located in the urban communities.

3.1.2 Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF. (2018-2021).

Policies have been formulated to highlight the vision for the Municipal and create the enabling environment within which the plan would be implemented. Specific strategies have been identified, and are expected to be used to achieve the objectives leading to the attainment of the ultimate goal.

Each thematic area has a specific goal and objective(s) intended to be achieved through carefully selected policies and strategies. It is expected that the successful implementation of these programmes and projects would yield the desired effect of an improved standard of living in the Municipal by 2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 3.12 Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/Colla. Agency	Global/Regional Linkages
1.Strong & Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others. Narrow tax base Weak public expenditure management and budgetary control Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget.	Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration Diversify sources of resource mobilization Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Strengthen Economic Planning and Forecasting	NDPC Office of the President Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 1,4
2.Industrial Transformation	High cost of electricity tariff Inadequate and unreliably electricity	Ensure energy availability &reliability	Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Minister of Planning	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9

	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, Shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice	Ministry of Energy	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labor force for specific industrial sectors	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations National Vocational Training Institute	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
3.PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate	Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to	Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Finance Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Ministry of Communications Ministry of Information	SDG 8,9,17 AU 4,5,20
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Bank of Ghana	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5
4.AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low application of technology especially	Improve production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science,	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

	<p>among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns</p> <p>Encroachment of designated irrigation sites</p>		<p>development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</p> <p>Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p> <p>Promote commercial and block farming</p> <p>Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</p>	<p>Technology and Innovation</p> <p>Association of Ghanaian Industries</p> <p>Ghana Irrigation Development Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency,</p> <p>Ghana Investment Promotion Centre</p> <p>Water Resources Commission</p>	<p>SDG 2, 6, 8, 9, 12,17</p> <p>AU 1, 4, 5, 7,12</p>
	<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices,</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p>	<p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<p>Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution</p> <p>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12</p> <p>AU 5</p>

5.TOURISM AND CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT	AND ARTS	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development Unreliable utilities	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts Ghana Tourism Authority Game and Wildlife	SDG 8,9,12 AU 4,16
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 3.13 Goal 2: Create opportunities for all.

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/Colla.Agency	Global/Regional Linkages
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools Low participation in non-formal education Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	MOE, scholarship secretariat, GES, MoF, GETFUND, faith-based organizations, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, Media, GES, DDE	SDG 4 AU2

	<p>mathematics</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Educational system focused on merely passing exams</p>		<p>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</p> <p>Facilitate implementation of language policy</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>Re-structure content of educational system to emphasize character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking</p>		
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Unmet health needs of women and girls</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>Strengthen the referral system</p>	<p>GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics control board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana Aids Commission, PPAG, N&MC</p>	<p>SDG 3, AU 3</p>
	<p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>	<p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases</p> <p>Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases</p> <p>Review and Scale-up</p>	<p>GHS, DHS, MoH, NHISNPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC</p>	<p>SDG 3 AU 3</p>

			Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR)		
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	Household food insecurity Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	Ensure food and nutrition security	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Reduce infant and adult malnutrition Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	MOH,DA, CSIR-FRI, CSOs, Department of Agric., NGOs, GHS MoE, NDPC, DHD	SDG 1,2,3,,9,12,17 AU 1,2,3,4,5
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	High fertility rate among adolescent Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of	Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics	NPC, NDPC, GSS, MoH, DDE, DHS,	SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,18

	child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people		Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy		
WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate management of freshwater resources Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Negative impact of climate variability and change Improper protection and development of water resources 	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<p>Harmonize and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.</p> <p>Promote efficient water use</p> <p>Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning</p> <p>Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organizations and traditional leaders.</p>	Ministry of sanitation and water resources, Water resources commission, Water Research Institute, MMDAs,	
	High unaccounted-for water Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities Unsustainable construction of	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Improve water</p>	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, and Sanitation Directorate, CWSA, Ghana Water Company, Water Resources Commission, FDA,	SDG 1,6,9,11,12,15,20 AU 1,7,10,12,20

	<p>boreholes and wells</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p>		<p>production and distribution systems</p> <p>Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery</p> <p>Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs</p> <p>Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities</p> <p>Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework</p>		
	<p>Poor collection, treatment and discharge of Municipal and industrial wastewater.</p> <p>Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)</p>	<p>Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management</p>	<p>Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements</p> <p>Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater</p> <p>Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management</p>	<p>Ministry of sanitation and water resources,</p> <p>Water resources commission,</p> <p>Water Research Institute, MMDAs, CERSGIS, SADA, EPA, LUPSA, MESTI, MLGRD, CWSA, GIPC, PEF</p>	<p>SDG 3,6,,8,9,11,12,14,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,4,5,7,12</p>
	<p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>High user fee for</p>	<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation</p>	<p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments</p>	<p>Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA</p>	<p>SDG 6,9,11,12,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,4,7,10,19,20</p>

	<p>sanitation services</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p>	services	<p>in the sanitation sector</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Establish National Sanitation Fund</p> <p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</p> <p>Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation</p> <p>Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste</p>		
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<p>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p>	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<p>Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs</p> <p>Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life</p> <p>Accelerate the establishment of special</p>	GSS, GHS, MGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dept. of social welfare, Parliamentary select committee on poverty, MELR	SDG 1,4,5,8,10,16,17 AU 1,17,

			development authorities for selected areas		
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of services for children and families • Weak capacity of caregivers • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions</p> <p>Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</p> <p>Decentralise department of children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions</p> <p>Develop child protection management information system</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable</p>	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, Academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD	SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18

			children		
	High incidence of children's rights violation Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labor Child neglect	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage.</p> <p>Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</p> <p>Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs</p> <p>Introduce MUNICIPAL Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults</p> <p>Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers</p>	DSW, DoC, DCD Ministry of Local Government CSOs, FBOs, Traditional Authorities MoF, Judicial Service, Legal Aid Scheme, MMDAs, GHS,	SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18 SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18
THE AGED	Inadequate care for the aged	Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>Facilitate the passage of the National Ageing Bill</p> <p>Establish an ageing council to coordinate implementation of the ageing policy</p> <p>Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning</p>	MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, NCCE, Media	SDG 1,3,10 AU 1,3,12

			<p>and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing</p> <p>Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership</p> <p>Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect</p> <p>Create safe spaces, recreational day care centres and homes and a database for the elderly</p>		
GENDER EQUALITY	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill</p> <p>Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and</p>	MCRA, National House of Chiefs, MoJAGD, MOGCSP, MELR, Parliament, MOE, GES, NCPD Regional House of Chiefs, MLGRD, CSOs, Labour Department and other related stakeholders	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20

			<p>other relevant official bodies</p> <p>Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law</p> <p>Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services</p> <p>Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.</p> <p>Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level</p>		
	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	<p>Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises</p> <p>Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p> <p>Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title</p> <p>Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on vulnerable persons, including, head potters (Kayayei)</p> <p>Improve access to education, health and</p>	MLNR, MLGRD, MoF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MELR, MOFA, MOJAGD, Parliament Lands Commission, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoGCSP, MMDAs, Private Sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, Ministry of Information, NBSSI, AGI, Labour Department and other related Stakeholders	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20

			skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)		
SOCIAL PROTECTION	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Lack of sustainable funding	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	MoGCSP, MoE, MoH, MoF, MLGID, MoA, NPC, GSS, MMDA's, LGSS, CSPS, Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs, DPs, Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs, DPs	SDG 1,5,10,16, AU 1,17
	Weak management of pension scheme Lack of adequate pension plans for the informal sector	Ensure decent pensions for beneficiaries	Establish desks in MMDAs to decentralize and automate pension payments	MoGCSP, Tradicional Authorities, NCCE, DSW, DCD, Media, NPRA, SSNIT	SDG 1,5,10 AU 1
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate opportunities for persons with	Promote full participation of PWDs	Ensure effective implementation of the 3	MDAs, TAs, GHS, NGOs, Media and other related stakeholders,	SDG 3,4,5,8,9, 11,16,17 AU

	<p>disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>in social and economic development of the country</p>	<p>percent increase in MUNICIPAL Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs</p>		<p>1,2,3,4,10,11,12,17,18</p>
	<p>Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</p>	<p>Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p>	<p>Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems</p> <p>Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy</p> <p>Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance</p>	<p>National Association of Private Schools, Ministry of Aviation, GES, MASLOC, NYA, PWD CSOs</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Inadequate of education on accessibility standards • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Absence of special learning aids for PWDs • Limited access to education among PWDs • Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs <p>Poor living conditions of PWDs</p>	<p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices</p> <p>Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support</p> <p>Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support</p> <p>Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination</p> <p>Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability</p>		

EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth Mismatch between training and the needs of the labor market Increasing incidence of casualisation of employment Poor industrial relations among partners High disability unemployment High exploitation of labor	Improve human capital development and management	Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives. Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs	MELR, Labour Department, Department of factories inspectorate, FWSC, MDPI, NVITI, YEA, ICCS, OIC, NPRA, COTVET	
	Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship	MELR, NLC, Labour department, TUC, Ghana Employer's Association, Department of Factories Inspectorate, PSC, FWSC, Market Queen Associations, MoGCSP, SSNIT, NPRA, Register-General's	SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Strengthen the link between education and labor market Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access	MoYs, NYA, MDAs, YES, GSS, CSOs, OoP, MoF, NDPC, Scholarship Secretariat, MoE, MELR, GES, NVTI, MLGRD, DCD, LGS, YEA, MMDAs, Academy of Arts and Sciences Council for Tertiary Education, MoF, AGI, MoTI	SDG 4,5, AU 1,2,18

	<p>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p>		<p>reliable labor market information</p> <p>Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development</p> <p>Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities</p> <p>Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p> <p>Strengthen and harmonize the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes</p> <p>Strengthen coordination</p>		
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			<p>of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Strengthen career guidance counseling offices in schools.</p> <p>Facilitate access to credit for the youth</p> <p>Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices</p>		
	<p>Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</p> <p>High incidence of violence and crime</p> <p>Limited respect of the rights of youths</p> <p>Lack youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p>	<p>Promote the participation of the youth in politics, electoral democracy, and governance</p>	<p>Strengthen inclusion of the youth in civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula</p> <p>develop effective framework for youth involvement in politics and civic activities opportunities for young people to practice political and civic engagement throughout the electoral cycle</p> <p>Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth</p> <p>Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth</p>	<p>NYA, MoGCSP, DOVVSU, NCCE, CSOs, MoI, MoYs, PPAG, YAM, Curious Minds</p>	<p>SDG 4,5, AU 1,2,18</p>
SPORTS AND RECREATION	<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<p>Adopt a national framework for the development and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities</p>	<p>MoYs, NSA, NSC, GFA, GOC MoF, AGI, MoTI</p>	<p>SDG 3,9,16,17 AU 1,9,20</p>

	<p>and recreational facilities</p> <p>Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</p> <p>Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p> <p>Weak capacity for sports development and management</p> <p>Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</p> <p>Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</p> <p>Weak institutions for</p>		<p>Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities</p> <p>Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment</p> <p>Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities</p> <p>Integrate sports and recreational needs of aged and children in the provision of facilities</p> <p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports</p> <p>Promote less recognized sporting activities</p> <p>Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities</p>		
	<p>Weak capacity for sports development and management</p> <p>Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</p>	<p>Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	<p>Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees</p> <p>Establish educational and training centres for sports administration and management</p>	<p>MOYS, NSA, NSC, GFA, GUC GES, MOF MWH, MoGCSP Attorney-General's Department, Lands Commission, MLGRD, MMDAs, MoTAC</p>	<p>SDG 3,4,9,16,17 AU 1,2,9, 20</p>

	<p>Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak institutions for marketing and promotion of locally organized sports • Lack of gender equity in sports • Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development <p>Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines</p>		<p>Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition</p> <p>Strengthen the organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels</p> <p>Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions</p> <p>Strengthen existing agencies and sporting federations to develop and promote various sporting disciplines</p> <p>Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports</p> <p>Promote gender equity in sports</p> <p>Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition</p> <p>Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports</p>		
	<p>Inadequate and unbalanced investments in sports development</p> <p>Under-utilization of the economic potential of sports</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable funding sources for the growth and development of sports</p>	<p>Develop a resource mobilization strategy and establish Sports Development Fund</p> <p>Promote the economic benefits of sports</p> <p>Develop accounting framework for the contribution of sports to</p>	<p>MoYs, NSA, NSC, GFA, GOC, GES, MoF, MoGCSP, NYA, Tertiary institutions, MMDAs, Security Services, GNPC</p>	<p>SDG 17 AU 20</p>

			the economy Ensure fair distribution of financial resources to all sporting disciplines		
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Table 3.14 Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
PROTECTED AREAS	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Poor demarcation of conservation areas</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</p> <p>Increasing loss of endangered species</p>	Expand forest conservation areas	<p>Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars</p> <p>Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species.</p> <p>Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities</p> <p>Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).</p> <p>Map and assign conservation status through</p>	Forestry Commission, LC, MLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAS, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, Academia, LUPSA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p> <p>Inadequate staff</p> <p>-Weak enforcement of regulations</p> <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</p>	<p>Protect existing forest reserves</p>	<p>bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in MUNICIPAL spatial plans</p> <p>Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country</p> <p>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Develop an early warning system for detection of Invasive Alien species</p> <p>Develop guidelines for reporting and managing</p>		

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>invasive alien species</p> <p>Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations</p>		

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
MINERAL EXTRACTION	<p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p> <p>Weak natural resource management systems</p>	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<p>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract private investors into sustainable exploration of unexploited minerals resources, especially in the three northern regions.</p> <p>Prepare and implement new mining and Environmental Guidelines to pre-empt irreversible environmental and social damage,</p> <p>Promote research on the valuation of ecosystem and mining</p>	MLNR, MC, EPA, Chamber of Mines, MESTI, WRC, Forestry Commission, Association of Small Scale Miners, CSOs, LC, OASL, MOF, Academia, MOJAGD, Parliament, LC, LUSPA, GGSA	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Poor compensation to affected communities,</p> <p>Unaccounted financial flows of mineral revenues</p> <p>Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities.</p> <p>Threat to the peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.</p>	<p>Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy</p>	<p>Diversify the minerals production base, including low value minerals of the nation to reduce over-dependence on the few traditional mineral resources</p> <p>Leverage the presence of mineral resources to finance rail infrastructure</p> <p>Develop integrated Information management system for natural mineral resource management</p> <p>Develop framework for mineral revenue management</p> <p>Implement Computerized Mining Cadastre to improve mineral title administration and track revenues</p>		
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p> <p>Improper management</p>	<p>Reduce environmental pollution</p>	<p>Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products</p> <p>Intensify public education on noise pollution</p> <p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise</p>	<p>MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, Chamber of Mines, AGI, MMDAs, CSOs, Academia,</p>	<p>SDG 3,6,11,13,15,16,17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>of E- waste</p> <p>Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</p> <p>Incidence of acute respiratory illness caused by air pollution</p> <p>Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles,</p> <p>Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem</p>		<p>and air pollution including open burning</p> <p>Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices</p> <p>Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle</p> <p>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies</p> <p>Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices</p> <p>Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917)</p>	<p>PEF, Energy Commission, Fisheries Commission</p>	
<p>DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</p>	<p>Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</p> <p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of</p>	<p>Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion</p>	<p>Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>Promote alternative livelihoods, including ecotourism in forest fringe communities.</p> <p>Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial</p>	<p>MESTI, Forestry Commission, EPA, National Biosafety Authority, NDPC, Academia, CSOs,</p>	<p>SDG 11,13,14,15,16, 17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>weedicides</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</p>		<p>Development Framework.</p> <p>Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.</p> <p>Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire</p> <p>Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs).</p> <p>Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.</p> <p>Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management</p> <p>Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading</p>	<p>MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, Private Sector, Lands Commission</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>practices in agriculture</p> <p>Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure</p> <p>Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS)</p> <p>Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife based industries and livelihoods</p> <p>Develop efficient energy technologies</p>		
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access</p>	Enhance climate change resilience	<p>Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21)</p> <p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p> <p>Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge</p> <p>Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models</p> <p>Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture</p> <p>Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government</p>	MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, MMDAs, CSOs, Hydrological Services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA, COCOBOD, FC, GMeT, NDPC	<p>SDG 2,11,13,14,15,16,17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	global funds Vulnerability and variability to climate change		Manage climate-induced health risks Develop climate responsive infrastructure Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes		
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover Degraded landscapes Inefficient energy use	Reduce greenhouse gases	Accelerate the implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016 – 2036) Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities Promote urban forestry Update and facilitate implementation of the National Low Carbon Growth (LCG) strategy	MESTI, EPA, GMeT, FC, MRH, MLNR, MLGRD, MOTCCA,ND PC	SDG 11,13,14,15,16, 17 AU 7,11,12
DISASTER MANAGEMEN	Weak legal and policy frameworks for	Promote proactive planning for	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	NADMO,EPA, MLNR,	SDG

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
T	disaster prevention, preparedness and response	disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>reduction</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters</p> <p>Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</p>	MESTI,MRH, MLGRD, MMDAS, CSOs	1,2,11,13,16,17 AU 5,7,11,12
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <p>Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas</p> <p>Lack of operational standards for public transport services.</p>	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>Road Transport</p> <p>Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links</p> <p>Expand and maintain the national road network</p> <p>Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas</p> <p>Provide bitumen surface for road networks in municipality capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.</p> <p>Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of</p>	<p>MoT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR,</p> <p>MMDAs, MLRD,GIPC</p> <p>EPA, GRTCC, Road Contractors Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), Koforidua Training</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p>		<p>road transport services</p> <p>Prioritize international corridor development</p> <p>Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts</p> <p>Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</p> <p>Develop regulations for urban transport to ensure oversight responsibility and prescribe standards for operations of all commercial road transport services in line with Road Traffic Act and Road Traffic Regulations</p> <p>Review and strengthen institutional arrangement governing the mass transit system</p> <p>Promote road-based mass transportation system, including extending Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of axle load control programmes towards asset preservation</p> <p>Develop standards for public transport vehicles</p>	<p>Centre, Parliament, DVLA, relevant professional institutions,</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>in line with international best practices</p> <p>Mainstream climate change into the transport sector</p>		
	<p>Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</p> <p>Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)</p> <p>Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</p> <p>High incidence of road accidents</p>	<p>Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users</p>	<p>Road Safety</p> <p>Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure</p> <p>Provide adequate training for motorists</p> <p>Enhance capacity for road crashes response including the accelerated establishment of trauma centers along identified sections of major roads and highways</p> <p>Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users</p>	<p>NRSC, MRH, MMDAs, MLRD</p> <p>EPA, GRTCC, Road Contractors Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), relevant professional institutions,</p>	

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Excessive number of checkpoints on road corridors resulting in delays</p> <p>Inefficient cross-border procedures (including the strong presence of informal intermediaries)</p> <p>Double payment of guarantee funds</p> <p>Overaged and poorly maintained vehicle fleet</p> <p>Excessive costs to cargo transportation, particularly to</p>	<p>Ensure effective and efficient flow of goods, services, and related information to meet customer requirements</p>	<p>Logistics</p> <p>Establish an efficient multimodal logistics system</p> <p>Upgrade and modernize logistics system in the country</p> <p>Promote human resource development and professionalism in the logistics industry</p> <p>Develop integrated truck staging and management systems</p> <p>Rationalize payments of guarantee funds</p> <p>Implement ECOWAS protocol on free movement of people and goods</p> <p>Implement ECOWAS common tariff agreement</p> <p>Strengthen drivers and vehicle licensing regimes</p>	<p>MoT, MRH, PEF, GRCL, GPHA, GHA, DFR, VLTC, MMDAs, MLRD, Road/Civil/Aviation Contractors Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), Parliament, Ghana Airports Company Limited (GACL), GCAA, M,</p>	<p>SDG 9,11,14,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,6,7,10,12,19</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>landlocked countries</p> <p>Limited storage and holding points</p> <p>Inadequate truck terminals</p>		<p>Establish cross-border modern ITS and data standardization</p> <p>Promote containerization especially for supporting intermodal logistics</p> <p>Remove old vehicles used to transport cargoes</p>	<p>GMA, GRDA, EPA, NRSC, relevant professional institutions, GRTCC.</p>	
<p>INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)</p>	<p>Low broadband wireless access</p> <p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>Inadequate online privacy and security of data.</p>	<p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p>	<p>Mainstream ICT in public sector operations</p> <p>Improve telecommunications accessibility</p> <p>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT</p> <p>Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured</p>	<p>Ministry of communications, NITA, National Data Centre, NIA, MMDAs, MoTI, CERSGIS, SADA, MESTI</p>	<p>SDG 5,8,9,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12,17</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>data access</p> <p>Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties</p> <p>Develop and educate online registration system</p>		
	<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>	<p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<p>Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID System, Addressing System, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen’s services centre nationwide using available Government infrastructure such as Post offices, Community information centres etc.)</p> <p>Provide regulatory framework to use national ICT digital infrastructure as a platform for e-Government services</p> <p>Develop and implement regulations to facilitate Public Private Partnerships (PPP’s)</p> <p>Create a favorable environment to promote e-commerce and offline cashless payments</p> <p>Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy</p> <p>Deepen internet availability and accessibility</p>		

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)</p> <p>Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school</p> <p>Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services</p> <p>Establish innovation hubs and promote a software and applications industry</p> <p>Develop and use ICT as a platform to increase the flow of information on employment and teleworking opportunities</p> <p>Promote deployment of an e-voting system for national, parliamentary and constituency elections</p> <p>Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development</p> <p>Promote the establishment of ICT parks across the country</p>		
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND	Limited utilization of relevant research outputs	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects	MDAs, MMDAs, MESTI, CSIR,	SDG 4,5,7,8,9,16,17 AU

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
INNOVATION	Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	socio-economic activities	<p>Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges</p> <p>Promote necessary environment for strong partnership with research institutions, academia and industry including the Establish technology commercialization units at MESTI</p> <p>Ensure that research output is turned into industrial applications</p> <p>Establish technology information centres in all campuses of public research institutions</p> <p>Promote the establishment foundry-based manufacturing and precision machine tooling, using computer aided design (CAD) and computer numerical control (CNC systems) to produce basic tools, equipments and parts</p>		1,2,4,7,11,12,17
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<p>Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</p> <p>Weak regulatory enforcement</p> <p>Unreliable power</p>	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p>Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact</p> <p>Thermal</p> <p>Provide incentives for the aggressive development of natural gas potential</p>	MoEP, EC, NED, VRA, BPA., PEF	<p>SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,6,7,9,17,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>supply</p> <p>Low involvement of private capital in the power sector</p> <p>Low utilization of bio-fuels for energy</p> <p>High generation cost of renewable energy</p> <p>High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>Low utilization of waste as an energy resource</p>		<p>Achieve cost recovery for electricity services</p> <p>Renewable (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)</p> <p>Support the private sector to build factories for the production and assembling of full components for solar power systems.</p> <p>Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings</p> <p>Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production</p> <p>Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns</p> <p>Nuclear</p>		
	<p>Inefficiencies in the management of utilities</p> <p>High transmission and distribution losses</p> <p>Inadequate and</p>	<p>Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</p>	<p>Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution</p> <p>Expand the distribution and transmission</p>		

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>		<p>networks</p> <p>Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities</p>		
	<p>Inadequate financial resources for operational activities</p> <p>Inadequate capital investments in the utility sector</p> <p>High debt overhang of public utility companies</p> <p>Inefficient revenue collections system</p>	<p>Improve financial capacity and sustainability of utility companies</p>	<p>Conduct a technical audit on all power sector infrastructure</p>	<p>, EC, NED, VRA, BPA, PEF</p>	
	<p>Poor attitudes towards energy utilization</p> <p>Inadequate financing</p>	<p>Ensure efficient utilization of energy</p>	<p>Promote demand side management to reduce significantly the operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution, and the</p>		

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>for energy conservation and efficiency projects</p> <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment</p> <p>Low adoption of energy efficiency technology</p>		<p>inefficient use of electricity by households and industry and thus conserve energy</p> <p>Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings</p> <p>Implement energy use efficiency policy and programmes</p>		
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	<p>Absence of a central agency responsible for the development of the construction industry</p> <p>Weak classification and certification systems for the registration of contractors</p> <p>Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</p> <p>Shortage of skilled</p>	Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	<p>Establish a central agency for the construction industry to improve efficiency in the industry</p> <p>Improve and standardize techniques and material use</p> <p>Ensure quality in all aspects of construction</p> <p>Promote and stimulate the development and expansion of the Ghanaian construction industry</p> <p>Promote research in matters relating to the construction industry</p> <p>Establish and maintain a construction industry</p>	<p>MLGRD, Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of</p>	<p>SDG 9,16,17</p> <p>AU 10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>construction workers</p> <p>Poor management practices on construction sites</p> <p>Poor enforcement of regulations and statutes</p> <p>Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</p> <p>Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</p>		<p>information system for Ghana</p> <p>Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors</p> <p>Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction sector</p>	<p>Aviation,</p> <p>Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority,</p> <p>Built Environment Professional Organizations, MMDAs.</p>	
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p>	Address recurrent devastating floods	<p>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>	<p>MLGRD, Ministry of Works and Housing,</p> <p>Ministry of Roads and Highways, MDAS and</p>	<p>SDG 2,9,17</p> <p>AU 10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Uncovered drains Poor landscaping			MMDAs, Built Environment Professional Organizations, MMDAs.	
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance		
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	Cumbersome land acquisition process Complex land tenure system Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) Protracted Land disputes	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land Review existing laws on land and consolidate them Fully decentralize Lands Commission and digitize its operations Ensure high standard of land data security technology companies and sales outlets Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning. Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape	MLGRD, MLNR, Lands Commission, Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority, Built Environment Professional Organizations, MMDAs.	SDG 5,9, 11,15,17 AU 10,11,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Multiplicity of land laws</p> <p>Outdated land policy</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p>		<p>management (ILM) approach</p> <p>Establish and maintain geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering</p>		
<p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</p>	<p>Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>	<p>MESTI, MLGRD, LUPSA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Dept, GREDA, MoPln, MZD,</p>	<p>SDG 9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	settlements				
	<p>Growing housing deficit</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>Inadequate housing infrastructure services</p> <p>Limited public investments in low cost housing</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p>	<p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.</p>	<p>Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</p> <p>Expand availability of housing financing</p> <p>Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing</p> <p>Improve investment for housing provision</p> <p>Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement</p> <p>Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes</p>	<p>Ministry of Works and Housing, GREDA, Built Environment Professionals, Financial Institutions, Lands Commission, Ministry of Environment, MLGRD, MLNR, MMDAs, SSNIT, Private Sector Developers</p>	<p>SDG 9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,11,12</p>
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and</p>	<p>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p> <p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building</p>	<p>MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing</p>	<p>SDG 1,6,9,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,5,10,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>services</p> <p>Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</p> <p>Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</p>		<p>and local economic development</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>Fully implement the rural development policy</p> <p>Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.</p>	<p>MMDAs, Private Sector Developers, Financial Institutions</p>	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<p>Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas</p> <p>Urban sprawl</p> <p>Growth of slums</p> <p>Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns</p>	Promote resilient urban development	<p>Implement Municipal capital and small town improvement programme</p> <p>Support Municipal assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision</p> <p>Improve linkages between emerging secondary cities and towns</p> <p>Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements</p> <p>Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems</p>	<p>MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing MMDAs, Private Sector Developers, Financial Institutions</p>	<p>SDG 1,6,9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>Create awareness on greening of human settlements</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of urban renewal programmes</p> <p>Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure</p> <p>Establish special economic corridors</p>		
ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	<p>Proliferation of slums</p> <p>Deteriorating conditions in slums</p> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes.</p> <p>Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes</p> <p>Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums</p> <p>Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos</p> <p>Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and</p>	<p>Ministry of Inner City and Zongo, MLGRD, other MDAs, MMDAs</p>	<p>SDG 1,6,8,9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,4,7,10,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATIVE AGENCIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
			prevent the occurrence of new ones		

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 3.15 Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	<p>Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions</p> <p>Politicization and the recurring threats of political violence</p> <p>Monetization of elections</p> <p>Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government</p>	Deepen democratic governance	Modernize the various security services to make them more responsive to the demands of democratic processes	National Commission on Civic Education, Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), NDPC, Information Services Department,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<p>Ineffective sub-MUNICIPAL structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level •Poor service delivery at the local level <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>1.1</p> <p>1.2 Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>Ensure the election of MUNICIPAL Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs</p> <p>Resolve discrepancies in inter-MUNICIPAL boundary demarcation</p> <p>Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs</p> <p>Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate</p> <p>Review the Local Government Service regime and practice.</p> <p>Strengthen sub-MUNICIPAL structures</p>	<p>NALAG</p> <p>Institute of Local Government Studies</p> <p>MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE</p>
	<p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and MUNICIPAL levels</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p>	Improve decentralized planning	<p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</p> <p>Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the MUNICIPAL level</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial</p>	<p>NDPC, MLGRD, NALAG</p> <p>Institute of Local Government Studies</p> <p>MMDAs, RCCs MoPln, MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE</p>
	Implementation of	Strengthen fiscal	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDA	MoF, MLGRD, MDAs, NALAG, Institute of Local

	<p>unplanned expenditures</p> <p>Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</p> <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p>	decentralization	<p>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)</p> <p>Review and pass the Municipal Finance Bill</p> <p>Review and harmonize financial sector legislation</p> <p>Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations</p> <p>Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p>	<p>Government Studies</p> <p>MMDAs, RCCs MoPln, MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE</p>
	<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p>	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and MUNICIPAL levels</p>	<p>Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>	<p>MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs and related institutions</p>
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	<p>Overlapping functions among public sector institutions</p> <p>Inefficient public service delivery</p> <p>Poor work ethic</p> <p>Lack of linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in the public service</p> <p>Poor record keeping</p>	<p>Build an effective and efficient Government machinery</p>	<p>Modernize public service institutions for efficiency and productivity</p> <p>Improve leadership capability and delivery in the public service</p> <p>Improve accountability in the public service.</p> <p>Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database</p>	<p>PSC, OHCS, FWSC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and regional integration, PRAAD, NIITA/AITI</p>
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>Inadequate financial resources</p> <p>Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated</p>	<p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<p>Strengthen the implementation of development plans</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.</p> <p>Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process</p>	<p>strengthen capacity of public institutions for undertaking</p>
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	<p>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p>	<p>Enhance public safety and security</p>	<p>Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties</p> <p>security awareness of the various communities</p>	<p>MMDAs, Authorities, Bodies</p> <p>Tradit Reli</p>

	<p>Weak collaboration among security agencies.</p> <p>Politicization of the security services</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Low professionalism of the service</p> <p>Weak monitoring and regulation of private security firms</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>		<p>through neighborhood watch schemes</p> <p>competitive remuneration to enable the security Services attract the best personnel</p> <p>Ensure efficiency and transparency in the recruitment processes of the security services</p>	
<p>CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</p>	<p>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</p> <p>Misappropriation of funds by public office holders</p> <p>Abuse of discretionary powers</p> <p>Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including Money laundering, tax evasion, cyber-crime, etc.</p>	<p>Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes</p>	<p>Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change</p> <p>Strengthen the implementation of Whistle Blowers Act</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of value for money audit</p>	<p>CHRAG, MDAs MMDAs</p>

2. LAW AND ORDER	<p>High cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgment</p> <p>Decline in public confidence in the Legal System</p> <p>number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of technical training and know-how to handle specialty cases by most Judges and state attorney</p> <p>Perceived corruption of the legal system</p> <p>Poor documentation and record keeping</p> <p>Abuse of human rights by security personnel</p>	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Continue and complete the court computerization process to make the system responsive to global demands	NCCE, CHRAJ
CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	<p>Media</p> <p>Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</p> <p>Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes</p> <p>Negative cultural practices Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</p> <p>Religious bodies</p>	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p><u>Society Organization</u></p> <p>Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media</p> <p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes</p> <p>Increase support to chieftaincy institution</p> <p>Continue the implementation of chieftaincy line of succession documentation</p> <p>Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices</p> <p><u>Religious Bodies</u></p> <p>Promote coordinated action involving religious bodies to ensure that there is respect for authority, honesty and integrity</p> <p>Engage religious bodies in the formulation and</p> <p>Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance implementation of development programmes and projects.</p>	, GES, NCCE Media, MLGRD,
ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND	Poor attitudes negatively	Promote discipline in	Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry,	GES, NCCE

PATRIOTISM	<p>impacting quality of life</p> <p>Political and civic apathy</p> <p>Political polarization</p> <p>Ineffective advocacy strategies</p>	all aspects of life	<p>especially amongst children and the youth</p> <p>Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change</p> <p>Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth</p> <p>Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline</p> <p>Institute mechanism for rewarding good behavior and sanctioning bad behavior</p> <p>Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies;</p> <p>Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behavior</p>	
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	<p>Polarized media landscape</p> <p>Insufficient funding of development communication</p> <p>Weak capacity of development communication institutions</p> <p>Low awareness of government agenda</p>	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<p>Create an enabling environment for development communication</p> <p>Promote social behavior change around a set of shared values of the good society</p> <p>Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle</p> <p>Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes</p> <p>Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance</p> <p>Provide sustainable financing for development communication</p>	NCCE, CHRAJ, NADMO, Media Houses, PRINPAG, Training institutions, NMC
CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Weak frameworks, regulations and institutions for promoting Ghanaian culture</p> <p>Poor appreciation of national culture</p> <p>Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries</p> <p>Weak capacity of the culture institutions</p> <p>Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development</p> <p>Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</p>	Promote culture in the development process	<p>Enhance capacity for development of culture</p> <p>Develop legal regime and processes for safeguarding the intellectual property and creative heritage of Ghana</p> <p>Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture</p> <p>Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage</p> <p>Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation</p> <p>Popularize local cuisine and revive lost ones</p>	MMDAs

	Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry Inadequate cultural infrastructure Growing influence of negative foreign culture			
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The Logical Framework or Project Planning Matrix is a four by four Matrix which provides a one stage summary of what the plan is expected to achieve, how they are going to be achieved, crucial factors for the success of the plan and how the success of the projects can be assessed. It divides the plan into four levels namely; the narrative summary, an overall goal, the Purpose, the outputs, activities, Objectively Verifiable Indicators, Means of Verification and Important Assumptions. The log frame is based on the ‘if then’ principle. The hierarchy of objectives is collectively referred to as the Narrative Summary. These concepts are explained below:

❖ Overall Goal

This is the long term ultimate objective that the entire plan seeks to achieve. It can also be explained as the higher level objective towards whose achievement plan is expected to contribute.

❖ Purpose

The purpose describes the anticipated benefits of the plan that would contribute to the achievement of the overall goal. The purpose is what we expect to result from all the achievement of the outputs of one programme or project.

❖ Output

These are the third level objective that the plan management must achieve as necessary requirement to achieve each of the plan purposes. They are the outcomes that results from the execution of the planned activities.

❖ Activities

These are the specific actions or projects that must be implemented in order to produce the results or outputs. They are the actions have to be physically undertaken by the plan implementers in order to produce the outputs.

❖ Objectively Verifiable Indicators

These are the yardsticks to verify the extents to which the overall goal, purpose and outputs have been achieved. It thus measures the extent of achievement of each objective. Its attributes are: quality, quantity, time, location and target groups.

❖ Means of Verification

This gives an exact description of where to find data to verify the indicator. Before settling on each means of verification, the planning team needs to ask the following questions, what information do we need, where can we get it and how reliable are the sources are.

❖ Important Assumptions

They are important factors outside the control of the plan but necessary for the success of the plan. They are worded as positive conditions and are weighted according to their importance and probability. The project environment is very critical. Hence assumptions are made within the appreciated and influenced environment of the project since it is impossible to control factors within these environments of the project.

Project Planning Matrix

Table 3.16 Project Planning Matrix

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal:</p> <p>Economic disparities between the have and have not reduced, the economy re-stabilised and placed on the path of sustained steady growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and a Middle Income Status.</p>	<p>30%of the MUNICIPAL Population standard of living improved</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports Monitoring reports Field visits</p>	<p>The MUNICIPAL economy is stable</p>
<p>Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance access to financial services within the MUNICIPAL by 2021 2. Improved productive infrastructure MUNICIPAL wide by 2018 3. Modernized agriculture and Agro- Based industrial developed and sustained within the District 4. Good collaboration between the government and private sector to accelerate 	<p>10% of people in the MUNICIPAL having access to micro finance and financial services</p> <p>15% increment and improvement in productive infrastructure</p> <p>An industrial zone established and 24% increment in agric productivity</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports Field visit</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports Field visit</p>	<p>Financial institutions willing to provide financial services</p> <p>Adequate funds available</p> <p>Prices of inputs stable</p> <p>Funds available</p> <p>Donors willing to</p>

<p>growth and development</p> <p>5. The capacity of the local level for National Development enhanced</p> <p>6. Accountable Governance and transparency within the MUNICIPAL ensured</p> <p>7. Use of firewood as fuel for cooking reduced</p>	<p>10% increment and improvement in agric extension service provision</p> <p>Effective collaboration between government and the private sector</p> <p>10% reduction in deforestation</p> <p>15% improvement in quality health services</p> <p>Administrative efficiency at all departments</p> <p>Effective collaboration between the departments</p> <p>20% increased in the used of LPG</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p>	<p>support</p> <p>Private sector willing</p> <p>Existence of enabling environment</p> <p>People with the requisite qualification available</p>
<p>Output/Results:</p> <p>1.1 A more diversified financial sector created and access to financial service improved</p> <p>1.2 Co-operative Groups formed</p>	<p>15% of people in the MUNICIPAL having access to financial services</p> <p>10 co-operative groups formed</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p>	<p>Financial services providers willing</p> <p>People willing</p>

<p>1.3 Enabling environment for investment in the financial sector ensured</p>	<p>Site for setting up financial institution had been made available.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p>	
<p>2.1 Electricity supply increased</p>	<p>access to electricity supply increased from 71.2% to 82.5% in 20</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Funds available</p>
<p>2.2 Road network improved</p>	<p>70 km of roads constructed, 15 km tarred and 125 km re-shaped by 201</p>	<p>Feeder roads department reports Field visits</p>	<p>Funds available Logistics and materials available</p>
<p>2.3 Access to toilet Facilities increased</p>	<p>access to toilet Facilities coverage increased from 90% in 201 to 100% in 201</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports MUNICIPAL environmental health department reports Surveys reports Field visits</p>	<p>Funds available Logistics and materials available Funds available</p>
<p>2.4 Water supply increased</p>	<p>water coverage in the MUNICIPAL increased to 100% in 201</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Water table predictable Logistics available</p>
<p>3.1 Industrialisation and agro-based industries within the MUNICIPAL promoted</p>	<p>industrial activities increased from 1.7% to 3.6% by 20</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports Field visits</p>	<p>The enabling environment existing</p>
<p>3.2 Conducive environment for private</p>			<p>Funds available</p>

<p>investment into agriculture created</p> <p>3.3 Agriculture productivity improved</p> <p>3.4 Livestock and poultry production increased</p>	<p>Agriculture productivity increased by 6.4% and livestock production by 37% in 20</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Farmers willing</p>
<p>3.5 Establishment of Agro- base industries encouraged in the District</p>	<p>Agro-Based industries increased from 0.7% to 2.7% by 20</p>	<p>Field visits</p>	<p>Funds available</p> <p>Logistics and materials available</p>
<p>4.1 An attractive and enabling environment created for Small Scale business.</p>	<p>An enabling environment created for small scale industries by 201</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p>	<p>Availability of adequate funds</p>
<p>4.2 Human resource and logistical support base of institutions in the Sectors improved</p>	<p>15% increase in literacy rate by 20</p>	<p>Field visits</p>	<p>Regular and adequate inflow of funds</p>
<p>5.1 Equitable access to quality basic and secondary education ensured</p>		<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Field visits</p>	
<p>5.2 Technical and Vocational Education enhanced</p>	<p>Enrolment level of technical and vocational education increased by 10% in</p>		<p>Students willing</p>
<p>5.3 Access to quality education for people with disability improved</p>		<p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p>	

<p>5.4 Quality health infrastructure and services in the MUNICIPAL ensured.</p> <p>6.1 The needed infrastructure for the MUNICIPAL administration to take-off provided.</p> <p>6.2 Popular participation at all levels of decision making ensured</p> <p>6.3 Anti-Corruption practices among people in the MUNICIPAL promoted.</p> <p>6.4 Local level democracy promoted</p> <p>7.1 Income generating opportunities for the poor supported</p> <p>7.2 use of firewood in households reduced</p>	<p>25% facelift of health infrastructure and services</p> <p>Staff bungalows constructed by the end of 2017</p> <p>Increase in participation at all levels of decision making</p> <p>Education on anti-corruption carried out</p> <p>Education on participatory democracy organized</p> <p>Financial assistance provided for the poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>MUNICIPAL surveys reports</p>	<p>Funds available</p> <p>Logistics and materials available</p> <p>Regular and adequate inflow of funds</p> <p>The People willing</p> <p>Cooperation from all quarters</p> <p>People willing</p> <p>Funds available</p> <p>Funds available</p> <p>Students willing</p>
<p><u>Activities:</u></p> <p>1.1 Formation of co-operative societies farmers, women groups and light industrial</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Inputs</u></p> <p>Funds, Procurement of the services of resource persons</p>		<p>Government/Donor committed</p>

workers		Both internal and external inflows will increase
1.2. Organization of workshop on financial services	Funds, skill personnel	
2.1 Extension of electricity to un-served areas	Electric poles, transformers and cables, personnel	Timely release of funds
2.2 Construction, re-shaping and tarring of roads	Stones, sand, equipment, personnel	
2.3 Provision of toilet facilities	Sand, cement, roofing sheet, land	
2.4 Provision of water facilities	Sand, cement, Expect, land	
3.1 Establishment of a light industrial zone		Funds available
3.2 Building the capacities of local industrialist	Access roads, electricity, culverts, water supply, land	Willingness of Rural Banks to provide credit to those trained
3.3 Facilitating the establishment of an agric mechanisation centre	Flipcharts, markers, Expect. Tractors. Cultivators, Ploughs, Harvester,	
3.4 Education on modern farming techniques		
3.5 Sensitisation of farmers on insurance and pension schemes	Flipcharts, markers, Resource persons	
3.6 Scaling-up credit facilities to farmers		
3.7 Provision of Veterinary and agric extension services to farmers	Funds	Extension Officers available
3.8 Rehabilitation and expansion of some feeder roads to farm centres	Veterinary and agric extension servicesPersonnel	Timely release of funds

<p>4.1Ensuring access to information</p> <p>4.2 Development of market infrastructure</p> <p>4.3 Collaborating with financial institutions to provide technical support</p> <p>4.4 Provision of in-service and institutional training for the private sector.</p> <p>4.5 Acquisition of plant and equipment</p>	<p>Plant and equipment</p> <p>Reading materials, Radio and television announcement</p> <p>Cement, sand, stones, land</p> <p>Resource persons</p> <p>Flipcharts, markers, Resource persons</p>	<p>Timely release of funds</p> <p>Government/Donor committed</p> <p>Both internal and external inflows will increase</p>
<p>5.1 Rehabilitation of school infrastructure</p> <p>5.2 Provision of teaching and learning materials to private schools</p> <p>5.3 Financial assistance for girl child education</p> <p>5.4 Provision free uniforms to public schools</p> <p>5.5 Supporting apprenticeship programmes</p> <p>5.6 Supporting people undergoing technical and vocational training</p> <p>5.7 Provision of the educational needs of the physically challenged</p> <p>5.8 Provision of special aids to the physically challenge</p> <p>5.9 Training the physically challenged in vocational skills.</p>	<p>Funds</p> <p>Sand, cement, roofing sheet</p> <p>Funds, textbooks, chalk, table and chairs, pens, pencils</p> <p>Funds</p> <p>Funds, Uniforms,</p> <p>Funds</p> <p>Uniforms, textbooks, school bags, exercise books</p>	<p>Government/Donor commitment</p> <p>Both internal and external inflows will increase</p> <p>Timely release of funds</p>

5.10 Sponsoring the training of health personnel	Wheelchairs, vision aid, crutches	
5.11 Construction and renovation of quarters for health workers	Funds	
5.12 Construction of a medical laboratory		
5.13 Opening up of CHPS compounds at rural areas		Timely release of funds
5.14 Sensitization on preventive healthcare		
5.15 Scaling-up HIV and AIDS education and treatment	Sand, cement, roofing sheet	
6.1 Construction of the MUNICIPAL administration block complex and staff quarters		
6.2 Creation of a comprehensive database for rateable revenue items in the district	Flip charts, notepads, pens, files, marker	Timely release of funds MUNICIPAL Assemble committed
6.3 Capacities building for the sub-MUNICIPAL structures		
6.4 Provision logistics to the sub-MUNICIPAL structures	Sand, cement, roofing sheet	
6.5 Education on inter-party co-operation		
6.6 Sensitisation on participatory democracy	Expect, Fund, computers	Political Parties committed
6.7 Organisation of anti- corruption education campaign		Departments and institutions willing
6.8 Frequent auditing of state institutions	Fund	

<p>7.1Educate community on the use of LPG</p> <p>7.2 Sensitisation on environment pollution</p>	<p>Fund, material, procurement Fund</p>	<p>Timely release of funds</p> <p>MUNICIPAL Assemble committed</p> <p>Students willing</p>
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Compound matrix

Table 3.17Compound matrix

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood	Health	Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹	Institutional
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Policies	Environmental Components																	
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Gazette fee fixing resolution	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	0			0	0	-	0	+	+	+
Construction of 2No. 80 Unit open shed(market)	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-		0	0	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
Completion of street naming and property address system	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+
Rehabilitation of Atebubu(Bayeribodi) Yam market(phase II)	-	-	0	0	+	-	-	-		0	0	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
Develop 5 No irrigated dams	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	0	0			0	+	+	+
Organize farmers Field Day	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	+
Support the existing plantation	-	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	+		+

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Table 3.18 Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Activity Statement: Provide 99 No. Borehole, 57 No. Hand dug well and 58 No. Pipe stand

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) 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 (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities	Description of proposals to	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Table 3.19 Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Activity Statement: Construct 26 No. 12-seater KVIP toilets and 16 No. 20-seater Septic Tank Latrines		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) 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 (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Table 3.20 SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Construct feeder and access roads and rehabilitate existing once		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) 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 (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Table 3.21 SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Open-up of 4 No. CHPS compounds at rural areas		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) 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 (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Table 3.22 Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Activity Statement: Construct 20 No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks, 8 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks&6 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 45
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 45
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 45
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Table 3.23 Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Activity Statement: Construct the MUNICIPAL administration block complex & 15 No. DA and decentralised departments staff quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) 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 (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

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

<p>Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.</p>	<p>Description of investment strategy</p>	<p>(0) 1 2 3 4 5</p>
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Chapter 4

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND SUB- PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

4.0 Introduction

This chapter details out the Medium Term Programme of Action that will last for four years from 2018-2021. This is presented in a matrix form which indicates the various projects under the MUNICIPAL goal and objectives of the Medium Term Policy Framework.

Also, this matrix specify the activities in the plan in terms of location and space, time schedule in years, indicative budget and the sources of funding and agencies that will implement these activities.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

Table 4.1 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PILLAR:ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
GOAL: Build a prosperous society													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes &Sub programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementation Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG (GHs000)	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Economic development	Gazette fee-fixing resolution	Improved revenue	X	X	X	X	60			DA	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning
Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages(SDG Targets)	Economic development	Update revenue database	Improved revenue	X	X	X	X		20		DA	MLGRD

Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Economic development	Printing of 4,000 stickers and licenses	Improved IGF	X	X	X	X		10		DA	
Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability		Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of 2No. 80 Unit open shed(market	Constructed market sheds	X	X	X		480			DA	MLGRD
Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability		Economic development	Rehabilitation of Atebubu yam Market(Phase II	Market rehabilitated	X					400		DA	MLGRD
Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability		Economic development	Completion of street naming and property address system	Improve revenue	X				30			DA	GIZ
Ensure improved fiscal performance & sustainability		Economic development	Construction of a 2 no. slaughter houses	Improve IGF, reduce sanitation issues	X	X			300			DA	
Ensure improved fiscal		Economic development	Print 800 food vendors certificates	Increase IGF performance	X	X	X	X		8		DA	

performance & sustainability													
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all private –private partnerships(PPPs) and local content arrangements(SDG Targets 8.3,8.5,17.17)	Economic development	Educate the public on various ways of accessing credit	Private sector development hence better living conditions	X	X	X	X	8			DA	BAC
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	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)	Economic development	Organize training on planting for food and jobs.	Training conducted	X	X	X	X	200			DA	MOFA
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Develop 5 number irrigated dam sites	Dams constructed	X				2000			DA	
Improve post-harvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of a warehouse	Ware house constructed	X				500			DA	
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets	Economic development	sensitization and registration of farmer on planting for	Farmers registered	X	X	X	X	12			DA	MOFA

	1.2, 1.4, 2.3,2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3,9.4e		food and jobs										
Enhance production	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic development	sensitization of livestock keepers on vaccination	livestock keepers sensitized	X	X	X	X		4		DA	MOFA
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9)	Economic development	Training of 60 community extension officers	Training conducted	X	X	X		6			DA	MOFA
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a)	Management and administration	Monitoring and distribution of chemicals and fertilizer	Fertilizer and chemicals distributed	X	X	X	X	4			DA	MOFA
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2, Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1, Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	Social service delivery	Training of women in nutrition, the use of Soya beans for different dishes	Training conducted	X	X	X	X	8			DA	Ministry of Health, MOFA

Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Create MUNICIPAL Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)	Economic development	Sensitize and encourage the use of modern tools and equipment	Increase productivity	X	X	X	X	4			DA	MOFA
Promote the Creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Economic development	Monitor and educate cooperative societies on business development	Monitoring conducted, jobs created	X	X	X	X		5		DA	MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) 4.3.2	Economic development	Encourage the use of improved seeds(400 farmers)	Increase production	X	X	X	X	20			DA	MOFA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)	Economic development	Training programmes on new technology and innovation for 200 farmers	High productivity with less cost	X	X	X	X	5			DA	MOFA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic development	Organize Farmers Field Day (100	Increase production	X	X	X	X	4			DA	MOFA

			persons)										
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)	Economic development	Train farmers on improved storage facilities	Increase production	X	X	X	X		20		DA	MOFA
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	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)	Economic development	Train farmers on the proper handling and use of Agro Chemicals	Effective use of chemicals		X			20			DA	MOFA
Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	Environment and sanitation management	Support to 5 existing plantation	Reduce desertification , income generation		X	X	X			60	DA	
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry	Economic development	Identify and educate farmers on	Increase production		X			20			DA	MOFA

Income generation	industry development (SDG Target 2.3)		livestock production										
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PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes & Sub programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget (GHS 000)			Implementation Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic at pre-tertiary level (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6)	Management and administration	Organize quiz and debate at the basic level.	Improved performance	X	X		X		25		DA	Ministry of Education
Strengthen school	Ensure adequate supply of teaching	Management	Provision of TLM	Increased	X	X	X	X	20			DA	

management systems	and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	and administration		enrolment									
Ensure sustainable source of funding for education	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social service delivery	Supporting the brilliant but needy children at all levels of education.	Reduced dropout rate, increased human resource rate	X	X	X	X	200			DA	DDE
Strengthen school management systems	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of 3No 3Unit classroom blocks	Increased access	X	X			450			DA	DDE
Strengthen school management systems	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Management and administration	Provide furniture	Increased enrolment		X	X			200		DA	DDE
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of 6No.Teachers quarters	Increased access	X	X	X	X	1200			DA	DDE
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of 30 No. 2-Unit classroom block at K.G in the district	Increased access	X	X	X	X	750			DA	DDE
Reduce disability and morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent	Social services delivery	Organize open forum on	Reduced Teenage pregnancies, STIs	X	X		X		24		DA	DHD, DDE, NYA

	services(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)		adolescent reproductive health with key stakeholders										
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.	Management and administration	Organize STME Clinic for JHS and SHS students	More innovative ideas	X	X	X	X	24			DA	DDE
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Renovation of 4no. 6 unit class room blocks	Renovated blocks	X	X	X	X	200			DA	DDE
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Completion of 3No 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Increase access	X				132			DA	DDE
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Social services delivery	Support to School Feeding programme	Increased enrolment	X	X	X	X	24,000			DA	Ministry of Finance
Ensure affordable,	Strengthen the National Health	Management and	Completion of the			X			200			DA	NHIA

equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	Administration	MUNICIPAL health insurance office	Improved health care									
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the MUNICIPAL and sub-MUNICIPAL health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8,16.6)	Social services delivery	Construction of 3 No staff bungalows.	Improved Health coverage		X		X	600			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social service delivery	Construction of 4No. CHPS compound at(Kokofu, Trohwe ,ATECOE, Watro)	Increase access to health care	X	X	X	X	1000			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social services delivery	Construction of health post and nurses quarters (Duabone and Yaw Tuffour)	Increase access to health care			X	X	220				
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social service delivery	Establishment of three (3) laboratories at Garadima,	Improve health care			X	X	60			DA	DHD

			Nyomoase and Akokoa										
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social service delivery	Extension of Nyomoase CHPS compound	Improve health delivery services		X			80			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social services delivery	Procurement of steel cabinets(3), laptops(3)	Increase access to health services			X		18			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social service delivery	Completion of CHPS compound Sanwakyi	Increase access	X				18			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the MUNICIPAL and sub-MUNICIPAL health systems as the Bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8,16.6)	Social service delivery	Completion of female patient ward at Atebubu Government Hospital	Increase access	X				350			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Completion of 1No. semi-detached Nurses	Increase access	X				90				

Universal Health Coverage (UHC)			Quarters										
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) 2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3), Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8	Social Services Delivery	Support to HIV/AIDS programmes	Improve health	X	X	X	X	16			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan (SDG Target 17.14	Social Services Delivery	Completion of the MUNICIPAL Mortuary	For Forensic clinicians and pathologists to investigate cause of deaths.	X	X			70			DA	DHD
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	Social service	Malaria and cholera prevention	Reduce morbidity	X	X	X	X	16			DA	DHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	6 Strengthen the MUNICIPAL and sub-MUNICIPAL health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)	Social service delivery	Gravelling of access Roads at the Hospital	Easy access by patients and service providers		X	X	X	50				
Reduce disability morbidity, and	Strengthen maternal, newborn	Social service delivery	Sex education in	Reduce teenage pregnancies and	X	X	X	X		8		DA	DHD, DDE

mortality	care and adolescent services(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)		various institutions and religious settings	dropouts									
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8), Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response	Infrastructure delivery and management	Provide logistics to the health facilities	Improve service delivery	X	X			80			DA	DHD
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	Social services	Sensitization on exclusive breast feeding.	Improve health	X	X	X	X		5		DH D	DA, DDE
Ensure food and nutrition security	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Train health workers on community infant and young child feeding	Improve health	X	X	X	X		12		DH D	DA
Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)	Management and administration	Sex education for young people in the various basic and second cycle Institution	Manage population	X	X	X	X	20			GH S	DA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Social service delivery	Drilling and mechanization of 20No.boreholes	Access to potable water	X	X	X	X	260			DA	

Enhance access to improved and Reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of drainage systems	Improved sanitation	X	X	X	X	200			DA	
Enhance access to improved and Reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	Social services delivery	Organize sensitization program on sanitation issues	Healthy living	X	X	X	X	24			DA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	15Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of landfill site	Eliminate cholera outbreak and related sanitation issues		X	X	X	400			DA	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Extension of pipe water system	Access to potable water	X	X	X	X	1000			DA	
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	Economic development	Support training of 200 rural folks on vocational skills	Improved living standards	X	X	X	X	20			DA	BAC
Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-	Economic development	Educate people	Increase financial base of people	X	X	X	X	10			DA	BAC

	sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target8.3) Strengthen oversight responsibilities for privately-financed micro		on how to access credit facilities										
Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1,11.a)	Social service delivery	MP's, SIF and Self-help project	Improve standard of living of the people		X	X	X	100			DA	BAC
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	Economic development	Support training of 160 people on cassava processing	Acquire skills	X	X	X	X	400			DA	MP
Strengthen social protection, Specially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)	Social service delivery	Support to vulnerable groups(LEAP)	Improve living conditions of the vulnerable	X	X	X	X	80			DA	DSW
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare	Strengthen capacity of government	Social service delivery	Sensitize people on child	Reduce child abuse		X	X	X		8		DA	SWC D

system	institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)		protection laws and policies										
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social service delivery	Sensitization and registration of Day Care centers.	Register all day care centers		X	X	X	18			DE	SWCD
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social service delivery	Sensitization on child abuse and marriage using radio talk shows, community durbars and in-school sensitization	Equal rights, informed decision making	X	X	X	X	36			DA	SWCD
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)	Social service delivery	Organize health walk targeting the aged	Increase the live span of the aged		X	X	X		12		DA	GHS
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values,	Social service delivery	Organize Senior Citizens Day	Assess their needs	X	X	X	X	16			DA	GHS

	devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets1.3, 1.b,												
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)	Administration and management	Award scholarships to brilliant but needy girls	Improve the human resource , reduce dropouts		X	X	X	20			DA	
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)	Social service delivery	Provide(120) bicycles to girls at long distances to attend schools	Enhance girl child education	X	X	X	X		24		DA	
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target5.c)	Administration and management	Train 50 women on local governance	Balance the decision making process	X				15			DA	
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)	Social service delivery	Support people with disability (PWD's)	Improve their living condition	X	X	X	X	400			DA	DSW
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)	Social service delivery	Train 200 PWDs on economic activities (mushroom production, bee keeping etc)	Economic growth	X	X	X	X	20			DA	SWC D
Promote effective participation of the	Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG	Economic development	Train 800 people on vocational and	Job creation	X	X	X	X	45			DA	BAC

youth in socio-economic development	Targets 4.4, 4.b)		technical programs										
1Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets4.4, 8.6)	Economic development	Start-up kids support for graduate apprentices (160)	Job creation	X	X	X	X	16			DA	BAC
1Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)	Economic development	Organize workshops to educate the youth(100) on entrepreneurial skills	Job creation		X	X	X		18		DA	BAC
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Strengthen organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	Administration and management	Organize football gala	Sports development	X	X	X	X	40			DA	
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1)	Administration and management	Acquire a football Field for the MUNICIPAL	Sports development, job creation		X			4			DA	

PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS												
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment												
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes &Sub	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes/Imp act Indicators	Timeframe	Indicative Budget (GHS 000)			Implementation Agency			

		programmes											
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	Environment and sanitation management	Campaign against bush fire.	Environment conserved	X	X	X	X		4		DA	Fire Service
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	Administration and management	Provide relevant education on the various land use to stop encroachment	Ensure development control/reduced encroachment	X	X	X	X	10			DA	PPD
Protect forest reserves	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5,	Environment and sanitation management	Campaign against illegal logging.	Forestry sustainability	X	X				16		DA	EPA

	15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)												
Protect forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Environment and sanitation management	Sensitization on the effects of charcoal charring in the district	Reduced greenhouse effects	X	X	X	X		8		DA	Forestry commission
Reduce environmental pollution	4Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	Environment and sanitation management	Campaign on proper disposal of liquid and solid waste	Pollution reduced	X	X	X	X		20		DA	EPA
Reduce environmental pollution	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)	Environment and sanitation management	Evacuation of waste	Environmental safety enhanced		X	X	X	400			DA	
Promote sustainable use	4Promote information dissemination	Environment and	Sensitize the people on the	Green the environment		X	X	X	24			DA	EPA

of forest and wildlife resources	on to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6)	sanitation management	importance of tree planting.										
Reduce environmental pollution	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)	Environment and sanitation management	Campaign against indiscriminate use of weedicides	Reduced water pollution	X	X	X	X	12			DA	EPA
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)	Environment and sanitation management	Education on appropriate farming methods	Reduced deforestation	X	X	X	X		8		DA	MoFA
Promote sustainable resource water development	7Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water	Environment and sanitation management	Initiate green Ghana campaign with religious	Greening of the environment	X	X	X	X		4		DA	

and management	bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)		and traditional leaders in various communities										
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Social services delivery	Educate the public and private institution on natural and man-made hazards and disaster and risk reduction	Protect lives and properties	X	X	X	X	8			DA	NADMO
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Social services delivery	Education on early warning and response mechanism on disaster	For early evacuation from disaster prone areas	X	X	X	X	8			DA	NADMO
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	Administrati on and management	Organize radio discussion on disaster prevention and management	Program organized	X	X	X	X		4		DA	NADMO

	reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)												
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Administration and management	Carryout demonstration activities on fire related disaster	Program organized	X	X	X			8		DA	Fire service
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	Administration and management	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Reduced poverty and hunger	X	X	X	X	400			DA	NADMO
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction of culverts.	Reduced flooding			X		150			DA	
Improve efficiency and	Promote local	Infrastructure delivery and management	Construction	Accessibility to rural	X				130			DA	Ministry of roads

effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15)	management	of Feeder Roads	communities									
Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the digital landscape	7 Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school(SDG Target 9.c)	Administrati on and management	Conduct ICT training for key staff.	To efficiency and effectives	X	X	X	X	40			DA	DDE
Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c,16.10)	Infrastructur e delivery a management	Provide ICT lab at various basic(JHS)	Enhanced ICT development		X	X	X	80			DA	DDE
Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the		Administrati on and management	Liaise with press houses for coverage of activities of the assembly	Ensured transparency and accountability		X	X	X	8			DA	DDE

digital landscape													
Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the digital landscape	Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c,17.8)	Social services	Organize public education on government policies, programmes and projects.	Program organized	X	X	X	X	40			DA	ISD
Enhance application of ICT in national development	1Position the country as a regional ICT hub (SDG Target 9.c)	Administrati on and management	Create a MUNICIPAL website	For publication of MUNICIPAL documents		X				10		DA	ISD
Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the digital landscape	Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10)	Administrati on and management	Capture , document and publish projects and programmes on the website	To attract foreign and local investors	X	X	X	X	5			DA	ISD
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8) 11.1.	Administrati on and management	Organize workshop for staff on application of innovation, science and technology on policy and	Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	20			DA	

			project implementation										
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges (SDG Targets 9.5, 9.b, 17.17)	Economic development	Organize entrepreneurship on starting programs for the youth in the district.	Improved wellbeing	X	X	X	X		12		DA	
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a, 7.b)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Extension of electricity to rural communities.	Enhanced safety of life	X	X	X	X	1000			DA	VRA/NEDco
Ensure efficient utilization of energy	Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational	Infrastructure and management delivery	Provide street light on major Towns	Combat crimes and ensured safety	X	X	X	X	500			DA	VRA/NEDco

	inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution(SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a, 7.b)												
Build a competitive and modern construction industry	Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1,11.3)	Administration and management	Sensitize people on building code and standards	Program organized	X	X	X	X		4		DA	Physical planning dept
1Reduce environmental pollution	Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b)	Environment and sanitation management	Public Campaign on indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste	Prevent cholera	X	X	X	X		12		DA	Environment, sanitationdept
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construction of drainage systems in the major towns of the Municipal.	Control flooding	X	X	X	X	200			DA	Works dept

Promote proper maintenance culture	Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, Harbors and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a,11.2)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Rehabilitation of some facilities	Facilities rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	1000			DA	
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Sensitization on building permits	Program organized	X	X	X	X		8		DA	
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)	Administration and management	Zoning of new areas to prevent encroachment	Areas zoned	X	X	X	X		40		DA	Physical planning
Develop efficient land administration and	Ensure improved fiscal performance and	Economic development	Formation of Taskforce on Property rates	Increase revenue of assembly	X	X	X	X		60		DA	Security services

management system	sustainability												
Promote resilient urban development	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)	Administration and management	Draw and provide spatial plans for the district	Plans drawn	X	X	X	X		4		DA	Physical planning
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	Social services	Sensitize the public to provide housing facilities when developing	Reduced pressure on public facilities	X	X	X	X		10		DA	
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	1Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)	Social services	Initiate rural service program to promote agriculture and agro-base industries	Improved lives	X	X	X	X		12		DA	BAC
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water,	Infrastructure and management delivery	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable	Improved living conditions	X	X	X	X	200			DA	Works dept

	sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)		water, electricity, health facility, education and road network										
Promote resilient urban development	Implement MUNICIPAL capital and small town improvement programme (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a)	Social services	Institute MUNICIPAL capital and small town improvement programme	Programme instituted		X	X	X	1000			DA	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Administration and management	Capacity building through staff reinforcement and training at the various department in the district	Program organized		X	X	X	8			DA	
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner city	Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to	Social services delivery	Provide basic facilities such as toilet, health center and schools in slum areas	Prevent cholera	X	X	X	X	3000			DA	Zongo ministry

	finance appropriate programmes. (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)												
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner city	Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)	Administration and management	Sensitize and implement slums renewal and redevelopment policies	Program organized		X	X	X	40			DA	Zongo ministry
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner city	5 Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construct major roads in Zongo communities	Enhanced business development		X	X	X	3000			DA	Zongo ministry
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner city	5 Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting	Social services	Train 100 people to engage in local business in	Improved business activities and living conditions		X	X	X	30			DA	

	local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos(SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)		Zongo communities and promoting art and culture										
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construct feeder roads within some communities.	Increased production and reduce post- harvest losses	X	X	X	X	2000			DA	Roads and transport ministry
Promote proper maintenance culture	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Under take spot improvement on the constructed roads.	Reduced road accident	X	X	X	X	100			DA	
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs		Infrastructure and management delivery	Construction and Opening up of access roads in the major towns of the district	Improved agriculture activities	X	X	X	X	2000			DA	Roads and transport ministry
Create and sustain an	robust maintenance scheme for rail,	Infrastructure and management	Purchase 2No. canoes	Canoes purchased	X	X	X	X	30			DA	

efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	roads, ports, Harbors and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a,1	delivery											
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Launch a Good Society campaign to promote positive national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline(SDG Target 4.	Administration and management	Road safety campaigns	Reduce road accident	X	X	X	X	24			DA	
Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Administration and management	Regular meeting with Statutory planning committee, Plot Allocation committee and other key stakeholders	Stop double sale of land	X	X	X	X	20			DA	
Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision	Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land(SDG	Administration and management	Radio discussion program on Development control.	Program organized	X	X	X	X	16			DA	

	Targets 1.4, 16.b)												
Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision	Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land(SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)	Administration and management	Zoning and re-zoning of land.	To ensure development control	X	X	X	X	20			DA	Physical planning
2Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Embark on street naming and Property Address System in the Major Towns in the district.	Improved revenue mobilization	X	X	X	X	370			DA	Works dept
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	Administration and management	Procurement of auto photos	Auto photos procured	X	X			10			DA	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construction of new pipe water system	Increase water supply	X	X	X	X	10000			DA	Water and housing ministry

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.	Infrastructure and management delivery	Extension of electricity to water pumps station.	Sustain the pipe water system and frequent supply of water	X				1000				
Improve production efficiency and yield	11Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2	Infrastructure and management delivery	Development of 5No.irrigation site	To expand agriculture in the said areas	X	X	X	X			2000	DA	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6	Infrastructure and management delivery	Rehabilitation of old water system.	Provide potable for all	X	X	X	X	1000			DA	
Deepen Political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Administration and management	Organize quarterly workshops on institutional coordination in the district.	Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	20			DA	

Deepen Transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Preparation of all Assembly plans	Efficiency and effectiveness	X	X	X	X	85			DA	
2 Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construction of MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY Block Complex	Block constructed		X	X	X	6000			DA	
Develop and implement comprehensive and integrated policy, governance and institutional frameworks	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construction of staff Bungalow	Bungalow constructed		X	X	X	900			DA	
Develop and implement comprehensive and integrated policy, governance	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Renovation of staff quarters	Quarters renovated		X	X	X	100			DA	

and institutional frameworks													
Develop and implement comprehensive and integrated policy, governance and institutional frameworks	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency and productivity (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Organize National day celebrations	Celebration organized	X	X	X	X	40			DA	
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Administration and management	Organize Capacity building workshops for institutional heads	Workshop organized	X	X	X		20			DA	
Develop and implement comprehensive and integrated policy, governance and institutional frameworks	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Purchase of stationary, furniture and fittings	Ensured effective work	X	X	X	X	160			DA	
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Support to DPCU Activities	DPCU activities enhanced	X	X	X	X	80			DA	

Reduce environmental pollution	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)	Administration and management	Carry out 16 inspections of pesticides retail shops in the district.	Inspection carryout	X	X	X	X		20		DA	
Strengthen environmental governance		Administration and management	Inspection of 10 hospitality projects sites in 4 district	Inspection conducted	X	X	X	X		16		DA	
Strengthen environmental governance		Administration and management	Carryout supervisory visits and audits of project sites in the MUNICIPAL	Supervisory visits carried out	X					2			EPA
Reduce environmental pollution	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG	Administration and management	Train 60 stakeholder on EIA processes and wholesale dealers in agrochemicals	Stakeholders trained	X	X	X	X		4		DA	EPA

	Target 12.4)												
Reduce environmental pollution	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)	Environment and sanitation management	Fumigation and sanitation improvement packages	Sanitation of the MUNICIPAL improved		X	X	X	40			DA	
Reduce environmental pollution	10Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b)	Environment and sanitation management	Procurement of 10 skip containers	To evacuate huge waste in the district		X	X	X	160			DA	

PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes & Sub programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget (GHS 000)			Implementation Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen democratic governance	Launch a Good Society campaign to promote positive national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline(SDG Target 4.7)	Administration and management	Sensitize people on the importance of peace building	To ensure peace in the district	X	X	X	X	30			DA	
Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Organize public hearing on project and programme implementation and budgeting.	To ensure sustainability	X	X	X	X	50			DA	
	Strengthen	Administration	Completion	Area council	X	X			130			DA	

Deepen transparency and accountability.	systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	on and management	of 2 no area councils	completed									
Deepen transparency and accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Administrati on and management	Construction of 3 No area council offices	Efficient and effective use of public funds		X	X	X	300			DA	
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)	Administrati on and management	Train women on local governance	For meaningful participation governance	X	X			150				
Deepen political	Strengthen sub-	Administrati	Organized	Worked	X	X	X	X	40			DA	

and administrative decentralization	MUNICIPAL structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	on and management	capacity building workshop for Assembly members.	organized									
Improve decentralized planning		Administrati on and management	Organize accountability and transparency workshop for various institution	Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	12			DA	
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Administrati on and management	Organize open forum on the importance of participating in planning and budgeting	For public to identify developmental gaps in the plan	X	X	X	X	8			DA	
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health	Infrastructur e and management delivery	Construction of Divisional Police Commander's office	To strengthen the administrative work of the police	X				600			DA	

	and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)												
Deepen transparency and accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure and management delivery	Construction of Municipal Assembly Office complex	To provide conducive environment for administration work.		X	X	X	6000				
Improve popular participation at regional and MUNICIPAL level	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)	Administration and management	Undertake citizens satisfactory survey to identify gaps in service delivery	Survey conducted	X				30			DA	
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities	Administration and management	Train Key staff on records keeping.	Staff trained	X				25			DA	

	civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)												
Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Sensitize the public sector on the importance of monitoring and evaluation	To ensure efficiency and effectiveness and value for money	X	X	X	X	40			DA	
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Administration and management	Maintain official vehicles	Smooth running of administration	X	X	X	X	180			DA	
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with	Administration and management	Support to security services	Crimes combated	X	X	X	X	200			DA	

	modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)												
Enhance public safety and security		Infrastructure and management delivery	Rehabilitation of street lights	To enhanced proper security	X	X	X	X	3000			DA	VRA/NEDco
Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Administration and management	Organize public hearing periodically on projects implementation.	To ensure projects sustainability	X	X	X	X	40			DA	
Improve popular participation at regional and MUNICIPAL levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Economic development	Organize public forum on fee fixing resolution	To increase the revenue base	X	X	X	X	20			DA	

	ity(SDG												
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)	Administration and management	Organize workshops on development coordination with development partners	Increase developmental activities in the district	X	X	X	X	32			DA	
Improve participation of civil society (media, Traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Administration and management	Organize workshops on stakeholder engagements on development programmes and projects	To improved projects delivery	X	X	X	X	60			DA	
Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Administration and management	Regular meeting of DISEC	Activities of DISEC enhanced	X	X	X	X	100			DA	
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation	Ensure responsive governance and participation in the	Administration and management	Preparation and implementation of a	Plans implemented	X	X	X	X	60			DA	Information dept

in the development dialogue	development dialogue		communication plan with the public										
Promote culture in the development process	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 2.8)	Social service delivery	Support for the two major festivals in the district	Festivals enhanced	X	X	X	X	80			DA	Traditional council
Promote culture in the development process	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)	Social service delivery	support cultural activities	Cultural activities improved	X	X	X	X	24			DA	Traditional council

Chapter 5

5.0 MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Introduction

The Annual Plan, also known as the Action Plan serves as the basis for disbursement of all funds yearly basis. For this reason, it is closely linked to the Annual Budget of the Assembly. A detail on each project is indicated, and includes the activity, location time frame, implementing agency, cost of project, funding agency. Projects in the Annual Plan were selected based on the following criteria.

- Projects that can immediately and quickly facilitate achievements of the medium term plan;
- Projects whose cost can conveniently be contained in the first year of the development budget;
and
- Projects that satisfy the urgent needs of the poor.

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA- TION	BASE- LINE	OUTPUT INDICA- TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB- PROG- RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Economic developmen t	Finance and budgeti ng	Gazette fee-fixing resolution	Municipal wide	1	Reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	15,000			Financ e Unit	Budget Unit F & A Sub-committee
Economic developmen t	Finance and budgeti ng	Update revenue data base	Municipal wide	1	Minutes and reports	X	X	X	X		5,000		Budge t Unit	Finance Unit F & A Sub-committee
Economic developmen t	Revenu e generati on	Construction of 1No slaughter house	Atebubu	0	Constructed slaughter house	X	X	X	X	150,00 0			MA	
Economic developmen t	Finance and budgeti ng	Print 200 food vendors certificates	Municipal wide	0	Printed certificates	X	X	X	X		2,000		Procur ement unit	MPCU
Economic	Finance	Printing of 1000	Municipal	2	Minutes and	X	X	X	X		3,000		Centra	MPCU

development	and budgeting	stickers and licenses	wide		reports, samples of printed stickers									I Administration	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Finance	Construction of 2No.80 unit open shed(market)	Amantin and Jatozongo		-Contract documents -market sheds constructed. -deliverables	X	X	X	X	120,000				Works	MPCU
Economic development	Finance	Rehabilitation of Atebubu- Yam Market (phase II)	Municipal wide	1	-Contract documents -reports					400,000				BAC	MPCU
Management and Administration	Financial and budget control.	Organize training on the implementation of GIFMIS system.	Municipal wide	1	-names of trainers on visitors log book. - key officers trained.	X				1,000				Budget Unit	MPCU
Economic Development	Planning and Revenue improvement	Completion of street naming and property address system	Atebubu, NewKonkrompe and Amantin	2	-Streets named -Ntoboa software installed	X	X	X	X	30,000				PPD	MPCU
Economic Development	Finance	Educate the public on the various ways of accessing credit	Municipal wide	1	-Minutes -public educated						2,000			MA	ISD
Economic Development	Job creation	Organize training for the youth to undertake planting for food, jobs and investment.	Municipal wide	1	-youth trained -reports -location of farms and investments.	X	X	X	X	50,000				Dept. of Agric	MA

Economic Development	Job creation	Sensitization and registration of farmers on planting for food and jobs	Municipal wide	2	-Farmers sensitized -registered number of farmers	X	X	X	X		3,000		Dept. of Agric	MPCU
Economic Development	Agriculture	Sensitization of livestock keepers on vaccination	Municipal wide	1	Sensitized livestock keepers. -Reports	X	X	X	X	1,000			Veterinary officer -Agric	MPCU
Management and administration	Agriculture	Monitoring, visits and distribution of chemicals and fertilizer	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept. of Agric	Committee for planting for food and jobs
Economic Development	Agriculture	Sensitization on the use of improved seeds for 100 farmers	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture	Organize Farmers Field Day for 100 farmers	Municipal wide	0	Reports attendance	X	X	X	X	1,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Agriculture	Develop 5 number irrigated dam sites	Mem,Abamba,Garadima, sabidi,pruso	0	monitoring report, survey report	X	X	X	X	500,000			Dept of Agric	MA
Social service delivery	Security	Construction of police station	Fakwasi	0	reports	X	X	X	X		220,000		MA	

THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA-TION	BASE - LINE	OUTPUT INDICA-TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTIN G AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Do nor	Lead	Collab
Managem ent and administra tion	Education	Organize quiz and debate at the basic level.	Municipal wide	1	Debate and quize organized -minutes	X	X	X	X		7,000		MDE	MPCU
Managem ent and administra tion	Education	Provision of teaching and learning materials at basic levels.	Municipal wide	0	TLMs provided.	X	X	X	X	8,000			MA	MDE
Social Service Delivery	Education	Supporting the brilliant but needy children at all levels of education.	Municipal wide	0	Lists of supported students					50,000			MA	MDE
Managem ent and administra tion	Education	Provide furniture at both basic and SHS level	Municipal wide	0	-Furniture supplied -contract documents	X	X	X	X	200,000.			Procure ment Unit	Centra l Admin istratio n
Infrastruct ure delivery and managem ent	Education	Completion of 1No. semi-detached teachers quarters	Garadima	2	Reports, contract documents, teachers quarters completed	X	X	X	X	100,000			Works Dept.	MPCU , MDE

Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block	Jato Zongo	0	Contract documents, reports, school blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			MA	
Management and administration	Education	Organize STME Clinic for JHS and SHS students	MUNICIPAL wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			MDE	Central Adm.
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Renovation of 1no. 6 unit class room block	Fakwasi primary-Atebubu	0	Reports , renovated block.X	X	X	X	X	55,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Completion of 3No.3 unit class room block	Atebubu DA, Akokoa RC JHS and New konkrompe	0	Deliverables,	X	X	X	X	132,000.00			Works Depts	MPCU
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize my first day at school	Municipal wide	1	Report	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			SW/CD	
Management and administration	Access to health care	Completion of the MUNICIPAL health insurance office	Atebubu	1	Contract documents, reports, office block completed	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Social service delivery	Health care	Identification and registration of indigents in the	Municipal wide	1	Compiled lists of indigents	X	X	X	X	2,000			SWCD	MPCU

		district.												
Social service delivery	Health care system	Extension of CHPS compound	Nyomoase	0	Contract document, evaluation report, extended CHPS.	X	X	X	X	45,000			MA	MHD
Social service delivery	Health care delivery	Procurement of steel cabinets(3), laptops(3)	Akokoa, Kokofu and Garadima	0	Procured cabinets, invoices and receipts	X	X	X	X	11,000			MA	MDE
Social service delivery	Health care	Completion of 1No, semi-detached Nurses quarters, 1No CHPS, Female Patient Ward and MUNICIPAL mortuary	Atebubu, Amantin, Sanwakyi	0	Reports, contract documents, minutes, completed projects	X	X	X	X	540,000			Works Dept	MPCU , MHD
Social service delivery	Population management	Sex education in basic and second cycle Institutions	Municipal wide	2	reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			MHD	MDE, MA
Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Provide mechanized borehole(5)	Municipal wide	3	reports	X	X	X		60,000			MEHU	MA
Environmental management	Sanitation	Organize clean – up exercise at major communities	Municipal wide	12	reports	X	X	X	X	30,000			MEHU	MA

Economic development	Private sector development	Organize entrepreneurship programs.	Municipal wide	4	reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			BAC	MA
Economic development	Private sector development	Support training of 50 people on vocational skills	Municipal wide	2	minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Education	Organize enrolment drive in 103 schools in the communities	Municipal wide	0	minutes	X	X	X	X	10,000			MDE	MA
Social service Delivery	Health care	Support to HIV/AIDS programs	Municipal wide	2	Report	X	X	X	X	4,000			MA	MHD
Social service delivery	Health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	Kokofu	1	Contract documents, reports	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works Dept	MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Completion of 2No. CHPS compound	Yaw Tuffour and DobidiNkwanta	1	Contract documents, reports	X	X	X	X	109,000			Works Dept	MA
Social service delivery	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of water system	Patuda	0	reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MEH U
Social service delivery	Livelihood empowerment	MP's, SIF and Self-help project	Municipal wide	1	Contract documents					200,000			MP	MA
Economic	Industrial	Support training	Municipal	1	reports	X	X	X	X		10,00		BAC	MA

development		of 160 people on cassava processing	wide								0			
Social service delivery	Social protection	Support to vulnerable groups (LEAP)	Municipal wide	1	Reports, minutes	X	X	X	X		20,000		SWCD	MA
Social service delivery	Social protection	Sensitization and registration of Day Care centers.	Municipal wide	1	report	X	X	X	X		3,000		SWCD	MA
Social service delivery	Social protection	Organize Senior Citizens Day Identification and	Municipal wide	1	minutes	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	SWCD
Administration and management	Gender equity and equality	Train 50 women on local governance	Municipal wide	0	Minutes	X	X	X	X	10,000			GDO	MA
Social service delivery	Promote PWDs in social development	Train 200 PWDs on economic activities (mushroom production, bee keeping etc)	Municipal wide	0	Minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			SWCD	MA
Economic development	Job creation	Start-up kids support for graduate apprentices (160)	Municipal wide	0	reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			BAC	MA

THEME: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Environment, sanitation and management	Forest conservation	Campaign against bush fire and train fire volunteers	Municipal wide	0	Report , Volunteers trained	X	X	X	X		8,000		Fire service	MA
Environment, sanitation and management	Fight against deforestation, soil erosion	Campaign against indiscriminate use of weedicides	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X		3,000		EPA	Central Adm
Social service delivery	Disaster Management	Educate public on disaster and risk reduction strategies.	Municipal wide	1	reports					4,000			NAD MO	Central Admin.
Environment, sanitation and management	Sanitation	De-silting of choked gutters	Municipal wide	1		X	X	X	X	9,000			Central Adm.	Heads of Depts.
Environment, sanitation and	Sanitation -waste management	Campaign on proper disposal of liquid and solid	Municipal wide	1	Public educated	X	X	X	X		5,000		MEH U	MA

managem ent		waste												
Managem ent and Administr ation	Disaster managem ent	Carryout demonstration activities on fire related disaster	Municipal wide	1	Demonstratio n carried out	X	X	X	X		3,000		Fire service	MPCU
Infrastruct ure delivery and managem ent	Agric	Opening up of JatoZongo –pruso Feeder Road.	JatoZongo -Pruso	1	Feeder road opened up	X	X	X	X	130,000			MA	
Environm ent, sanitation and managem ent	Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkromp e	2	Sanitation in the MUNICIPAL improved	X	X	X	X	200,000			MEH U	MPCU
Managem ent and Administr ation	Accounta bility	Liaise with press house for coverage of activities of the assembly	Municipal wide	0	Coverage of projects and programs	X	X	X	X	3,000			MWD	MPCU
Infrastruct ure delivery and managem ent	Transport ation	Construction of feeder roads	Municipal wide		Contract documents, roads constructed	X	X	X	X	375,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Infrastruct ure delivery and manageme	Sanitation	Construction of drainage system in the major towns of the district	Atebubu, Amantin	0	Environment al and safeguard issues ensured in	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works Dept	MPCU

nt					the Municipality									
Infrastructure delivery and management	Maintenance	Renovation of assembly properties	Municipal wide	4	Reports, renovated buildings.	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Management and Administration	Planning	Sensitization on land documentation.	MUNICIPAL wide Municipal wide	1	Improved documentation system.	X	X	X	X	2,000			PPO	MA
Management and Administration	Physical and Spatial Planning	Draw and provide spatial plans for the district	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	Available plans	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			PPO	MPCU
Infrastructure	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10 No. boreholes and feeder roads	Municipal wide	1	Water facilities provided, constructed roads, contract documents	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			DMA	Works Dept
Social service delivery	Basic social amenities	Provide basic facilities such as toilet, health centre and schools in slum areas	Atebubu, Amantin	0		X	X	X	X			500,000	MA	Works
Infrastructure delivery	Transportation	Construction and Opening up of access roads in the	Major towns	0	Constructed roads	X	X	X	X	525,000			MA	

and management		major towns of the district.												
Infrastructure delivery and management	Transport	Embark on street naming and Property Address System in the Major Towns in the district.	Atebubu , New Konkrompe and Amantin		Streets named, software acquired	X	X	X	X	95,000			PPO	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	water	Construction and rehabilitation of pipe water systems.	Atebubu , Amantin, Patuda	1	Rehabilitated pipe water systems	X	X	X	X					
Infrastructure delivery and management	water	Development of 3No.irrigation site	Akokoa, Abamba, Garadima	0		X	X	X	X			500,000		
Administration and management		Organize quarterly meetings	Municipal wide	1	Meetings organized, reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	65,000			MPCU	
Administration and management	Planning and budgeting	Preparation of all Assembly plans	Municipal wide	2	Plans prepared	X	X	X	X	22			MPCU	
Administration and management	Planning	Monitoring of development projects and programs	Municipal wide	4	reports	X	X	X	X	75,000			MPCU	
Administration	Human	Organize Capacity	Municipal	0	Staff capacity	X	X	X	X	60,000			MPCU	

ation and management	Resource management	building workshops for key staff.	wide		built									
Administration and management	Procurement	Purchase of stationary, furniture and fittings	MUNICIPAL wide	1	Items Procured	X	X	X	X	70,000			Procurement Unit	MPCU
Administration and management	Decentralization	Support to DPCU Activities	Atebubu	1		X	X	X	X	20,000.00			MPCU	

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	Planning	Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly	MA Office	4	Meetings organized	X	X	X	X		85,000		Central Adm	Depts. Of the Assembly
Management and Administration	Planning and budgeting	Undertake reviews of AAP, M&E Plan, Composite budget and monitor the implementation of on-going projects	-MA office /MUNICIPAL wide	1	On-going projects monitored and Plans reviewed	X	X	X	X	75,000			MPCU	Budget Unit
Management and Administration	Planning and	Organize public hearing on project	MA office	1	Public hearings organized.	X	X	X	X	15,000			Human Resour	Central Adm

n	budgeting	and program implementation and budgeting.											ce Unit	
Management and Administration	Accountability	Undertake Citizen satisfactory survey to identify gaps in service delivery	Municipal wide	0	Gaps in service delivery identified	X	X	X	X	30,000			MPCU	Central Adm
Management and Administration	Governance	Organize National Day Celebrations	Municipal wide	3	National Celebrations organized	X	X	X	X	30,000			Central Adm.	Heads of Depts.
Management and Administration	Decentralization	Operationalize Area Councils	Municipal wide	3	Area councils operationalized	X	X	X	X	40,000			MPCU	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Decentralization	Construction and completion of 2No.area councils	Amantin ,Nyomoase		Area councils completed	X	X	X	X	180,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Management and Administration	Project management	Renovation of Assembly Store	Atebubu		Store renovated	X	X	X	X	70,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Infrastructure and management	Security	Construction of 1No 1 storey Divisional police commanders' office	New Konkrompe		Office constructed	X	X	X	X	650,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Management and Administration	Procurement and maintenance	Procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Atebubu		Office equipment maintained	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			Central Admin	Finance Unit

Management and Administration	Accountability	Organization of Town Hall Meetings	Atebubu		Town Hall meetings organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			Central Admin	MPCU
Management and administration	Security	Support to combat crimes in the district			Support given	X	X	X	X	100,000			MA	Security services
Management and administration	Planning	Organize workshops on development coordination with development partners	Municipal wide		Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	8,000			MPCU	
Management and administration	Culture	Support for the two major festivals in the district.	Amantin and Atebubu		Support given	X	X	X	X	20,000			MPCU	
Infrastructure delivery and Management	Security	Supply and Installation of street lightening system	Atebubu		Street lights Installed	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			MA	

2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Economic development	Budget and Finance	Gazette fee-fixing resolution	municipal wide	1	Reports and minutes	X	X	X	X		15,000		Finance Unit	Budget Unit F & A Subcommittee
Economic development	Budget and Finance	Printing of 1000 stickers and licenses	municipal wide	2	Minutes and reports, samples of printed stickers	X	X	X	X		3,000		Central Administration	MPCU
Economic development	Job creation	Planting for Food and Jobs	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	120,000			Dept of Agric	MA
Infrastructure and management	Finance	Construct 1 No slaughter house	Amantin	0	Constructed slaughter house	X	X	X	X	150,000				MA
Economic development	Finance and budget	Print 200 food vendors certificates	Municipal wide	0	Printed certs	X	X	X	X		2,000		Procurement unit	MA
Infrastructure and management	Enterprise development	Opening of Atebubu Town roads	Atebubu		Contract documents	X	X	X	X	300,000				MA
Infrastructure and management	Finance	Construct 1 No.20 unit open shed(market)	Jato Zongo		-Contract documents -market sheds constructed. -deliverables	X	X	X	X	120,000			Works	MPCU
Infrastructure and management	Agriculture	Opening of Feeder Roads in the municipality	Municipal wide	0	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	1,000,000				MA

Economic Development	Planning and Revenue improvement	Completion of street naming and property address system	Atebubu, New Konkrompe and Amantin	2	-Streets named -Ntoboa software installed	X	X	X	X	30,000			PPD	MPCU
Economic Development	Job creation	Sensitization and registration of farmers on planting for food and jobs	Municipal wide	2	-Farmers sensitized -registered number of farmers	X	X	X	X		3,000		Dept. of Agric	MPCU
Economic Development	Agriculture	Sensitization of livestock keepers on vaccination	Municipal wide	1	Sensitized livestock keepers. -Reports	X	X	X	X		1000		Veterinary officer-Agric	MPCU
Economic Development	Agriculture	Train 20 community extension officers	Municipal wide	1	Minutes and reports -community extension officers trained	X	X	X	X	2,000			Dept. of Agric	MPCU
Administration and management	Agriculture	Monitoring, visits and distribution of chemicals and fertilizer	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept. of Agric	Committee for planting for food and jobs
Social service delivery	Agriculture and agro processing	Train women in nutrition, the use of soya beans for different dishes	Municipal wide	1	-women trained -reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic Development	Enterprise development	Sponsorship package for skill training students at the Technical Universities	Municipal wide	0	Students sponsored	X	X	X	X	25,000			BAC	MA
Economic development	Private development	Monitor and educate cooperative societies on business development.	Municipal wide	1	Monitoring and education of cooperative societies undertaken	X	X	X	X		2,000		Dept of Cooperatives.	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture	Organize Farmers Field Day for 100 farmers	Municipal wide	0	Reports attendance	X	X	X	X	1,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic Development	Private sector	Paving of Atebubu Yam Market Phase I	Atebubu	1	Market paved	X	X	X	X	94,800				MA
Economic Development	Private sector	Paving of Atebubu Yam Market Phase II	Atebubu	1	Market paved	X	X	X	X	410,000				MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Agriculture	Construction of Warehouse	Atebubu	0	reports	X	X	X	X	500,000			MPCU	MA
Infrastructure	Private	Renovation of	Amantin	1	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	70,000			Works	PMCU

delivery and management	sector development	Amantin market												
Economic development	Finance	Revenue mobilization operation by all departments.	Atebubu and Amantin	1	Reports	X	X	X	X		12000		MPCU	Finance

DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA- TION	BASE- LINE	OUTPUT INDICA- TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery	education	Support Education Endowment Fund	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	20,000			MDE	ISD
Social Service Delivery	education	Organize quiz and debate at the basic level.	Municipal wide	1	Debate and quize organized -minutes	X	X	X	X		7,000		MDE	MPCU
Social Service Delivery	education	Renovation of Anglican JHS	Amantin	0	Block completed	X	X	X	X	20000			MA	
Social Service Delivery	Education	Provision of teaching and learning materials at basic levels.	Municipal wide	0	TLMs provided.	X	X	X	X	8,000			MA	MDE
Social Service Delivery	Education	Support the brilliant but needy children at all levels of education.	Municipal wide	0	Lists of supported students					50,000			MA	MDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 2No. 3Unit classroom blocks	Duabone No 2 and Muruchus o primary	1	School blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	MDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Provide furniture at both basic and SHS level	Municipal wide	0	-Furniture supplied -contract	X	X	X	X	100,000.			Procu rement	Centra l Admin

					documents								Unit	istration
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construct 2No. Teachers quarters	Bompa, Mem	2	Reports, contract documents, teachers quarters completed	X	X	X	X	600,000			Works Dept.	MPCU, MDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 6 No. 2-Unit classroom block for K.G	Municipal wide	0	Contract documents, reports, school blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			Works dept	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Completion of 2No 3unit classroom block	Atebubu DA, Akokoia RC JHS	1	Blocks completed	X	X	X	X	126000				MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom Block	Boniafo		Contract documents	X	X	X	X	21000				MA
Management and administration	Education	Organize STME Clinic for JHS and SHS students	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			MDE	Central Adm.
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Renovation of 2no. 6 unit class room block	Anglican primary-Atebubu, Fakwasi primary	0	Reports, renovated blocks.	X	X	X	X	100,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize my first day at school	Municipal wide	1	Report	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			SW/C D	MA
Social service delivery	health care	Identification and registration of indigents.	Municipal wide	1	Compiled lists of indigents	X	X	X	X	2,000			SWC D	MPCU
Social service delivery	Health care system	Support to BECE mock Exams.	Municipal	0	Reports	X	X	X	X	15,000			MDE	MA

			wide											
Social service delivery	Health care delivery	Construction of 2No. CHPS compound in the district.	Kokofu, Trohwe	0	Procured cabinets, invoices and receipts	X	X	X	X	400,000			MA	MDE
Social service delivery	Health care	Construction of health post and Nurses quarters	Duabone No 2, Yaw Tuffour	0	Reports, contract documents, minutes, completed projects	X	X	X	X	220,000			Works Dept	MPCU, MHD
Social service delivery	Health care	Organize Best Teacher Award	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	30,000			MDE	MA
Social service delivery	Health delivery	Extension of Nyomoase CHPS compound	Nyomoase CHPS	0	Extended CHPS	X	X	X	X		80,000		MA	MHD
Social service delivery	Health delivery	Furnishing of 2 CHPS	Dobidi Nkwanta and Sanwakyi	0	CHPS compounds furnished	X	X	X	X		30,000		MA	MHD
Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Provide mechanized borehole(5)	Municipal wide	3	reports	X	X	X		60,000			MEHU	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	sanitation	Construction of drainage systems	Atebubu, Amantin Jato Zongo	1	reports	X	X	X	X	65,000			Works	MA
Social service delivery	Sanitation	Organize clean –up exercise at major communities	Municipal wide	12	reports	X	X	X	X	30,000			MEHU	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Water	Extension of pipe works	Municipal wide	1	Pipe works extended	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			MA	MA
Economic development	Private sector development	Support training of 50 people onvocational skills	Municipal wide	2	minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			BAC	MA
Social service Delivery	Health care	Support to HIV/AIDS /malaria programs	Municipal wide	2	Report	X	X	X	X	20000			MA	MHD
Social service delivery	Health care	Completion of 2No. CHPS compound	Yaw Tuffour and DobidiNkwanta	1	Contract documents, reports	X	X	X	X	109,000			Works Dept	MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Completion of female ward	Atebubu	1	Contract documents	x	x	x	x		174,212.00		MA	
Social services	Livelihood empowerment	MP's, SIF and Self-help project	Municipal wide	1	Contract documents					200,000			MP	MA
Economic development	Industrial	Support training of 160 people on cassava processing	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X		10,000		BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Social protection	Support to vulnerable groups(LEAP)	Municipal wide	1	Reports, minutes	X	X	X	X		20,000		SWCD	MA
Social service delivery	Social protection	Sensitization and registration of Day Care centers.	Municipal wide	1	report	X	X	X	X		3,000		SWCD	MA

Social service delivery	Social protection	sensitization on child abuse and marriage using radio talk shows, community durbars and in-school school sensitization	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	9,000			SWCD	MA
Social service	Social protection	Organize Senior Citizens Day	Municipal wide	1	minutes	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	SWCD
Administration and management	Gender equity and equality	Train 50 women on local governance	Municipal wide	0	Minutes	X	X	X	X	10,000			GDO	MA
Social service	Promote PWDs in social development	Train 200 PWDs on economic activities (mushroom production, bee keeping etc)	Municipal wide	0	Minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			SWCD	MA
Economic development	Job creation	Start-up kids support for graduate apprentices (160)	Municipal wide	0	reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			BAC	MA
Administration and management	Sports development	Organize Football Gala	Municipal wide	0	Games organized	X	X	X	X		10,000		MDE	MA

DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Environment ,sanitation and management	Forest conservation	Campaign against bush fire.	Municipal wide	0	report	X	X	X	X		1,000		Fire service	MA
Environment ,sanitation and management	Environmental protection	Training of fire service volunteers	Municipal wide	2	Volunteers trained	X	X	X	X	2,000			MPCU	Budget Unit
Environment ,sanitation and management	sanitation	Evacuation of waste	municipal wide	1	Waste evacuated	X	X	X	X	100,000			MEHU	
Environment ,sanitation and management	Disaster Management	Educate public on natural and man-made hazards, disaster and risk reduction strategies.		1	reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			NADMO	Central Admin.
Management and Administration														
Management and Administration	Sanitation	De-silting of choked gutters		1		X	X	X	X	9,000			Central Adm.	Heads of Depts.
Environment ,sanitation and management	Sanitation –waste management	Campaign on proper disposal of liquid and solid waste	Municipal wide			1	Public educated	X	X					
Management and Administration	Disaster management	Organize radio discussion on disaster prevention and management	Municipal wide	1	Radio discussion carried out	X	X	X	X		2,000		NADMO	Fire service
Management and Administration	Disaster management	Carryout demonstration activities on fire related disaster	Municipal wide	1	Demonstration carried out	X	X	X	X		3,000		Fire service	MPCU
Management and administration	ICT	Creation of district web site	Municipal wide	0	Website created	X	X	X	X		10,000		MA	ISD

Management and Administration	Planning	Sensitize the people on building code and standards	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	People sensitized	X	X	X	X		1,000		Building inspectorate	PPO, Planning Unit
Infrastructure management and delivery	Sanitation	Construction of drainage system in the major towns of the district	Atebubu, Amantin	0	Environmental and safeguard issues ensured in the municipality	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Infrastructure management and delivery	Sanitation	Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal wide	2	Facilities constructed	X	X	X	X	10,000			MEHU	MA
Management and Administration	Sanitation	Celebration of National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide	1	Report	X	X	X	X	20,000			MEHU	MA
Management and Administration	Land use planning	Public Education by Nananom and DA on development	municipal wide	0	Reduced land development issues.	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	Nananom
Management and Administration	Sanitation	Rehabilitation of slaughter house and meat shop	Atebubu	0	Reports	X	X	X	X	40,000				MA
Management and Administration	Physical and Spatial Planning	Draw and provide spatial plans.	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	Available plans	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	20000		PPO PPO	MA MPCU
Infrastructure management and delivery	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10 No. boreholes	Municipal wide	1	Water facilities provided, constructed roads, contract documents	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			MA	Works Dept

Social service delivery	Basic social amenities	Provide basic facilities in slum areas	Atebubu, Amantin	0		X	X	X	X			500,000	MA	Works
Infrastructure management and delivery	Transportation	Construction and Opening up of access roads in the major towns of the district.	Amantin , NewKonkrompe, Jato Zongo, Garadima, Nyomoase	0	Constructed roads	X	X	X	X	525,000			MA	
Social service	Water and sanitation	Support to MWST	Municipal Wide	0	reports	X	X	X	X	35,000			MWST	
Infrastructure management and delivery	Finance	Embark on street naming and Property Address System in the Major Towns in the district	Atebubu , New Konkrompe and Amantin		Streets named, software acquired	X	X	X	X	95,000			PPO	MA
Infrastructure management and delivery	water	Construction and rehabilitation of pipe water systems.	Atebubu , Amantin , Patuda	1	Rehabilitated pipe water systems	X	X	X	X	400,000			MA	
Infrastructure management and delivery	water	Development of 3No.irrigation site	Akokoa, Abamba, Garadima	0		X	X	X	X			500,000		
Administration and management	Administration	Organize quarterly meetings	Municipal wide	1	Meetings organized, reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	65,000			MPCU	MA
Administration and management	Administration	Preparation of all Assembly plans	Municipal wide	2	Plans prepared	X	X	X	X	22000			MPCU	MA
Administration and management	Planning	Monitoring of development projects and programs	Municipal wide	4	reports	X	X	X	X	75,000			MPCU	MA

Administration and management	Human resource management	Organize Capacity building workshops for key staff.	Municipal wide	0	Staff capacity built	X	X	X	X	60,000			MPCU	MA
Administration	Procurement	Purchase of stationary, furniture and fittings Support to MPCU Activities	Municipal wide	1	Items Procured	X	X	X	X	70,000			Procurement Unit	MPCU

DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	Planning	Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly	MA Office	4	Meetings organized	X	X	X	X		85,000		Central Adm	MA
Management and Administration	Planning and budgeting	Undertake reviews of AAP, M&E Plan, Composite budget and monitor the implementation of on-going projects	-MA office / Municipal wide	1	On-going projects monitored and Plans reviewed	X	X	X	X	75,000			MPCU	MA
Management and Administration	Planning and budgeting	Organize Town Hall meetings on project and program	MA office	1	Public hearings organized.	X	X	X	X	15,000			Planning and Budget unit	Central Adm

		implementation and budgeting.												
Infrastructural development	Security	Construction of police post	Fakwasi	0	Police post constructed	X	X	X	X	100,000			MPCU	MA
Management and administration	Maintenance	Maintain assembly properties	Municipal wide	2	Properties rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	200,000			MA	MA
Management and Administration	Human resource management	Train staff on records management and records keeping	Municipal wide	0	Staff trained, reports	X	X	X	X	45,000			MPCU	Central Admin.
Management and Administration	Governance	Organize National Day Celebrations	Municipal wide	3	National Celebrations organized	X	X	X	X	30,000			Central Adm.	MA
Management and Administration	Decentralization	Construction and Operationalization of Area Councils	municipal wide	3	Amantin, Akoko, Nyomoase	X	X	X	X	250,000			MPCU	MA
Infrastructure management and delivery	Deepen decentralization	Construction of Municipal Assembly Office Complex	Atebubu	0	Office complex on-going	X	X	X	X	2,000,000.			MA	MLGRD
Infrastructure management and delivery	Project management	Renovation of Municipal Assembly Store	Atebubu	0	Store renovated	X	X	X	X	70,000			MA.	Works Dept
Management and Administration	Maintenance	Maintain official vehicles	Atebubu		Official vehicles maintained	X	X	X	X	45,000			Transport officer	MA
Management and Administration	Procurement and maintenance	Procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Atebubu		Office equipment maintained	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			Central Admin	Finance Unit
Social service delivery	security	Support to security services			Support given	X	X	X	X	100,000			MA	Security services

		in the district												
Management and administration	Planning and budgeting	Organize public hearing on project implementation. And fee fixing resolution	Municipal wide		Public hearing organized	X	X	X	X	15,000			MPCU	ISD
Social service	Security	Supply and installation of street lighting system (1.5KM)	New Konkrompe	2	Street light installed	X	X	X	X	400,000.00				MA
Social service	Security	Supply and installation of street lighting system (1.5KM)	Ahenfie		Street light installed	X	X	X	X		400,000			MA
Social service	Security	Supply and installation of street lighting system (1.5KM)	Tuse	2	Street light installed	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			MA	MA
Social service	Security	Supply and installation of street lighting system (1.5KM)	New Amanfrom		Street light installed	X	X	X	X	400,000			MA	MA
Management and administration	Planning	Organize workshops on development coordination with development partners	Municipal wide	0	Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	8,000			MPCU	Development partners
Social service delivery	Culture	Support for the two major festivals in the	Amantin and Atebubu	1	Support given	X	X	X	X	20,000			MPCU	MA

		district.												
Administration and management	Gender equality	Train women on local governance	Municipal wide	0	Training conducted	X	X	X	X	75,000			GDO	MA
Administration and management		Construction of Magistrate Court	Atebubu	0	Magistrate Court	X	X	X	X	700,000			MA	
Social service delivery	Human security and public safety	Rehabilitation of street lights	Municipal wide	1	Street lights rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	3,000,000			MA	MA

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Economic development	Budget and Finance	Gazette fee-fixing resolution	Municipal wide	1	Reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	15,000			Finance Unit	Budget Unit F & A Sub-committee
Economic development	Budgeting and finance	Update revenue data base	Municipal wide	1	Minutes and reports	X	X	X	X		5,000		Budget Unit	Finance Unit F & A Sub-committee
Economic	Finance	Printing of 1000	Municipal	2	Minutes and	X	X	X	X		3,000		Central	MPCU

development	and budgeting	stickers and licenses	l wide		reports, samples of printed stickers								Administration	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Finance	Construction of 2No.80 unit open shed(market)	Amantin and Jato Zongo		-Contract documents -market sheds constructed. -deliverables	X	X	X	X		170,000		Works	MPCU
Economic development	Budget and Finance	Print 200 food vendors certificates	Municipal wide	0	Printed certificates	X	X	X	X		2,000		Procurement unit	MA
Economic development	Job creation	Organize training for the youth to undertake planting for food, jobs and investment.	Municipal wide	1	-youth trained -reports -location of farms and investments.	X	X	X	X	50,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic Development	Job creation	Sensitization and registration of farmers on planting for food and jobs	Municipal wide	2	-Farmers sensitized -registered number of farmers	X	X	X	X		3,000		Dept. of Agric	MPCU
Economic Development	Agriculture	Sensitization of livestock keepers on vaccination	Municipal wide	1	Sensitized livestock keepers. -Reports	X	X	X	X		1,000		Veterinary officer-Agric	MPCU
Economic development	Agriculture	Train 20 community extension officers	Municipal wide	1	Minutes and reports -community extension officers trained	X	X	X	X	2,000			Dept. of Agric	MPCU
Administration and management	Agriculture	Monitoring, visits and distribution of chemicals and fertilizer	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept. of Agric	Committee for planting for food and jobs
Social	Agriculture	Train women in	Municipal	1	-women	X	X	X	X	2,000			Dept.	MA

service delivery	e and agro processing	nutrition, the use of soya beans for different dishes	l wide		trained -reports								of Agric	
Economic Development	Job creation	Sponsorship package for skill training students at the Technical Universities	Municipal wide	0	Students sponsored	X	X	X	X	25,000			BAC	MA
Economic development	Agriculture	Sensitization on the use of improved seeds for 100 farmers	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic development	Agriculture -Improve production	Training programmes on new technology and innovation for 200 farmers	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept of agric	MA
Economic development	Agriculture	Organize Farmers Field Day for 100 farmers	Municipal wide	0	Reports attendance	X	X	X	X	1,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic development	Environmental protection	Encourage and undertake tree planting exercise and campaign against bush burning	Municipal wide	0	Survey, reports and minutes of monitoring and evaluation team	X	X	X	X		1,000		Dept. of Agric	EPA
Economic development	Agriculture	Train farmers on improved storage facilities	Municipal wide	0	Reports, observation	X	X	X	X		5,000		Dept. of Agric	MA
Environment , sanitation and management	Agriculture and environment	Support to 5 existing plantation	Bachaso, Nyomoas e, Beposo,	0		X	X	X	X			20,000	DA	Dept of agric

			Praprabon and Abamba											
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DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize talk shows on the relevance of education.	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			MDE	ISD
Social Service Delivery	Education	Provision of teaching and learning materials at basic levels.	Municipal wide	0	TLMs provided.	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	MDE
Administration and management	Education	Provide furniture to both basic and SHS level	- Municipal wide	0	-Furniture supplied -contract	X	X	X	X	100,000.			Procurement Unit	Central Administration

nt					documents									
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Completion of 1No. semi- detached teachers quarters	Garadima	2	Reports, contract documents, teachers quarters completed	X	X	X	X	100,000			Works Dept.	MPCU, MDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 6 No. 2-Unit classroom block for K.G	Municipal wide	0	Contract documents, reports, school blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			Works dept	MPCU
Social service delivery	Health services	Organize open forum on adolescent reproductive health with key stakeholders	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X		6,000		Central Administration	MHD, MDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Renovation of 1no. 6 unit class room block	Anglican primary-Atebubu	0	Reports , renovated block.	X	X	X	X	55,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize my first day at school	Municipal wide	1	Report	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			SW/CD	
Social service delivery	Health care	Identification and registration of indigents in the district.	Municipal wide	1	Compiled lists of indigents	X	X	X	X	2,000			SWCD	MPCU
Infrastructure	Healthcare	Construction of	Trohwe,	1	Contract	X	X	X	X	250,000			MA	MHD

re delivery and management		1No. CHPS compound in the district.			document, evaluation report, constructed CHPS.									
Social services delivery	Health care services	Establishment of three (3) laboratories	Garadima, Nyomoase and Akokoa	1	Reports, contract documents, minutes, completed projects	X	X	X	X	60,000			MA	MHD
Social services	Health care delivery	Procurement of steel cabinets(3), laptops(3)	Akokoa, Kokofu and Garadima	0	Procured cabinets, invoices and receipts	X	X	X	X	11,000			MA	MHD
Social services	Health care	Conduct adolescent clinic days	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	1,000			MHD	MA
Social services	Health care	Malaria and cholera prevention	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			MHD	MA
Social service	Population management	Sex education in basic and second cycle Institutions	Municipal wide	2	reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			MHD	MDE, MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Sensitization on exclusive breast feeding	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X		1,000		MHD	MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Train health workers on community infant and young child feeding	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			DHD	MA
Social services	Population management and Health care	Organize four (4) community durbars on family planning	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	5000			MA	MPCU
	Water and	Provide mechanized	Municipal	3	reports	X	X	X		60,000			MEHU	MA

Infrastructu re and managem ent	sanitation	borehole(5)	wide											
Environme ntal, sanitation and managem ent	sanitation	Organize sensitization program on sanitation issues	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	6000			MEHU	MA
Environme ntal, sanitation and managem ent	Sanitation	Organize clean –up exercise at major communities	Municipal wide	12	reports	X	X	X	X	30,000			MEHU	MA
Environme ntal, sanitation and managem ent	Sanitation- waste managem ent	Construction of landfill site	Atebubu	0	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	100,000			MEHU	MA
Infrastructu re and managem ent	water	Extension of pipe water system	Atebubu, Amantin JatoZongo	1	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	500,000			MEHU	MA
Social service	Private sector developme nt	Support training of 50 people on vocational skills	Municipal wide	2	minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			BAC	MA
Social service Delivery	Health	Support to HIV/AIDS programs	Municipal wide	2	Report	X	X	X	X	4,000			MA	MHD
Infrastructu	Water and	Rehabilitation of	Patuda	0	reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MEHU

re and managem ent	Sanitation	water system												
Social services	Livelihood empowerment	MP's, SIF and Self-help project	Municipal wide	1	Contract documents					200,000			MP	MA
Social servicedeliv ery	Industrial	Support train 40 people on cassava processing	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X		10,000		BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Social developme nt	Support to vulnerable groups(LEAP)	Municipal wide	1	Reports, minutes	X	X	X	X		20,000		SWCD	MA
Social service	Social protection	Sensitization and registration of Day Care centers.	Municipal wide	1	report	X	X	X	X		6,000		SWCD	MA
Social service delivery	Social protection	Sensitization on child abuse and marriage.	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	9,000			SWCD	MA
Social service delivery	Health	Organize health walk targeting the aged	Municipal wide		reports and minutes	X	X	X	X		4,000		GHS	MA
Social service	Social protection	Organize Senior Citizens Day	Municipal wide	1	minutes	X	X	X	X	4,000			MA	SWCD
Social service delivery	Education and Gender	Provide(30) bicycles to girls at long distances to attend schools	Municipal wide		Bicycles given	X	X	X	X	6,000			GES	MA

Social service delivery	Social development	Support people with disability (PWD's)	Municipal wide		reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	100,000			DSW	MA
Social service delivery	Social development	Train 50 PWDs on economic activities	Municipal wide	0	Minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			SWCD	MA
Social service	Creation of decent jobs	Train 200 people on vocational and technical programs	Municipal wide	0	Minute	X	X	X	X	10,000			BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Job creation	Start-up kids support for graduate apprentices (40)	Municipal wide	0	reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Private sector development	Organize workshops to educate the youth(30) on entrepreneurial skills	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	5,400			BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Sport development	Organize football gala	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MA
Social service delivery	Education	Support School Feeding programme	Municipal wide		SFP supported	X	X	X	X	6,000,000			MA	

DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE - LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG- RAM	SUB- PROG- RAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab

Environment, sanitation and management	Forest conservation	Campaign against bush fire.	Municipal wide	0	report	X	X	X	X		1,000		Fire service	MA
Environment, sanitation and management	Environmental protection	provide relevant education on the various land use to stop encroachment	Municipal wide	2	education carried out	X	X	X	X	3,000			MPC U	Budget Unit
Environment, sanitation and management	Environmental protection	Campaign against illegal logging and the effects of charcoal charring in the district.	Municipal wide	0	Reports	X	X	X	X		2,000		EPA	Central Adm
Environment, sanitation and management	Fight against deforestation, soil erosion	Campaign against indiscriminate use of weedicides	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X		3,000		EPA	Central Adm
Environment, sanitation and management	Disaster Management	Educate public on natural and man-made hazards, disaster and risk reduction strategies.	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			NAD MO	Central Admin.
Environment, sanitation and management	Sanitation-waste management	Campaign on proper disposal of liquid and solid waste	Municipal wide	1	Public educated	X	X	X	X		5,000		DEH U	MA

Management and Administration	Disaster management	Organize radio discussion on disaster prevention and management	Municipal wide	1	Radio discussion carried out	X	X	X	X		1,000		NAD MO	Fire service
Management and Administration	Disaster management	Carryout demonstration activities on fire related disaster	Municipal wide	1	Demonstration carried out	X	X	X	X		2,000		Fire service	MPCU
Environment, sanitation and management	Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	2	Sanitation in the MUNICIPAL improved	X	X	X	X	100,000			DEH U	MPCU
Management and Administration	ICT development	Equip the ICT centre in Atebubu.	Atebubu.		Equipped ICT centre	X	X	X	X	20,000			Procurement Unit	MPCU
Management and Administration	ICT Application	Conduct ICT training for key staff.	Municipal wide		Training conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000			Procurement Unit	MPC U
Management and Administration	ICT Development	Educate people on the need to use internet services	Municipal wide		People educated	X	X	X	X	2,000			INFO. DEPT	MPC U
Management and Administration	Accountability	Liaise with press house for coverage of activities of the assembly	Municipal wide	0	Coverage of projects and programs	X	X	X	X	10,000			MWD	MPCU
Management and development	Participatory development	Organize public education on government	Municipal wide	1	Minutes and reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU

nt	nt	policies, programmes and projects												
Infrastructure delivery and management	Energy	Extension of electricity to rural communities	Municipal wide		Electricity extended	X	X	X	X	250,000			MA	Works Dept
Infrastructure delivery and management	security	Provide street light on major Towns	Atebubu, Amantin, JatoZongo		documents	X	X	X	X	125,000			MA	Works Dept
Management and Administration	Planning	Sensitize the people on building code and standards	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	People sensitized	X	X	X	X		1,000		Building inspectorate	PPO, Planning Unit
Management and Administration	Participatory planning	Sensitize the people and implement the urban renewal programs	Municipal wide	1	Minutes and reports	X	X	X	X	3000			MA	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Transportation	Construction of feeder roads	Municipal wide		Contract documents, roads constructed	X	X	X	X	375,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Sanitation	Construction of drainage system in the major towns of the district	Atebubu, Amantin	0	Environmental and safeguard issues ensured in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Management and Administration	Maintenance	Renovation of assembly properties	Municipal wide	4	Reports, renovated buildings.	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Management and Administration	Land use planning	Public Education for Nananom and DA	Municipal wide	0	Reduced land development issues.	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	Nananom

tion		on development												
Management and Administration	Physical and Spatial Planning	Draw and provide spatial plans for the district	Atebubu,- Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	Available plans	X	X	X	X	1,000			PPO	MPCU
Management and Administration	Sanitation	Sensitize the public to provide services when developing.	Municipal wide	1	New buildings containing toilet facilities	X	X	X	X	3,000				Works Dept.
Infrastructure delivery and management	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10 No. boreholes and feeder roads	Municipal wide	1	Water facilities provided, constructed roads	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			MA	Works Dept
Social service delivery	Basic social amenities	Provide basic facilities such as toilet, health centre and schools in slum areas	Atebubu, Amantin	0		X	X	X	X			500,000	MA	Works
Infrastructure delivery and management	Transportation	Construction and Opening up of access roads in the major towns of the district.	Major towns	0	Constructed roads	X	X	X	X	525,000			MA	
Management and administration	Job creation	Institute Municipal capital and small town improvement programme	Municipal wide		meetings	X	X	X	X	300,000			DA	Works Dept
Infrastructure delivery and	Transportation	Construct major roads in Zongo communities	Atebubu, Amantin, Jato Zongo,		Constructed Roads	X	X	X	X	1000,000			MA	WORKS DEPT

managem nt			New Kronkromp e											
Economic developme nt	Job creation	Train30 people to engage in local business in Zongo communities and promoting art and culture	Atebubu, Amantin, Jato Zongo, New Kronkromp e		Peopletrained	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU
Infrastructu re delivery and managem nt	Transporta tion	Construction of Atebubu- Kwame Danso Road	Atebubu- Kwame Danso		Documents	X	X	X	X	70,000			MA	WORKS DEPT
Infrastructu re delivery and managem nt	Transporta tion	Purchase of 2No. canoes	Bolga Village and Kotope	1	Procured canoes	X	X	X	X	30,000			Procur ement Unit	MA
Managem ent and Administra tion	Planning and budgeting	Regular meetings with Statutory planning committee, Plot Allocation committee and other key stakeholders	Atebubu	1	1meetings organized	X	X	X	X		5,000		PPO	MA
Infrastructu re delivery and managem nt	Budget, finance and land use planning	Embark on street naming and Property Address System in the Major Towns in the district.	Atebubu , New Konkrompe and Amantin		Streets named, software acquired	X	X	X	X	95,000			PPO	MA
Infrastructu re delivery and managem nt	water	Construction and rehabilitation of pipe water systems.	Atebubu , Amantin, Patuda	1	Rehabilitated pipe water systems	X	X	X	X	800,00			MA	
Infrastructu re delivery	water	Construction of new pipe water system	Atebubu , Amantin,		Constructed Water System	X	X	X	X	250,000			MA	

and managem ent			New Kronkromp e												
Infrastructu re delivery and managem ent	water	Development of 3No.irrigation site	Akokoa, Abamba, Garadima	0		X	X	X	X			500,00 0			
Administra tion and managem ent	Administra tion	Organize quarterly meetings	Municipal wide	1	Meetings organized, reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	65,000			MPC U		
Administra tion and managem ent	Administra tion	Preparation of all Assembly plans	Municipal wide	2	Plans prepared	X	X	X	X	22,000			MPC U		
Infrastructu re delivery and managem ent	Administra tion	Construction of Municipal Assembly Block Office Complex	Atebubu		Constructed Office complex	X	X	X	X	2000,000			MPC U	MA	
Infrastructu re delivery and managem ent	Administra tion	Construction of staff Bungalow	Atebubu		Document	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	MPCU	
Infrastructu re delivery and managem ent	administra tion	Renovation of staff quarters	Atebubu		Document	X	X	X	X	30,000			MA	MPCU	
Managem ent and Administra tion	Planning	Monitoring of development projects and programs	Municipal wide	4	reports	X	X	X	X	75,000			MPC U		
Managem ent and	Human resource	Organize Capacity building workshops	Municipal wide	0	Staff capacity built	X	X	X	X	60,000			MPC U		

Administration	management	for key staff.												
Management and Administration	Procurement	Purchase of stationary, furniture and fittings Support to DPCU Activities	Municipal wide	1	Items Procured	X	X	X	X	70,000			Procurement Unit	MPCU
Management and Administration	Environment	Carryout supervisory visits and audits of project site in the MUNICIPAL	Municipal wide	0	Project sites visited	X	X	X	X	4,000			EPA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Environment	Carry out 16 inspections of pesticides retail shops in the district.	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			AGRIC DEPT	MA
Management and Administration	Environment	Inspection of 10 hospitality projects sites.			reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			DHD	MA
Management and Administration	Agriculture	Train 15 stakeholder on EIA processes and wholesale dealers in agrochemicals	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	1,000			AGRIC DEPT	MA
Environmental, sanitation and management	Sanitation	Fumigation and sanitation improvement packages	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			SW	MA
Environmental,	sanitation	Procurement of 3 skip containers	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	40,000			MA	

sanitation and management														
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DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	Good governance	Sensitize people on the importance of peace building	Municipal wide	1	Programme organised	X	X	X	X	7,000			NCCE	MA
Management and Administration	Planning and budgeting	Organize public hearing on project and programme implementation and budgeting.	Municipal wide	2	Reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	15,000			MA	ISD
Management and Administration	Decentralization	Construction of 3 No area council offices	Akokoia, Kumfia and new konkrompe	1	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	100			MA	ISD
Management and Administration	Human resource management	Organized capacity building workshop Assembly members	Municipal wide	1	Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU
Management and	Planning and	Organize open forum on the	Municipal wide		Minutes of meetings	X	X	X	X	2000			MA	MPCU

Administration	budgeting	importance of participating in planning and budgeting												
Administration and management	Human resource management	Train Key staff on records keeping.	Atebubu		Training organized	X	X	X	X	6,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Security	Support to security services	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	50,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Planning and budgeting	Organize public hearing periodically on project implementation	Municipal Wide		minutes	X	X	X	X	10000			MA	
Administration and management	Planning and budgeting	Organize public forum on fee fixing resolution	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Planning	Organize workshops on development coordination with development partners	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X		8,000		MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Planning	Organize workshops on stakeholder engagements on development programmes and projects	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X	15,000			MA	MPCU
Management and administration	Administration	Regular of meeting of DISEC	Atebubu		Minutes	X	X	X	X	25,000			MA	MPCU

Administration and management	Maintenance	Maintenance of assembly vehicles	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X	45,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Communication management	Preparation and implementation of a communication plan with the public	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X	15,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Culture	Support for the two major festivals in the district.	Amantin and Atebubu		Support given	X	X	X	X	20,000			MPCU	

2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 5.1 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Economic development	Finance and budgeting	Gazette fee-fixing resolution	Municipal Wide	1	Reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	15,000			Finance Unit	Budget Unit F & A Subcommittee
Economic development	Finance and budgeting	Update revenue data base	Municipal Wide	1	Minutes and reports	X	X	X	X		5,000		Budget Unit	Finance Unit F & A Subcommittee
Economic development	Finance and budgeting	Printing of 1000 stickers and licenses	Municipal Wide	2	Minutes and reports, samples of printed stickers	X	X	X	X		3,000		Central Administration	MPCU
Economic Development	Finance	Educate the public on the various ways of accessing credit	Municipal Wide	1	-Minutes -public educated	X	X	X	X	2,000			MA	ISD
Economic development	Job creation	Organize training for the youth to undertake planting for food, jobs and investment.	MUNICIPAL wide	1	-youth trained -reports -location of farms and investments.	X	X	X	X	50,000			Dept. of Agric	MA

Economic Development	Job creation	Sensitization and registration of farmers on planting for food and jobs	Municipal Wide	2	-Farmers sensitized -registered number of farmers	X	X	X	X		3,000		Dept. of Agric	MPCU
Economic Development	Agriculture	Sensitization of livestock keepers on vaccination	Municipal Wide	1	Sensitized livestock keepers. -Reports	X	X	X	X		1,000		Veterinary officer -Agric	MPCU
Economic Development	Agriculture	Monitoring, visits and distribution of chemicals and fertilizer	Municipal Wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept. of Agric	Committee for planting for food and jobs
Economic Development	Agriculture and agro processing	Train women in nutrition, the use of soya beans for different dishes	Municipal Wide	1	-women trained -reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic development	Agriculture	Sensitize and encourage the use of modern tools and equipment	Municipal Wide		Farmers trained	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic Development	Job creation	Sponsorship package for skill training students at the Technical Universities	Municipal Wide	0	Students sponsored	X	X	X	X	25,000			BAC	MA
Economic development	Agriculture	Sensitization on the use of improved seeds for 100 farmers	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			Dept. of Agric	MA
Economic development	Agriculture	Training programmes on	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	1000			Dept. of	MA

t		new technology and innovation for 50 farmers												Agric	
Economic development	Agriculture	Organize Farmers Field Day for 25 farmers	Municipal wide	0	Reports attendance	X	X	X	X	1,000			Dept. of Agric	MA	
Economic development	Environmental protection	Encourage and undertake tree planting exercise and campaign against bush burning	Municipal wide	0	Survey, reports and minutes of monitoring and evaluation team	X	X	X	X		1,000		Dept. of Agric	EPA	
Economic development	Agriculture	Train farmers on improved storage facilities	Municipal wide	0	Reports, observation	X	X	X	X		5,000		Dept. of Agric	MA	
Economic development	Agriculture and environment	Support to 5 existing plantation	Bachaso, Nyomoase, Beposo, Praprabon and Abamba	0		X	X	X	X			20,000	Dept. of Agric	MA	

DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize talk shows on the relevance of education.	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			DDE	ISD
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize quiz and debate at the basic level.	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X		9,000		DDE	MA
Social Service Delivery	Education	Provision of teaching and learning materials at basic levels.	Municipal wide	0	TLMs provided.	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	DDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 1No. semi- detached teachers quarters	Nyoamosa	2	Reports, contract documents, teachers quarters completed	X	X	X	X	300,000			Works Dept.	MPCU, DDE
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Construction of 6 No. 2-Unit classroom block for K.G	Municipal wide	0	Contract documents, reports, school blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			Works dept	MPCU

Social service delivery	Health services	Organize open forum on adolescent reproductive health with key stakeholders	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X		6,000		Central Administration	DHD, DDE
Social service delivery	Education	Organize STME Clinic for JHS and SHS students	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			DHD	GES
Infrastructure delivery and management	Education	Renovation of 1no. 6 unit class room block	Anglican primary-Atebubu	0	Reports , renovated block.X	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works Dept.	MPCU
Social Service Delivery	Education	Organize my first day at school	Municipal wide	1	Report	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			SW/C D	
Social service delivery	Health care	Identification and registration of indigents in the district.	Municipal wide	1	Compiled lists of indigents	X	X	X	X	2,000			SWC D	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Health care	Construction of 1 No staff bungalows.	Atebubu		Contract document	X	X	X	X	200,000			MA	DHD
Social service delivery	Health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound in the district.	Watro	1	Contract document, evaluation report, constructed CHPS.	X	X	X	X	250,000			MA	DHD
Social service	Health care	Purchase of	Municipal wide	0	Reports, motorbikes	X	X	X	X	8,000			MA	DDE

delivery	delivery	motorbikes (2) for CHPS facilities to aid mobile clinics			received									
Social service delivery	Health care	Conduct adolescent clinic days	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	1,000			DHD	MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Malaria and cholera prevention	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			DHD	MA
Social service delivery	Transport	Gravelling of access Roads at the Hospital	Atebubu		Graveled road	X	X	X	X	100,000			WORKS DEPT	DHD
Social service delivery	Population management	Sex education in basic and second cycle Institutions	Municipal wide	2	reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			DHD	DDE, MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Sensitization on exclusive breast feeding	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X		1,000		DHD	MA
Social service delivery	Health care	Train health workers on community infant and young child feeding	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			DHD	MA
Social service delivery	Population and health care	Organize four (4) community durbars on family planning	Municipal wide	2	Reports	X	X	X	X	3,000			MA	MPCU
Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Provide mechanized borehole(5)	Municipal wide	3	reports	X	X	X		60,000			DEHU	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	sanitation	Construction of drainage systems	Atebubu, Amantin Jato Zongo	1	reports	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works	MA

Social service delivery	Sanitation	Organize sensitization program on sanitation issues	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	6000			DEHU	MA
Environmental, sanitation and management	Sanitation	Organize clean –up exercise at major communities	Municipal wide	12	reports	X	X	X	X	30,000			DEHU	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Sanitation services	Construction of landfill site	Atebubu	0	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	100,000			DEHU	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	water	Extension of pipe water system	Atebubu, Amantin JatoZongo	1	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	250,000			DEHU	MA
Social service Delivery	Private sector development	Support training of 50 people on vocational skills	Municipal wide	2	minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			BAC	MA
Social service Delivery	Health care	Support to HIV/AIDS programs	Municipal wide	2	Report	X	X	X	X	4,000			MA	DHD
Infrastructure delivery and management	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of water system	Patuda	0	reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	DEHU
Social	Livelihood	MP's, SIF and Self-	Municipal	1	Contract					200,000			MP	MA

service Delivery	empowerment	help project	1 wide		documents									
Economic development	Industrial	Support training of 40 people on cassava processing	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X		10,000		BAC	MA
Social service delivery	Social protection	Support to vulnerable groups(LEAP)	Municipal wide	1	Reports, minutes	X	X	X	X		20,000		SWCD	MA
Social service Delivery	Social protection	Sensitization and registration of Day Care centers.	Municipal wide	1	report	X	X	X	X		6,000		SWCD	MA
Social service Delivery	Social protection	Sensitize people on child protection laws and policies	Municipal wide	1	REPORTS	X	X	X	X		2,000		SWCD	MA
Social service Delivery	Social protection	sensitization on child abuse and marriage using radio talk shows, community durbars and in-school school sensitization	Municipal wide	1	Reports	X	X	X	X	9,000			SWCD	MA
Social service Delivery	Social protection	Organize health walk targeting the aged	Municipal wide		reports and minutes	X	X	X	X		4,000		GHS	MA
Social service Delivery	Social protection	Organize Senior Citizens Day	Municipal wide	1	minutes	X	X	X	X	4,000			MA	SWCD

Social service Delivery	Education	Provide(30) bicycles to girls at long distances to attend schools	Municipal wide		Bicycles given	X	X	X	X	6,000			GES	MA
Social service Delivery	Social development	Support people with disability (PWD's)	Municipal wide		reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	100,000			DSW	MA
Social service Delivery	Promote PWDs in social development	Train 50 PWDs on economic activities (mushroom production, bee keeping etc)	Municipal wide	0	Minutes	X	X	X	X	5,000			SWCD	MA
Economic development	Job creation	Train 200 people on vocational and technical programs	Municipal wide	0	Minute	X	X	X	X	10,000			BAC	MA
Economic development	Job creation	Start-up kids support for graduate apprentices (40)	Municipal wide	0	reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			BAC	MA
Economic development	Job creation	Organize workshops to educate the youth(30) on entrepreneurial skills	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	5,400			BAC	MA
Social service Delivery	Education	Support to school feeding programme	Municipal wide		SFP supported	X	X	X	X	6,000,000			MA	MA

DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Environment, sanitation and management	Forest conservation	Campaign against bush fire.	Municipal wide	0	report	X	X	X	X		1,000		Fire service	MA
Environment, sanitation and management	Environmental protection	Provide relevant education on the various land use to stop encroachment	Municipal Wide	2	education carried out	X	X	X	X	3,000			MPC U	Budget Unit
Environment, sanitation and management	Environmental protection	Campaign against illegal logging and the effects of charcoal charring in the district.	Municipal Wide	0	Reports	X	X	X	X		2,000		EPA	Central Adm
Environment, sanitation and management	Fight against deforestation, soil erosion	Campaign against indiscriminate use of weedicides	Municipal wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X		3,000		EPA	Central Adm
Environment, sanitation and	Agriculture and environment	Education on appropriate farming methods	Municipal wide	1		X	X	X	X	2,000			MPC U	ICT Unit

managem ent														
Social service delivery	Disaster Managem ent	Educate public on natural and man- made hazards, disaster and risk reduction strategies.	Municipa l wide	1	reports	X	X	X	X	2,000			NAD MO	Central Admin.
Environme nt, sanitation and managem ent	Sanitation managem ent	Campaign on proper disposal of liquid and solid waste	Municipa l wide	1	Public educated	X	X	X	X		5,000		DEH U	MA
Managem ent and Administra tion	Disaster managem ent	Organize radio discussion on disaster prevention and management	Municipa l Wide	1	Radio discussion carried out	X	X	X	X		1,000		NAD MO	Fire service
Environme nt, sanitation and managem ent	Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrom pe	2	Sanitation in the MUNICIPAL improved	X	X	X	X	100,000			DEH U	MPCU
Managem ent and Administra tion	ICT Applicatio n	Conduct ICT training for key staff.	Municipa l Wide		Training conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000			Procur ement Unit	MPC U
Managem ent and Administra tion	ICT Developm ent	Educate people on the need to use internet services	Municipa l Wide		People educated	X	X	X	X	2,000			INFO. DEPT	MPC U
Managem ent and	Accountab ility	Liaise with press house for coverage	Municipa l Wide	0	Coverage of projects and	X	X	X	X	10,000			DWD	MPCU

Administration		of activities of the assembly			programs									
Social service delivery	Planning	Organize public education on government policies, programmes and projects	Municipal Wide		Minutes and reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	ICT development	Organize workshop for staff on application of innovation, science and technology on policy and project implementation	Municipal Wide		workshop organized	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	MPCU
Management and Administration	Human resources development	Organize seminar on innovation in various institutions in the district	Municipal Wide		seminar organised	X	X	X	X	2,000			MA	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Security	Extension of electricity to rural communities	Municipal Wide		Electricity extended	X	X	X	X	250,000			MA	Works Dept
Infrastructure delivery and management	security	Provide street light on major Towns	Atebubu, Amantin, JatoZongo		documents	X	X	X	X	125,000			MA	Works Dept
Management and Administration	Land use planning	Sensitize the people on building code and standards	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	People sensitized	X	X	X	X		1,000		Building inspectorate	PPO, Planning Unit
Infrastructure	Transport	Construction of	Municipal		Contract	X	X	X	X	375,000			Works	MPCU

re delivery and management		feeder roads	l Wide		documents, roads constructed								Dept	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Sanitation	Construction of drainage system in the major towns of the district	Atebubu, Amantin	0	Environmental and safeguard issues ensured in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Management and Administration	Maintenance	Renovation of assembly properties	Municipal Wide	4	Reports, renovated buildings.	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works Dept	MPCU
Management and Administration	Land use planning	Public Education for Nananom and DA on development	Municipal Wide	0	Reduced land development issues.	X	X	X	X	5,000			A	Nananom
Management and Administration	Physical and Spatial Planning	Draw and provide spatial plans for the district	Atebubu, Amantin, New Konkrompe	0	Available plans	X	X	X	X	1,000			PPO	MPCU
Social service delivery	Sanitation	Sensitize the public to provide services when developing.	Municipal Wide	1	New buildings containing toilet facilities	X	X	X	X	3,000				Works Dept.
Infrastructure delivery and management	Transport	Construction of feeder roads	Municipal wide	1	feeder roads constructed roads, contract documents	X	X	X	X	500,000			MA	Works Dept
Infrastructure delivery and management	Basic social amenities	Provide basic facilities such as toilet, health centre and schools in slum areas	Atebubu, Amantin	0		X	X	X	X			500,000	MA	Works

Infrastructure delivery and management	Transport	Construction and Opening up of access roads in the major towns of the district.	Major towns	0	Constructed roads	X	X	X	X	525,000			MA	Works Dept
Infrastructure delivery and management	Transport	Under take spot improvement on the constructed roads	Municipal wide		improved roads	X	X	X	X	25,000			MA	Works Dept
Economic Development	Job creation	Institute Municipal capital and small town improvement programme	Municipal wide		meetings	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	Works Dept
Management and administration	Human resource management	Capacity building through staff reinforcement and training at the various department in the district	Municipal wide		Reports and meetings	X	X	X	X	2,000			MA	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Transport	Construct major roads in Zongo communities	Atebubu, amantin, jato zongo, new kronkrompe		Constructed roads	X	X	X	X	1000,000			MA	WORKS DEPT
Economic development	Job creation	Train 30 people to engage in local business in zongo communities and	Atebubu, Amantin, Jato Zongo,		People trained	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU

		promoting art and culture	new kronkrompe											
Administration and management	Land use planning	Regular meetings with Statutory planning committee, Plot Allocation committee and other key stakeholders	Atebubu	1	1 meetings organized	X	X	X	X		5,000		PPO	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Security and land use planning	Embark on street naming and Property Address System in the Major Towns in the district.	Atebubu , New Konkrompe and Amantin		Streets named, software acquired	X	X	X	X	95,000			PPO	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	water	Construction and rehabilitation of pipe water systems.	Atebubu , Amantin, Patuda	1	Rehabilitated pipe water systems	X	X	X	X	800,00			MA	Works Dept
Infrastructure delivery and management	Water	Construction of new pipe water system	Atebubu , Amantin, New Kronkrompe		Constructed Water System	X	X	X	X	250,000			MA	
Infrastructure delivery and management	water	Development of 3No.irrigation site	Akokoa, Abamba, Garadima	0		X	X	X	X			500,000	MA	Dept of Agric
Administration and management	Administration	Organize quarterly meetings	Municipal wide	1	Meetings organized, reports and minutes	X	X	X	X	65,000			MPC U	
Administration and management	Planning and budgeting	Preparation of all Assembly plans	Municipal wide	2	Plans prepared	X	X	X	X	22,000			MPC U	

Infrastructure delivery and management	Health care	Construction of staff Bungalow	Atebubu		Document	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	MPCU
Infrastructure delivery and management	Health care	Renovation of staff quarters	Atebubu		Document	X	X	X	X	30,000			MA	MPCU
Management and administration	Project management	Monitoring of development projects and programs	Municipal wide	4	reports	X	X	X	X	75,000			MPCU	
Administration and management	Human resource management	Organize Capacity building workshops for key staff.	Municipal wide	0	Staff capacity built	X	X	X	X	60,000			MPCU	
Administration	Procurement	Purchase of stationary, furniture and fittings Support to MPCU Activities	Municipal wide	1	Items Procured	X	X	X	X	70,000			Procurement Unit	MPCU
Administration	Environment	Carryout supervisory visits and audits of project site in the Municipal	Municipal wide	0	Project sites visited	X	X	X	X	4,000			EPA	MPCU
Environmental management	Environment	Carry out 16 inspections of pesticides retail shops in the district.	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			EPA	MA
Management and administration	Environment	Inspection of 10 hospitality projects sites in 4 district			reports	X	X	X	X	4,000			EPA	MA

Social service delivery	Environmental management	Train 15 stakeholder on EIA processes and wholesale dealers in agrochemicals	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	1,000			EPA	MA
Environment, sanitation and management	Sanitation	Fumigation and sanitation improvement packages	Municipal wide		reports	X	X	X	X	10,000			DEH U	MA
Environment, sanitation and management	Sanitation-Waste management	Procurement of 3 skip containers	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	40,000			DEH U	MA

DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Administration and management	Peace and security	Sensitize people on the importance of peace building	Municipal wide	1	Programme organized	X	X	X	X	7,000			NCCE	MA
Administration and management	Transparency and accou	Organize public hearing on project and programme	Municipal wide	2	Public hearing conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000			MA	ISD

	ntability	implementation and budgeting.												
Administration and management	Decentralization	Construction of 3 No area council offices	Akokoia ,Kumfia and new konkrompe	1	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	ISD
Infrastructure delivery and management	Decentralization	Construction of Municipal Assembly Block Complex	Atebubu	1	Contract documents	X	X	X	X	6,000,000			MPCU	MA
Administration and management	Human resource management	Organized capacity building workshop Assembly members	Municipal wide	1	Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	10,000			MPCU	
Administration and management	Accountability	Organize open forum on the importance of participatory planning and budgeting	Municipal wide		Minutes of meetings	X	X	X	X	2000			MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Human resource management	Train Key staff on records keeping.	Atebubu		Training organized	X	X	X	X	6,000			MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Project management	Sensitize the public sector on the importance of monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide		Minutes of meetings	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU

Social service delivery	Security	Support to security services	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	50,000			MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Policy	Organize workshop on consistency in policy formulation	Municipal wide		Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	10,000			MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Accountability	Organize public hearing periodically on project implementation	Municipal wide		minutes	X	X	X	X	10000			MA	
Economic development	Planning and budgeting	Organize public forum on fee fixing resolution	Municipal wide		Reports	X	X	X	X	5,000			MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Planning	Organize workshops on development coordination with development partners	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X		8,000		MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Planning	Organize workshops on stakeholder engagements on development programmes and projects	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X	15,000			MA	MPCU
Administration and management	Security	Regular of meeting of DISEC	Atebubu		Minutes	X	X	X	X	25,000			MA	MPCU
Administration and	Com munic	Preparation and	Atebubu		Reports	X	X	X	X	15,000			MA	MPCU

management	ation	implementation of a communication plan with the public												
Social service delivery	Culture	Support for the two major festivals in the district.	Amantin and Atebubu		Support given	X	X	X	X	20,000			MPCU	
Social service delivery	Culture	support cultural activities	Atebubu and Amantin		Support given	X	X	X	X	8,000			Nananom	

5.1.0

Indicative Financial Plan for the MTDP 2018-2021

Based on the IGF collected last year (2017) and internal mechanisms put in place, it is expected that IG will increase by 20% by the end of each year, DACF would be increased by 20% and Irregular receipt of others makes projection below 20%. GOG here considers releases to other departments, Zongo Development Fund and others.

FINANCIAL GAP	GH¢
Total cost of Plan	-81,773,000.00
Indicative Financial Budget	-64,218,062.29
GAP	- 17,554,937.71

5.2.0 FINANCING THE GAP

From the analysis above, the total cost of financing the MUNICIPAL Medium Term Development plan (2018-2021) stands at Eighty One Million, Seven Hundred and Seven-Three Thousand Ghana Cedi (GH¢81,773,000.00) against an indicative budget of Sixty Four Million, Two Hundred and Eighteen thousand and Sixty Two Ghana Cedi Twenty Nine pesewas (GH¢ 64,218,062.29). This leaves a gap of Seventeen Million Five Hundred and Fifty four thousand Nine hundred and Thirty -Seven Ghana cedi Seventy One pesewas (GH¢17,554,937.71).

In financing the gap, it is expected that more revenue and assistance would be mobilized from the following sources;

Table 5.2 Template for Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue				Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor					
Economic Development	1,757,000	782,785.97	536,800	437,868.83	1,757,454.8	+454.8	1. There would be a conscious effort at scaling up the volume of IGF through the Property Revaluation Exercise and increase in the revenue base of the Municipal Assembly through Task Force. 2 Identification of other revenue sources to boost the revenue base of the		
Social Services Delivery	31,143,000	24,521,857.31	536,800	3,065,081.82	28,123,739.13	-3,019,260.87			
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	44,964,000	23,483,579.09	2,684,000	2,627,212.99	28,794,792.08	-16,169,207.92			
Management And Administration	3,201,000	1,043,714.63	1,342,000	1,313,606.49	3,699,318.12	+498,318.12			
Environment and Sanitation Management	708,000	260,928.66	268,400	1,313,606.49	1,842,935.15	+1,134,935.15			
TOTAL	81,773,000	50,092,865.66	5,368,000	8,757,376.63	64,218,062.29	-17,554,937.71			

						<p>Municipal Assembly.</p> <p>3 There would also be frantic efforts at plucking all revenue leakages the use of NTOBOA SOFTWARE.</p> <p>4.Ensure substructures all function</p> <p>5.Proposal writing to solicit funding for some projects</p> <p>6. Compliance with plan strictly.</p> <p>7. Avoid and manage unnecessary claims.</p>	
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MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The process of monitoring is to enable the Municipal Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time and within cost. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired results.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feedback that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, programme or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

Secondly, every project has certain well defined objectives that address key development problems under the broad thematic areas. It is therefore very necessary and prudent that evaluation is done for each project to determine whether the impact has been felt or achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract an unintended consequences. This is done through the process of evaluation. Evaluation therefore means a systematic, objective analysis of a plan/programme/project performance, efficiency and impact in relation to its objective.

MONITORING MATRIX

Table 5.6 monitoring matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL											
Policy Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
access at all levels	Increase in enrolment	Impact indicator	10%	10%	15%	20%	15%	30%	30%	Annually	DDE/MPCU
Policy Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Improve access to health care	Significant increase to health care system	Impact indicator	50%	5%	10%	10%	5%	10%	20%	Bi annually	DHD, MPCU
Policy objective 3: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially											
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		
Reduce	Drop in	Impact	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually	DHD/MPCU

HIV,AIDS/STIs infection	HIV.AIDS/STIs prevalence in the MUNICIPAL	indicator									
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Policy Objective 4: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		
Improve accessibility to safe water services	Increase the number of boreholes and extend the Town Water systems	Outcome	64%	5%	10%	5%	5%	10%	15%	Annually	MPCU/CWSA

Policy Objective 5: promote the creation of decent jobs

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		
Affect job creation	Increase the number people with jobs	outcome		120	170	150	100	340	200	Quarterly	MPCU

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GOAL: Build a prosperous society

Policy Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Affect revenue performance	Increase in Internally Generated Fund	Impact indicator	70%	5%	5%	5%	5%			Annually	MPCU

Policy Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of raw materials

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Affect production	Increase production	Impact indicator	65%	5%	10%	10%	5%	20%	10%	Annually	MPCU/MOFA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

Policy Objective 1: Reduce environmental pollution

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Reduce sanitation issues	Decrease in cholera cases	Impact indicator	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	20%	20%	Quarterly	DHD/MPCU

Policy Objective 2: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		
Affect environment	Reduce desertification and soil erosion	Impact indicator		5%	10%	10%	10%	20%	15%	Quarterly	MPCU/Forestry Commission

Policy Objective 3: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		

Disaster prevention	Mitigate the level of disaster incidence	Impact indicator	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%	20%	10%	Annually	MPCU/NAD MO

Policy Objective 4: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		
Affect accessibility	Improve road network	Outcome indicator	4	10	7	3	10			Quarterly	MPCU/ministry of Roads and Highway authority.

Policy Objective 5: Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the digital landscape

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	M	F		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Policy Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Affect decision making	Improve participation	Impact indicator	50%	10%	10%	10%	10%	20%	20%	Quarterly	MPCU

Policy Objective 2: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Change corrupt practices	Increase transparency and accountability	Impact indicator	40%	10%	10%	10%	10%	20%	20%	Quarterly	MPCU

Monitoring and evaluation are necessary because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic situation of the MUNICIPAL as well as the political climate of the country and even certain international event could have both positive and negative effect on the plan. As a result of these, the plan needs constant monitoring to make sure that the necessary adjustments are made. The MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY will compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of references and their use over time, staff and their commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting. The planning guideline prepared by the NDPC for the preparation of Sectorial and MUNICIPAL Development Plan will be used to monitor and evaluate projects.

The MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY needs to be able to compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of resources and their use over time, staff and their various commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting.

Evaluations will be conducted at specific points within the plan implementation period and a terminal evaluation will be done at the end of the implementation period.

The monitoring of the plan will be undertaken by the;

- Municipal Assembly through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit,
- The Sub-Committees of the Assembly.
- The Works Department and
- All the Decentralized departments.
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners

Evaluation of the plan on the other hand will be carried out at specific intervals by the;

- Community members
- The MUNICIPAL Assembly
- Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies that may be chosen for that purpose.

Evaluation Matrix

Table 1.1 Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Who are currently benefiting from the project child marriage and in what way?	What are some of the benefits of this project?	Number of beneficiaries	Collect data from both existing and new data, stakeholders	Questionnaires, interview guide, key informant interview
Efficiency	<p>1. Do the inputs justifies the output and if so or if not on what basis is this claim justified?</p> <p>2. Is the project being delivered on budget?</p> <p>3. What aspects of the components of the project could be</p>	<p>What inputs or resources were used?</p> <p>What are some of the components of the project?</p>	<p>The amount of inputs or resources used or to be used?</p> <p>Components of the project</p>	Documentations	Documents and records

	done differently next time to minimize cost(Value Engineering)?				
Effectiveness	<p>What strategy was employed to carry out this activity?</p> <p>Are there aspects that could have been done differently?</p>	<p>Was it effective in its strategy</p> <p>What key process should be considered in this regard?</p>	Time frame	Programme documents	<p>Interviews ,</p> <p>questionnaires ,</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>discussions</p> <p>Survey via phone</p>
Impact	<p>1. To what extent have the fight against child marriage been achieved</p> <p>What range of outcomes intended or unintended has the project contributed to-taking account of social, economic and cultural consideration?</p> <p>2.How has the project influence the stakeholder community and what capacities have been built?</p> <p>3.Is the project impacting positively</p>	<p>What are the effects after the implementation of this project?</p> <p>Identify some the contribution of this project.</p>	The changes that occurred	Primary data source	<p>Interviews, focus group discussions</p> <p>Evaluation protocols</p>

	on key groups and issues that have been identified as important during the project design.				
sustainability	1.Is the evidence that the initiative is likely to grow- scaling up and out- beyond the project life? 2.will the project lead directly or indirectly to improvement in people wellbeing especially children?	What are some of the evidences that indicate growth of this project? What does child marriage mean?	Number of children involved in child marriage	Primary data -Stakeholder	interviews

Communication Activity Matrix

Table 1.2 Communication Activity Matrix

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit meeting	To brief MPCU members on major activities on period under review.	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit Members	Presentations by Heads of departments	Quarterly	MCD/MPO
Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects and programmes	To enhance quality of work in order to meet the purpose for which such projects and programmes	MPCU members, Nananom, Media, members, CSOs, Assembly community	Meetings	Quarterly	MPCU

	are implemented. To also ensure value for money.	members, unit committees of project communities			
Sub-Committee meetings	To discuss and identify issues affecting the Municipality	Sub-Committee members	Meetings	Fourth week of March Annually Fourth week of May Annually Third Week of September Annually	Chairpersons
Executive Committee Meetings(EXECO)	To discuss issues recommended at Sub-Committee Level	Chairpersons of subcommittees, MCE, MCD, PM, Secretaries of subcommittees	Meetings	Last week of March annually 2 nd week of June Annually 1 st week of October Annually	MCE
General Assembly Ordinary Meetings	To discuss issues taken from EXECO affecting the Municipality, give approval to certain activities, know implementation status of projects of the Assembly.	Presiding Member(PM), MCE, Assembly members, MCD, Heads of Departments, CSOs, Media, General public	Meetings	Second week of April Annually Fourth week of June Annually Third week of October Annually	Presiding Member/Municipal Coordinating Director
Budget Committee Meetings	Whether revenue inflows are in-line with expenditure trend. To also analyze the revenue and expenditure trend within the fiscal year.	Budget Committee Members ie MPO, MBA, MFO, MCD,RS, IA etc	Meetings	Quarterly	MBA

Finance & Administration	To discuss and make analysis of monthly performance of the assembly, to also identify new areas of revenue mobilization.	F & A Members ie 7 assembly members and 4 Ex officio members – MBA,MFO, Revenue Superintendent and Internal auditor	Meetings	Monthly	F & A Chairperson
Audit Committee Meetings	To check internal and external audit reports of the assembly and any financial matter.	2 ICA members, 1 Representative from Internal Audit Agency, Presiding Member, Accountant and co-opted members- MFO and Internal Audit.	Meetings	Quarterly	Chairperson
Town Hall meetings on implementation of development projects and composite budget.	To account to citizens on the programmes and projects implemented and to make a presentation on the prepared budget.	MPCU, F& A, Media, etc	Meetings	June and August Annually	MPO/MBA
Fee Fixing Resolution	To seek consensus on rate fixing.	Fuel Filling Station Managers, Market men and women, Artisans, Municipal Assembly, CSOs, Media, Nananom, Financial institutions, Assembly members, Transport Owners, educational institutions etc.	Meetings	August annually	MPCU.
Budget Preparation	To ensure efficient utilization of revenue	Budget committee,	Meeting	August annually	MBA

	inflows or funds.	MPCU, F&A, EXECO, RCC and General Assembly.			
Project Status meetings	Report the status of projects to management	Project management Team, key stakeholders to the respective projects	Meetings	Monthly	Project Coordinator
Site possession	To hand over site to contractor	Stakeholders of the project.	Meetings	As and when a project is awarded	Project Coordinator
Site management meetings	To seek views of stakeholders on minor changes. To check previous minutes, observations and comments, financial matters, Technical matters and contractors progress report/forecast.	Stakeholders- chiefs, assembly members, unit committee, opinion leaders of project communities, contractor(rep), Municipal Assembly	Meetings	Monthly	Project coordinator

