

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER THE AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018 – 2021)

**PREPARED BY:
BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

JULY, 2018

**ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER THE AGENDA FOR JOBS
(2018 – 2021)**

.....
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of Berekum East Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) would not have been possible without the strength of the Almighty God. We thank Him for granting us the grace to complete the Development Plan successfully.

Special appreciation goes to the management of the Municipal Assembly for their moral, material and financial support especially the Municipal Chief Executive (Hon. Kofi Adjei) for facilitating the plan preparation process through timely release of funds and other logistics. Much gratitude is also express towards Members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the Zonal Councils and all who helped in diverse ways through data collection, meetings and useful contributions and suggestions. The immense efforts of all Heads of Department, Assembly Members/Unit Committees, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities and the facilitators,

Secondly, we appreciate the efforts made by the core plan preparation team led by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, Atta UllahDason, Municipal Development Planning Officer HarunaAbdulai, the Municipal Budget Analyst, WisdonKporngor and Patrick Asomah, a Development Planning Officer for their time and commitment to the completion of the Development Plan.

Finally, we acknowledge the contributions made by Felicia Ameyaa and Juliana Adubea, both Secretaries of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit for providing secretarial services to the plan preparation processes.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARATION TEAM

A 19-Member Plan Preparation Team was formed under the Chairmanship of the Municipal Chief Executive; to facilitate the preparation, ownership and implementation of the MMTDP. Members of the Plan Preparation Team were mainly of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU), made up of the following:

- | | |
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEAs	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BMA	-	Berekum Municipal Assembly
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CBSVs	-	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHN	-	Community Health Nurse
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CICs	-	Community Information Centres
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CA	-	Central Administration
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Facility
FOAT	-	Functional Organisation Assessment Tool
FD	-	Finance Department
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organisations
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
GRIDCO	-	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSFPF	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GTV	-	Ghana Television
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus

HQCF	-	High Quality Cassava Flour
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCF	-	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MRH	-	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MTN	-	Mobile Telecommunication Network
MADU	-	Municipal Agriculture Development Unit
MEHU	-	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOTI	-	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NCWSP	-	National Community Water and Sanitation Programme
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NEDCo	-	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
OPD	-	Out Patient Department

OHLGS	-	Office of Head of Local Government Service
PCR	-	Pupil-Classroom-Ratio
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PWDAs	-	People with Disabilities
PM	-	Presiding Member
POA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPPs	-	Plan, Policies and Programme
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTR	-	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PLHAs	-	People Living with HIV/AIDS
RTIMP	-	Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	-	School Health Education Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMSEs	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SPAM	-	School Performance Appraisal Meeting
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TUC	-	Trade Union Congress
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Team
WC	-	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process of decision-making and development is influenced by the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016 which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana. This is also a pre-requisite in the National Development Planning System Act, Act 480, 1994. This explains the need for the process of allocating resources and responsibilities to the MMDAs level where they responsible for identifying Local development problems and strategies to solve them.

The overall planning body in Ghana is the National Development Planning Commission. They provide guidelines for the preparation of development plans in the various MMDAs in Ghana. Guidelines on the preparation of Medium Term Development Plans are provided periodically to help District Assemblies incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

The ultimate aim of every development agenda is to improve the standard of living of the people. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. Consequently, the content of this plan concentrates attention on Berekum East Municipality in the BrongAhafo of Ghana.

The plan is prepared under the coordinated programme of economic and social development policies (CPESDP) of the Agenda forJobs (2018-2021) MMDAs are mandated to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of their respective jurisdictions. It is based on these man date that the MMDAs are tasked to prepare the Medium Term Development Plans in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021). The policy framework has five (5) dimensions namely:

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

- Ghana's Role in International Affairs

The Municipal Development Plan was prepared by the Municipal Plan Preparation Team made of members of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). They include

1. Municipal Coordinating Director
2. Municipal Development Planning Officer
3. Municipal Budget Analyst
4. Municipal Works Engineer
5. Municipal Finance Officer
6. Municipal Physical Planning Officer
7. Municipal Community Development Officer
8. Municipal Social Development Officer
9. Municipal Director of Education
10. Municipal Director of Agriculture
11. Municipal Director of Health

Prior to the preparation of the plan, an orientation workshop was organized for MMDAs by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the BrongAhafoRegional Co-ordinating Council in Sunyani. It was aimed at updating the knowledge of participants on the coordinated programme of economic and social development policies (2017-2024) and the Guidelines for the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan

The plan preparation team started the process with the performance review to determine the Municipality's achievement to date of the implementation of the MTDP under GSDA II 2014-2017 and updating of the

Municipal profile to ascertain the current situation of the Municipality in relation to the Physical and Natural Environment, Culture, Settlement Systems, Economy of the Municipality, Food Security, Governance, Social Services, Vulnerability analysis, Information Communication and Technology, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy, Population, Science, Technology and Innovation, Security, Disaster and other issues in the Municipality.

(a) Data Analysis and Public Hearing forum.

Following the performance review and analysis of the existing situation, a public hearing forum organized to present the implementation status of the immediate past development plan with the aim of soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future development planning. Community level dialogues were organized to elicit the felt needs and the development aspirations of the people in the Municipality which was later analyzed and harmonized together with the departmental needs. The output was used to generate Development Programmes, Projects and Activities that constituted the Composite Programme of Action and the Composite Annual Action Plans.

Data and information gathered through the performance review, analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment provided the following developmental needs and aspirations for the Municipality.

- Construct new boreholes, maintain existing ones
- Provide Toilet facilities
- Provide Refuse Containers
- Construct Community Library and ICT Centers
- Expand Electricity to newly built up areas
- Extend Electricity to Communities

- Rehabilitate/Reshape roads
- Construct culverts and drains
- Provide street bulbs and light poles
- Construct/upgrade Market facilities/Lorry parks
- Provide credit facilities for farmers
- Provide job opportunities for the youth
- Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
- Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated structures
- Introduce School Feeding Programme
- Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- Provide accommodation for teachers
- Upgrade health facilities at Zongo Clinic and GHS Health center
- Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.
- Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.
- Scale-up Livelihood empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme
- Rehabilitate Municipal Administration block and the old Assembly block
- Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the Municipal Assembly
- Provide Police accommodation and establish Police posts
- Renovate accommodation Circuit Court Judge
- Provide training for Zonal Council members

(b) Final Public Hearing Forum and Approval of the Plan

The final Public Hearing forum was convened for the public after the development plan had been completed.

The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been

embodied in the Plan .The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the Municipality to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for approval. The Draft DMTDP (2018-2021) was subsequently approved as the legitimate blue print for the acceleration of development in the Berekum East Municipality for the period 2018-2021

Municipal Development Scope and Direction of Interventions

In order to achieve the above development aspirations, the Municipality has set for itself the following goal and objectives that are in line with the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

The Municipality made some significant gains during the past four (4) years in the area of provision of water and sanitation facilities, educational and health infrastructure and rehabilitation of roads. The current DMTDP (2018-2021) seeks to improve upon the socio-economic infrastructure, create enabling environment for the private sector to thrive and improve upon agriculture production.

Municipal Development Focus

The development focus of Berekum East Municipal Assembly within the coordinated programme of economic and social development policies 2017-2020⁴ during the plan period (2018-2021) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.*

Overall Municipal Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or aspirations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organization or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the Municipality would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of Berekum East Municipal Assembly is *to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.*

Municipal Development Objectives:

Below are the adopted objectives that will guide the Assembly to achieve its goals:

- Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- Pursue flagship industrial development initiative
- Support entrepreneurship and SME development
- Ensure improved Public Investment
- Improve production efficiency and yield
- Improve post-Harvest Management
- Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Ensure sustainable development and management of agriculture
- Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development
- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels
- Enhance affordable equitable, easy and accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality

- Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infection especially among the vulnerable groups
- Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- Improve access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services
- Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension
- Ensure effective child protection and family Welfare System
- Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
- Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the community
- Promote effective participation of the Youth in Socio-economic development
- Build capacity for sports and recreational development
- Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision
- Address recurrent devastating floods
- Reduce environmental pollution
- Enhance climate change resilience
- Reduce greenhouse gases
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- Promote resilient Urban Development
- Ensure Safety and Security for all Category of road users
- Enhance application of ICT in National Development
- Ensure efficient transmission and distribution System
- Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlement
- Enhance quality of life in rural area
- Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization
- Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels

- Enhance Public Safety and Security
- Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination

Financing the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

The Municipal Assembly has identified the following major sources of funds for the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the Development Plan.

- District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF)
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP)

The total cost of the implementation of the Plan from 2018-2021 is GHC 70,428,914.00

For the period 2018-2021 this Development Plan document is the development blueprint for the Berekum East Municipality. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, would offer the needed support to move the Municipality forward so as to achieve the stated development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve upon the living standard of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly as one of the 254 Metropolitan/Municipal/Municipality Assemblies in Ghana is mandated by law to prepare a Medium Term Development Plan with a framework and guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)

This chapter of the plan presents the Performance Review of the Municipality's MTDP (2014-2017) in relation to all the planned programmes and projects outlined in the plan and the Municipal profile showing the Physical and Natural Environment with respect to Location and Size, Climate and Vegetation, Mineral and Geology, Culture, Settlement Systems, Economy of the Municipality, Food Security, Governance, Social Services, Vulnerability Analysis, Information Communication and Technology, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy, Population, Science, Technology and Innovation, Security, Disaster and other facilities/issues in the Municipality. It also contains the analysis of the existing situation from survey information obtained which reveals the community problems, felt needs and development aspirations of the entire community and the Municipality at large. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendations to inform decision making.

Plan Preparation Methodology

Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit facilitated the plan preparation process. To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which responds to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of achievement of national objectives.

The plan preparation was preceded by a thorough examination and analysis of the constraints, problems and needs of the people by seeking the opinions of key stakeholders through interviews, surveys, fora and community meetings on how these problems would be solved and their needs met.

A number of stakeholders were consulted including;

- Traditional Authorities
- Assembly /Unit Committees Members
- Area Council Members
- Community Members
- Farmers/Market Women/Artisan Groups
- Departments of the Assembly
- Private Sector Operators
- NGOs/CBOs/Civic Unions

The interface brought to the fore the following major issues;

- Inadequate credit facilities
- Large gap in access to healthcare between urban and rural as well as rich and poor
- Inadequate power supply infrastructure and access to electricity especially in the rural areas
- Weak internal revenue mobilization
- Inadequate participation of civil society and private sector in governance
- Risks associated with fire, floods and other natural disasters to life and property
- Low agricultural productivity and output
- High cost of production (Industrial & Agriculture)
- Inadequate post-production infrastructure (i.e. storage, processing, transport etc).
- Inadequate waste collection containers
- Seasonal variability in food supplies and prices
- Inadequate awareness on negative impact of improper disposal of waste i.e. solid and liquid on the environment
- Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in some communities
- Poor Environmental Sanitation.

- Inadequate job creation opportunities.
- Increasing trends in deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss with adverse consequences for agriculture
- Dysfunctional sub-structures
- Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance
- Persistent gender inequalities in school enrolment and retention
- Inadequate commitment to issues on vulnerability
- Ineffective communication to influence knowledge, attitudes and practices in support of development
- Ineffective and inefficient spatial/ land use planning and implementation
- Inadequate awareness on climate change and its impact
- Annual incidence of bush fires
- High Risk Sexual Behaviours
- High level of Stigmatization and Discrimination against PLHAs & OVCs

The Scope of the Plan

This Medium Term Development Plan, (Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021) is divided into six main parts;

Chapter 1: Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation of the Municipality.

Chapter 2: Development issues for 2018-2021 including prioritized development issues the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for Jobs.

Chapter 3: Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies.

Chapter 4: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan(s) (2018-2021) of the Municipality with indicative costs.

Chapter 6: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

1.2 Vision, Mission Statements and Functions of the Municipal Assembly

Berekum Municipal Assembly is the central institution within the Municipality responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the Municipality.

Vision Statement of the Municipal Assembly

The Vision Statement of the Berekum Municipal Assembly is *“To become one of the most efficient socio-economic development service providers, which in partnership with other stakeholders creates opportunities for human development in the Municipality”*.

Mission Statement of the Municipal Assembly

The Berekum Municipal Assembly exists *“To improve upon the quality of life of the people in the Municipality through the effective co-ordination of resources and activities of all stakeholders for effective delivery of services by well-motivated staff”*.

Functions of the Berekum Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the Municipality and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Subject to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Municipal Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the Municipality, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the municipality. Section 10 (3) of Act 936 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

-Responsible for the overall development of the municipality. The Municipal Assembly ensures the preparation and submission of Development Action Plans through the Regional Co-coordinating Council to NDPC and budgets to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

-Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.

-Promote and support productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiate development;

-Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services;

-Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality;

-In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the municipality;

-Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice;

-Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

1.3 Performance Review of the MMTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

In line with the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Berekum Municipal Assembly prepared a four (4) year Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) covering 2014-2017 to guide the Municipality's Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The MMTDP was fashioned within the Medium Term Development

Policy Framework (MTDPF) - Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I) (2010-2013). The official implementation of the development plan ended in December 2013 to pave way for the preparation of a new MMTDP in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) (2014-2017). The purpose of the Performance Review among others is to:

- Ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and strategies in the plan document (MMTDP 2014-2017) and other interventions implemented outside the plan.

- Ascertain whether the projects or programmes under each of the thematic areas were fully implemented, on-going, partially implemented or were not started or implemented at all during the life span of the plan (2014-2017)

- Examine the reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects.

- Examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation

- Outlines lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2018-2021 Development Plan.

Lessons drawn from the review will therefore serve as useful inputs that shall be incorporated into the 2018-2021 MTDP of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly.

The Performance Review of the 2014-2017 MMTDP looked at the six (6) thematic areas of the plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and programmes that comes under each of the thematic areas.

It was to assess the performance of Berekum East Municipal Assembly in the implementation of programmes and projects for the plan period (2014-2017) in terms of spatial distribution of development projects and their socio-economic impact on the lives of the people in the Municipality.

The assessment was basically to determine how the Municipality fared under each of the following themes of the GSGDA II (2014-2017):

- Ensuring and sustainaning Micro Economic Stability
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement Management
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Susutained Natural Resource Management
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

1.4 Status of Implementation of 2014-2017 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) Programmes/Projects

The Performance Summary of the extent to which the planned programmes and projects listed in the plan (MMTDP 2014-2017) is provided in the Table below:

Table 1.1 Status of Implementation of the MMTDP- 2014-2017

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro -Economic Stability					
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management.					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Organize revenue payment awareness campaigns	-	4 campaigns/year	4 campaigns organised	Fully implemented
2015	Organize revenue payment awareness campaigns	4	4 campaigns/year	4 campaigns organised	Fully implemented
2016	Organize revenue payment awareness campaigns	8	4 campaigns/year	4 campaigns organised	Fully implemented
2017	Organize revenue payment awareness campaigns	16	4 campaigns/year	4 campaigns organised	Fully implemented
2014		-			
2015	Conduct Valuation and Revaluation of Property at Berekum Township & Kato	-	2,500 properties	876 houses valued	On-going
2016	Conduct Valuation and Revaluation of Property at Berekum Township & Kato	876	1,624 properties	2,500 houses valued	Fully implemented and awaiting validation by LVD
2017		2,500 houses valued			

Thematic Area: Enhance Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Improve Private Sector Productivity and Competitiveness domestically & globally					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Organise skill training in soap making, wood and auto works	-	Train 50 women, carpenters and mechanics.	-	Not implemented due to inadequate funds
2015	Organise skill training in soap making, wood and auto works	-	Train 50 women, carpenters and mechanics.	-	Not implemented due to inadequate funds
2016	Organise skill training in soap making, wood and auto works	-	Train 50 women, carpenters and mechanics.	-	Not implemented due to inadequate funds
2017	Organise skill training in soap making, wood and auto works		Train 50 women, carpenters and mechanics.		Awaiting for funds
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)					
2014	Train SMEs operators in business management and production skills	22	Train 5 SMEs operators	5	Fully implemented
2015	Train SMEs operators in business management and production skills	27	Train 5 SMEs operators	3	Not fully implemented
2016	Train SMEs operators in business management and production skills	30	Train 5 SMEs operators	4	Not fully implemented
2017	Train SMEs operators in business management and production skills	34	Train 5 SMEs operators	-	Training is planned for September, 2017

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Improve post production management strategies, particularly, storage at individual and community levels					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	-	50 producers 20 marketers	35 producers and 12 marketers trained	Not fully implemented
2015	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	47	50 producers 20 marketers	20 producers and 8 marketers	Not Fully implemented
2016	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	75	50 producers 20 marketers	-	Not implemented
2017	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	75	50 producers 20 marketers	-	Awaiting for funds
Policy Objective: Improved science, Technology and Innovation application					
2014	Train women groups in mushroom farming	-	10 women groups	-	Not implemented
2015	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	-	10 women groups	-	Not implemented
2016	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	-	10 women groups	-	Not implemented
2017	Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	-	10 women groups	-	Awaiting for funds

Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Afforest degraded lands in Kotaa Forest (FORM GHANA LTD)	-	150 hectares	-	Not implemented
2015	Afforest degraded lands in Kotaa Forest (FORM GHANA LTD)	-	150 hectares	195 hectares	Fully implemented
2016	Afforest degraded lands in Kotaa Forest (FORM GHANA LTD)	195 hectares	150 hectares	170 hectares	Fully implemented
2017	Afforest degraded lands in Kotaa Forest (FORM GHANA LTD)	365 hectares	150 hectares	28 hectares	On-going
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
2014	Sensitize farmers on the effect of climate change on their activities	-	25 farmers	18 farmers sensitised	Not Fully implemented
2015	Sensitize farmers on the effect of climate change on their activities	25 farmers	25 farmers	10 farmers sensitised	Not Fully implemented
2016	Sensitize farmers on the effect of climate change on their activities	35 farmers	25 farmers	-	Not implemented
2017	Sensitize farmers on the effect of climate change on their activities	35 farmers	25 farmers	-	Planned for October, 2017.
2014	Organise national farmers day	-	1	1	Implemented
2015	Organise national farmers day	1	1	1	Implemented
2016	Organise national farmers day	2	1	1	Implemented
2017	Organise national farmers day	3	1	-	To be organised in December, 2017

Thematic Area:Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development					
Policy Objective: Improve transport infrastructure.					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Reshape Kato-Anyinasu Road	-	15km	20km	Fully implemented
2015	Spot improve Kato-Kyiribaa Road	20km	1.2km	1.2km	Fully implemented
	Reshape Serikakrom-Timber Nkwanta Junction road		5.6km	5.6km	Fully implemented
2016	Grade Botokrom-Nkyenkyenmam Road	26.8	4km	4km	Fully implemented
	Construct Culvert & Fill Approaches at Mpatasie		-	-	Fully implemented
	Grade Sabon Zongo Area Road	30.8	3.8km		On going
	Grade Namasua Junction- Kutre No. 1 Road	30.8	4.2km		On going
2017	Grade & Patch Potholes in Berekum Municipality		18.4km		Awaiting approval of evaluation report

Periods	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014		-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016	1. Surface (tar) Scotch Junction -Namasua station 2. Small Roundabout -Big Roundabout	-	8.0km	-	Not implemented
2017	1. Surface (tar) Scotch Junction -Namasua station 2. Small Roundabout -Big Roundabout	-	8.0km	-	Awaiting for GoG funds
2014		-	-	-	-
2015	Rehabilitate Urban Roads 1.Big Round-about -Botokrom (24km) 2.Small Round-about -Mpatapo (5.2km)	-	29.5km 7.2km	-	Not implemented On going
2016	Rehabilitate Urban Roads 1.Big Round-about -Botokrom (24km) 2.Small Round-about -Mpatapo (5.2km) 3.Pave Lorry Park/Durbar grounds at Biadan	-	29.5km	17.9km	On-going (Grading, Drains and Culverts construction in progress) Fully implemented (not in the MTDP)
2017	Rehabilitate Urban Roads 1.Big Roundabout -Botokrom (24km) 2.Small Round-about -Mpatapo (5.2km)	17.9km	11.6km	5.4km	On-going (Surfacing of 23.3km in progress) (not in the MTDP)

2014	Highways Construct Berekum-Seikwa road	-	20km	34km	- On-going (grading, culverts and drains 68% completed)
2015	Construct Berekum-Seikwa road	34km	36km	43km	On-going (surfacing of roads 65% complete -
2016	Construct Berekum-Seikwa road	43km	56km		On going
2017	Construct Berekum-Seikwa road	43km	-	-	On-going (tackling compensation issues) (project behind schedule)

	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Implement Street Naming and Property Address System	25 Streets named	30 streets	12 streets named	On-going (project to take 4 years to complete)
2015	Implement Street Naming and Property Address System	37 Street named	45 streets	6 streets named	On-going (project to take 4 years to complete)
2016	Implement Street Naming and Property Address System	43 Street named	40 streets	-	Not implemented due to inadequate funds.
2017	Implement Street Naming and Property Address System	43 Street named	40 streets	-	Awaiting for funds

	Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet natural needs and for export.				
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Extend Electricity to Kyereyawkrom and Anyinasu	32 communities	2 communities	-	On going
2016	Extend Electricity to Kyereyawkrom and Anyinasu	32 communities			On going
2017	Extend Electricity to Kyereyawkrom and Anyinasu	32 communities			On going (behind schedule)

	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Rehabilitate Street lights in the Municipality	98	50 street lights	-	Not implemented
2015	Rehabilitate Street lights in the Municipality	98	50 street lights	126 rehabilitated	Fully implemented
2016	Rehabilitate Street lights in the Municipality	224	50 street lights	83 rehabilitated	Fully implemented
2017	Rehabilitate Street lights in the Municipality	307	50 street lights	72 rehabilitated	Fully implemented
2016	Supply and Install 354No. light poles and electrical accessories in 10 communities (expansion within already developed communities)	-	5 communities	4 communities	On-going(equipment supplied and 121 poles installed)
2017		4 communities	6 communities	6 communities	Fully implemented (not in the MTDP)

	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Supply and Install street lights at Kato, Berekum Township, Senase and Jinijini	421	330 street lights	-	Not Implemented
2015		421		66 installed	On-going (66 fully installed)
2016		487		254 installed	Fully implemented (not in MTDP)
2016		-	6 Traffic Lights	6 Traffic Lights	Fully implemented (not in MTDP)
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved water facilities					
2014	Construct boreholes in 25 communities	143	10 boreholes	-	Not implemented
2015		143	10 boreholes	10 boreholes	Implemented
2016		153	5 boreholes	-	On-going (drilling completed. Hand pumps yet to be installed)
2017		153	-	-	On going

2015	Expand Berekum Water Supply Systems	-	40% complete	43.8% complete	On-going (12 boreholes drilled and laying of PVC pipes in progress)
2016	Expand Berekum Water Supply Systems	-	92% complete	100% complete	Implemented but not in the MTDP

	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Mechanised boreholes	5	3 boreholes	-	Not implemented
2015				-	Not implemented
2016				-	Not implemented
2017				1 mechanised	On-going (1 out of 3 mechanised)
2014	Construct Small Town Water Systems in Fetentaa, Adom and Nsapor	2	3 systems	-	On-going (construction of overhead tanks)
2015				-	On-going (construction of stand pipes completed)
2016				3 systems constructed	Fully implemented
2017			-	-	-

	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Construct 10-Seater WC Toilet facilities in Berekum	-	1	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved Environmental Sanitation facilities					
2014	Desilt major drains in major Towns	-	5 drains	-	Not implemented
2015	Desilt major drains in major Towns	-	5 drains	-	Not implemented
2016	Desilt major drains in major Towns	-	5 drains	1	On-going (one drain cleaned)
2017	Desilt major drains in major Towns	1	4 drains	-	Awaiting for funds

	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014		-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016	Evacuate Refuse Heap at Senase and Amangoase	-	2 Heaps	1 Heap	On-going (one is fully cleared at Amangoase)
2017	Evacuate Refuse Heap at Senase.	1	1	-	Awaiting for funds
2014	Organise hygiene education	-	4 programmes	4 programmes	Fully implemented
2015	Organise hygiene education	4	4 programmes	4 programmes	Fully implemented
2016	Organise hygiene education	8	4 programmes	4 programmes	Fully implemented
2017	Organise hygiene education	12	4 programmes	3 programmes	On-going (one for each quarter)

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in Education at all levels					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Senase.	-	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Construct 3 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Kato, Adom, Nanasuano, Berekum	1	3	-	On-going (at roofing, plastering and painting level)
2016	Construct 5 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Kato, Adom, Nanasuano, Anyinasu and Akatim	1	3	3	3 Fully implemented and 2 On-going (Anyinasu: Sub-structure completed: Akatim: Roofing level)
2017	Construct 2 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Akatim and Anyinasu	4	1	-	On-going (Anyinasu: Sub-structure completed: Akatim: Roofing level)
	Thematic Area:				
	Policy Objective:				
2014	Construct 6 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Kutre No1, Tewbaabi, Jinijini (2), Amomaso, Pepaase.	-	2	-	Not implemented
2015	Construct 6 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Kutre No1, Tewbaabi, Jinijini (2), Amomaso, Pepaase.	-	2	-	On-going (All at sub-structure level)

2016	Construct 6No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Kutre No1, Tewbaabi, Jinijini (2), Amomaso, Pepaase.	-	2	4	4 Fully implemented and 2 On-going(Jinijini, One at Roofing level and the other at sub-structure level) but 2 projects are not in the MTDP
2017	Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Jinijini (2).	4	2	-	On-going (Jinijini: One at roofing level and the other at sub-structure level)

2014	Support needy but brilliant students and pupils	68	50	62	Implemented
2015	Support needy but brilliant students and pupils	130	50	74	Implemented
2016	Support needy but brilliant students and pupils	204	50	58	Implemented
2017	Support needy but brilliant students and pupils	262	50	186	On-going

Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014		-	-	-	-
2015	Construct 1No. 4-Unit Teacher Quarters at Berekum	-	1	-	Not implemented
2016		-		-	Not implemented (however, contract is awarded)
2015	Construct 1No. 2-Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Kutre No. 2	-	1	-	On-going(at window level)
2016		-	-	1	Fully implemented
	Thematic Area:				
	Policy Objective:				
2016	Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit & 1No. 4-Unit Classroom Blocks at Abisaase and Berekum Meth. Sch.	-	2	2	Fully Implemented (not in the MTDP)
2017		2	-	-	

Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Supply Dual and Mono Desks to Basic Schools	-	300 dual desks 200 mono desks	320 dual desks 270 dual desks	Fully implemented
2015	Supply Dual and Mono Desks to Basic Schools	320 270	300 dual desks 200 mono desks	130 dual desks 154 mono desks	Not fully implemented
2016	Supply Dual and Mono Desks to Basic Schools	430 424	500 dual desks 350 mono desks	1,200 dual desks 684 mono desks	Fully implemented
2017	Supply Dual and Mono Desks to Basic Schools	1,630 1,108	600 dual desks 400 mono desks	-	Yet to commence
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity Gaps in access to healthcare					
2014	Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds in Oforikrom & Kyereyawkrom	6	2	-	Not implemented
2015	Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds in Kyereyawkrom & Oforikrom	6	2	-	On-going (Both at Sub-structure levels)
2016	Construct 4No. CHPS Compounds in Kyereyawkrom, Oforikrom, Amankokwaa Akatim	6	4	-	One fully implemented Two on-going One Suspended (not started)
2017		7	3	2	Two fully implemented One on-going

					(fittings being fixed)
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Thematic Area:					
Policy Objective:					
2014	Construct 1No. 2-Unit Nurses Quarters at Nsapor- Berekum	-	1	-	Not implemented due to late release of UDG funds
2015		-			Rolled over to 2015
2016		-			On-going (at roofing level)
2017		-	-	1	Fully implemented

	Thematic Area:				
	Policy Objective:				
2014		-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016	Rehabilitate 1No. 2-Unit Nurses Quarters at Jinijini Health Centre	-	1	1	Not Implemented
2017		-	-	-	-

	Thematic Area:				
	Policy Objective: Ensure the reductions of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infection especially among the vulnerable groups				
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention education	-	4	3	On-going
2015	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention education	3	4	2	On-going
2016	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention education	5	4	-	On going
2017	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention education	5	4	--	On going
	Thematic Area:				
	Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills in line with global trends				
2014	Support the provision of employable skills to the youth	-	30	-	Not implemented
2015	Support the provision of employable skills to the youth	-	30	-	Not implemented
2016	Support the provision of employable skills to the youth	-	30	-	Not implemented

2017	Support the provision of employable skills to the youth	-	30	-	Not implemented
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Policy Objective: Ensure effective integration of PWDs into the society					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Support PWDs to establish businesses, acquire IGA skills and equipment	58	60	48	Not fully implemented due to short fall in DACF.
2015		106	80	85	On going
2016		191	80	89	On going
2017		280	80	9	On-going
2014	Support PWDs to enrol and complete school	27	15	17	Fully implemented
2015		44	50	64	Fully implemented
2016		108	70	74	Fully implemented
2017		182	70	15	On-going (15 benefitted in the first quarter)

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance.				
	Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in political, social, economic development systems				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Train women in leadership skills	-	10	-	Not implemented
2015		-	10	15	Implemented
2016		15	10	-	Not implemented
2017		15	10	-	Awaiting funds
	Policy Objective: Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service for efficient, timely effective performance and service delivery				
2014	Organise Town Hall meetings	-	2	2	Fully implemented
2015		2	2	2	Fully implemented
2016		4	2	2	Fully implemented
2017		6	2	1	Fully implemented

2014	Rehabilitate Assembly office Buildings	-	The entire buildings (100%)	-	Not Implemented
2015		-	-	-	Not Implemented
2016		-	-	-	Not Implemented
2017		-	-	-	Not implemented

- **Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability**

The performance of the Assembly under this thematic area was very high, in that out of a total of 6 projects/programmes that were earmarked for implementation during the Plan period, 5 were implemented representing 83.3%. Only one project is on-going 2017

- **Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development**

The overall performance of the Assembly under this thematic area was not good. The Assembly was able to implement 40 projects/programmes out of 80 projects/programmes representing 49.4% for the whole plan period. Out of the 80 projects/programmes earmark for implementation, 20 were not implemented, One not fully implemented and 19 on-going.

- **Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management**

Under this thematic area, the performance of the Assembly was poor. Out of 17 projects/programmes earmarked for implementation within the four-year plan period, only 5 were implemented. This represents 29.4% of the total projects/programmes. Projects not completed were 6, not fully completed were 5 and 1 on-going project.

- **Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

The performance of the Assembly under private sector competitiveness was also low, out of 7 projects/programmes that were earmarked for implementation during the planned period only 3 were implemented representing 42.9%. Those not implemented were 4 representing 57.1%.

- **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

The Assembly performed above average in the implementation of projects/programmes under this thematic area. Out of the 42 projects/programmes that were earmarked for implementation 28 representing 66.7% were fully implemented. On the other hand, 10 were on-going and 4 not implemented at all. These constitutes 33.3%

- **Transparent And Accountable Governance**

Implementation of project/programmes under this thematic area was poor. Out of the 13 projects/programmes that were earmarked for implementation during this planned period only 5 representing 38.5% projects/programmes were implemented. 5 projects were not implemented and 3 not fully implemented. The Assembly's overall performance was above average due to inadequate funds received during the planned implementation period. Out of 117 projects/programmes earmarked for implementation within the four-year planned period (2014-2017), only 78 representing 66.7% were implemented.

Table 1.2: Projects/Programmes Implemented but not in the MTDP (2014-2017)

NO.	THEMATIC AREA	NO. OF PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	0
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	0
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management	0
4	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Management	7
4	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	8
5	Transparent and Accountable Governance	0

1.5 Financial Analysis of the Municipal Assembly Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

This section of the Plan looks at funds received from the Central Government to meet payment of Compensation, Capital investment/Assets and procurement of goods and services.

1.6 Sources of Revenue to the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The sources of revenue for the MMDAs and the nation at large can be categorized into two main sources. These include those generated internally and those from external sources. Internal revenues are the taxes and other non-taxes which are generated by the Assembly internally. These taxes and non-tax revenues are mobilized by certain revenue instruments which are instruments legally accepted as part of the income generating machinery.

The local revenue instruments the Municipal Assembly uses are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes are market stalls fees, market fees, licences, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and petroleum product dealers.

External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

The major sources of revenue to the Municipality are detailed under the two categories below.

Internally Generated Funds

- Rents
- Lands
- Licences
- Rates
- *Fees & Fines*

External Funds

- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)

- Members of Parliament Common Fund (MPCF)
- Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund)
- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Urban Development Grant (UDG) & Capacity Support Fund (CSF)
- Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF)

Revenue Pattern of Berekum East Municipal Assembly

Table 1.3.: Total releases from Government of Ghana

COMPENSATION (Wages and Salaries)							
Year	Requested Planned (A)	As Approved as Per Ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviation		Actual Expenditure	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	3,069,317	3,069,317	3,069,317	-	-	3,069,317	-
2015	3,376,248	3,376,248	3,376,248	-	-	3,376,248	-
2016	3,713,873	3,713,873	3,713,873	-	-	3,713,873	-
2017	4,085,260	4,085,260	4,085,260	-	-	4,085,260	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
2014	2,942,361	1,148,892	829,574	1,793,469	319,318	981,046	(151,472)
2015	2,495,138	1,681,309	1,242,952	813,829	438,357	1,190,361	52,954
2016	2,650,372	2,269,810	1,653,447	380,562	616,363	1,692,008	38,561
2017	2,193,455	2,403,622	2,264,823	210,167	138,799	2,351,584	86,762
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	421,855	389,367	354,890	32,488	34,477	385,437	30,547
2015	464,620	439,812	368,550	24,808	71,262	451,663	(83,113)
2016	452,081	410,638	371,409	41,443	39,229	424,702	(53,293)
2017	473,953	432,720	369,568	41,233	63,152	381,450	11,882

Source: Budget and Finance Offices, BMA, 2017

Table 1.4: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GOG	1,538,118	1,350,149.00	187,967	1,731,893	1,556,436	175,457	2,762,197	1,890,500	871,697	2,916,725	2,051,992	864,733
IGF	820,664	773,592	47,072	892,591	887,936	58,345	951,797	973,452	(21,655)	1,125,468	1,310,847	(185,349)
DACF	2,590,487	1,859,587	730,899	2,754,922	1,930,637	824,285	2,589,250	2,172,383	416,867	2,592,441	2,118,125	474,316
DDF	425,600	423,214.00	2,386	536,796	482,468	54,328	586,900	521,286	65,614	545,000	-	545,000
UDG	1,662,342	1,662,342	-	2,100.00	1,565,199	434,801	1,721,593	1,529,337	192,256	1,849,089	1,559,389	267,700
Development Partners	4,260,472	3,931,224	329,248	3,000,000	1,887,709	1,112,291	2,000,000	1,281,727	718,273	1,827,231	2,287,210	(459,797)
GETFund	5,935,684	4,522,968	1,412,716	5,600,000	3,625,616	1,974,384	4,593,712	6,325,419	1,731,707	6,611,500	5,388,166	1,223,334
MPCF	110,000	95,021.00	14,979	120,533	107,214	13,319	120,000	87,604	32,396	150,000	98,171	51,829
Total	17,343,367	14,618,097.00	2,725,267	14,638,835	12,043,215	4,647,210	15,325,449	14,781,708	4,070,155	17,617,454	14,813,900	2,781,766

Source: Budget and Finance Offices, BMA, 2017

A cursory look at the above table on **all sources of financial resources for the Municipal Assembly Assembly** shows that it did meet its revenue target set from 2014-2017. From the table, it can be found that the Assembly never attained a 100% rate of receiving funds from the Central government and other sources.

The fluctuating nature of the receipts made it difficult to forecast outcomes for planning and design of projects. For example, in 2014 the Assembly estimated total IGF of GHC820, 664.00 out of which only GHC 773,592.00 was realized at the end of the fiscal year. The shortage represented 5.7%.

The bulk of the revenue came from royalties on Lands/Forestry. However, in 2015 actual revenue performance from lands fell short of the targeted figure. Out of the GHC231, 000.00 projected, only GHC171, 220.00 was realized representing a fall of 25.88%.

Much more could be achieved if a reliable database is developed, rigorous tax education carried out, eliminate revenue collection leakages, property revalue, revenue collectors trained and aggressive collection machinery put in place.

External Sources of Revenue to the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

Central Government Grants and the interventions from external donors account for the external sources of the Assembly. The grants include the District Assemblies' Common Fund, Compensation, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND), Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF) and the Members of Parliament Common Fund (MPCF). The donor funds are made up of the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Urban Development Grant (UDG) which are based on the MMDAs qualification of Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) of the previous year.

The external source of revenue is the major and highest source for development of the Assembly as almost all development programmes/projects are funded from it.

Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects in the MMTDP 2014-2017

The reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: limited funding, over reliance on donor support, external control of development funds and unstable economic climate.

a) Limited Funding

The Municipal Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to renovate the residences of the Municipal Chief Executive and the Municipal Coordinating Director, rehabilitate the main Assembly Office Block and some Classroom Blocks and construct residential quarters for other senior officials of the Assembly. The Assembly however could not implement and complete these projects because of limited funding.

b) Untimely Release of Funds

The time in which funds or resources were released to the Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects. Funds were not released according to the Assembly's plan. As a result of this programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that costs of projects far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation.

In 2016, for instance, only the first and second quarters of the Assembly's share of the Common Fund have been released. The Assembly received the third and fourth quarters of the 2016 DACF in 2017. These affect projects such as the construction and completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block

at Akatim, Construction of CHPS Compound at Oforikrom, Rehabilitation of the Municipal Assembly Administration Block and 3-Unit Classroom Block at Biadan to mention a few.

c) Over Reliance on Donor Support

The execution of some projects was tied to donor support. In situations where the donor support delayed or failed, the programmes and projects could not be implemented. Typical examples of programmes and projects that fell under this category were mechanization of some boreholes in the municipality under the Community Water and Sanitation Programme (CWSP) and DDF projects for construction of teachers' quarters.

d) External Control of Development Funds

Another important reason is the external control of development funds, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). Assemblies have limited control over the utilization of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions and unplanned purchases on behalf of the Assemblies at the national level. For example, in the first quarter of 2014, the Assembly received GHC 67,764.57 out of a total gross of GHC 285, 177.14 as its share of the DACF. This means that an amount of GHC 217,412.57 has been deducted at source from the Assembly's share of the Common Fund.

e) Unstable Economic Climate

The frequent increase in fuel prices greatly affected the plan implementation. Any slight increase in petroleum price brought about a corresponding increase in general prices of goods and services, especially building materials. This situation threw the budgets of the Assembly out of gear making it impossible to implement all development programmes and projects.

Implementation challenges of the MMTDP (2014-2017)

The implementation of the development plan was affected with a number of problems which included, inadequate logistics, poor accessibility (with its cost implications), low communal spirit, problem of raising matching fund by communities for donor projects and externally awarded contracts.

a) Inadequate Logistics

It is an undeniable fact that effective monitoring and supervision ensures quality output and value for money. This vital component of plan implementation was not very effective due to lack of logistics. The inadequate logistics such as inadequate Assembly vehicles made constant monitoring of projects very difficult.

b) Poor Accessibility

Poor road accessibility also presented a big challenge to plan implementation. The bad nature of some roads in the Municipality not only made monitoring difficult, but also added to cost of projects. Some communities become inaccessible during rainy season and that causes delay in project implementation with its attendant cost implications.

Lessons Learnt and their Implications for the MMTDP under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

The following lessons were learnt during the implementation and review periods:

Lack of effective co-ordination of plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation: It became clear during the review that some departments were not active in the implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation.

There was low co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of these departments for greater part of plan implementation. The targets achieved by these departments would have been much better if proper mechanism had been put in place in respect of co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore envisaged that, there should be effective co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as quarterly and annual review mechanism in place to assess performance and progress throughout the implementation period of the new MMTDP (2018-2021).

- The review revealed that the Municipal Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure not to achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.
- There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
- Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
- The Municipal Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending largely on the DACF.
- Estimated cost of projects should be realistic and not mere allocation of funds

In our bid to overcome these challenges, all Heads of Department are been tasked to attend MPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present a more credible and reliable data/input into the new Development Plan.

1.7 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the Municipal Profile

Berekum East Municipal Assembly is one of the Twenty-Nine (29) and Two Hundred and Fifty-four (254) Metropolitan/Municipal/Municipality Assemblies in Brong Ahafo Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2336 of 2018. Below is the analysis of existing or current situation of Berekum East Municipality

Institutional Capacities and Management Index of the Assembly

For effective preparation and implementation of the plan, there is the need to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Municipal Assembly staff and correct weaknesses if any to ensure effective and efficient plan preparation and implementation. The assessment of conditions and capacities within the Assembly was carried out to find out whether it has the following to support an effective plan preparation and implementation processes. They include:

- a. Funds earmarked for the plan preparation and implementation
- b. Experienced personnel to assist in planning and implementation of activities
- c. Capacity to manage database and other computer-based systems
- d. The existence of appropriate incentives for the managers of planning and implementation processes.

The table below shows the MPCU’s Capacity and Management Index

Table 1.5: MPCU Capacity and Management Index

NO	INDICATORS	SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Qualification of MPCU members	8,9,8,9,7,9,8,9,8,9,6,9	99/12=8.25
2	Skills and knowledge levels	7,8,7,8,6,8,7,8,7,8,5,8	87/12=7.25
3`	Availability of funds for Plan Implemntation and M&E purposes	1,3,2,4,2,1,1,2,4,3,2,4	29/12=2.4
4	Utilization of funds	6,9,8,7,6,7,8,9,7,8,6,8	89/12=7.4
5	Timely access to funds	1,2,1,3,2,3,2,2,1,3,2,1	23/12=1.9
6	Leadership qualities	8,8,9,10,6,7,5,7,8,8,9,6	91/12=7.6
7	Management qualities	7,8,7,8,7,9,8,7,7,8,9,7	92/12=7.7
8	Workload	5,6,5,6,5,6,7,7,8,8,6,7	76/12=6.3
9	Motivation /Incentives	1,2,1,3,4,2,1,3,3,2,1,3	26/12=2.2
10	Equipment /Facilities	3,6,5,1,3,2,4,8,8,8,7,7	62/12=5.2

The interpretation of the index uses a score range of (1 to 4) for low performance, (5 to 7) for average performance and (8 to 10) for high performance. From the table above, it can be observed that, the MPCU members have the required qualification (Academic and experience) to be able to prepare and implement the Plan. They also have the capacity to utilize and manage funds and workload. However, what can affect the MPCU’s ability to ensure the smooth implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan will include, inadequacy and timely access to funds and motivation. Consequently, in other to achieve tremendous results in the implemtation and M&E of the Plan, authorities (Central Government and the Municipal Assembly) should do well to address the above identified challenges.

1.7.1 Physical and Natural Environment

It is an undeniable fact that, the society man lives in is not devoid of problems. However, as these problems are identified efforts have to be made to propose solutions as a way of addressing these problems in a sustainable manner to improve upon the quality of life of the people.

Development planning as a discipline takes conscious efforts to identify societal problems, analyze them critically with the aim of bringing improvement in the lives of the people. This section of the report looks at the location and size of the Municipality, relief and drainage pattern, climate and vegetation, soil and crop potentials, aesthetic features and finally geology and mineral

a) Location and Size

The Berekum East Municipality is located between latitudes 7°15' and 8°00' North and Longitudes 2°25' and 2°50' West. It shares boundaries with Sunyani Municipal and Sunyani West Municipality in South-East, Dormaa-East in the South-West, North-West by Berekum West and North-East by Tain. With a total land surface area of 827sq.km, the Municipality is the 24th largest jurisdiction in the Brong Ahafo Region. It has a total number of about 26 settlements with major towns as Berekum, Kato, Mpatasie, Mpatapo, Senase, Biadan and Kutre No.2.

The Municipal Assembly is enjoined by law to be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality as per the provisions under Section 10 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). It is responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective mobilization and utilization of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the Municipality.

The Municipal capital, Berekum is about 37 km from Sunyani, the Regional capital of Brong Ahafo, TheMunicipality is sub divided into four local administrative areas known as Zonal Councils. They include the Mpatasie Zonal Council, Senase Zonal Council, Kutre Zonal Council and Berekum Zonal Council.

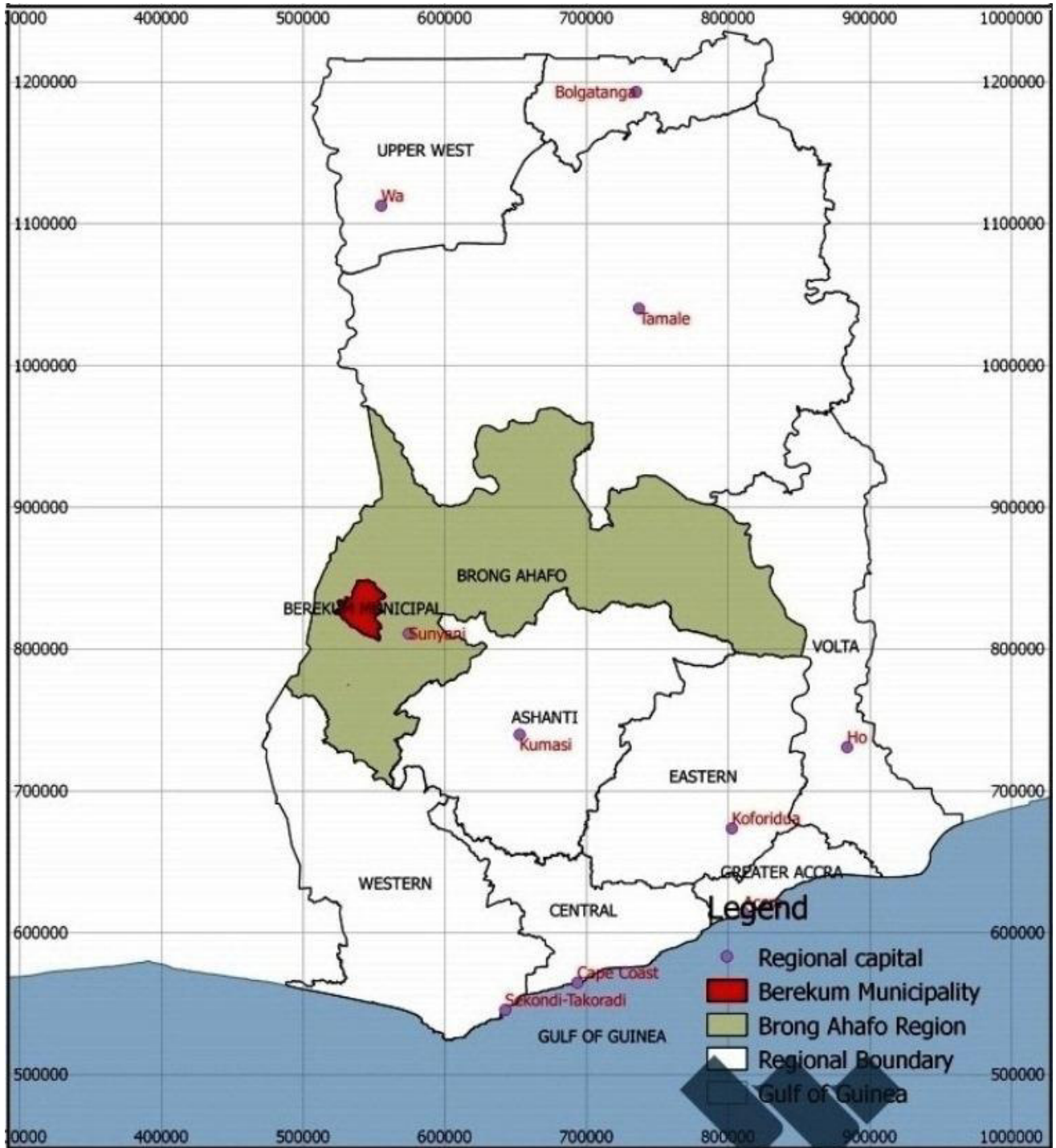
The road network from Sunyani, the regional capital to Berekum is a first class road while most of the feederroads linking other communities in the Municipality are all in a deplorable state. The

Municipality in terms of trade is strategically located since it is able to transact business with all the four (4) other Assemblies it shares boundaries with. The location of the Municipal makes transportation of goods and services to and fro the Municipality easy encouraging inter-MMDAs trade.

Implication of the location of the Municipality on Development

The location of the Municipality offers it the opportunity to interact or exchange goods and services with seven MMDAs in the Brong Ahafo Region namely Sunyani and Dormaa Municipals, Dormaa East, Berekum West, Tain and Sunyani West Municipality and two Regions of Ghana namely Ashanti and Western Regions. The western frontier of the Region also makes it imperative for the people to interact and exchange goods and services with the neighbouring Cote D'Ivoire

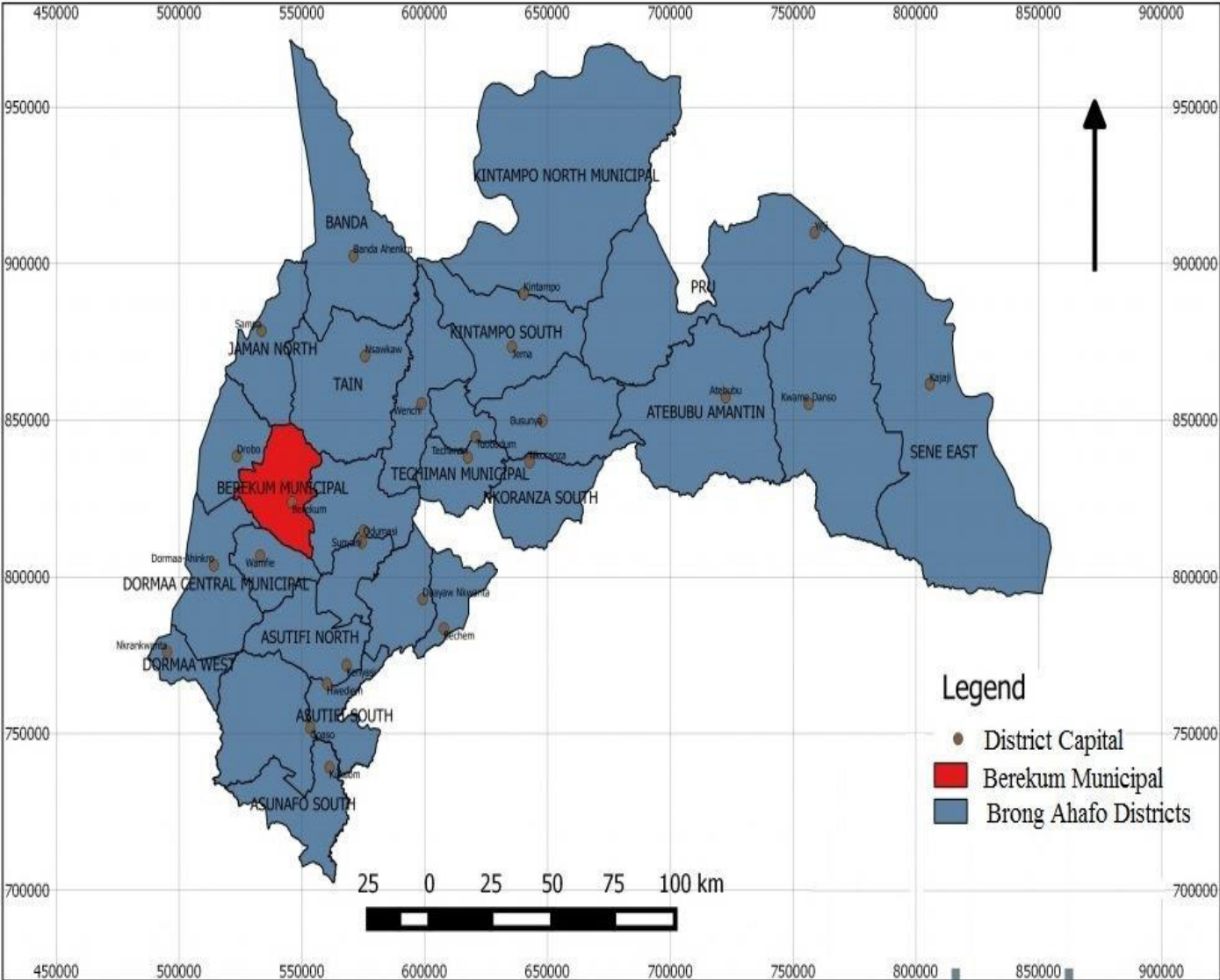
Figure 1.1: Berekum East Municipality Map in the National Context



Source: Centre for Remote Sensing & Geographic Information System, Univ. of Ghana, Legon, 2017

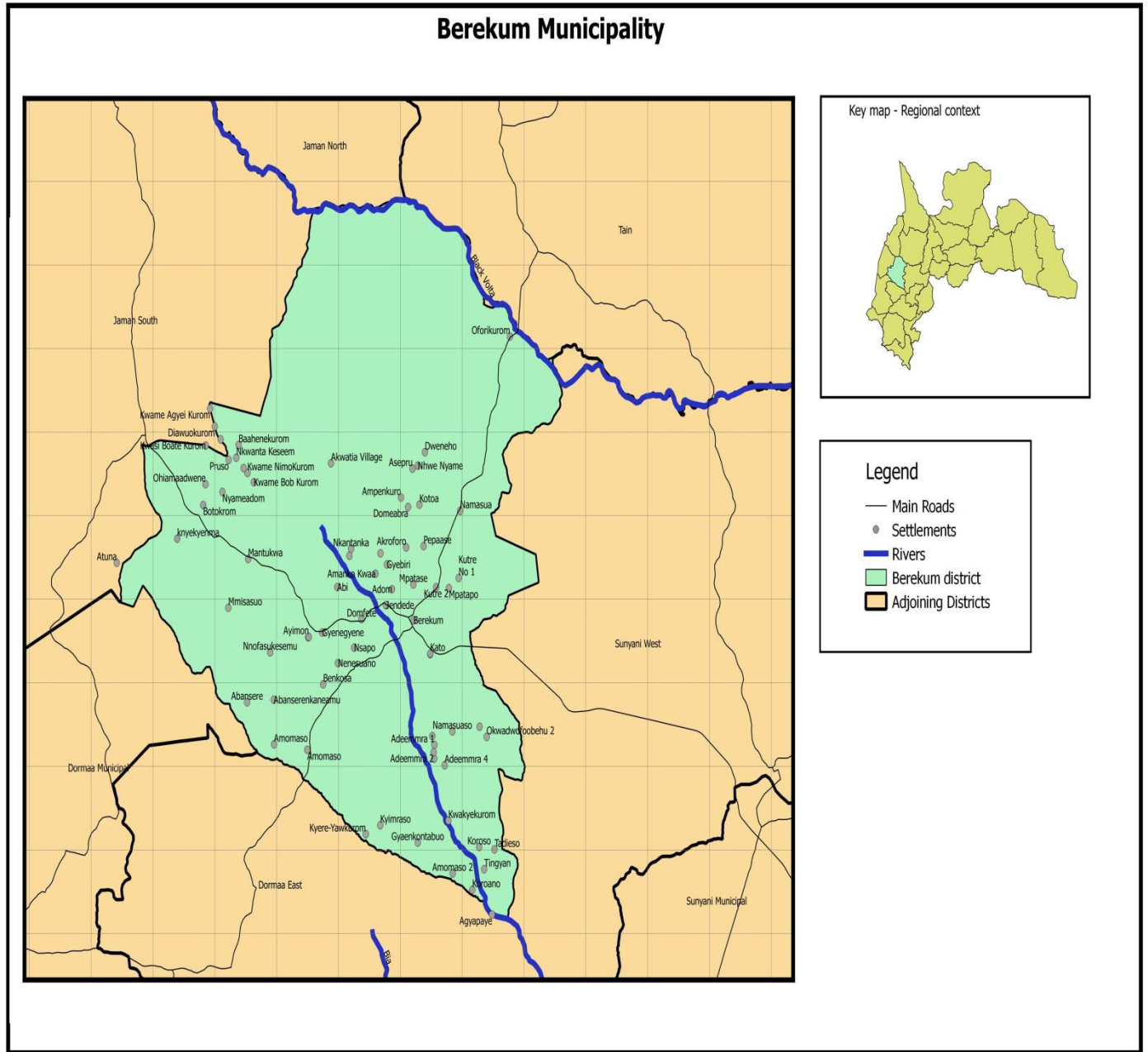
Figure 1.2: Berekum East Municipality Map in the Regional Context

BEREKUM IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



Source: Centre for Remote Sensing & Geographic Information System, Univ. of Ghana, Legon, 2017

Figure: 1. 3: Map of Berekum East Municipality



Source: Centre for Remote Sensing & Geographic Information System, Univ. of Ghana, Legon, 2017

In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Kumasi, Accra and other regional capitals in search of jobs giving marked deficit of males in the age classes of 20 to 35 years of the Municipality's population.

Also, the proximity of the Municipality to Kumasi and Sunyani has made most communities enjoy basic goods and services from them which the Municipality lacks. This has improved upon the living conditions of the local people.

In a similar vein, the location of the Municipality and its nearness to communities like Dormaa Ahenkro, Sunyani, Sampa and Techiman has also provided opportunity for farmers to market their produce in these towns where there is always ready market.

Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial climate zone marked by double rainfall maxima; June and October with a mean annual rainfall between 1,275mm to 1,544mm.

The first rainy season is from April to July (maximum) and the second rainy season is from September to October (minimum) when the Municipality comes under the influence of the wet maritime air mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy storms which sometimes cause the ripping of roofs and collapsing of buildings. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons, the main one coming between November and March when the tropical continental airmass in the country sweeps over the area. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75% to 90% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

Vegetation and Forest Resources

The Municipality lies within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram and Fununtum. In recent times these natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to

excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators. Improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation and uncontrolled bush fires also add impetus to the depletion of the forest.

These developments call for immediate measures to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There is however, large area of forest reserve refer to as Tain I Forest Reserve which covers Kotaa, Akorofro, Pepaase and Domeabra

This forest reserve covers a total land area of about 14% of the entire land surface area of the Municipality. As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a big asset for future generation. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the forests at an alarming proportion.

The forest also provides timber which serves as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to both the Municipality and the Central Government. It serves as employment source to some of the people who engage in logging. It also serves as a source of raw materials to feed local industries such as carving, carpentry, sawmilling and a host of others in and outside the Municipality. Farmers also depend on the forest for farming to produce food for human consumption. The forests in their entirety provide a major source of energy for cooking as the people get firewood and charcoal from the forest. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the forest also used for medicinal purposes.

Plate 1.1: Vegetation and Forest Resources in the Municipality



Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Implications of Climate and Vegetation on Development

From the aforementioned analysis, it could be seen that vegetation and climate have certain implications for planning and development of the Municipality. The double maxima rainfall supports two cropping seasons to ensure continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the Municipality. Extensive dry seasons also lead to a long period of drought which does not augur well for agriculture. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like Maize, Cocoa, Oil Palm, Cashew, Cassava, Plantain, among others.

Relief and Drainage

The Municipality lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic Region with average height of about 880feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 640 feet above sea level found along the river basins whilst the highest point is found within a chain of elevations the North East reaching a height of 1,620 feet above sea level. These elevations serve as water-sheds of some rivers and some streams. There are out-crops of some rocks found over Birimian rocks basement standing about 860 – 1,350feet above the broad plateau surface.

The Municipality is drained by the Kora and Mfensi Rivers and their tributaries exhibiting dendritic patterns. These fast flowing rivers have cut up the plateau surface giving rise to the dissected nature of the plateau.

The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season too, some of the rivers lose the level of flow and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply.

Rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a source of drinking water to various communities in the Municipality. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

Implications of Relief and Drainage on Development

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the Municipality. First, the existence of several streams and rivers in the Municipality enhance irrigation potentials which promote all year round farming activities. In addition, streams and rivers found in the Municipality provide sources of water for domestic use. Furthermore, rocky hills and out-crops serve as employment for the people.

In spite of importance of relief and drainage to the Municipality, there are also associated problems that go with them. Soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are always washed away, especially, when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the Municipality makes construction of some projects especially roads in the Municipality very difficult.

Geology and Minerals

Within the Birimian and Dahomeyan formations with natural resources or potentials such as granites, clay, sand, gold, diamond deposits and the like. The Birimian formations are known to be the gold bearing rocks. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite. Studies have shown that gold abounds in Namasua and prospecting yet to begin.

Implications of Geology and Minerals on Development

In the Berekum East Municipality like elsewhere, geology helps to determine the distribution of minerals. The geology, with regard to the Municipality gives an insight into the general nature and pattern of the soil. It has major influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared with other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks.

1.8 Physical Development Challenges and Control

Physical development and control in the Municipality pose great challenge for development. Most of the human settlements are not planned hence they do not have proper layouts. The uncontrolled nature of some human settlements invariably creates land disputes and litigations. The inability of some property-owners to maintain their structures have made most of them death traps and the Assembly would have to take measures to demolish these dangerous structures. There has been increase in the springing up of structures for human settlement as a result of business activities in the Municipality particularly in Berekum and its environs coupled with non- adherence to planning guidelines. This situation has resulted in upsurge of unauthorized buildings in prohibited areas such

asflood prone areas. Land developers are fond of using poor or sub-standard materials for their buildings. Limited provisions are also made for toilet facilities in many settlements resulting in people defecating in nearby bushes often resulting in high incidence of preventable diseases like cholera and dysentery.

Linkage with other Districts and Municipalities

The Municipality is located on the South-Western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It shares boundaries with other Districts and Municipalities such as Berekum West, Sunyani Municipal, Sunyani West, Dormaa East and Tain. The location of the Municipality put it in a more advantageous situation to share facilities and services such as roads, tourism, trade and commerce and information sharing. Public- Private Partnership among sister Districts and Municipalities could be instituted to jointly tackle sanitation, waste management and industrial development. A strong linkage when established could earn or improve revenue generation of the Municipal Assembly.

1.9 Culture and Traditional Set-Up

Every community has its peculiar way of living. The way they dress, sing, dance, farm and even the food they eat. Having these set of character sum up the culture exclusive to a particular group of people.

Berekum Municipality is no exception of these aforementioned traits. Its' people have their set of dress, food, dance and the traditional set up. These make them unique from others.

The traditional set-up is governed by the chieftaincy institution which in its perfect transparency performs a number of important roles in the lives of the people. Apart from serving as a vehicle for mobilizing the citizenry for communal development, it is also a connection between the people and the central government. Chiefs are therefore seen as the embodiment of spiritual, cultural and developmental lives of the society.

The traditional set up of the Municipality is unique in the sense that though all chiefs in the Asante Kingdom own allegiance to the Asantehene, the chain to authority descends to the last line of chiefdom which is the Abusuapanin.

The chiefdom activities have been constantly regulated by the Acts and Decrees. The Chieftaincy Act 2003 is the one being used to guide the institution. Chiefs in particular are seen as not only leaders in terms of development but a linkage between the people and the ancestral world. They intercede on behalf of the people in the spiritual prosperity. Chiefs play an important role in the spiritual, physical and psychological development of the people.

The traditional set up in the Municipality is based on the Asante Traditional Structure where all traditional rulers pay homage to the King of Asante, the Asantehene, who wields the power to control the daily running of the Asante Empire. There are, however, other chiefs who own allegiance to other Asante paramountcies who in tend own allegiance to the Asantehene.

The History of Berekum

The emergence of Berekum has historical antecedent. The war between Asantes and Domaas gave rise to the creation of Berekum by Asantehene. Berekum was to check the military movements of the Domaas and report findings to the Asantehene. The first chief of Berekum was Nana Amankona Diawuo I who reigned between 1732 and 1765 with Nana Ameahene I as his queen mother. He came from Asokore to build the town. As time went by people from Adansi also came to join those from Asokore. Nana Amankona Diawuo I married a woman from Adansi and had children with her. One of his sons later became the chief of Berekum. The traditional stool is from Asokore (Ekoona Clan).

Some groups also came from Denkyira, notably Biadan and Atonotia descendants. Some also came from Takyiman to settle. People of Adom and Amankokwaa belong to such group.

Traditional Set-Up

Berekum Traditional Area lies between the Nsoatre Seikwa, Japekrom and Dormaa Traditional Areas. Berekum is the administrative centre of the Traditional Area as well as the political capital. Berekum Traditional Area is consists of Bonos, Asantes, Ewes, Gas, Fantes and tribes from Northern part of Ghana. These ethnic groups have inter-rmarried and constitute a dominant population.

The Paramount Chief is the head of the Chieftaincy hierarchy. He is ably assisted by the Queenmother, Divisional Chiefs and Okyeame (the Linguist). Each Divisional Chief has a role to play in the Traditional set-up. Some of the Divisional Chiefs are the Krontihene, Gyaasehene, Akwamuhene, Nifahene and Twafohene to mention a few. Under the Divisional Chiefs are the Odikros who head smaller towns and villages.

Ethnic Diversity

The Municipality can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. The Akan ethnic group constitutes 86.14% of the population in the Municipality. The Municipality can be said to be largely homogenous as the people in it are mainly Bonos with pockets of other tribes being Northern extraction. There are also others as Ewes and Ga-Adangbes. As shown in the Table below, the ethnic composition is dominated by Bonos (86.14%) with other tribes from the Northern Ghana making up 11.01%. Ewes and Ga-Adangbes make up the remaining.

All the ethnic groups live in harmony. There is harmonious coexistence among the various tribal groups. This is an example of peaceful socio-cultural environment which is a recipe for growth, progress and development of the Municipality and the nation at large.

Table 1.6: Population of the Municipality by Ethnic Groupings

Ethnic Groups	Population	Percentage
Bonos	141,167	83
Other Akans	3,414	2
Ewe	5,121	3
Northerners	10,241	6
Gas	1,707	1
Others	5,121	3
Total	170,695	100

Source: Population & Housing Census Report, GSS, 2010

The absence of sharp and highly divided ethnic groupings has the tendency for promoting political stability as the occurrence of inter-tribal conflicts is likely to be minimal. This is because with the exception of the Bonos, all the other tribal groupings are comparatively smaller. The ethnic composition also has implications for good consensus building on issues affecting the development of the Municipality. However, the tendency of majority grouping overshadowing the views of the minority is also possible. Hence special efforts are required to get the participation of the minority groups in the planning and decision making process of the Assembly.

Communal Spirit

Communities where Chiefs and Unit Committee Members have been proactive and institute local penalties to communal labour absentees, there is improved voluntarism among the youth who actively participates in communal labour towards the development of their communities. In the Berekum Municipality, there is high communal spirit as members are involved in communal labour and also concerned about the development of their respective communities.

Attitudes and Practices

As a common practice, the people in the Municipality are very hardworking and have worked tirelessly to enhance the economic status of the Municipality. However, the proximity of the Municipality to Sunyani encourages the youth to transact personal businesses in Sunyani. This has rendered farm work virtually left in the hands of the aged, thereby affecting productivity levels.

Participation

The people in the Municipality actively participate in all cultural activities in all their endeavours, namely the pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, durbars, funeral rites and other festival activities.

Religious Composition

There are basically three (3) major religions in the Municipality: Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions. Christianity is the dominant religion, which constitutes 86.6% of the population. The other two religions; Islam and Traditional have 5.3% and 0.4% respectively. There are, however, 6.4% of the population who do not profess any religion. There is religious tolerance and acceptance as all the religious groups live in peace and harmony. This is a good recipe for social cohesion and stability.

The policy implication is that the religious bodies will facilitate easy dissemination of information and social mobilization of people such as HIV/AIDS campaign, drug abuse among others.

The table below depicts the Religious Composition in the Municipality

Table 1.7: Religious Composition in the Municipality

No.	Religion	Population	Percentage
1.	Christians	152,943	89.6
2.	Islam	14,680	8.6
3.	Traditionalist	1,366	0.8
4.	No Religion	683	6.4
5.	Others Religions	562	0.6
TOTAL		170,234	100.0

Source: Field Survey, MPCU, BMA, 2017

Positive Cultural Practices

Traditional Festivals

A festival is a periodic gathering of a community to remember a historical event or the ancestors and give thanks to God and the gods for their help and protection over the past year. Most festivals are celebrated with a specific or particular intention and objective. They are also used by the Traditional leaders to mobilise people for development.

The Chiefs and people of Berekum Traditional Area celebrate two main festivals. They are Kwafie and Munufie. The Omanhene of Berekum, Krontihene (Senase) and Akwamuhene (Biadan) celebrate Kwafie and Munufie". The Omanhene of Berekum, Krontihene (Senase) and Akwamuhene (Biadan) celebrate Kwafie. Adomhene, Nkantankahene and some others also celebrate Munufie. During such festivals, sheep, fowls and drinks are used by the chiefs to pour libation in invoke the spirits of their Ancestors to bring good tidings to the people. Peace, good health and prosperity are what most chiefs ask for their people.

Shrines

There are some areas designated as shrines. The Mfensi Shrine at Kato. Asuokoraa shrines at Senase and Biadan and Komfourkrom shrine at Berekum Nyamebekyere. These shrines receive lot of people during special occasions for spiritual assistance and guidance. Some areas are set aside as sacred places. The Mfensi Forest near Kato is an example.

Cultural Potentials

The Berekum Municipality has a lot of cultural values, but sadly, they have not been tapped to attract tourists into the area. For instance, most of the festivals have become defunct with none of them being celebrated these days. It is high time such festivals got revived to enable the people exploit it to attract investors into the tourism industry in the municipality since both culture and tourism go hand in hand. Again, handicrafts such as pottery, sculptured pieces, beads, basketry and other cane products which have both cultural and tourism values abound in the area.

Key Development Problems

- Inadequate data on tourism attractions
- Inadequate data on tourist arrivals
- Poor access to tourism sites.

1.10 Settlement Systems

The population of urban towns/communities in the Municipality is growing progressively as compared to the population of the rural communities/settlements which are though growing but at a constant rate. Land developers who come into the Municipality as a result of comparative/competitive advantage in price of land for residential, commercial and other purposes have also resulted in population increase in these urban towns. Just a few population who are interested and do not have numerous choice of economic activities and those who prefer the living

conditions of the rural setting continue to dwell in the rural communities and that results in the constant rate of population increase.

This stage of the analysis deals with organization of human and economic activities in space with regard to the Berekum East Municipality. This approach to Development Planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the Municipality as a whole. The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of development. Those considered important for analysis of Berekum Municipality's Spatial Organization are:

- Scalogram Analysis
- Surface Accessibility Analysis

Settlement Systems and Linkages

The settlement system and spatial linkages have been analyzed using scalogram analysis. The services considered include both social and economic facilities in twenty (20) larger communities. In terms of services and infrastructure distribution these communities enjoy the concentration of health facilities, electricity supply, educational facilities, pipe borne water supply, agricultural extension services, banking, police etc.

Majority of the settlements in the Municipality are hamlets, villages, and towns. 41.4 % of the total population lives in urban centres while the rest (58.6%) live in towns, villages, and hamlets. (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report).

Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The analysis of the scalogram was used to come out with the functional hierarchy of settlements in the Municipality. Here, the communities were arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level of their functional complexity. The criteria for the ordering of communities by functions are shown below;

Table 1.8: Hierarchy of Settlements

Level of Hierarchy	Population	Number of Settlements	Settlement	Number of Functions
1 st	Above 30,000	1	Berekum	21
2 nd	5,001– 29,999	4	Kato, Senase, Kutre No. 2 Mpatasie	10-20
3 rd	1,000-5,000	5	Biadan, Jamdede, Kutre No.1, Mpatapo, Namasua	5-9
4 th	Less than 1,000	10	Anyinasu, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase, Kyereyawkrom, Nafaso, Akatim, Oforikrom, Kyimiraso, Adukrom	1-4

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

In all, 20 settlements with population above 3,000 were considered whilst a total number of 25 services were also adopted for the scalogram. The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality indices. In all, four (4) levels of hierarchy were derived. Berekum, the municipal capital with a population of 74,285 was found to be the only level one (1st) settlement, having 21 services. This was followed by Kato, Senase, Kutre No. 2 and Mpatasie as the level two (2nd) settlements, fifteen other settlements fell in the third category whilst seventeen settlements are in the fourth hierarchy.

The important issue to consider here is the distribution (that is the equality / inequality) of the services among the settlements. It could be realized that settlements with a population above 5000, have more services and, therefore, are playing an important role in the lives of their population. On the other hand, settlements with populations below 5,000 have fewer services.

This goes a long way to demonstrate that most services are provided based on the threshold population required for that particular facility i.e. boreholes, hospitals, clinics, electricity, post offices, etc. The cause of these inequalities or unequal distribution of services can therefore be attributed, to a great extent, to the populations of these settlements.

This inequality can also be attributed to the location advantage that some communities have over others. The spatial inequality can basically be attributed to two major factors namely the population and location of the settlement. However, there is the need to adopt appropriate strategies to curb spatial inequality by providing development projects to towns, which qualify for urban development projects and services to enable them play key functions and thereby bridging the infrastructural gap.

To achieve a balanced development, emphasis should be on the growth of second order and third order settlements. The following is the outcome of the analysis of the functional hierarchy of settlements.

- There is a strong correlation between population and service distribution.
- The distribution of services and facilities are skewed towards urban centres especially Berekum and its environs.
- The most common services and facilities (example: Primary & Junior High Schools and Electricity) are of the low order and need to be upgraded for the other settlements to assume central place status to serve their surrounding hinterlands.

- Most of the settlements however have access to basic services and facilities such as primary and junior high schools, electricity, potable water.

Spatial Distribution of Population by Settlement

Berekum Municipality had a total population of 129,628 as at 2010 (Summary Results by Municipalities; 2010 Population and Housing Census). The current population is however estimated to be about 127,300. Over 70% of the total population live in five (5) settlements thus Berekum, Senase, Kato, Kutre No. 2 and Mpatasie out of the 23 settlement areas in the Municipality. This is attributed to the fact that most of the facilities and services are located in Berekum and these four (4) communities.

The higher percentage of rural areas (58.6%) makes it difficult for planning and the provision of social and infrastructure such as boreholes and other water facilities due to the lower threshold. Most of the communities in this vein have their basic needs unmet and as such wallow in low living standards. The low population of most of the communities stem from the fact that the people are predominantly engaged in agriculture. The desire to obtain sufficient farm size holdings has necessitated people to move into less settled areas.

Table: 1.9: Major Settlements and their Population

COMMUNITY	2018	2019	2020	2021
BEREKUM	74,286	76,886	79,578	82,263
KATO	9,799	10,044	10,295	10,552
SENASE	8,406	8,700	9,005	9,320
MPATASIE	7,007	7,252	7,506	7,768
KUTRE NO.2	5,708	5,851	5,997	6,146
JAMDEDE	4,652	4,768	4,887	5,009
BIADAN	4,432	4,543	4,657	4,773

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Characteristics, Potentials and Problems of Rural, Peri-Urban and Urban Settlements

Characteristics of the Rural Settlements

- The rural areas are mostly deprived of most basic services like health and water facilities.
- The rural settlements are mainly agrarian.

Potentials of the Rural Settlements

- The rural areas have tourism development potentials.
- The communal spirit of the rural areas is very high.
- Lands are fertile for agricultural development.

Problems of the Rural Settlements

- Poor road conditions.
- Inadequate basic services distribution.
- Land degradation/Erosion of the built environment.

Characteristics of the Peri-Urban Settlements

- The peri-urban settlements have large populations.
- The peri-urban settlements serve as dormitory towns.
- Services distribution does not match with population size.

Characteristics of the Urban Settlements

- Services distribution does not match with population size.
- Myriad commercial activities along major roads.

Potentials of the Urban Settlements

- High labour force due to the high population of the urban areas.

- Relatively good condition of roads linking other urban areas which enhance economic development.
- The high population has the potential of widening the revenue base of the Municipal Assembly.
- The high population is also a potential for increasing commercial activities.

Problems of the Urban Settlements

- Poor sanitation.
- Inadequate basic services and facilities.
- Encroachment on public lands and open spaces.
- Congestion of market and public places

Distribution of Facilities

There are 23 settlements in the Municipality. The major ones are Berekum, Kato, Mpatasie, Kutre No.2, Senase, Biadan and Mpatapo. 37% of the population lives in the rural areas (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census-GSS). Service distribution is positively related to population. Distribution of service is skewed towards urban settlements to the detriment of the rural areas. Communities with higher population generally have higher number of services. General observation indicates that few services or facilities are concentrated in Berekum, Jinijini, Mpatasie, Jamdede and Senasethan others. Many of the communities in the Municipality are deficient in service facilities. Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people.

The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these facilities in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to the urban centers. This phenomenon has a serious repercussion for the development of the Municipality as it is deprived of labour that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

Spatial Distribution of Facilities

Services and facilities were considered under the broad sectors of Education, Governance, Social Services, Water, Economy, Sanitation and Health. This was done to know how services and facilities are spatially distributed in the Municipality. The varieties and levels of each service and facility were also determined as well as the levels of function performed by each of the communities. With reference to the planning standards and the spatial distribution of population, it can be said that, the population distribution does not match the services and facilities distribution. The report looks at the infrastructural facilities and other services distributed in the Municipality and the degree at which settlements depend on one another in terms of the provision of services and functions they perform.

Distribution of Roads

The main means of transport and other transactions in the Municipality is through the use of road network. About 64 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. The major roads lead from Berekum to Sunyani, Dormaa Ahenkro, Drobo and Seikwa. Most of the roads are not tarred and is in a very deplorable condition.

Plate 1.2: Deplorable nature of one of the feeder roads in the Municipality



Distribution of Water Supply

Majority of the communities in the Municipality depends on boreholes as the source of drinking water with the exception of some few communities who get access to pipe borne water supply.

Though much has been done by the Assembly, the supply of potable water in the Municipality is inadequate with water coverage of 68.4%.

Distribution of Markets

Markets provide avenues for transactions in buying and selling of goods and services. They contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF) mobilisation

The Municipality has eight marketing centres with the two major markets situated in Berekum Township (Main/Daily & Thursday Markets). Farmers and traders convey their produce and goods on market days to Berekum on Thursdays where they engage in brisk business.

Commodity Flow

There are two main inflows into the Municipality namely foodstuffs (fish, grains, legumes and yams) plywood, sawn timber and plastic products. Out flows from the Municipality are foodstuffs (cassava, plantain, cocoyam), forest products, sand and stones. Of late, the activities of Gold, sand winning purposely for construction work are fast degrading most arable lands in the Municipality.

Distribution of Financial Institutions

There are a number of financial institutions operating in the Municipality. They include:

- Agricultural Development Bank, Berekum
- Ghana Commercial Bank, Berekum
- SG-SSB Bank, Berekum
- Barclays Bank, Berekum
- Fidelity Bank, Berekum.
- GN Bank, Berekum
- Kaaseman Rural Bank, Berekum Branch

- Nkoranman Rural Bank, Berekum Branch
- Wamfie Rural Bank, Berekum Branch
- Bomosadu Rural Bank, Senase
- Nafana Rural Bank, Berekum Branch
- Suma Rural Bank, Berekum Branch

These banks give loans and overdraft to most of their customers but according to most of the customers they find it very difficult to secure loans from their bankers. The bankers on the other hand contend that their customers are not able to provide either the necessary collateral security or guarantors in order to obtain the loans. If these issues are properly streamlined, farmers, traders and other business operators would find it easy to attract loans in order to expand their businesses.

Other Financial Institutions

Apart from the banking sector, which deals with monetary transactions, there are other institutions, which help the citizenry to mobilise funds and also to deal with their financial needs in times of trouble. There are community based credit unions, insurance companies and ‘susu’ collectors in the Municipality. Most of these institutions offer loans and credit to their customers who feel more secured than the orthodox banking services.

Telecommunication Coverage

There is no telephone exchange centre in the Municipality. It relies mostly on four key Mobile Telecommunication Services provided by Vodafone, Mobile Telecommunication Network (MTN), Airtel and Tigo. However, these networks coverage is restricted to the Municipal capital and its environs and some few surrounding communities. There is the need to encourage these network providers to extend the services to other parts of the Municipality to facilitate easy communication.

The Municipality is not cut off from the global telecommunication super highway due to the presence of land line telephone and internet facility. The presence of these facilities tends to make

administration and business less expensive. Television coverage is not all that good as most communities in the Municipality do experience poor reception for Ghana Television, TV3 and Metro TV provided one is unable to erect antenna with a height of about 15 meters and above. In recent times majority of the people rely on Multi TV digital-box to receive television transmission

Local Radio Stations

There are five local Frequency Modulation (FM) Stations in the Municipality. They are all based in the Municipal capital, Berekum. However, community based information centres can be found in several communities such as Kutre No. 1 & 2, Namasua to mention a few. These centers link up to programmes from other external radio stations in the country. These stations help in rapid dissemination of information and also offer platforms for people to air their views and also to explain issues of National concern to the people. Nevertheless, their coverage is limited to the communities in which they operate.

Transport Services

Public road transport services are provided by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA), and other splinter transportation groups. These Unions have branches scattered in major communities within the Municipality. Their services are provided with cargo trucks, mini-trucks, mini-buses and taxis. Due to the poor nature of some of the roads, road transport service providers complain of high vehicle operation costs due to regular breakdown of their vehicles. Part of the high cost is transferred to the passengers in the form of high transport fares especially on roads leading to remote areas like Kyereyawkrom, Anyinasu and other communities.

Plate 1.3: Lorry Park at Berekum Thursday Market



Source, MPCU, BMA, 2017

Fuel Stations

There are a number of fuel filling stations dotted in the Municipality, notably in Berekum Township and Kato. This is due to the upsurge of human activities in these towns. The filling stations mainly have their tanks underground and they are located along main roads in major towns. Dealers serve vehicles which operate in the Municipality as well as those in transit to Sunyani, Dormaa Ahenkro, Sampa, Seikwa, Kumasi and other places. Filling stations operators are also important stakeholders for the development of the Municipality.

Skills Training

The Municipal Assembly is also implementing the planting for food and investment policy intervention to increase production in all sectors of the local economy in order to enhance gainful employment of the people especially the unemployed youth. This is in line with the government

policy of job and wealth creation and the development of the private sector as the engine of growth of the economy

The Rural Enterprises Programme with Municipal Office in Berekum is designed to sustain government's economic reforms by generating employment opportunities in the private productive sectors. The overall objective of the project is to increase the incomes of the rural poor and to meet the needs of agricultural sector with inputs and services. The programme's main objectives include

- Facilitating access to technical services and business advice;
- Providing easy access to financial facilities; and
- Improving the efficiency of existing small rural enterprises and supporting new initiatives in suitable small scale enterprises.

Since in the establishment of the Municipal BAC Office, it has facilitated the training of 1,548 youth and 1,275 women in batik tie and dye, soap and body cream making, agro processing and book keeping skills.

Postal Services

There is only one Post Office in the Municipality. It located in Berekum. Services provided include Courier Services, Money Transfer and Sale of Postage Stamps.

Education

The entire Municipality has 372 educational institutions comprising 128 Kindergarten, 130 Primary schools, 105 Junior High Schools, 5 Senior High Schools and two tertiary institutions which are being ran by both the public and the private sector.

There are also three educational circuits in the Municipality with specific and varied number of educational facilities including kindergarten, primary and junior high schools.

Health

The Municipality has a total number of 32 health facilities. The major health facility is the Holy Family Hospital at Berekum, which serves as the Municipal hospital is owned and managed by the

Catholic Diocese of Sunyani. The other two are Dr. Larbi and Happy Hospitals all located in Berekum Township.

There is only one health centre in the Municipality, which is the Jinijini Health Centre, a public facility. There are eleven CHPS compounds at Kato, Senase, Akroforo, Mpatasie, Namasua, Kutre No.1, Anyinasu and Kyereywkrom. Zongo Clinic and Ghana Health Service Clinic in Berekum, Mercy Clinic, Brenyekwa Clinic, Christian Eye Clinic and ABTS are the Clinics that exist in the Municipality. Maternity Homes available in the Municipality include, Palm Avenue, Emi, Angel, Philo and Christy Maternity Homes.

Police and Security Situation

There is only police station in the Municipality which is located in Berekum. Both the Divisional and Municipal Police headquarters are in Berekum. The total number of police personnel in the Municipality is seventy (70) of which 59 are males and 11 females. The crime situation is relatively high. Most of the crimes recorded include stealing, threats and assault. The most frequently occurring crime is threatening which involves one person or another threatening to harm or hurt another. These crimes have emerged as a result of the population explosion in the Municipality. The rise in commercial activities has also contributed to the various crimes being recorded.

The major challenge of the Municipal Police Command is inadequate residential accommodation for its staff. With the increase in commercial activities in the big towns especially, Berekum, the cost of accommodation has risen up considerably. It is therefore a great strain on the police command to house its staff to ensure that they perform their duties effectively.

Fire Service

There is only one Fire Station in the Municipality which is at Berekum.

Agricultural Extension Services

The important role that Agriculture Extension Agents play in the dissemination of information to farmers and the promotion of innovative ways of enhancing agricultural cannot be over emphasised.

The introduction of new breeds to farmers for increased production, extension services to improve crop yield and technical advice offered to these farmers have contributed to increase in crop and food production in the Municipality. There is the diversification of the economy from the mono-crop farming and entering into cash crops such as citrus, vegetables which have ready market.

The problem inherent in this sector is the inadequacy of Extension Agents to assist farmers in the Municipality. Currently, the extension agent farmer ratio is 1:4,000 which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) through the Department of Agriculture in the Municipality has identified this human resource gap as affecting agricultural productivity in the Municipality. The few extension officers also face the problem of inadequate logistics such as motor bikes to conduct regular field visits.

In order to deliver effective and efficient services to clients, the Department of Agriculture has administratively divided the Municipality into 18 operational areas manned by the eight Extension Agents. The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production.

Hospitality Services

Hospitality services like hotels, restaurants and guest houses exist in the Municipality. Currently, five Hotels / Guest Houses and one Restaurant operate in the Municipality namely;

- Ahenfie Royal Hotel & Restaurant, Kato
- Ginaat Hotel & Restaurant, Berekum Estates
- Vicmanuel Hotel, Berekum Magazine
- Palace Gate Hotel, Kato
- BenRose Hotel & Restaurant, Kato
- Green Gate Hotel & Restaurant, Kato
- Damoah Hotel, Berekum
- Continental Guest House, Berekum
- Runners Hotel, Brenyekwa
- Yvonne Gardens, Berekum Magazine

There is the need for the provision of these services and facilities in order to meet the growing demand for hospitality services as a result of the business/commercial activities going on in the Municipality. This also serves as source of revenue to the Assembly as well as the communities as more people will be employed to render services to customers. The restaurants also serve as ready market for local farm produce.

Spatial Analysis of the Settlement System/Functional Matrix (Scalogram Analysis)

In an attempt to determine which settlement has what kind of services and facilities as distributed already, the scalogram was analysed. The scalogram is a planning tool used to show the sphere of influence (level of centrality) of selected facilities or services in a Municipality, the relative functionality of each settlement within the Municipality and also to ascertain the level of spatial imbalance of services and facilities distribution.

The scalogram is a graphic device that is illustrated in the form of matrix chart to show the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or Municipality by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or Municipality. This will assist in the determination of which settlement lacks which services or facilities. It is very useful in categorizing settlements in the Municipality into levels of functional complexity. In effect, scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate investments for settlements in the Municipality at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

From a reconnaissance survey and responses received from base line data collected from the communities, the various services and facilities present at some towns in the Municipality were identified. The selection of twenty (20) larger communities for the scalogram analysis was based on a projected population of 2017 using the 2000 Population and Housing Census as the base.

The following facilities: Senior High School, Junior High School, Primary School, Postal Service, Agricultural Extension Service, Financial Institution, Market, Electricity, Guest House, Lorry Park, Court, Police Station, Hospital, Health Centre, Clinic, CHPS Compound, Public Toilet, Borehole and Small Town Water were used in the scalogram analysis.

The frequency of facilities such as Primary, Junior High School, Electricity and Borehole were very high (that is present in all the 20 communities). However, facilities such as Senior High School, Court, Hospital, have limited frequencies.

Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The analysis of the scalogram above was used to come out with the functional hierarchy of settlements in the Municipality. The settlements were arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level of their functional complexity. The criteria for the ordering of settlements by functions are shown below. The settlements have been categorised in order of hierarchy in terms of the functions/facilities they provide to the outlying population/sphere of influence.

1 st Order	-	Berekum
2 nd Order	-	Kato, Senase, Kutre No. 2, Mpatasie,
3 rd Order	-	Anyinasu, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase, Kyereyawkrom, Nafaso, Akatim, Oforikrom, Kyimiraso, Adukrom

From the scalogram analysis, Berekum, the Municipal capital stands out with a centrality score of This is because Berekum has 14 out of the 24 facilities used in the analysis.

The following is the outcome of the analysis of the functional hierarchy of settlements.

- There is a weak correlation between population and service distribution.
- There is inadequate distribution of services and facilities and the distribution is also skewed.
- The most common services and facilities (example: Primary schools, Junior High Schools

and Electricity) are high and need to be upgraded for other settlements around to assume central place status to serve their surrounding hinterlands.

- Most of the settlements however have access to basic services and facilities such as primary school, Junior High Schools, Public Toilets, Water (standpipes, boreholes among others).

Implications for future Interventions

The above analysis implies that in the Assembly's future development efforts, more facilities and services should be sent to the less endowed areas/communities to ensure a balanced spatial distribution of facilities.

Development Nodes

The analysis of the scalogram above shows a very weak growth centres which provide little or no service to the outlying population. The functional hierarchy of settlements further revealed that Berekum emerged as a first (1st) order community with a centrality score of 542.7, the second (2nd) order community is Kato, Senase, Kutre No. 2, and Mpatasie. The following communities: Anyinasu, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepsase, Kyereyawkrom, Nafaso, Akatim, Oforikrom, Kyimiraso, Adukrom however, emerged as 3rd Order communities within the functional hierarchy.

The following Findings were made:

- In order to speed up the pace of development of the Municipality, the following 3rd Order communities as per the scalogram analysis above have been proposed as development nodes/growth poles centers: Kutre No.2, Mpatasie and .Kato
- The market at Kutre No.2 should be developed into a weekly maize and vegetable market and as development node to strengthen and extend the trickling down effects of the capital.
- One of the health facilities in the Berekum Municipality should be upgraded to become a second Municipal hospital to enable the two facilities serve and win the confidence of their catchment areas. The public schools in selected communities should be turned into model or

demonstration schools with adequate teaching and learning facilities/materials to enhance education and long run development of the localities.

- The Municipal Assembly should set up small scale industrial support fund and assist prospective small scale industrialists to set up business in these communities.
- The communities must therefore be given the needed development support to enable them propel the development of the surrounding communities.

Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and travelling time). In the Municipality, some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, education, markets and police services. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate. Surface accessibility to services such as health, education, extension services and banking are based on observed vehicular speeds on the various types of roads (first and third class roads) in the Municipality.

- Travel Speed and Waiting Time in the Municipality

Facility	Vehicle Speed	Waiting Times
First Class Road –Berekum-Sunyani	50km/h	15 minutes
Third Class Road-Kato-Anyinasu	20km/h	3 hours

Plate 1.4: Reshaping on one of the deplorable roads in the Municipality



Source, Department of Feeder Roads Office, BMA, 2017

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 55% of habitable areas of the Municipality fall within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 45% of habitable areas of the Municipality are not within easy reach of any of the facilities studied as a result of deplorable road network. The bad road conditions make it very difficult and time consuming in assessing a facility in the Municipality.

Aggregate Accessibility

About 70% of communities enjoy at least one chosen facility, example, education and health within the acceptable time. The road networks in the Municipality also need some improvement. It is equally important for the population threshold for most of the services to be reviewed to enable majority of the communities enjoy higher level services.

Optimum Accessibility

This is about the communities that have access to all major facilities/services in the Municipality. These communities are Berekum, Kato, Senase, Biadan, Mpatapo and Mpatasie. The situation needs to be improved to ensure evenly distribution of facilities in the Municipality.

Accessibility to Health Facilities

Accessibility to health facility implies either the ability to reach a health facility within a specific travel time or a location within kilometres of a facility. There are higher order health facilities (2 Hospitals, 2 Health Centres) which are established in some communities to provide health care to the people. Various religious organizations have also assisted in the public-private partnership with the communities to provide health services and beneficiary communities include Namasua and Jamdede.

Accessibility to Banking Services

Banking and non-banking financial services are available in the Municipality. Rural Banks such as Suma and Kaaseman Rural Banks at Berekum and other micro finance companies operate in the

Municipality. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers and businessmen and women.

The micro financial services are distributed in the Municipality with about 12 operational centres. Their activities are mostly in market places, self-employed and the informal sector. Resource mobilization could be enhanced, if these agencies are regularized and streamlined by the Bank of Ghana.

Accessibility to Police Service

The security in the Municipality is of prime importance as a peaceful atmosphere created promotes friendly environment for people to go about their duties without any intimidation and panic. There are currently two (2) Police Stations in the Municipality located at Berekum and Senase. There are a Divisional and Municipal Police Headquarters in Berekum. The Municipal Police Command is currently planning to establish a Police Posts at Kutre No 1, Kato and Berekum main lorry park to improve security for motorists, traders and travellers.

Accessibility to Education

Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the Municipality. There are 131 Pre-schools, 130 Primary schools, 85 Junior High Schools and 5 Senior High Schools in the Municipality of which four are public and one private. Basic Education in the Municipality could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible. The distribution of Senior High Schools is skewed towards Berekum and Jinijini of which much efforts is needed to increase the number to serve the ever increasing population in the Municipality.

Table 1.10 Functional Matrix (scalogram) for the Berekum East Municipality

	POP 2018	ELECTRICITY	PIPE BORNE	BORE HOLE	HAND DUG WELL	RIVER/STREAM	KG	PRIM. SCH	JHS	SHS	VOC/TEC SCH	TEACHERS/NURSING/RAINING SCH	HOSPITAL	CLINIC	CHPS	MATERNITY HOME	MARKET/LORRY PARK	HOTEL/RESTAURANT	TELECOM	POLICE STATION	FIRE STATION	POST OFFICE	LPG STATION	FUEL STATION	SLAUGHTER HOUSE	BANK	TOTAL NO.OF FUNCTIONS	% OF FUNCTION S	SCORE	HIERARCHY	
WEIGHT		3	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2					
BEREKUM	74,286	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	21	7.9	1844.7		
KATO	9,799	X	X	X			X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X			X		X	13	4.9	290.5		
SENASA	8,406	X	X	X			X	X	X					X		X			X	X						X	11	4.1	428.2		
MPATASIE	7,007	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X						X								9	3.4	178.2		
KUTRE NO.1	5,708	X		X			X	X	X					X													6	2.3	71.2		
JAMDEDE	4,652	X	X	X			X	X	X						X		X	X	X								9	3.4	374		
BIADAN	4,432	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X						X		X								10	3.8	657.3		
KUTRE NO.2	5,708	X		X			X	X	X								X										6	2.3	54.2		
MPATAPO	1,702	X		X			X	X	X									X									6	2.3	54.2		
NAMASUA	1,639	X		X			X	X	X					X			X										7	2.6	92		
AKROFORO	987			X			X	X	X				X						X								7	2.6	77.9		
KOTAA	942	X		X	X		X	X	X																		6	2.3	77.9		
PEPASE	929	X		X	X		X	X	X																		6	2.3	61.8		
ANYINASU	902			X			X	X	X					X													5	1.9	47.4		
AKATIM	568			X			X	X																			3	1.1	19		
KYEREYAW KROM	785			X			X	X																			3	1.1	19		
NAFASO	584			X	X	X																					3	1.1	19		
OFORIKROM	473	X		X	X									X													3	1.1	19		
KYIMIRASO	466			X																							1	0.4	6.3		
ADUKROM	454			X																							1	0.4	6.3		
TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENTS WITH SERVICES	20	13	6	0	4	1	16	16	15	4	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	5	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	138	100.0			
CENTRALITY INDEX		100	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE		9.4	26.7	9.1	4.0	5.0	6.3	10.3	66.6	50.0	60.0	40.0	37.5	33.3	.33	16.6	16.6	9.5	25.0	10.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	5.0						

1.11 Poverty Profile Mapping

The Municipality is divided into four (4) Zonal Councils. Due to the interrelated activities which are undertaken by the various Zonal Councils, poverty issues are synonymous. Poverty in the Municipality is quite endemic. The problem is quite pronounced in the farming communities. These poverty endemic areas lack access to potable water, poor arterial road network, limited access to health facilities, lack of market for farm produce, lack of toilet and sanitation facilities. About forty-five percent (45%) of the communities in the Municipality are classified based on their characteristics to be poor.

The economy of the Municipality is basically based on agriculture. Farmers in the Municipality are mainly peasant cultivating food and cash crops. Incomes accrue from their produce are meagre. Most of the foodstuffs produced are meant for self-consumption. Few farmers dispose of their produce for income. They also rely on natural rains for the cultivation of their crops, hence the failure of the rains sometimes lead to poor yield thereby perpetuating their poverty situation.

Most of the communities also lack facilities like good drinking water, educational and health facilities, sanitation and other facilities. It is interesting to note that poverty manifest itself in almost all the communities in the Municipality. As a result, they find it difficult to send their children to school or access the few amenities in the Municipality and beyond due to their low productivity level. Most of the people, on the other hand, are gullible and illiterates and therefore cannot meet modern trends in life-styles.

In view of these manifestations of poverty, the Municipal Assembly has embarked on the implementation of number of interventions aimed at reducing poverty. Among these interventions are Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), School Feeding Programme, Planting for Food and Jobs Programme, Support for Needy but Brilliant Pupils/Students, Registration of the Poor in the

National Health Insurance Scheme and Support for the vulnerable and excluded in the acquisition of employable skills

Manifestation of Poverty Levels

The Berekum Municipality has some characteristics of poverty which are in the form of inadequacy of social amenities such as schools, health, water and sanitation facilities, roads and telephone facilities. The main poverty profile indicators are poor infrastructural facilities, unemployment and low income levels, and problems of water and sanitation issues which affects the quality of life of the people. The manifestation of these indicators is skewed mostly towards remote communities where economic activities are affected by low incomes, poor road network and generally poor living conditions. The main poverty pockets in the Municipality have been classified based on Zonal Councils and depicted below:

Table 1.11: Poverty Pockets in the Berekum East Municipality

ZONAL COUNCIL	POVERTY STATUS & AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Senase	<p>First deprived communities: Senase, Biadan, Akatim, Kyereyawkrom, Kato, Anyinasu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor roads -Inadequate electricity supply -Poor/inadequate educational infrastructure -Dominant subsistence farming -Low prices of agricultural produce
Kutre No1	<p>Second deprived communities: Kutre No.1, Kutre No.2, Namasua, Oforikrom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor roads -Dominant subsistence farming -Low prices of agricultural produce -Inadequate water & sanitation facilities
Mpatasie	<p>Third deprived communities: Mpatasie, Pepaase, Akroforo, Kotaa, Domeabra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Illegal Chain saw activities -Poor roads -Dominant subsistence farming -Low prices of agricultural produce -Inadequate water & sanitation facilities
Berekum	<p>First developed communities: Berekum Township consisting of Awerempe, Nyametease, Kyiribaa, Ahenbrono, Nyamebeyere, Amangoase, Zongo, Atonotia, Brenyekwa, Kyiritwedie, Abontema, Ayakoraso, Estates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High housing deficit -Poor access/linkroads -High unemployment. -Poor sanitation facilities/conditions -High concentration of facilities/services including Health, Education, Water & Sanitation, Banking, Justice & Security, Market and Transportation.

The above analysis provides a criterion for resource allocation to enable the Municipality correct development imbalances. This by implication would mean that the deprived areas should be given the needed attention in terms of provision of socio-economic infrastructure.

Poverty Characteristics

Community Level Poverty

One of the most serious social problems in the Municipality is relatively high level of poverty. The human settlements perhaps depict most clear signs of rural poverty. Many poverty stricken communities in the Municipality are characterized by incidence of low-level basic social amenities such as health, education, water, toilet and sanitation. It also manifests in the dilapidated buildings and general decay of the built up environment.

Personal Level Poverty

At the personal level, poverty is manifested by the inability on the part of individual or household to meet basic needs of life in terms of adequate food intake, clothing and shelter. Most of the poor people live in smaller settlements, which are dominated by unacceptable level of social deprivation. Small hold subsistence farmers, among which women are in majority, form the bulk of the rural poor households.

In the peri-urban communities, personal level poverty still exist as most people continuously lose access to land to developers. Even though the urban sprawl presents numerous opportunities, poor people, especially women are less able to take advantage of the new opportunities. Although, the land available for natural resource based activities declines with the rural urban- change, these activities remain important, particularly to the poorest people. This would mean that continued support for good natural resource management is therefore critical.

1.12 Economy of the Municipality

The economy of the Municipality can be structured into three (3):

- a) Primary Production (Agriculture and Livestock)
- b) Manufacturing and Industry (Small and Medium Scale) ,
- c) Services and Commerce

Structure of the Municipal Economy

The occupational structure of the Berekum Municipality is made up of the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors. Below is a table depicting the occupational structure of the Municipality's economy.

Table 1.12: Occupational Structure in the Municipality

No.	Sector	Percentage of Labour Force
1	Agriculture and Livestock	56.4
2	Manufacturing and Industry	11.7
3	Service and Commerce	31.9
Total		100

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

The table above reveals that, the agriculture sector employs 56.4 percent of the Municipality's active population while the manufacturing and industry sector engages 11.7 percent and service and commerce 31.9 percent.

1.12.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in terms of employment and income. It employs about 56.4 percent of the labour force. As the available records indicate, Agriculture is the back bone of the economy of the Municipality. This implies that more resources and interventions are needed to support the agriculture sector to bring about economic development of the Municipality. This is

because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the Municipality. To achieve a sustainable development, it is very imperative that the industrial sector is improved to add value to the agricultural produce.

a) Primary Production: Agriculture (farming and husbandry)

Agriculture is the main stay of the Municipality micro economy although it is still at the rudimentary stage relying basically on hoes, cutlasses and rainfall. Shifting cultivation, bush burning and bush fallowing are the common farming practices used by the farmers. Economic activity is therefore low with respect to output, income and employment. About 56.4 percent of the working population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture. However, small holder farmers who use traditional methods dominate these activities. This implies that any meaningful development effort must necessarily be based on improved performance in the agriculture sector. The average farm size is as low as 2.7 acres per farmer as against the national average of 5 acres. The small farm sizes affect production and consequently income and therefore the low standard of living of farmers.

b) Farming Systems

The common system of farming is the slash/stump and burn due to its location as a semideciduous forest zone. Two main systems of farming are adopted in the Municipality and these are permanent cultivation (involving perennial crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain) and shifting cultivation/fallow farming (involving food crops such as maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, cocoyam). The food crops are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed crops. There have been a number of technologies that are being impacted to the farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standards. These include row planting, application of poultry manure

and chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for maize storage.

c) Land Tenure

All lands in the Municipality are vested in the state but are held in trust by the respective Traditional Authorities. Land acquisition in the Municipality is mainly through family inheritance, self and by lease/hiring. According to the Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, about 63.6% of the farmers use family lands. This is followed by hiring (36.4%). Those who own the lands constitute only 39.6%. Land ownership and acquisition of lands in the Municipality has led to land fragmentation and smaller land size as the family membership continues to grow.

Again with increasing demand for land for building by non-natives/citizens, there has been mounting tension between the families that farm on those lands and the care-taker chiefs. This impedes effort to enter large scale production. The traditional land holding systems also gives rise to boundary disputes. In view of this, efforts must be made to register all customary lands in the Municipality to avoid land litigations and the likely frustration potential investors may go through in acquiring land.

The total area of land under cultivation in the Municipality and the crop type is shown in the table below:

Table 1.13: Land under Cultivation for Major Crops (ha)

Major crops cultivated	Total land area under cultivation per each major crop (ha)
Cocoa	5,212.66
Maize	12,875
Plantain	2,131
Cocoyam	4,696
Cassava	8,671
Cashew	880
Oil palm	320

Source: MADU, BMA, 2017

d) Source of Finance to Agriculture

Financing of agriculture in the Municipality is mostly through personal savings. There are records of six (6) commercial banks; seven (7) rural banks and seven (7) savings and loans financial institutions operating in the Municipality but these institutions are not able to meet the financial needs of the farmers and somehow farmers are not also able to provide the needed collateral security to attract loans to facilitate their farming activities.

Table 1.14: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage
Self	65
Family	10
Banks	13
Co-operatives	3
Friends	2
Susu	5

Source: MADU, BMA, 2017

From the Table 1.14 above, self-financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the Municipality raises money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the family. The available financial institutions take the third position of sourcing the farmers in their activities. The reliance of farmers on their personal finances for their farming activities mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand their farm sizes and also increase yields.

Table 1.15: Output in Tonnes of Major Crops Grown

Major Crop Types	Output(Tonnes)
Cocoa	156.0
Maize	22,915.5
Plantain	19,422.5
Cocoyam	31,945.7
Cassava	140,723.0
Cashew	704.0
Oil Palm	960.0

Source: MADU, BMA, 2017

e) Storage, Post-Harvest Losses and Marketing of Agricultural Produces

Storage has been one of the great challenges in the Municipality. With the exception of cereals particularly maize which is kept in cribs for a period of time, there is no modern and proper storage facilities for the crops produced especially foodstuffs. Farmers are compelled to offset their produce at lower prices which affect their income.

Although the Municipality is nearer to the Regional Capital of Sunyani, farmers are not able to take advantage due to the poor nature of the roads in transporting their farm produce for sale in Kumasi.

Agricultural Extension Agents

The Municipality has eight (8) Agricultural Extension Agents. The present extension agent-farmer ratio is 1: 4,000. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer-farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the Municipality. Agricultural extension agent-farmer ratio in the Municipality is presented in the Table below.

Table 1.16: Agricultural Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio	Municipal	Regional	National	Standard Ratio
	1 : 4,000	-	1: 5000	1:500

Source: MADU, BMA, 2017

More Agricultural Extension Agents are therefore needed to provide technical expertise and know-how particularly in the fish and poultry subsectors. Logistics such as motor bikes and vehicles are therefore needed to be provided to the few available officers to improve their mobility.

Livestock and Poultry Farms

Livestock activities especially poultry farming in the Municipality is mostly done on commercial basis as compared to other livestock that are done in complement to the crop farming.

Below is a table showing the number of poultry farmers in the Municipality.

Table 1.17: Poultry Farms in the Municipality

Name of Poultry Farms	Location	Number of Birds
Joseph Korang	Kato	6,200 Layers
Asantewaa Farms	Senase	6,000 Layers
Adams Farms	Mpatapo	5,500 Layers
Philip Kyeremeh	Nsapor	5,000 Layers
Joseph Boaben	Pruso	4,000 Layers
Simon Okain	Kato	2,100 Layers
Tijani Awudu	Nyame tease	2,000 Layers
Owusu Farms	Amankokwaa	2,000 Layers
Nicholas Kyere	Kato	2,000 Layers
George Atambele	Sofokyere	2,000 Layers
Kyere Hayford	Mpatapo	1,700 Layers
Dan Oppong	Kato	1,600 Layers
Issah Amadu	Mpatapo	1,400 Layers
Kumi Kennedy	Kato	1,200 Layers
Isaac Kyere	Senase	1,000 Layers
Prince Farms	Kato	850 Layers
Oduro Farms	Senase	700 Layers
Richard Owusu	Mpatapo	600 Layers
Touten Yeboah	Berekum Estates	600 Layers
Gordon Farms	Sofokyere	400 Layers
Martin Farms	Senase	400 Layers
Kwame Farms	Kato	300 Layers
Kwabena Gyabeng	Senase	300 Layers

Source: MADU, BMA, 2017

Table 1.17 above depicts the level of commercialization of poultry in the Municipality. This in no doubt has been a great source and form of job for the farmers themselves and the labourers

employed. It also on the other hand serves as a source of manure for the crop and food stuff farmers in the Municipality. Other livestock like goat, sheep among others are reared at homes; owners do sell them from time to time to support their living. Below is a table showing the number of livestock in the Municipality.

Table 1.18: Number of Livestock/Poultry in the Municipality

Livestock/Poultry Type	Total Stock
Sheep	11,263
Goat	7,691
Poultry	104,300
Cattle	2,105
Pigs	4,001
Grass cutter	-

Source: MADU, BMA, 2017

Youth in Agriculture

a) Block Farm Programme

According to 2017 Annual Progress Report of the Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 114 youth in agriculture comprising 92 males and 22 females have benefited from the Government funded Block Farm Programme. These farmers are cultivating 146 acres of vegetables and 75 acres of maize with support in the form of inputs like weedicides, insecticides and fungicides.

Farmer-Based Co-operatives in the Municipality

There are five farmer-based cooperative societies in the Berekum Municipality. However, the following are the societies registered by the Municipal Directorate of Agriculture:

- Progressive Beekeepers Association(Production of Honey & Wax)(Berekum)
- Heimai Agro processing (Nyame Nnae, behind BESS)
- Jesko Farms, (Production of Poultry Products) (Kato)
- Lucy Asuamah Cassava Processing Group (Kato)
- Akorofro Cashew Farmers Association

Problems facing the Agricultural Sector in the Municipality and the Way Forward

The agriculture subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and outmoded farming methods. Only a few percentage of farmers use modern improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agricultural activities in the Municipality are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited access to credit:** Almost all the farmers in the Municipality, especially food crop farmers, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private money lenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.
- **Lack of storage facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the Municipality to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact on the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs):**
There are only 11 AEAs in the Municipality meaning the extension officer-farmer ratio is 1: 3,690 compared to the national standard of 1:500. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers' unwillingness to change.

- **Limited marketing and infrastructural back-up:** Even though there marketing facilities in some of the communities within the Municipality namely Berekum, Jinijini, Kutre No1 and Senase and without the Municipality namely Dormaa Ahenkro, Sunyani and Drobo, the poor nature of local roads and the unprocessed nature of the crops prevent the farmers from taking advantage of the proximity to these production to the marketing centres
- **High cost of farming inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.
- **Pollution of water bodies:** Water bodies are being polluted by the use of agro-chemicals especially by vegetable farmers.

Way forward for the Agricultural Sector

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer Ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Provision of storage facilities
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

1.12.2 Manufacturing and Industrial Sector

The industrial sector constitutes the second important sector with respect to employment and incomes (11.7%). The Municipality has small-scale cottage industrials like soap making, oil palm extraction, carpentry and metal fabrication.

Problems facing the industrial sector in the Municipality

The industrial sub-sector is confronted with the following problems:

- Poor managerial skills
- Inadequate financial capital
- Limited access to credit
- High cost of inputs

1.12.3 Services and Commerce

The service and commercial sector which is the second most important sector is made up of workers who perform various services and include those in teaching, health services, telecommunication, banking, security, hospitality and tourism. It constitutes 31.9%.of the Municipality's labour forceTourism is under-developed in the Municipality. There is only one identified tourist site which is located at Mfensi near Kato. This constitutes a potential source of tourist attraction if the potential is properly developed and marketed.

1.12.4 Economic Resources

The Municipality is endowed with a variety of potential economic resources which when properly harnessed can create much wealth for the people and to improve their standard of living. The range of economic resources in the Municipality include; arable and viable agricultural land, plantation and cash crops, road networks linking the Municipality to the regional capital and other Municipalities, reliable supply of electricity and water, some industries made up of wood and agro processing, carpentry, hotels and restaurants and a pool of businesses like retail and whole-selling of goods, transportation and construction and business houses (banking, insurance and telecommunication).

The Municipal Assembly must therefore compile comprehensive database of the Municipality. This should include the geological maps of the Municipality to aid mineral exploration as well as land suitability classifications.

Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the Municipality indicates that the labour force (15-64) years are 80,443 representing 62.1% of the Municipality's population and even constitute more than half of the total Municipality population of 129,628. This implies that when there is full employment in the Municipality about 80,443 would be engaged in some form of employment. The 15-64 and the 0-14 age groups together (103,267) would constitute a potential labour force for the Municipality in future if properly trained and harnessed.

With the availability of jobs in the Municipality, the large labour force would be engaged in some form of employment to earn income to cater for children below 15 years, hence reducing the rate of child labour.

1.12.5 Local Economic Development (LED) Issues

Local Economic Development (LED) is an innovative strategy to stimulate local economies in which the people participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups. LED refers to the processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to the local people. With Local Economic Development, the public, businesses and non-governmental sector partners to work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all. It encourages Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to

promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests. While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution of the community.

The Municipal Assembly should play the following roles in the area of LED during the plan period to stimulate economic activities:

- The Municipal Assembly should create the environment for LED through creation of land banks for investors and provision of technical infrastructure like roads, electricity, water supply and enhancing safety and security and attracting development funding.
- The Assembly should play a critical role during the planning process through local initiatives of projects or government programmes that support business networks and partnerships.
- The Assembly should facilitate arrangements for local people to get expert assistance and support, information and advice, training and business planning support.
- Assembly should stimulate businesses to grow and expand-e.g. giving incentives like small business grants, promoting tourism.
- Assembly should help provide basic infrastructure to stimulate private sector development - e.g. energy supplies, water, roads, refuse collection, etc.

The Municipal Assembly should provide technical skills training for the local youth in oil palm extraction, soap making, baking and gari processing.

Resource base for Local Economic Development in the Municipality

a) Arable Land

This Municipality is endowed with arable land. About 80 percent of the land is suitable for crop cultivation. At the moment, about 58% of the arable land is under cultivation. Maize, cassava,

vegetables, cocoyam and plantain are the main food crops cultivated. The soils and the rainfall regime also do support different types of cash crops such as citrus, cocoa, oil palm and cashew.

b) Forest Resources

The Municipality is endowed with forest resources, which include commercial timber of high economic value like Odum, Wawa, Kyenkyen, Mahogany and other lesser-known species. A considerable number of members of communities depend either directly or indirectly on the forest for their livelihood. The major source of domestic energy is the fuel wood.

The activities of illegal timber operators especially chain saw operators are fast depleting the tree stock and degrading the forest. For instance, both the Tain I and Tain II Forest Reserves have excessively been degraded. The other forest resource in the Municipality which is of commercial value is teak.

c) Mineral Deposits

The mineral resources that are available in the Municipality include Gold, Rock and Stone deposits. Gold deposits are mainly located in Namasua area. The Municipality, however, cannot be said to be mining vicinity since information gathered on mineral deposits are scanty.

Stone deposits are located at Mpatasie, Kutre No.2 and Namasua. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Oforikrom.

d) Food Security

The food security situation in the Municipality is good. There is food all year round. The only threat to food security is the storage facilities and bushfires which often destroy the food crops and causes great damage during the dry season. A sound food security situation impacts positively on the development of the Municipality

The Department of Agriculture is currently undertaking a programme called the Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) which seeks to enhance income generation and food security to improve livelihood of the rural poor and to build a marketing system to ensure profitability at all levels of the production chain.

RTIMP conducted five Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) in five (5) different communities namely Anyinasu, Kutre No.1 and Pepaase in its effort to improve upon root and tuber production specifically yam and cassava in the Municipality.

1.12.6 Governance

This section of the Municipality Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) deals with the administrative and institutional issues, which needs to be tackled to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the development plan. The issues discussed include structure, procedures and roles. It is made up of detailed specification of expected roles of the Assembly, the Zonal Councils, the Community, Public and Private Sector agencies including NGOs. All these development agents are stakeholders in the development of the Municipality.

One of the principal purposes of the MMTDP is to provide a framework for development activities in the Municipality in order to ensure coordinated efforts at reducing poverty. The Municipal Administration has a central role to play to ensure coordination in the implementation of the development plan

1.12.7 The Municipal Assembly

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly is the central institution within the Municipality responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative

and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative body that provides guidance, gives direction and supervises all other administrative authorities in the Municipality. The Assembly is the Planning Authority and is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality. It formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and management of the Municipality. Performance of this role can be enhanced by tapping available human and technical resources of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the Sub-Committees of the Assembly as well as the technical staff of the Assembly.

Composition of the Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly constitutes members that form the head of legislation and deliberation about the issues of the Municipality. There are thirty-seven (37) Assembly Members in Berekum East Municipal Assembly. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are twenty-six (26) and the government appointees constitute eleven (11) Members. Women constitute five (5) of the 37 Assembly Members representing 13.5% of the total Assembly Members. Males on the other hand constitute 86.5%.

This implies that there is the need to empower women in the Municipality to be more involved in the governance and decision making. This will invariably result in the larger presence of females in Assembly structure.

The Municipality also has one constituency with a Member of Parliament as an ex-officio member of the Municipal Assembly.

Table 1.19: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members

Sex	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Elected Members	23	62.1	3	8.1	26	70.2
Government Appointees	9	24.4	2	5.4	11	29.7
Total	32	86.4	5	13.5	37	100.0

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Assembly

Under section 20(2) of the Local Governance Act, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the Chairman of the Executive Committee hence he presides over its meetings. The Municipal Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) who is the head of the Administrative machinery, Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the Municipality.

In accordance with section 21(1) of the Act 936, the Assembly has in place an Executive Committee which spearheads the administrative and executive functions of the Assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is the Chairman, Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees. The Executive Committee is the body that assists the Municipal Chief Executive in the performance of his functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on policy issues in relation to the Assembly and also deliberates on the grievances passed forward by the Assembly Members and the Sub-Committees in order to reach a consensus that is fed into the administrative system for implementation.

Statutory and Non-Statutory Sub-Committees of the Municipal Assembly

A number of established Sub-Committees function as the operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of special activities of the Assembly. The Statutory Sub-Committees of the Berekum Municipal Assembly are as follows:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee;
- Social Services Sub-Committee;
- Works Sub-Committee;
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee;
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee.

Apart from the above Statutory Committees, the Assembly has other two (2) Sub-Committees namely:

- Agricultural Sub-Committee
- Environmental Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committees have the responsibility for collating issues relevant to the Municipality. These Committees deliberate on issues into greater details and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is a committee in the Municipal Assembly which is chaired by the Presiding Member (PM) to address public complaints and well-being of the Assembly.

Administrative Structure the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The LI 1961 sees the central administration of the Assembly as primarily responsible for the day to day management of the Assembly and also serves as a secretariat to other departments of the Municipal Assembly. They are responsible for the preparation of plans, the mobilization and management of resources for the development of the Municipality.

The central administration constitutes the MCE as the head, followed by the MCD as the Secretary to the Assembly. The Municipal Works Department, Planning, Budget, Finance, Agriculture,

Community Development/Social Welfare and other departments are also a composition of a line management that channel their grievances to the MCE through the MCD. The Administrative Structure the Berekum East Municipal Assembly is shown below:

Existing and Non-Existing Departments in the Municipality

The Departments in the Municipality provide technical and professional advice and support to the Municipal Assembly and residents. They are actively involved in the planning and implementation of development programmes and projects of the Municipal Assembly. Below are the existing and non-existing departments in the Municipality:

Table 1.20: Existing and Non Existing Departments in the Municipality

No	Existing Departments	No	Non-Existing Departments
1.	Central Administration	1.	Forestry Services
2.	Works Department		
3.	Finance Department		
4.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development		
5.	Physical Planning (Town and Country Planning Department)		
6.	Ghana Health Service		
7.	Ghana Education Service		
8.	Department of Agriculture		
9.	Births and Deaths Registry		
10.	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)		
11.	Department of Co-operatives		
12.	National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)		
13.	Environmental Health and Sanitation		
14.	Information Services Department		
15.	Ghana Statistical Service		
16.	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)		
17.	Electoral Commission		
18.	Administrator of Stool Lands		
19.	Non Formal Education Division		
20.	National Service Secretariat		
21.	Youth Enterprise Agency		
22.	Ghana National Fire Service		

23.	National Youth Authority		
24.	Department of Land Use & Spatial Planning		
25	Department of Urban Roads		
26	Department of Rent Control		
27	Ghana Library Board		

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017.

Sub-Municipal Structures

To make for the involvement of all the people in the development process and the art of governance in the Municipality, the sub-Municipal structures were created. These are the Zonal Councils and Unit Committees immediately below the Municipal Assembly. Sub-Municipal structures in this context refer to governmental political and administrative structures below the Municipal Assembly. The Municipal Assembly and the sub-Municipal structures are the most important levels in countries pursuing decentralization and they are the pivot of local level development but the composition of sub-structures in terms of levels differ from country to country.

In an attempt to facilitate bottom-up planning and decision making process, the decentralization policy established the sub-Municipal structures which include the four (4) Zonal Councils and 25 Unit Committees. These sub-structures serve as a link between the local people and the Assemblies. In Ghana, the Sub-structures were established in 1994 with a Legislative Instrument (LI 1589). For effective decentralization, the sub-structures have assumed some responsibilities as enshrined in the amended Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). Their responsibilities are not limited to the following:

- They assist persons authorised by the Assemblies to collect revenue
- They recommend to the Assemblies the naming of all streets in their area of authority and let all the buildings in the area to be numbered.
- They are responsible for day to day administration of the Zonal/Urban/ Area/ Town/ Councils.

- They make proposals to the Assemblies for levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the area.
- They take steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the urban areas.
- They mobilize members of the unit for the implementation of self-help and development projects.
- They are responsible under the guidance at the Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the registration of births and deaths in the communities.
- They organize communal/voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation.
- They educate the people on their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities with the Assemblies office of the National Commission for Civic Education.

Zonal Councils in the Berekum Municipal Area

There are four (4) Zonal Councils the Berekum East Municipality. They are listed in the table below

Table 1.21: Zonal Councils in the Municipality and their Capital

No.	Name of Zonal Council	Capital
1.	Berekum Zonal Council	Berekum
2.	Senase Zonal Council	Senase
3.	Kutre Zonal Council	Kutre No.1
4.	Mpatasie Zonal Council	Mpatasie

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017.

Unit Committees

There are 26 Electoral Areas in the Municipality. These 26 Unit Committees therefore represent each of the 26 electoral areas in the Municipality. The total number of Unit Committee Members is 130. Out of this number 112 are males and 18 are females. (Source: Municipal Electoral Commission Office, Berekum, 2017).

Citizenry Participation

For effective development in the Municipality, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the Municipal Assembly involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation. Examples include the organisation of community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfill the development agenda of the Assembly. Again, communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water and sanitation.

Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs/CSOs)

There is collaboration between Civil Society Organisations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the Municipal Assembly. Civil Society and Non-governmental Organizations exist to supplement the efforts of the Municipal Assembly to accelerate the pace of Development. CSOs and NGOs are potential source in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for project execution. The list of CSOs and NGOs in the Municipality include the following:

Table 1.22: List of Operational CSOs and NGOs in the Municipality

Name of NGO	Location	Focus Area	Target Group
Queen Care International		Support to Vulnerable Children	All ages
Ampa Resource Foundation	Berekum	Health Education & Rural Dvelopment	All ages
Mariajoe Socradev	Sunyani	Health & Education	Women and Children
Isfandiyar Global Foundation	Berekum	Socio-Economic Development	Women and Children
Care-takers International Association	Accra	Promote care for the under privilege In the Society	All ages
Remnant Development & Relief Organisation	Berekum	Health	All ages
Friends of the Environment	Berekum	Environmental Protection	Communities
Passion Medical Relief	Kumasi	Health & Education	All ages
Friends of Health Association	Berekum	Health	All ages
Christian Mothers Association	Berekum	Health & Education	All ages

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017.

Challenges facing the Municipal Assembly

1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Assembly's Staff.
2. Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the Assembly
3. Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures
4. Low participation of women in decision making

1.13 Social Services

Social Services serve as a vehicle and tool for the enhancement of development of every nation. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II), a strategic framework for Ghana, has as an important component of Human Development. This theme is to ensure that the right to basic social services such as education, health care, safe drinking water and sanitation and decent housing that improve the well-being of all Ghanaians. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also looked at promoting gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

This section of the plan considers social services such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Housing.

1.13.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the Municipality in particular cannot be over-emphasized. In a developing peri-urban setting like Berekum, the need for skilled manpower is important.

Number of Schools and Ownership (School Enrolment)

The Education Sub-Sector is one of the major building blocks to the development of human resource for accelerated growth. The government's educational reform policies seeks to address issues pertaining to access to different levels of educational ladder. With respect to this, the Berekum Municipal area has its levels of educational ladder to the Senior High School level.

From the Municipal Directorate of Education, there are a total number of 370 schools both privately and publicly owned in the Municipality. Out of this number, 128 are pre-schools (KG), 130 are Primary Schools, 105 Junior High Schools, seven Senior High Schools and no Vocational/Technical School. Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is shown in the table below.

Table 1.24: Quantity and Ownership of Education Institutions in the Municipality

Public Schools					Private Schools				
Level	No.	Males	Females	Total	Level	No.	Males	Females	Total
KG	65	2,326	2,484	4,810	KG	63	2,197	2,465	4,662
Primary	67	7,184	7,488	14,672	Primary	63	5,866	5,183	11,049
JHS	64	3,862	3,617	7,479	JHS	41	2,176	1,602	3,778
SHS	4	2,381	1,267	3,648	SHS	3	706	483	1,189
Vocational	-	-	-	-	Vocational	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	200	15,763	14,856	30,609	TOTAL	170	10,239	9,733	20,678

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, Berekum, 2017.

From Table 1.24 above, it could be deduced that the total number of public schools in the Municipality is 200 and that of the private is 170. This clearly shows that the public sector contributes more than the private sector as far as the provision of educational infrastructure in the Municipality is concern.

The private sector is lagging behind with about 8.2% educational infrastructure as compared to the private. This implies that more public schools are expected to be built for the levels or categories of

the educational ladder in the Municipality especially in communities that lack these infrastructures to bridge the gap between the private and the public schools.

There are 63 school blocks in the private sector at the pre-school level (KG). It however reduces as the level of education increases. This can be attributed to the fact that as the level increases, the necessary facilities needed for the establishment of them are many and expensive discouraging people from investing.

In addition to the above, a greater proportion of the people (63.8%) in the Municipality patronize public educational institution. This can be attributed to a number of factors. These include the capitation grant and school feeding programme introduced by the government as a way of helping build or improve the human resource of the nation which has really influenced the patronage of public education institutions at the basic level.

Table 1.25: Trend in Overall Enrolment for 2014/2015-2016/2017 for both Public and Private Schools

Level/ Year	Primary					JHS					SHS				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
2014/15	11,544	49.6	11,733	50.4	23,287	4,965	48.7	5,224	51.3	10,189	4,105	51.2	3,912	48.8	8,017
2015/16	11,629	49.5	11,867	50.5	23,496	5,386	49.7	5,442	50.3	10,328	4,087	49.4	4,192	50.6	8,279
2016/17	11,677	49.9	11,747	50.1	23,424	5,198	49.8	5,241	50.2	10,439	4,836	52.9	4,313	47.1	9,149

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, Berekum, 2017

From the table above, total enrolment increased from 41,493 students (for Primary, JHS and SHS) in 2014/2015 to 42,633 in the 2015/2016 academic year and 43,012 in 2016/2017 academic year. This represents an increase of 32.6% between the 2014/2015 and 2016/2017 academic year.

In terms of enrolment for males, it increased from 11,629 (for Primary, JHS and SHS) in 2015/2016 to 11,677 in the 2016/2017 academic year representing 32.5%, whereas enrolment for females increased from 20,869 to 21,301 for the same period representing 32.8%

However an increase in enrolment level at the basic level is as a result of the introduction of the capitation grant, the distribution of free school uniform and the school feeding programme. The inference that can be drawn from the above is an increase in the human resource development of the nation as well as reduction in social vices such as stealing, child labour.

The increase in enrolment requires that the Municipal Assembly should put in pragmatic measures and policies to meet the ever increasing enrolment rate. More school infrastructure needs to be constructed to take up the ever increasing numbers.

School Participation

The participation rate represents the total level at which the children of school going age participate or enroll in school at any educational level. Table 1.36 shows the participation rate of the Municipality from 2014-2017.

Table 1.26: School Participation Rate

Level	Years		
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KG	96%	97%	99%
Primary	95%	97%	99%
JHS	94%	96%	98%
SHS	83%	86%	87%

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, Berekum, 2017.

The school participation rate in the Municipality shows an increasing rate at the various academic levels in the various levels of the educational ladder. As indicated above, the percentage increment of the participation rate is as a result of the introduction of the school feeding programme, the capitation grant and the distribution of free school uniforms. The school feeding programme has obviously made positive impacts on education in Municipality hence contributing to high school participation. Conscious effort should be put in place by the Municipal Assembly to strengthen the above programmes to keep the participation rate high as the years go by.

Girl Child Education in the Municipality

Girl Child Education is of greatest importance in the Municipality and the nation at large. Education of the gender had been skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male child to school at the expense of the girl child. Improving girl child education has been one of the top priorities in the Medium Term Development Plan of the Municipal Directorate of Education.

To this effect, provision is made for training of officers from the Municipal Directorate of Education and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classrooms. According to the Directorate of Education, the following are efforts/activities the Service is undertaking to promote Girl Child Education in the Municipality.

1. Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.
2. Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.
3. Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.
4. Incentives to whip up interest among girls to enroll retain and participate in education.

The Municipal Assembly needs to give much attention to the education of the girl. The implications of large number of uneducated girls in the Municipality are more births, large family sizes and its associated demand on social amenities hence increasing the dependency ratio in the Municipality.

Public Educational Infrastructure

Berekum Municipal Assembly is confronted with numerous development challenges. One of such challenges is the poor state of educational infrastructure. The classroom blocks in the Municipality are inadequate and most of the few that exist are in deplorable conditions. Records available at the Municipal Directorate of Education indicate that 46 Kindergarten school buildings, 24 Primary and

19 JHS blocks are in dilapidated state and calls for total rehabilitation or replacement. The Assembly is expected to double its efforts at improving the quality of classroom infrastructure in the Municipality.

Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure and Facilities

The physical state of most of the school buildings especially the primary and JHS levels are of great concern to the Municipal Assembly. While some do not have enough structures, those that are available are also in a dilapidated state. Most of the schools also do not have toilet facilities, electricity and clean drinking water. These problems affect quality teaching and learning in most of the schools.

Table 1.27: Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure in the Municipality

Facilities Category	Toilet and Urinal Facilities		Water Facilities		School Library		School Blocks	
	No. with toilet/urinal	No. without toilet/urinal	No. with water	No. without water	With library	Without library	No. of classroom blocks in dilapidated	Classroom blocks with good structures
KG	45	20	8	59	0	65	46	19
Primary	47	20	8	57	5	62	34	33
JHS	24	41	9	55	7	57	29	35
SHS	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	4

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, BMA, 2017.

Out of the 65 public kindergartens schools in the Municipality, 20 of them are without toilet/urinal facilities; 47 out of the 67 primary schools are also without toilet facilities and finally 41 out of the 64 Junior High Schools are also without toilet facilities. Sanitation in schools in the Municipality leaves much to be desired. It is not surprising that bushes around schools are littered with faecal matter. The health implications of this on the teachers, pupils and those who live around the schools are serious. There is therefore, the urgent need for the Municipal Assembly to provide these schools with the needed facilities to help minimise indiscriminate disposal of faecal matter.

In addition to the above, schools without water provisions should be catered for to help solve the problem of access to water in schools.

Only 16 Primary, JHS and SHS schools in the Municipality have school libraries implying that most students do not have access to libraries and are thus deprived of the benefits of libraries in educational provision. In view of the positive link between school libraries and students achievements, school libraries or community libraries must be provided especially in any new schools constructed in the Municipality. The school blocks described to be in dilapidated state or poor conditions needs major rehabilitation works.

Teachers Qualification

There are a total number of 1,624 teachers for both public and private schools in the Berekum Municipality in the 2016/2017 academic year. Out of this, 287 (17.7%) teach in pre-schools (KG), 459 (28.3%) at the primary level, 568(35.0%) at the JHS level while 310(19.1%) teach at the SHS level of public schools and private schools as shown in the Table below. The proportion of trained teachers is 1,448 (90.1%) as against 176 (10.8%) of untrained teachers. Out of the trained teachers, majority (55.9%) of them are males who are mostly found at the JHS level. The table below shows the proportion of Trained and Untrained teachers in the Municipality for the 2016/2017 academic year

Table 1.28: Trained and Untrained Teachers in the Berekum East Municipality

Sector	Level	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers						Total
		Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	
Public	KG	22	7.7	176	61.3	198	69.0	6	2.1	83	28.9	89	31.0	287
	Primary	167	36.4	244	53.2	411	89.5	27	5.9	21	4.6	48	10.5	459
	JHS	388	68.3	159	28.0	547	96.3	16	2.8	5	1.0	21	3.7	568
	SHS	233	75.2	59	19.0	292	94.2	15	4.8	3	1.0	18	5.8	310
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	KG	0	0	2	0.1	2	0.1	32	1.5	110	5.3	142	6.8	144
	Primary	13	0.8	3	0.2	16	1.0	314	15.0	104	5.0	418	20.0	438
	JHS	11	0.7	3	0.2	14	0.9	166	7.9	29	1.4	195	9.3	214
	SHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.8	3	0.1	20	1.0	20

Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	210	25.8	495	309	874	56.7	614	29.36	291	13.91	905	43.27	2091

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, Berekum, 2017

It is obvious from the above table that trained teachers out number their untrained counterparts. The number of untrained teachers is significantly higher at the Public schools. Untrained teachers should be encouraged for further studies or distance learning programmes in education and regular in-service-training to enable them acquire the professional skills in teaching. Another way to attract more trained teachers into the Municipality is for the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Municipal Directorate of Education to provide decent accommodation for teachers. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher at a time.

Table 1 .29: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Category Level	Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
	Municipal	Regional	National
KG	27:1	25:1	25:1
Primary	30:1	35:1	35:1
JHS	13:1	25:1	25:1
SHS	24:1	25:1	25:1

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, Berekum, 2017

The table above suggests that, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Berekum Municipality is higher at the KG level as compared to the regional and national ratios. The pre-school level (KG) showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 27:1 which is higher than the regional and national figures of 25:1. On the contrary, the primary, JHS and the SHS Pupil Teacher Ratio is a little lower than the regional and national.

The implication for high pupil-teacher ratio at the pre-school level is that, teaching and learning activities would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened. There is therefore the need to construct additional classrooms for the schools to help reduce the high pupil

teacher ratio in the Municipality. A low pupil teacher ratio is a potential for improving the quality of education at the basic level since there will be sufficient teachers to take care of these classes. This will help facilitate teacher interactions with pupils/students and also attend to the special needs of every individual student. The primary, JHS and the SHS pupil-teacher ratio condition is more favourable and should be maintained or improved upon.

School Performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Level

An observation of BECE results in the Municipality may reveal a beautiful picture in terms of school participation rate which is over 98%. However, a critical analysis of the picture indicates that schools that are closer to peri- urban communities have the tendency of contributing to the high performance. On the other hand, the performances of public schools in remote communities usually obtain low pass rate mainly due to negligence in supervision, inadequate logistics and poor teaching and learning materials.

The Table below shows the performance of the Municipality in the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) for the past four academic years.\

Table 1.30: Pupils’ Performance at the BECE level from 2014-2017

Category	Total No. of candidates presented in 2014		% Pass	TotalNo. of candidates presented in 2015		% Pass	Total No. of candidates presented in 2016		% Pass	Total No. of candidates presented in 2017		% Pass
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Public/ Private	1,392	1,352	86.8	1,436	1,442	79.1	1,486	1,509	94.0	-	-	86.4

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, Berekum, 2017

Out of a total number of 2,276 candidates that was presented for the 2014 BECE, the public and the private schools recorded 88.2% and 87.4% respectively. In terms of gender, the number of boys

presented for the BECE from 2014-2015 are more done the girls for both public and private schools. This is as a result of high teen motherhood in the Municipality which encourages female drop out. There is therefore the need for intensive girl child education to encourage parents to support the female child in education.

In 2017 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the public schools recorded 94.6% as against 93.5% of the private schools. This is a sign of good performance for both the public and private schools in the Municipality. These are levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date.

In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure further improvement in the BECE performance and education in the Berekum Municipality

- Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
- Regular and effective supervision of teachers
- Continuous attraction of trained teachers
- Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
- Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
- Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the Municipality

After an in-depth analysis of the education sector in the Municipality, the following challenges were identified.

1. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education.
2. Inadequate classroom blocks which causes over-crowding in classrooms hence making Pupil-Classroom-Ratio (PCR) of 28:1 for KG, 39:1 for Primary and 34:1 for JHS as against the national standard of 25:1 for KG, 35:1 for

Primary and 25:1 for JHS.

3. An average distance of 1.5 km between schools at KG and primary levels at some public schools does not promote regular attendance of pupils. It also discourages parents from allowing their young children to go to school.
4. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors.
5. Some level of teen motherhood in the Municipality encourages female drop outs.

The way forward for the Education Sector

1. Additional 16No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks for Kindergartens, 12No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for the Primary, 10No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for the JHS and 4No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks for the SHS to curtail the problem of Pupil-Classroom-Ratio in the Municipality.
2. Regular sensitisation programmes in all the forty-seven (47) communities in the Municipality to educate parents on the need for quality education.
3. The Directorate of Education needs bungalows/quarters for staff to promote punctuality, regularity and efficiency in education.
4. Motorbikes should be provided to Circuit Supervisors to facilitate effective supervision and inspection of schools and teachers.
5. Provision of adequate dual desks and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the Municipality.

1.13.2 Health

The Health Services in the Municipality are tailored towards integrated, preventive and curative services with emphasis on Primary Health Care. The main services provided are:

- General medical care
- Maternal and child health care and family planning
- Nutrition and health education
- Diseases control
- Environmental health care

It is important that the health condition of the people within the Municipality is given good attention for sustained development locally and nationally at large. Health care delivery in then Municipality is provided through a Municipal hospital, Health centers, Clinics, Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds and other health facilities. There are eight (8) demarcated CHPS zones for the purposes of improved community health service delivery. These include Anyinasu and Namasua.

Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Health care services are being delivered in 32 health institutions in the Municipality with a total capacity of 638 health personnel. These institutions are 19 public, one (1) Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) or Mission Health facilities, 12 private facilities. The Municipality has 15 outreach points where Reproductive and Child Health Services are rendered including health promotion. The strength of the Municipality is the community based surveillance programme. Forty-two (42) functional and active Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) have been trained to support community health activities. They record and report on all health events in the communities including diseases, deliveries, deaths and referrals.

Table: 1.31: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Sub-Municipal	No.	Facility	Ownership
Berekum North	1.	Mpatasie CHPS	Government
	2.	Akrofro CHPS	Government
Berekum South	3.	Kato CHPS	Government
	4.	BETCO CHPS	Government
	5.	Anyinasu CHPS	Government
	6.	Kyereyawkrom CHPS	Government
	7.	Dr Larbi Clinic	Private
Berekum East	8.	Zongo Clinic	Government
	9.	Namasua CHPS	Government
	10.	Oforikrom CHPS	Government
Berekum West	11.	Holy Family Hospital	Mission
	12.	Happy Hospital	Private

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health, Berekum, 2017.

Health Staff Population

The Municipality has inadequate Medical Officers, Pharmacists, Medical Records Officers and Public Health Nurses. Health delivery is provided by one (1) Medical Assistant, two (2) Physician Assistants, 22 Midwives, 51 Community Health Nurses and a Pharmacy Technician among others. Below is the Table showing the staff strength of the Municipality.

Table 1.32: Staff Strength of the Municipal Health Unit

No.	Category	At Post	Required	Gap
1	Medical Officer (Doctor)	1		
2	Physician Assistant	2		
3	Accountant	1		
4	Accounts Officer	2		
5	Midwives	22		
6	Technical Officer (Disease Control)	1		
7	Technical Officer (Nutrition)	2		
8	Technical Officer (HI/Bio-statistics)	1		
9	Medical Record Assistant	1		
10	Public Health Nurse	1		
11	Pharmacy Technician	1		
12	Mun. Director of Health Services	1		
13	Human Resource Officer	1		
14	Community Health Nurse(CHN)	51		
15	Enrolled Nurse	54		
16	Health Assistant	12		
17	Orderly (Labourers)	4		
18	Laboratory Technician	0		
19	Driver	3		
20	Field Technician	7		
21	Secretary	0		
22	Store keeper	1		
23	Pharmacy Technician	2		
24	Staff Nurse (State Reg. Nurse)	5		
25	Watchman	4		
	TOTAL	180		

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health, Berekum, 2017

Though the Municipality may be said of having a lot of staff, the inadequacy of some key personnel like adequate Medical Officers will impact negatively on the Municipality's health delivery system. Effort must therefore be made by the Ghana Health Service and the Municipal Directorate of Health to attract more essential personnel into the Municipality to help in the delivery of health services.

Table 1.33: Medical Staff Population Ratio in the Municipality

Staff	Municipal	Region	UN Standard
Doctor Patient Ratio	1:50,412	1 : 41,460	1 : 8,000
Nurses Patient Ratio	1:630	1 : 2,394	1 : 500
Mid Wives Patient Ratio	1:8,402		

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health, BMA, 2017

From the information above, there is pressure on the health personnel in the Municipality giving a Doctor-Patient ratio of 1:15,517. The situation is the same for other health personnel in the Municipality. With increasing numbers of patients who will be seeking health care as a result of the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme, there is an urgent need of posting more health personnel in the Municipality.

Table 1.34: Top Ten Diseases Recorded in Health Facilities from 2017

Cases	2016 Incidence	Percentage
URTI	22,481	18.0
Malaria	32,903	25.9
Rheumatism & joint pains	16,966	13.4
Diarrhoea	7,952	6.3
Intestinal Worms Worms	6,221	4.9
Skin Diseases	5,877	4.6
Pregnancy Related Diseases	4,944	3.9
Acute Urinary Tract Infections	3,788	3.0
Anaemia	3,525	2.8
Acute eye Infection	3,342	2.6
TOTAL	56,481	100

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health, BMA, 2017

Table 1.34 above presents the frequency of top ten diseases in the Municipality with 2013 as the base year. It is observed that the incidence of malaria still remains as the number one cause of death in the

Municipality. Though it decreased both in number and incidence rate from 42.1%, 41.1 % and 35.0% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively, it is still the highest leading cause of admission in the Municipality.

The incidence of malaria is also a reflection of a poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, unkempt surroundings within settlements, improper refuse disposal, poor drainage systems and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors. Noticeable amongst malaria prevention and control activities included the use of long lasting Insecticide Treated bed nets in communities and households, training of all community based health volunteers in home management of malaria and fever among others

Family Planning

Uncontrolled births and large household sizes have a bearing on the quality of life of the people. This is because in large families, parents would not have sufficient incomes to cater for the needs of every member in the household particularly the children. Some of the consequences of uncontrolled births are malnourished and unhealthy children owing to poor diet, infant mortality, school drop outs, high room occupancy rates and above all extreme poverty. Family planning practices are therefore needed to bring the rate of population growth and family sizes to manageable limits.

Municipal National Health Insurance Scheme

In order to have financial access to health care delivery system in the Municipality, the Municipal Health Insurance Scheme (MHIS) was introduced in order for all citizens in the Municipality below the ages of eighteen (18) to sixty-nine (69) years of old. Exemptions have been given to the aged, i.e.

seventy (70) years and above by the government. They therefore access health facilities without paying anything as their bills are borne by the government.

The Municipal Assembly has supported the Municipal Health Insurance Scheme with logistics such as office accommodation. Ever since it was set up, the Municipal Insurance Scheme has been able to register numerous clients in its catchment area. Sensitisation and mobilisation programmes on the scheme have been undertaken throughout the Municipality courtesy Municipal Information Service Department. The scheme has its own Board of Directors, Health Insurance General Assembly and Community Health Insurance Committee to help oversee the day to day activities of the scheme.

Table 1.47 shows total membership of the scheme as of the year 2016. Total membership as at 2016 was 81,348. Out of this, 21,367 are from the informal sector representing 38 percent of the total membership, SSNIT contributors constitute 2,006 representing 0.02 percent. There is also a category of exempted persons; these are SSNIT pensioners, children under 18 years, pregnant women and the aged from 70 years and above constitute about 63 percent of membership. Table 1.47 shows subscribers of National Insurance Scheme from 2014 to 2017.

Table 1.35: Subscribers of National Health Insurance Scheme from 2014-2017

Category	Coverage					
	2014		2015		2016	
	Number	As % of registrants	Number	As % of registrants	Number	As % of registrants
Total Membership	75,808	100	67,979	100	81,348	100
Informal Sector	22,047	29.1	18,955	27.9	21,367	26.3
SNNIT	852	1.1	857		2,006	2.5
Categories of Exempted Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSNIT Pensioners	322	0.4	352	0.5	275	0.3

Children under 18 years	47,528	62.7	41,634	61.2	30,875	40.0
Pregnant Women	3,948	5.2	4,499	6.6	4,,361	5.4
Age 70 +	970	1.3	975	1.4	6,229	7.7
Indigents	140	0.2	707	1.0	16,367	20.1

Source: Municipal Health Insurance Office, Berekum, 2017

Challenges of Municipality Health Insurance Scheme

- There is also lack of residential accommodation for the permanent staff
- Untimely release of insurance claims by the central Government
- Inadequate Office Accommodation
- Broken down official vehicle
- Unreliable Internet connectivity

Access to Health Facilities

Access to health facility in Ghana, implies the ability to reach a health facility within a travel time. In accordance with the above definition of accessibility, the facilities are inadequate for effective health delivery for some of the remote communities in the Municipality.

The Municipality has been demarcated into a number of CHPS zones for the purpose of health delivery. Currently, there are seven (7) CHPS compounds operating in the Municipality. Some of them are Kutre No.1 CHPS Compound, Anyinasu CHPS Compound to mention a few. However, plans are underway to construct more CHPS compound within the plan period.

Integrated Maternal and Child Health Campaigns

Integrated maternal and child health campaigns are conducted in the Municipality. The objective of the exercise is to intensify child survival and safe motherhood strategies. Major activities involved are polio immunization (0-59 months as target), Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months as

target) post-partum vitamin A supplement and (8 weeks) and de-worming of children 24-59 months of age.

Challenges facing the Health Sector in the Municipality

After an in-depth analysis of the health sector in the Municipality, the following challenges emerged.

1. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities
2. Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel
3. Inadequate equipment and logistics eg. vehicles, motor bikes
4. Inadequate professional staff
5. Insanitary surroundings
6. High prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases
7. Poor road condition

1.13.3 Water and Sanitation (Access to Safe Water and Waste Management)

Water Situation

Water is a very essential resource in every community's development. It is therefore very important for every member of the community to have access to portable water for consumption.

The need to assess the existing situation of water and sanitation in the process of the plan preparation is very crucial. The findings will serve as inputs which will advise both policy and strategy formulation.

Sources of water in the Municipality are piped water, boreholes, hand-dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Currently, there are 62 boreholes Municipal wide but only 41 are functioning. In all, access to potable water coverage is 77.4 per cent as against target of 92 per cent. The main sources of

water supply in the Municipality include pipe borne (56.3%), boreholes (36.2%) and others (7.5).
(Source: Population & Housing Census Municipal Analytical Report, GSS, 2010)

It has been realized that the use of wells and boreholes is the most patronized source of drinking water in Municipality. This situation is has a result of the CWSA and individuals providing boreholes and wells in numerous communities. Government's commitment towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals can also account for this.

The following challenges face water supply system in the Municipality:

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Inadequate number of trained area mechanics
- Irregular release of project funds
- Poor road conditions

Mechanization of boreholes for communities with high population could also be considered in places like Pepsaase, Namasua, Kyereyawkrom and Zongo

The following potentials could be tapped to improve the water situation in the Municipality:

- Relatively high water table
- The presence of Water and Sanitation Plan
- Strong Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
- Presence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Internally Generated Funds and Municipality Assemblies Common Fund
- Development Partners
- Well trained WATSAN Committees
- Trained Area Mechanics

Sanitation Situation

Sanitation is considered in planning cycles to be a necessary condition in the health of people after water. This sector needs much attention in the Municipality. The provision of sanitary facilities/services fall short of expected minimal standards.

Solid Waste Collection

The Municipal Assembly mostly operates the container system for refuse collection. Communities without containers operate approved disposal sites. The number of refuse containers in use presently is 14. Available records of sanitation facilities/services reveal the following situation:

- Out of the 14 refuse containers, 11 are currently in use with the other three containers worn out and therefore need being repaired. Out of the eleven which are in use, only one is located outside Berekum Township. It is at Fetentaa Refugee Camp. The remaining ten (10) are all located in the Berekum Township namely: Ayakorase, Ahenbronoso, Kyiribaa, Amangoase to mention a few.

The Municipality has an unengineered final refuse disposal site at Abi. Presently the Municipal Assembly takes care of the funding of collection, transportation and disposal of garbage throughout the Municipality.

It should be noted that crude dumping is generally practiced in most communities of the Municipality and dumping sites are scattered all over. However, the Municipal Assembly in partnership with Zoomlion Ghana Limited, a private waste management company is managing the sanitation situation in the Municipality.

Liquid Waste Management

Public latrines are fairly distributed in the Municipality whilst smaller communities use pit latrines and practice open defecation. A low percentage of the population uses household latrines ranging from WCs to KVIPs. The absence of septic tank emptier vehicle to service the numerous public latrines is a major setback in the management of liquid waste. High cost and untimely availability of the vehicle prevents landlords from building and using household latrines.

This notwithstanding, there are quite a substantial number of public and domestic latrines in the Municipality. They range from WCs, KVIPs and Pit Latrines. There is no proper disposal waste system for liquid waste in the Municipality.

Sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the Municipality Assembly. Liquid waste management in the Municipality continues to be an overwhelming task. A large number of households and institutions are without household and institutional toilets. There is therefore always high demand for public toilets, even in the urban centres.

Challenges facing the Sanitation Sector in the Municipality

The following are the challenges of sanitation in the Municipality :

- Inability of most individuals to pay for the cost of putting up household toilets due to poverty.
- Lack of proper and engineered final solid and liquid waste disposal sites.
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- High operational cost of sanitation management, especially maintenance and running cost of sanitation equipment.

The following prevail as opportunities in the Municipality with respect to the sanitation management:

- Availability of solid waste management vehicles

- Availability of National Community Water and Sanitation Programme (NCWSP) supporting the provision of water and sanitation facilities.
- Presence of strong Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST).
- Presence of water and sanitation (WATSAN) Committees.
- Availability of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and Municipality Assemblies' Common Fund (DAFC).
- Presence of Municipal Environmental Health Officers
- Trained Latrine Artisans.

Upon a careful look at the challenges and opportunities identified, it is clear that the influence of the challenges on the success of the plan objectives is quite minimal. The Municipal Assembly should take advantage of the opportunities to ensure that the water and sanitation delivery in the Municipality is improved and sustained.

1.13.4 Housing

The type of housing in the Municipality is not different from what pertains in most rural areas of the country. Mud bricks are the construction materials used for outer walls by the household units. These are mostly found in the rural/smaller communities. The buildings are roofed with raffia and bamboo. The newly built houses use the sandcrete blocks and roofed with corrugated iron sheets.

1.13.5 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged,

the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people with disabilities (PWDs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

The Department of Social Welfare & Community Development is the main department that has been charged in the Municipality to champion the course of the vulnerable groups.

People affected by Risks and Shocks.

There are two categories of risks and shocks in the Municipality. These are fire outbreaks and incidence of pests and diseases. The reasons why people who are affected by risk and shock are vulnerable include the following;

- Deprivation of shelter in cases of domestic fire outbreaks,
- Deprivation of security
- Low productivity of farmers who experience bush fires or domestic fire outbreaks which results in a decrease in income levels.
- Inability to provide basic needs for households with experience of any of the two categories mentioned above.

Risks and shocks can be said to be activities or situation that exposes the vulnerable group such as children, women and the elderly to emotional and physical stress or pain. Risk and shocks can be categorized into two; natural and artificial. Natural risks and shocks are those hazards which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence. Artificial risks and shocks on the other hand, are those which are accidentally caused by individuals.

One major group of people at risk is children of school going age who are not in school. They are normally those who are involved in activities such as; hawking on the streets and other seduced places. These children especially females are prone to rape, defilement, teenage pregnancies and other sexual related diseases whilst the boys are normally caught up in drug abuse, armed robbery and related deviances.

Subsistence Farming

Even though farming remains the major economic activity in the Municipality, the peasant farmers are confronted with over dependence on climate and that in the event of rain failure; farmers do not have any alternative means such as irrigation or drought resistance crops which will enable them to recover their cost of investment.

In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market price since there are no price controls or storage facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to prices of produce outside the Municipality or Region to enable them get better returns on their investment.

Poor road surface quality also affects marketing of farm produce as greater part of their produce are locked up in the farms due to limited accessibility. The net effect of the situations described is that farmers in the Municipality hardly get good returns from their investment and as a result they are unable to take good care of themselves and their dependents.

Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Ghana is not an exception. This subsection explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the Municipality in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these occurrences with respect to children. The breakdown and related explanations of these terms and statistics are shown in the subsequent sections.

Children are also identified in the Municipality as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some of the children are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased

number in video and gaming centres in the Municipality, children are found more comfortable at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

The table below shows the forms of Child Abuse cases in the Municipality.

Table 1.36: Forms of Child Abuse Cases in the Municipality

Type of Abuse	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	6	12	18	2	20	22	7	6	13		4	4
Paternity Cases	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	2	2
Welfare Cases	2	12	14	4	8	12	2	7	9	4	4	8
Domestic	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	6
Custody	1	2	3	4	6	10	1	4	5	-	1	1

Source: Dept of Social Welfare & Community Development, BMA, 2017

Cases of child maintenance top all the child abuse cases recorded by the Social Welfare/Community Development Department. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the Municipality on the need for parents to take the welfare of their children seriously. The Social Welfare/Community Development Department

should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the Municipality. The Department is however constrained with funding for child welfare issues.

The factors responsible for these child maintenance cases are as follows;

- First, most of the relationships are out of marriage or not under the three main legitimate marriages under ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfill their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.
- Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not develop the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.
- Last, but not the least, residents and parents in the Municipality are ignorant of the duty and responsibility of parents and guardians to their wards as enshrined in the Children's Act. This is due to inadequate education and awareness on the parental duty and responsibility to a child as enshrined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders in development especially at their early ages (formation stage). Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development.

In order to eradicate issues with child care and protection, child development related departments like the Social Welfare/Community Development Department should therefore be strengthened to continue to organise programmes concerned with child care in the Municipality. Some of these programmes include; social education of the children's rights, sensitization on child labour and educating parents on the need to educate their wards.

Child Labour

Child labour is picking up in Municipality. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities. The situation is common in the Municipality and this phenomenon has contributed to school drop-out and truancy within the Municipality which pose as a threat to the future of the children and the country as a whole.

The Unemployed

There are no safety nets for the vulnerable groups in the Municipality. The way by which the vulnerable and the excluded cope with their present predicament is reliance on external family support. Ironically, the external family support is currently under threat from the nuclear family system.

Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, people with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The disabled in society are part of the people who are excluded in society. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential

and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (cripple), difficulty in hearing and speaking (deaf & dumb), intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Records obtained from the Municipal Department of Social Welfare/Community Development indicates that, there are 148 persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The break-down is as follows:

Table 1.37: Forms of Disability Registered from 2014-2017 in the Municipality

Kinds of Disability	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	21	14	35	4	6	10	2	6	8	4	2	6
Difficulty in Walking	73	64	137	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	1	5
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	11	8	19	6	4	10	3	2	5	3	3	6
Intellectually Disable	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Others	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	105	88	193	18	18	36	7	10	17	11	7	18

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, BMA, 2017

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking are the highest in the Municipality being 61 persons from 2014 to 2017. This was followed by persons with difficulty in seeing 45; persons with difficulty in hearing and speaking are 32.

A total of 148 people with various degrees of disabilities have been registered by the Social Welfare/Community Department by December 2017. This implies that relatively more resources should be channelled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of other members of the family since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the Municipality must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The Municipal Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to be supported by the Municipal Assembly.

A number of programmes/projects have also been organized for the physically challenged persons in the Municipality. These include:

- Registration and inclusion of Physically Challenged into the National Disability Register
- Sensitisation programmes organised for Assembly members, community leaders, religious bodies, head teachers on the Disability Act, 2006 Act 715 and guidelines for the disbursement and management of the DACF for Persons with Disability (PWDs).
- Sensitising communities on social protection programmes.
- Awareness programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund from 2014-2017 in the Berekum East Municipality.

Table 1.38: Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds for the Physically Challenged from 2014-2017

Beneficiaries/ Nature of physical disability	Number of Beneficiaries of Disability Fund								Total
	2014		2015		2016		2017		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Difficulty in Seeing	19	11	9	6	6	9	9	7	76
Difficulty in Walking	10	30	12	20	8	9	10	8	107
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	7	8	8	10	6	4	6	7	56
Intellectually	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mental	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Others	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	6
TOTAL	37	50	30	37	22	25	25	22	248

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, BMA, 2017

From the table above, greater percentage of the disability fund were disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and seeing 2014-2017.

Challenges facing Vulnerable Groups in the Municipality

1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions
2. High incidence of poverty among the youth and the aged
3. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and other worst forms of child labour

1.13.6 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. Information and Communication Technology is well developed in the Municipality. The Municipality has internet cafes owned and managed by private individuals in some communities especially the peri urban

towns. The high level of ICT in the Municipality is a positive sign in the use of ICT as a tool for development. At the household and the individual levels, 7.3% of the households have desktop/laptop. Also per report from the Statistical Service in 2010 PHC Report, 36.8% of the urban population have access to internet while only 2.6% of the rural population have access to internet facilities in the Municipality.

At the Municipal Assembly, most of the staff uses MTN, TIGO, Airtel and Vodafone modems to access the internet at the work place. Schools in the Municipality have inadequate ICT facilities to train students in ICT skills.

Telecommunication services such as Vodafone, MTN, TIGO and Airtel are all available at almost every corner of the Municipality. Internet facility is also available at Jamdede, Kato and Senase to mention a few. The Municipality receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV and TV 3 among others via Digital Satellite devices (digi-boxes). Most of the communities also have information centers to disseminate information to the local people..

At the moment, there are few ICT Centres owned and managed by private individuals to train the youth in ICT in the Municipality. This calls for urgent need of ICT infrastructures in the Municipality to train the youth in modern ICT skills.

1.13.7 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one virulent disease that has a negative impact on productivity. HIV/AIDS has an adverse effect on productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next. This has moved the Municipality to adopt a strategic framework to strengthen the implementation of the Multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP) being sponsored by Ghana AIDS Commission.

Some of the programmes that have been put in place as intervention purposes are; the donation of money and relief items to HIV victims and orphans and organizing Multi-Retroviral Therapy (MRT) treatment for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs).

The agencies that are supporting the programme are; Local Council of Churches, Muslim Council and Redemption Care International(an NGO) and the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC).

HIV/AIDS infection affects the development of an area in terms of social, economic and political development. People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs) are normally stigmatized because of the perception people have for them.

The table below shows the recorded cases of PLHAs in Berekum Municipality.

Table 1.39: People Living With HIV/AIDS (2014-2017) in the Municipality

Year	No. of people with HIV/AIDS	Percent
2014	48	41.4
2015	33	28.4
2016	27	23.3
2017	08	6.9
TOTAL	116	100.0

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health, BMA, 2017

The table above shows a decline in the number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS from 2014 to 2017. It should be recognized that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is relatively low as indicated in Table 1.40. Even though reported cases may seem moderate, the rate at which the figure decreases is as a result of precautions taken on attitudinal and behavioural change on sexual practices, sensitization on the awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS and promotion on the use of condoms.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic seems to be reducing through the numerous efforts being implemented to curb the spread of the disease by the Municipal Assembly and the Ghana AIDS Commission. New diagnosis of HIV cases is gradually reducing from 11.4% in 2015 to 7.2% in 2016. A continuous

reduction in the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 2014-2017 requires regular attention to the issue of HIV/AIDS in any future development and hence measures and programmes intensified to break this trend. People leaving with HIV/AIDS are faced with challenges like stigmatisation since people would want to shy away from them on realising that they have the diseases. The Municipal Assembly is currently facing the problem of lack of funding to organise regular sensitization programmes on the stigmatization of HIV/AIDS.

1.13.8 Gender

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the Municipality where traditional values have in way marginalised women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop. When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. For example, the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveals that the Berekum Municipality household headship is dominated by male representing 12,532 (60.44%) as against 8,202 (39.56%) female headed household of the total population of the Municipality (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Municipal Analytical Report, 2014). This implies that since males are mostly the heads of households, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process.

Men own most of the land resources in the Municipality. This is because historically men had the strength to clear the virgin forest while the women did the cultivation of the crops. Women on the hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the house by performing all the household chores and caring for the children. Issues of water and sanitation, education and health matters are of interest to women. Women are also mostly the victims of domestic violence due to their infirmity and physiological circumstance, as well as hateful cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

While gains have been made, gender inequalities are still striking given that:

1. Female population constitute 46,842 (51.7%) of the entire population of the Municipality
2. Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to the development of the communities in the Municipality. For example, the current membership of the Municipal Assembly attests to this fact. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are 45 and the Government Appointees constitute 19 members. Women constitute seven (7) of the total 64 Assembly Members representing 10.9% of the total Assembly Members. This means that only few women (3) are elected as Assembly Members hence leading to gender inequalities in decision making. Furthermore, out of a total of 225 Unit Committees members of the Assembly only 17 are found to be women.
3. A number of women die each year from complications during pregnancy and child birth

In our quest to ensure gender equity in decision making of the Municipal Assembly the following should be considered;

To bridge the gap between male and female and to ensure the speedy development of the Municipality, it is very crucial that the Assembly promotes gender balance which is currently skewed in favour of males by adopting gender sensitive pragmatic programmes like the need to promote girl-child education. Participation of women in decision making is very low, hence, the need to sensitise women to participate in decision making process since they are key stakeholders in the development of the Municipality.

In an effort to ensure gender equity in decision making in the Municipality, women should be educated on the need to take part in decision making in their various communities. Other affirmative action programmes should be put in place to encourage women to participate in the local decision making process by involving them in decision making bodies like WATSANs, Unit Committees, Zonal Councils and the Assembly. This is to ensure that larger proportion of Assembly members are women; which will also help increase voting powers especially with issues affecting women in the Municipality.

In addition to the above, women in the Municipality need to be educated on their civil liberties and where they can seek early redress. Economic packages such as soft loans and skills training on income generating activities must also be given to identifiable women's group to economically empower women in the Municipality. The Municipality's goal for women is to help promote gender equality and empower women in towns/communities under its jurisdiction. Investments in women and girls' education and health could lead to a reduced rate of maternal mortality, better educated and healthier children and increased household incomes.

For example, the Department of Agriculture has since 2014 carried out training of 158 women farmers in the processing of cassava into High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) for pastries to generate

income at Mpatasie, Anyinasu and Kutre No. 1. A recognizable number of women have taken up the various activities to generate extra income. This in the long run will help generate adequate income for these vulnerable women hence providing them with economic empowerment.

The Municipality's approach to achieving gender equality extends beyond improving female health and education. It means access to economic resources, participation and leadership in decision making and respect for the human rights of women, including the right to a life free of violence.

1.14 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Climate Change

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Berekum Municipality is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the Municipality for the past years.

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the

rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

Environmental Concerns

The Municipal Assembly has imposed by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the Municipality include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation has received serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

1.15 Population

Population refers to the total number of people living in a geographical defined area or location at a given point in time. Generally, demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. This section of the report focuses on all issues relating to population and its characteristics that is the growth rate of the population. It also analyse population densities, dependency ratios, rural-urban split and the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

Population Growth and Size

The population of the Berekum Municipality in 2010, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service was 129,628; out of these figure 59,869 are males and 69,759 are females representing 5.6% of Brong Ahafo Region's total population of 2,310,983. The current projected population of the Municipality for 2018 is 127,300 using a growth rate of 2.5%.

The Municipality has an average of about 150 persons per square km as against 122.0 and 103.4 persons per square kilometre for Brong Ahafo Region and the nation respectively.

Table 1.40: Population by sex in the Municipality

Composition of Population by Sex	Both Sexes	Total	Percent
		127,300	100.0
	Male	62,377	49
	Female	64,923	51

Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012

Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometre. Thus, the population divided by the total land area.

The population density of the Municipality as at 2010 was 148. The projected population density of the Municipality is 198 persons per square kilometre using the projected population of 127,300 for 2018. The Total land area for the Municipality is 863.3 square kilometres.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for the Municipality is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 2.5% would be held constant throughout the plan period (2018-2021).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula is indicated below:

$$P1 = P0 (1+r)^t$$

Where,

P1 is the population for the plan year (future)

P0 is the present population (base year)

P1 is a constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 1.41: Population Density for the Municipality from 2018-2021

Year	Projected Population	Land Area (square kilometres)	Population Density (persons per square km)
2010	129,628 (Baseline)	863.3	150
2018	127,300	863.3	148
2019	130,985	863.3	152
2020	134,924	863.3	156
2021	139,887	863.3	162

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

The need to increase productivity to tap the vast potential resources to contain the population cannot be overemphasized. A relatively low population density implies that land will be abundant in the Municipality compared with other parts of the region. The acreage of agricultural land per head will therefore be bigger all things being equal except that the traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families.

Although the influx of people into the Municipality is an opportunity to expand the production of food crops, the growth in population shall require rapid expansion in social services and infrastructure and undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. Reproductive health education is also required to bring the growing population to manageable limits.

Household Sizes/Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, a household is defined as person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveal that the Municipality household headship is dominated by male representing 16,933 (54.4%)as against 14,197 (45.6%) female household heads of the total population of the Municipality as indicated above (Source: 2010 PHC, GSS,2012).

This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the Municipality, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process. Hence affirmative actions and interactions with identifiable women groups are needed to elicit the perspectives of women in the development processes.

Vigorous educational campaigns are also needed to abolish completely or mitigate the social effects of terrible traditional practices that violate the fundamental human rights and liberties of women.

The Municipality's total population in households is 125,803 with 31,130 as the total number of households heads representing an average household size of 4.6 as compared to the regional average of 4.0 (Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012).

The average household size of 4.0 has the potential to increase dependency ratio if population is not properly managed through the use of family planning methods.

Age and Sex Composition

Population structure shows the age-sex distribution of the population. This will help identify the trends of population over the period based on the ages within the Municipality. Below are the age-sex distribution and the population pyramid for the Municipality.

According to the Population and Housing Census Report of 2010, there are more females than males in the Municipality. The report puts the sex ratio at 85.8. The structure of the Municipality's population indicates 46.2% males and 53.8% females.

Table 1.42: Age and Sex Distribution in the Municipality

AGE GROUP COHORT	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	SEX RATIO
0 - 4	8,185	13.7	7,851	11.3	16,036	12.4	104.3
5 - 9	8,222	13.7	7,758	11.1	15,980	12.3	106.0
10 - 14	8,519	14.2	8,650	12.4	17,169	13.2	98.5
15 - 19	7,433	12.4	7,865	11.3	15,301	11.8	94.5
20 - 24	5,880	9.8	7,214	10.3	13,094	10.1	81.5
25 - 29	4,471	7.5	3,379	9.1	10,850	8.4	70.1
30 - 34	3,609	6.0	4,733	6.8	8,342	6.4	76.3
35 - 39	3,011	5.0	4,047	5.8	7,058	5.4	74.4
40 - 44	2,504	4.2	3,162	4.5	5,667	4.4	79.2
45 - 49	1,956	3.3	2,716	3.9	4,672	3.6	72.0
50 - 54	1,767	3.0	2,479	3.6	4,246	3.3	71.3
55 - 59	1,118	1.9	1,631	2.3	2,749	2.1	68.5
60 - 64	998	1.7	1,190	1.7	2,188	1.7	83.9
65 - 69	542	0.9	799	1.1	1,341	1.0	66.8
70 - 74	667	1.1	1,194	1.7	1,861	1.4	55.9
75 - 79	424	0.7	876	1.3	1,199	1.0	48.5
80 +	562	1.0	1,213	1.7	1,775	1.3	48.3

Source: 2010 PHC Report, GSS, 2012

Figure 1.4: Population Pyramid of the Berekum East Municipality

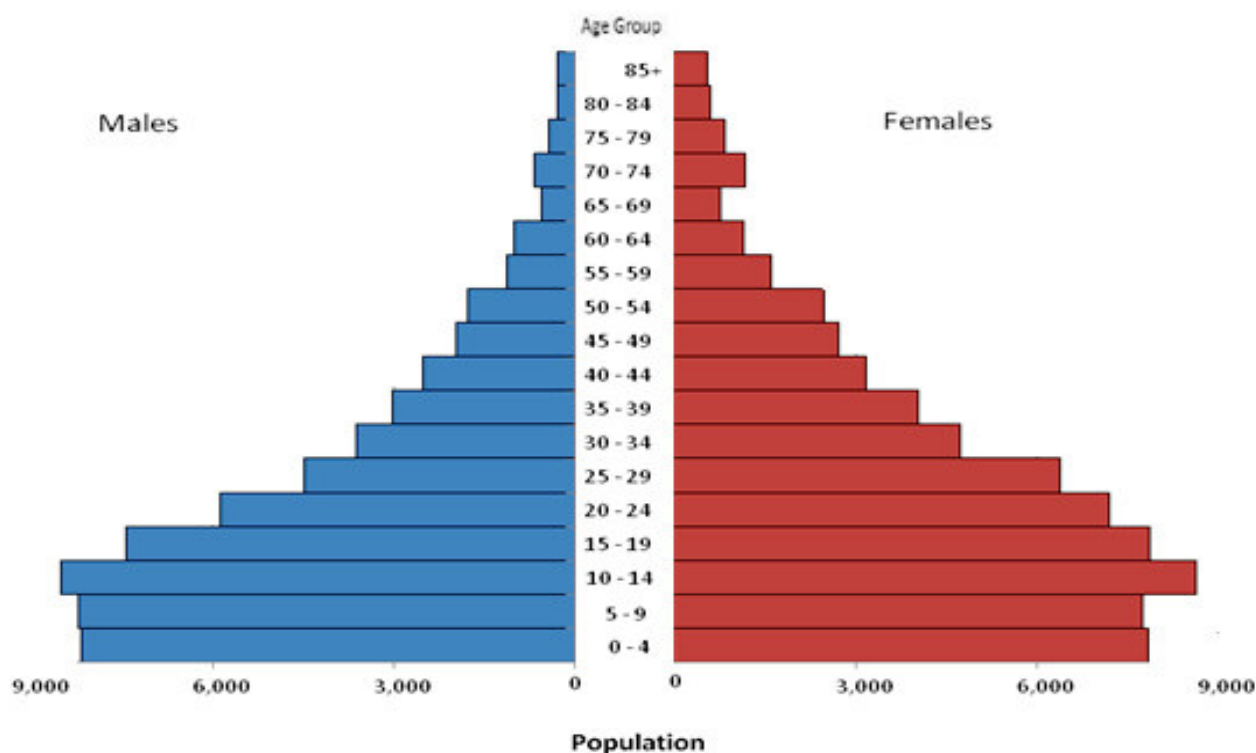


Figure 1.4 presents data on the age dependency ratio by sex for the municipality. The population aged 15-64 has more than the half (57.2%) of the total population. The Child dependency is therefore higher (66.3) as compared to old age dependency (8.5). This is likely to put a strain on the family budgets as more will be spent in educating the children, providing clothing, health care and many others.

The figure 1.4 further shows that, the age dependency ratio of males is higher (82.8) than females (68.4). Child dependency is also higher among the males (76.1) than females (58.6). However old age dependency is higher for females (9.9) than males (6.7). Overall the total dependency is 81.5 percent.

Table 1.43: Broad Age-Sex Structure of the Municipality

Age-group	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
0-14	32,482	19.3	30,294	18.7	63,785	37.9
15-64	42,579	25.3	53,856	32.0	96,435	57.3
65+	28610	17.0	5,217	3.1	8,078	4.8
Total	77,754	46.2	90,545	53.8	168,299	100

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

The age structure of the Municipality is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (57.3%). Cumulatively, 37.9% of the population in the Municipality is below 15 years which is higher than the regional figure.

The implication for development planning is that there must be adequate provision of social amenities such as education, health, water and sanitation, recreational centres and other needs for these children. It also calls for increasing demand for social facilities such as schools and health. The youthful population promises potential labour force if properly managed. Another implication of the youthful population is its potential to grow rapidly. It is therefore recommended that employment opportunities should be available to utilise the youthful population.

Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part that is the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0-14) to the population in the “working ages” (15-64). Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0-14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15-64) in a population. It is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent. The dependent population conceptually, is

made up of age groups 0-14 years (child dependency) and 65 years and older (older age dependency) divided by the working population (15-64). Mathematically, dependency ratio is calculated as:

Child Dependency (0-14) + Older Dependency (65+)

Working population (15-64)

67,785 + 8,078

75,863/96,435

Dependency Population = 0.79

Therefore the Dependency Ratio = 0.8:1

The dependent population is the proportion of people catered for by the working population or those in the employable age bracket (15-64). The structure or composition of the broad age cohort above indicates that majority (57.3%) of the population are in the working age group, which is a resource potential for the Municipality. Again, 37.9% of the Municipality's population is children below 15 years as shown in table above.

The dependency ratio for Berekum Municipality is 0.8:1. This implies that about one person is dependent on one employable person with a dependency ratio of 0.8: 1. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school or acquiring some skills.

Measures are therefore required to increase employment avenues so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population. There is therefore the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependants as well as the aged.

The youthful nature of the population (57.3%) is a good source of future labour supply in the Municipality. However, this also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and other interventions geared towards improving the quality of life of the people and human development. This also implies that alternative jobs must be created to absorb the youthful population while those with no skills are given suitable employable skills to make them productive to the local economy.

Rural-Urban Split

Many countries differ in their definitions of urban and rural areas, though it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population refer to those living in villages.

In Ghana, rural areas have populations below 5,000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activity. Urban areas on the other hand, have a population of over 5000 persons and high utility services like electricity, water, waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to agriculture.

An understanding of the rate and status of rural-urban growth is important in spatial planning and development of a jurisdiction.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Berekum East Municipality is predominantly rural with 67.4% of the population living in rural communities. Given the present rural-urban split, a conscious effort should be made to provide the much needed development

resources and facilities in the rural areas in order to avert potential rural-urban drift. The table below shows the figures of Rural- Urban Split in the Berekum East Municipality.

Table 1.44: Rural-Urban Split by both sexes in the Municipality

Sexes Locality	Male	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Urban	66,366	38.88	70,651	41.39	137,017	80.3
Rural	16,114	9.44	17,565	10.29	33,678	19.7
Total	82,480	48.32	88,216	51.68	170,695	100.0

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, there are 23 settlements in the Municipality. This implies that rural areas take 34.5% whereas urban areas take 65.5% of the total number of settlements in Municipality giving a rural-urban split of 34.5 percent and 65.6 percent respectively. Some of the urban settlements are Berekum, Kato, Senase, Jamdede and Kutre No. 2 to mention a few.

In line with the pattern of population distribution, provision of social amenities and services are skewed in favour of the relatively larger settlements like Berekum, Jinijini, Senase and others leaving many of the settlements with no or limited access to basic social facilities. Overwhelming number of the people living in the rural areas (settlements with less than 5,000 inhabitants) are thus deprived of access to basic social amenities since the rural areas are the least developed.

For this reason, the Municipality’s development focus must be geared towards interventions that will accelerate rural development in order to bring the rural and deprived areas of the Municipality to the mainstream of development agenda of government.

1.16 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science involves investigation and experimentation in order to widen peoples' understanding of the natural world. Technology involves the application of scientific knowledge to practical thoughts in commerce and industry.

The Municipality's application of Science and Technology is seen in most sectors of the economy. For example, the Agriculture Department trains Agricultural Extension Agents and farmers on modern farming practices and technology such as improved varieties on maize and cassava, training on animal improvement technologies, education of poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary services. The health directorate also uses modern health equipment in health delivery.

The impact of technology on the society and the Municipality at large has helped improved health delivery, agriculture, education and businesses.

In the Berekum East Municipality, mobile phones, Internet, local radio stations, community information centers, television are means of communication as compared to the traditional method of gong gong, drums, the use of computers and laptops at offices as compared to the old type writers.

Inspite of the above, the level of Science and Technology in the Municipality is constraint with the following:

1. Lack of capital makes it difficult for some individuals and institutions to adopt the modern technology for development.
2. Lack of modern technical skills.
3. Lack of research, development and creativity

1.17 Security

It is a statutory obligation of any government of a country, region, district and a spatial entity to ensure that its citizens are protected to go about their normal duties without fear of intimidation or oppression. Failure to do this will bring about anarchy in that spatial entity concerned and in the long run retarding its development.

Municipal Police Service

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Municipal Police Service is generally expected to maintain law and order, protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law. Berekum East Municipality has both the Divisional and Municipal Police Commands to ensure maximum security, protection and maintenance of law and order in the Municipality. This state of affairs makes it very easy to ensure effective policing in the Municipality. Police Stations are only located at Berekum Township and Senase

Justice and the Legal System

There are both a Circuit and District Courts in the Municipality located at Berekum which handles numerous cases ranging from criminal to non- criminal cases and disputes. The buildings housing the two Courts are located in the Berekum township.

Fire Service

The Municipality enjoys the presence of Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) to attend to emergency fire situations. The office is located in the Berekum township.

Disasters

A disaster is an event which affects human beings, that is, life, properties, infrastructure and environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with daily

life. It creates needs for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind, rain, blasts, bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning. A hazard is also defined as a rare or extreme natural or human-made event that threatens or adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster (NADMO, 2007).

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in collaboration with the Ghana National Fire Service and the Ghana Police Service has been charged the responsibility of managing disaster issues in the Municipality. NADMO has a representation at the Municipality. It is its mandate to provide relief for victims of such disasters as fire outbreaks, Rainstorm and floods as and when they occur. It is also its responsibility to educate the local people on the best life-saving practices during such disasters. One challenge that faces the department however is where to get both financial and material resources for its operations. The major functions of the Organisation include;

1. Provision of assistance to victims of disaster
2. Education of the public on disaster prevention measures

Some communities in the Municipality have experienced disasters of different forms; natural and man-made disasters. The table below depicts the various communities and the kind of disasters that occurred in these communities for the past two years.

Table 1.45: List of Disaster Prone Communities and their Form of Disasters (2016/2017)

No.	Community (Area)	Form(s) of Disaster
1.	Senase	Rainstorm/Windstorm
2.	Kato West, Sofokyere, Nyamebikyere	Flood
3.	Mpatasie	Rainstorm
4.	Kutre No.1	Rainstorm/ Flood
5.	Kotaa	Rainstorm
6.	Sabon Zongo	Rainstorm
7.	Kviribaa	Rainstorm
8.	Biadan	Rainstorm/Windstorm

Source: Municipal NADMO Office, BMA, 2017

1.18 Water Security

Access to safe water constitutes essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the Municipality are pipe-borne water, boreholes; hand-dug wells fitted with pumps, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people. Currently, there are 177 boreholes in the Municipality but only 106 are functioning. Pipe borne water is very much accessible to the people in the Municipality due to an expansion of the supply system in 2016 by the government and the World Bank..

Potable water coverage in the Municipality is about 76.4% indicating that some communities still face difficulties in access to water for domestic purposes.

Currently, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency is constructing 10 boreholes with financial support from the Government of Ghana to increase access to potable water to a greater proportion of the population in the Municipality.

1.19 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. The terms immigration and emigration are used to refer to movement across countries. Immigration refers to movement into a country while emigration refers to movement outside the country. In-migration and out-migration are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country.

As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is also a component of population change.

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the Municipality. The closeness of the Municipal to Sunyani has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential, commercial and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people to the Municipality.

Net migration in the Municipality is such that the rate of out-migration in rural communities is higher than that of urban communities because of the proximity of the Municipality to Sunyani. The rate of immigration into the urban towns is also higher than that of rural communities.

As a predominantly farming and commercial area, the Municipality is a net receiver of migrants. Annually, a number of people from other parts of the country migrate to the Municipality especially Berekum Township. In-migrants constitute about 24.6% of the Municipality's population (Source: MPCU Office, BMA, 2017).

Immigration

According to a field Survey, the total population of immigrants in the Municipality in 2017 is 5,302, therefore giving the percentage of immigrants as at 2017 as 11.7% of the total Municipality's population.

Permanent Residency and Policy Implications

The data collected and analyzed by Ghana Statistical Service-PHC 2010 indicates that 87,110 persons out of 90,634 are natives of the Municipality representing 96.11%. (Source: 2010 PHC Report, GSS, 2012). For this reason, communal spirit in the Municipality would be assured during developmental activities. This means that the citizens will be in full support of community development issues because of the communal spirit that exists amongst them

1.20 Basic Indicators of Development in the Municipality

The indicators are specific and objectively verifiable quantitative or qualitative measures of change that enables judgments to be made about progress or achievement (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound) within the plan period.

Development indicators have therefore been set to measure progress towards the district goal and objectives. The set indicators have been summarized in the following matrices.

Table 1.46: Core Municipal Indicators

MMTDP Dimension: Economic Development						
MMTDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets			
			18	19	20	21
Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) in agriculture and agro business	Output	17.8%	21%	25%	30%	34%
MMTDP Dimension: Social Development						
MMTDP Goal: Create opportunities for all						
<u>Education</u>						
a. Gross Enrolment Rate (%)						
-Kindergarten	Outcome	118%	124%	127%	130%	132%
-Primary		123%	125%	127%	130%	132%
-JHS		116%	128%	130%	133%	134%
-SHS		89%	93%	93%	92%	95%
b. Net admission rate in Primary Schools						
-Kindergarten	Outcome	76%	81%	84%	87%	90%
-Primary		88%	92%	95%	96%	97%
-JHS		82%	85%	88%	90%	93%
-SHS		68%	75%	78%	88%	93%

Gender Parity Rate (%)						
-Pre-School		1	1	1	1	1
-Primary	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1
-JHS		1	1	1	1	1
-SHS		1	1	1	1	1
BECE Pass Rate	Outcome	93.7%	95%	97%	100%	100%
Total enrolment of PWDs in Special Schools	Outcome	13	18	18	20	22
<u>Health</u>						
Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth & exact age five per 1,000 live births)	Outcome	51	48	43	40	37
Maternal mortality rate (No. of deaths due to pregnancy & child birth per 100,000 live births)	Outcome	198	193	189	182	175
Incidence of communicable diseases						
- Malaria		2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6
- Cholera	Outcome	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5
Under-5 malnutrition rate	Outcome	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Outcome	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5
<u>Employment</u>						
Number of new jobs created by the private sector	Output	-	200	400	600	800
Number of new jobs generated through special initiatives such as Youth Enterprise Support (YES) Fund	Output	-	500	1,000	2,000	2,500
Number of young people provided with entrepreneurial skills	Output	-	50	80	150	200
Number of young people provided with ICT skills	Output	-	20	50	100	150
<u>Social Protection</u>						
Vulnerable groups registered and supported	Output	3	5	7	8	10

Number of women groups trained and supported with credits	Output	13	18	20	21	22
Number of community initiated projects supported	Output	31	4	7	10	12
MMTDP Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
MMTDP Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment						
Number of jobs for the youth in rural areas	Output	-	200	400	600	800
Percentage of population with access to electricity	Outcome	93%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Tared urban roads(in km)	Output	9km	4km	15km	25km	40km
Feeder roads (in km)		29km	8km	10km	9km	6km
Number of new household toilets provided	Output	132	34	41	30	25
Percentage of population with access to safe water	Outcome	87%	90%	93%	95%	97%
MMTDP Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability						
MMTDP Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society						
Proportion of young people who participate in local governance system	Output	17	30	36	40	45
Number of women participating in local governance system	Output	4	7	10	12	15
Number of Town Hall Meetings held per annum	Output		4	4	4	4
Number of functional Zonal Councils	Output	4	4	4	4	4
Total amount of Internally Generated Fund	Output	GHC687,290	GHC 917,566	GHC 941,094	GHC 967,240	GHC 991,989

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Summary of Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review of the Implementation of Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and preparation of the Municipal Profile

The development issues/problems identified during the Performance Review and the Situation Analysis (Municipal Profile) conducted in the Municipality have been summarised below under each thematic area of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) as follows:

Table 1.47: Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review and Preparation of the Municipal Profile under the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

Thematic Areas under GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, Profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Low internally generated funds
	2. Inadequate data on all revenue items
	3. Untimely released of Funds
	4. External Control of Development Funds
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Management	5. Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system
	6. Inadequate toilet facilities
	7. Poor environmental sanitation
	8. Inadequate Refuse Containers
	9. Poor road conditions
	10. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes
	11. Absence of ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills
	12. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	13. Low agriculture production/productivity
	14. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
	15. Lack of Storage Facilities
	16. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)
	17. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up
	18. High cost of Farming Inputs
	19. Limited Access to Credit
	20. Deforestation due to illegal chain saw operations
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	21. High Youth Unemployment
	22. Inadequate skills training centers
	23. Low industrial development
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education
	24. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure making Pupil-Classroom-Ratio of 40:1 for KG, 36:1 for Primary and 41:1 for JHS as against the national standard of 25:1 for KG, 35:1

	<p>for Primary and 25:1 for JHS.</p> <p>No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers.</p> <p>Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the Municipality.</p> <p>No motorbikes for circuit supervisors.</p> <p>Teen motherhood in the Municipal encourages female drop outs.</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel</p> <p>Inadequate health equipment and logistics</p> <p>Limited access to health facilities</p> <p>Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases Disability</p> <p>Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions</p>
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<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for MA and its Departments Staff.</p> <p>Inadequate office equipment and logistics for the MA and its Departments</p> <p>Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making processes Inadequate police stations/posts</p> <p>Inadequate residential accommodation for security services personnel</p>
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Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

1.21 Community Needs and Development Aspirations

A problem could be simply explained as any inhibiting factors that work against the progressive development of a community, a district and the nation as a whole. Problem identification and assessment of community needs and development aspirations are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of their needs therefore lead to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people.

Municipal/community needs, invariably is derived from the challenges and problems that faces the community and this therefore explains why this section will throw more light on the problems of Berekum Municipality to aid in coming out with the development needs and aspirations of the Municipality. A Municipal-wide needs assessment was carried out in all the communities and the following were the major felt needs and development aspirations given by the various communities to guide planning, programming and implementation of development interventions. It is important to note that these development problems exist in all spheres of life in the Municipality.

All the communities that constitute the four Zonal Councils were guided to go through participatory planning skills to come out with their needs and development aspirations. Fora were held at the Zonal Councils level where dialogue was made with Traditional Authorities, Assembly and Zonal Council Members and Opinion Leaders of communities and finally their inputs were submitted for the preparation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP 2018-2021).

Stated below is a list of developmental problems and development needs derived from the communities in the Municipality during the data collection conducted in May, 2017.

Table 1.48: Community Needs and Development Aspirations

Zonal Council	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues from performance and problem	Community Needs and Aspirations	Location/ Communities
kAT	1.Poor Road Conditions	1.Rehabilitate/reshape roads	Sofokyerere, Akatim, Senase, Biadan, Kyereyawkrom, Magazine, Nafa, Kyimiraso
		2.Construct culverts and drains	Magazine, Sofokyerere, Kato
		3. Construct non engineered roads	Adukrom,
		4. Construct farm tracks/roads	Senase, Biadan
	2.Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	1.Construct of toilets and urinals	Senase, Biadan
		2.Construct classroom blocks	Akatim, Kyereyawkrom, Senase, Biadan, Kato
		3.Rehabilitate classroom blocks	Senase, Biadan
		4. Construct teachers quarters	Senase, Biadan
		5.Construct ICT Centre and Library	Kato, Senase, Biadan
	4.No School Feeding Programme	1.Introduce School Feeding Programme	Biadan, Senase
	5.Inadequate Security	1.Provide street lights	Biadan Sofokyerere
	6.Lack of Equipment and Logistic	1. Supply computers 2. Supply furniture	Senase, Biadan, Kato
	7.Lack of Health Facilities	1.Construct CHPS Compounds	Akatim
		3.Construct public toilets	Magazine, Senase
	8.Poor Sanitation/ Inadequate Water Facilities	1.Supply refuse containers	Biadan, Magazine, Senase, Kato, Sofokyerere
		2. Repair and mechanize of existing boreholes	Kyereyawkrom, Berekum Magazine
		3. Drill borehole	Nkwantakese
		4.Evacute refuse dump	Senase, Biadan

	9.Inadequate electricity coverage	1.Supply street lights 2.Extend and expand of electricity	Biadan East, Berekum Magazine, Akatim,
	Inadequate Security	1.Construct of Police Post	Kato
	10.Lack of market Infrastructure	1.Construct market 2.Construct taxi rank	Biadan, Berekum Magazine
BEREKUM	1.Poor road conditions	1.Rehabilitate and reshape road	Berekum township
		2.Construct access roads	Berekum township
		3.Construct culverts & gutters	Berekum township
	2.Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate educational infrastructure	1.Construct teachers quarters	Berekum township
		3. Construct classroom blocks, toilets & urinals	Berekum township
		4. Rehabilitate classroom blocks	Berekum township
	3. Lack of equipment and logistics	1.Supply computers 2. Supply furniture	Berekum township
	4.No School Feeding Programme	1.Introduce Schooling Feeding Programme	Berekum township
	5.Inadequate medical equipment/logistics	1.Supply medical equipment	Berekum township
	6. Inadequate Health facilities	1.Upgrade Zongo Clinic to Hospital	Berekum township
		1.Construct public toilets	Berekum township
	7. Poor sanitation/Inadequate water facilities	1.Rehabilitate toilet facilities	Berekum township
		2.Supply refuse containers	Berekum township
3. Repair and mechanize existing boreholes		Berekum township	

		4. Drill boreholes	Berekum township
		6. Evacuate refuse dumps	Berekum township
	8. Inadequate electricity coverage	1. Extend and expand electricity 2. Provide street lights	Berekum township
	9. Inadequate Security	Construct Police Post	Berekum township
	10. Inadequate lorry parks	1. Construct additional lorry parks	Berekum township
	11. Inadequate market infrastructure	1. Upgrade market facilities	Berekum township
	12. Dilapidated recreational facilities	1. Renovate community centre	Berekum township
MPATASIE	1. Poor road conditions	1. Construct culverts & gutters	Mpatasie, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase
		2. Construct farm tracks/roads.	Akroforo, Kotaa, Mpatasie
		3. Construct engineered roads	Mpatasie, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase
	2. Dilapidated classroom block/Inadequate educational infrastructure	1. Construct teachers quarters	Mpatasie Akroforo, Pepaase, Kotaa
		2. Supply potable water	Mpatasie, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase
		3. Construct KG/Nursery classroom blocks	Mpatasie, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase
	3. Lack of equipment and logistics	1. Supply computers 2. Supply furniture	Mpatasie Akroforo, Pepaase, Kotaa
	4. Lack of Health facilities	1. Construct CHPS Compounds	Pepaase
	5. Inadequate medical equipment/logistics	1. Supply medical equipment	Akroforo
	6. Poor sanitation/ Inadequate water facilities	1. Construct public toilets	Mpatasie
		2. Supply refuse containers	Mpatasie
		3 Repair and mechanise existing boreholes	Mpatasie, Akroforo, Pepaase
		4 Drill boreholes	Mpatasie, Akroforo, Pepaase

	7.Inadequate electricity coverage	1.Extend and expand of electricity	Mpatasie, Pepaase, Akroforo,
		2. Provide street lights	Akroforo, Kotaa
	8.Inadequate Security	1. Provide Security Post	Mpatasie,,Kutre
KUTRE	1.Poor road conditions	1.Rehabilitate/ reshape roads	Kutre No.1, Kutre No.2
		2. Construct culverts and drains	Kutre No.1, KutreNo.2
		3.Construct access roads	Mpatapo, Namasua , Oforikrom
		4.Construct farm tracks	Mpatapo, Namasua, Oforikrom
	2.Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate educational infrastructure	1.Construction of Teachers Quarters	Mpatapo, Namasua, Oforikrom
		2.Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks	Mpatapo, Namasua, Oforikrom
		3.Supply of Potable Water	Mpatapo, Namasua, Oforikrom
		4. Construction of Classroom Block, ICT and Library	Mpatapo, Namasua, Oforikrom
		5. Construction of Toilets and Urinal	Mpatapo, Namasua, Oforikrom
		1.Supply of Computers	Kutre No. 1 & 2, Namasua
	3.Lack of Equipment and Logistic	2.Supply of Furniture	Kutre No. 1 & 2, Namasua, Mpatapo
	4.No School Feeding Programme	1.Introduction of School Feeding Programme	Namasua,
	5.Lack of Health Facilities	1.Construction of CHPS Compound	Oforikrom
		2.Construction of Nurses Quarters	Namasua, Oforikrom
6.Inadequate Medical equipment/logistics	1.Supply of Medical Equipment	Oforikrom, Kutre No.1	
7.Poor sanitation /Inadequate water	1.Construction of Public Toilets	Kutre No.2, Kutre No.1,	

	facilities		Mpatapo,
		2.Supply of Refuse Containers	Kutre No.2,
		3.Repair and mechanization of existing boreholes	Oforikrom, Kutre No.1 Mpatapo, Namasua,
		4 Drilling of Boreholes	Oforikrom, Kutre No.1 Mpatapo, Namasua,
		5.Evacation of Refuse Dump	Kutre No.1, Mpatapo
	8.Inadequate Electricity Coverage	1.Provision of Street Lights	Kutre No.1, Kutre No.2, Mpatapo New Site
		2.Extension and Expansion of Electricity	Kutre No.1 & 2, Mpatapo, Namasua
	9.Inadequate Security	1.Construction of Police Post	Mpatapo,Namasua,Oforikrom
	10.Lack of Market Infrastructure	1.Construction of market Centre	Mpatapo,Namasua, Oforikrom Kutre No.2, Mpatapo, Namasua

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from Review of Performance and Municipal Profile)

The issues identified in the communities during the conduct of the Performance Review and the preparation of the Municipal Profile have been harmonised to provide direction for programming towards addressing the development problems of the Municipality.

Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions	Harmonised Key Development Issues of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)	Development Needs and Aspirations
Economic Development	<p><u>Revenue Mobilization</u> Low internally generated funds Inadequate data on all revenue items Untimely released of funds External Control of Development Funds</p> <p><u>Agricultural Development</u></p>	<p>Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques for revenue staff</p> <p>-Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors</p> <p>-Identify other forms of revenue items</p> <p>-Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax</p> <p>-Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the Municipality by creating revenue Data Base Management System (DBMS)</p> <p>Provide irrigation facilities</p> <p>Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest</p>

	<p>Low agriculture production/productivity Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture Lack of storage facilities Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) Limited market facilities High cost of farming Inputs Limited access to credit</p> <p><u>Industrial Development</u> Youth unemployment Inadequate skills training centres Low industrial development</p>	<p>management) Provide adequate extension services to farmers Provide improved seeds Construct Market facilities Provide credit facilities to farmers Encourage farmers to form cooperative groups</p> <p>Provide job opportunities for the youth Facilitate the provision of training and business development centres</p>
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<p>Inadequate boreholes Inadequate toilet facilities Poor environmental sanitation Inadequate refuse containers Poor road conditions Poor settlement layout or planning schemes Absence of community libraries and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas. Limited access to electricity</p>	<p>Construct new boreholes, maintain existing ones. Provision of toilet facilities Construct/rehabilitate roads/drains Conduct regular education on hygiene Provision of adequate refuse containers Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well -structured layouts of all communities Municipality and regular site inspection of all settlements. Construct Community Libraries and ICT Centres</p>

		<p>Extend electricity to newly built up areas</p> <p>Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads</p> <p>Provide street light bulbs and poles</p>
Social Development	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>1. Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Educational infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Inadequate accommodation for teachers</p> <p>3. No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers.</p> <p>4. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the Municipality</p> <p>5. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>6. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>7. Inadequate residential accommodation for health personnel</p> <p>8. Inadequate Health equipment and logistics</p> <p>9. Limited access to health facilities</p> <p>10. High Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS Cases</p> <p><u>Social Protection</u></p>	<p>1. Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings.</p> <p>2. Provide residential accommodation for teachers.</p> <p>3. Provide adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education</p> <p>4. Provided motor bikes for circuit supervisors to facilitate supervision of schools and teachers</p> <p>5. Conduct regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education</p> <p>6. Upgrade health centre to Polyclinic</p> <p>7. Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers.</p> <p>8. Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.</p> <p>9. Provide mosquito nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce incidence prevalence of Malaria</p>

	1. Inadequate funding for disability activities	10. Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<p>1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for MA its Departments Staff.</p> <p>2. Inadequate office equipment and logistics for the MA and its Departments</p> <p>3. Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures</p> <p>4. Low participation of women in decision making processes</p> <p>5. Inadequate police personnel/stations/posts</p> <p>6. Inadequate residential accommodation for security service personnel</p>	<p>1. Provide office and residential accommodation for MA/Depts Staff</p> <p>2. Procure computers, vehicles and office equipment for the MA/Depts</p> <p>3. Conduct regular supervision and provision of office equipment/logistics to Zonal Councils.</p> <p>4. Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership elections</p> <p>5. Establish Police Posts.</p> <p>6. Provide residential accommodation for the security services personnel</p>

Harmonised Development Issues with Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions

The Harmonised Development Issues identified are related to the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) by assigning scores.

Definition	Score
Strong relationship This is when achieving the development issue/need would lead to the solution of the Gap identified in the Municipality under the Agenda for Jobs	2
Weak relationship This is when achieving the development issue/need would indirectly help in solving the Gap identified in the Municipality under the Agenda for Jobs	1
No relationship This is when achieving the development issue/need would not help in solving the Gap identified in the Municipality under the Agenda for Jobs	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of MMTDP under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

The Harmonised Development Issues identified were related to the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) as shown in the table below

Table 1.49: Harmonised Development Issues with Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions

Harmonised Development' Issues	Agenda for Jobs Dimensions				Total Score
	Economic Development	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Social Development	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	
Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff	2	2	2	2	8
Identify other forms of revenue	2	2	2	2	8
Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	2	2	1	1	6
Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	2	2	1	1	6
Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the Municipality to upgrade Data-base Management System (DBMS)	2	2	1	1	6
Construct new boreholes, maintain existing ones	2	2	2	0	6
Provision of toilet facilities	2	2	2	1	7
Construct drains/gutters along roads and regular education on hygiene	0	2	2	0	4
Provision of Refuse Containers	2	2	2	1	7
Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well-structured layouts of communities in the Municipality and conduct regular inspections of all settlements.	1	2	1	1	5
Construct Community Libraries and ICT Centres	1	2	2	0	5
Extent Electricity to newly built up areas	2	2	2	0	6
Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads	2	2	2	0	6
Provision of irrigation facilities	2	0	2	0	4
Provide storage facilities	2	1	2	0	5

Provide adequate extension services to farmers	2	0	2	0	4
Construct Market facilities	2	2	2	0	6
Provide improved seeds	2	0	1	0	3
Provision of credit facilities for farmers	2	0	2	0	4
Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups	2	0	2	0	4
Provision of Job opportunities for youth	2	0	2	1	5
Facilitate the provision of training and business development centres	2	0	2	0	4
Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings.	1	1	2	0	4
Provision of residential accommodation for teachers.	0	1	2	0	3
Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education	0	0	2	0	0
Provision of Motorbikes to circuit supervisors to encourage supervision of schools and teachers	0	0	2	0	2
Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education	0	0	2	0	2
Upgrade a health centre to a Polyclinic	1	1	2	0	4
Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compounds, health centres etc.	2	1	2	0	5
Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.	0	1	2	0	3
Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of	1	0	2	0	3

Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.	2	0	2	0	4
Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social protection interventions	2	0	2	0	4
Rehabilitate administration block and construct quarters for MA staff	2	2	2	2	8
Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the MA	2	0	0	0	2
Effective/Regular supervision and provision of office equipment to the Zonal Councils.	1	0	2	2	5
Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership positions	0	0	0	2	2
Construct Police Posts	1	0	2	2	5
Provision of residential accommodation for the security services personnel	1	0	1	2	4
Rehabilitate old Assembly office block	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUES	54	37	68	23	
AVERAGE SCORE	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	
RANK	2ND	3RD	1ST	4TH	

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

From the table above, the total score for each of the Agenda for Jobs Dimensions divided by the total number of community needs/Issues (ie. 43) gives the average score.

Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of development issues. A low score will indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the development issues, if possible, to identify real problem to be.

CHAPTER TWO

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

Scarcity with respect to resources makes it imperative for conscious effort to be made in order to ensure orderly and efficient use of resources to achieve optimal utilization for the satisfaction of Human Needs. It is against this background that efforts have been made to collect data on the community problems, community needs and development aspirations. In line with this, the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency.

This report therefore spells out the process involved in prioritization. These include linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues identified from GSGDA II (2014-2017) to the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 Development Dimensions.

The development problems or issues of the Municipality are prioritized. The refined priorities are subjected to the POCC (Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges) analysis. Since the Municipal Assembly's financial resources will not be able to meet all the development needs and aspirations of all sectors of the Municipality, there is the need to prioritise, so that the urgent needs are attended to first.

This section thus deals with the prioritisation of the Municipality's needs in line with the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018- 2021).

Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues Identified from the GSGDA II (2014-2017) to the Issues of Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 Dimensions

The linkages between the Key Development Problems/Issues identified in the 2014-2017 MMTDP and the issues of the Agenda for Jobs are made with the following development dimensions

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Accountability

The table below shows the Linkages of the harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 Thematic Areas with the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021.

Table 2.1: Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 Thematic Areas to Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Dimensions.

Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 Dimensions	Adopted Issues of LTNDPF 2018-2057	Harmonised Issues of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)
Economic Development	Leakages in revenue collection Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management. Weak capacity to forecast economic growth rates	Low internally generated funds Inadequate data on all revenue items Untimely released of funds External Control of Development Funds
	Inadequate job creation Limited access to finance Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry	Youth unemployment Inadequate skills training centres Low industrial development
	Low level of agricultural mechanization High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment	Low agricultural production/productivity Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture

	<p>Low adoption of technology</p> <p>Low transfer and uptake of research findings by stakeholders</p> <p>Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds</p> <p>Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level</p> <p>Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</p> <p>Low patronage of locally produced/processed products (due to lack of awareness, high cost, prejudice and poor packaging)</p> <p>Limited access to market information</p> <p>Low standardization and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures; grades and standards)</p> <p>High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and subsidies</p> <p>High levels of environmental degradation</p> <p>Low application of technology especially</p>	<p>Lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Inadequate number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)</p> <p>Limited market and Infrastructural back-up</p> <p>High cost of farming inputs</p> <p>Limited access to credit</p>
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	among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields High incidence of bush fires	
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<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</p> <p>Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport</p> <p>Inadequate science and technology facilities</p> <p>Weak institutional framework and infrastructure to promote the development and application of STI in the country</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country</p> <p>High cost of providing ICT services</p> <p>Poor quality of ICT services</p> <p>Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development</p> <p>Limited access to public information</p>	<p>Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system</p> <p>Inadequate toilet facilities</p> <p>Poor environmental sanitation</p> <p>Inadequate Refuse Containers</p> <p>Poor road condition and road networks</p> <p>Poor settlement layout or planning schemes</p> <p>Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills</p> <p>Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.</p> <p>Limited access to Electricity</p> <p>Inadequate street bulbs and light poles</p>
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	<p>Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</p> <p>High cost of electricity generation</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>Absence of a Human Settlements Policy to guide the comprehensive growth and development of human settlements</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas</p>	
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	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Limited adherence to building codes and planning regulations</p> <p>Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</p> <p>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Poor disposal of waste</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</p>	
<p>Social Development</p>	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</p> <p>Weak management and supervision</p> <p>3. Lack of timely and reliable data for planning and programming</p>	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Dilapidated classroom blocks/inadequate educational Infrastructure.</p> <p>Inadequate in-service training for GES staff</p> <p>Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers.</p>

	<p>Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic school level</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector, and everincreasing cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination against PLHAs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV andAIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High HIV prevalence among the youth and in someCommunities</p> <p><u>Social Protection</u></p> <p>Inadequate funding for social protection Interventions</p>	<p>Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education</p> <p>No motorbikes for circuit supervisors</p> <p>Teen motherhood which encourages Female school drop-outs.</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>Inadequate residential accommodation for thehealth personnel</p> <p>Inadequate health equipment and logistics</p> <p>Limited access to health facilities</p> <p>Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases</p> <p><u>Social Protection</u></p> <p>Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<p>Weak leadership and managerial capacity at MA level</p> <p>Non-functioning sub-municipal structures</p> <p>Low recognition of gender equity in public sector</p> <p>Lack of gender responsive budgeting</p> <p>Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance</p> <p>Insufficient females in leadership</p> <p>Inadequate facilities for legal education</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacity</p> <p>Incidence of violent crimes</p> <p>Tendency of communal conflicts and disputes</p> <p>Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>	<p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for MA Staff.</p> <p>Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the MA</p> <p>Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making processes</p> <p>Inadequate Police Stations/Posts</p> <p>Lack of residential accommodation for security services personnel</p>
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Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

2.2 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues (Development Needs)

Prioritizing the municipality's needs are of extreme importance to planning since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs.

The development priorities look at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources. This helps in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings have been prioritised.

To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the community problems have been prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development.
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy - attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

Table 2.2: Scale for Scoring Prioritised Issues

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong result	3
Average result	2
Weak result	1
No result	0

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the total column are of a higher priority to the Municipality. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

Prioritization Programme under each of the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

Table 2.3: Priority Setting for Economic Development

No	Criteria Programme	Social impact (Education, Health, etc)	Economic Impact (Employment generation, Poverty	Environmental Impact (Climate Change, Green Economy etc)	Spatial Impact (Nation Wide/Se lected Region)	Total Score	Rank
1	Management & Admin. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff	3	3	2	2	10	1 st
3	Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	1	3	0	0	4	6 th
4	Identify other forms of revenue	3	3	2	0	8	3 rd
5	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax	3	3	2	2	10	1 st
6	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the Municipality by upgrading Data Base Management System (DBMS)	3	3	0	0	6	5 th
7	Economic Development Provide Job opportunities for youth	3	3	2	0	8	3 rd
8	Facilitate the provision of training and business development centres	2	3	0	2	7	4 th
9	Provide irrigation facilities	3	3	1	3	10	1 st
10	Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)	3	3	0	2	8	3 rd
11	Provide adequate extension services to farmers	3	3	3	1	10	1 st
12	Rehabilitate Markets	3	3	0	1	7	
13	Provide improved seeds	2	3	3	1	9	2 nd
14	Provide credit facilities for farmers	2	3	1	2	8	3 rd
15	Encourage farmers to form cooperative groups	1	3	2	2	8	3 rd
TOTAL		35	42	18	18	113	

Source: MPCU,BMA, 2017

Prioritised Municipal Development Issues under Economic Development dimension.

Revenue Mobilization

1. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff
2. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax
3. Identify other forms of revenue items
4. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the Municipality by updating Data Base Management System (DBMS)
5. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors

Industrial Development

1. Provide Job opportunities for youth
2. Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers

Agricultural Development

1. Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)
2. Provide adequate extension services to farmers
3. Provide credit facilities for farmers
4. Rehabilitate Market facilities
5. Provide irrigation facilities
6. Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
7. Provide improved seeds

Table 2.4: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

No	Criteria Programme	Social impact (Education, Health, etc)	Economic Impact (Employment generation, Poverty Reduction)	Environmen tal Impact (Climate Change, Green	Spatial Impact (Nation Wide/S elected	Total Score	Rank
1	<u>Infrastructure Development & Management</u> Construct new boreholes and maintain existing ones	3	3	0	1	7	5 th
2	Provide toilet facilities	3	3	1	2	9	3 rd
3	Construct drains/gutters along roads and regular education on hygiene	3	3	3	1	10	2 nd
4	Provide refuse containers	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
5	Equip the Physical Planning	1	1	1	3	6	6 th
6	Prepare well-structured layout of all the communities in the Municipality and regular site inspection of all settlements	2	1	3	3	9	3 rd
7	Construct Community Libraries and ICT Centres	3	3	0	1	7	5 th
8	Extend electricity to newly built up areas	3	3	0	1	7	
9	Rehabilitate/Reshape of roads	3	3	1	1	8	4 th
10	Provide street bulbs and light poles	3	3	0	1	7	5 th
TOTAL		27	26	12	17	82	

Source: MPCU,BMA, 2017

Prioritized Municipal Development Issues under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements dimension

1. Construct new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones
2. Rehabilitate/Reshape of roads
3. Provide toilet facilities
4. Extend electricity to newly built up areas
5. Provide refuse containers
6. Construct drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene
7. Construct Community Libraries and ICT Centers
8. Provide of street bulbs and light poles
9. Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well-structured layouts of all the communities in the Municipality and regular site inspection of all settlements

Table 2.5: Priority Setting for Social Development

No	Criteria Programme	Social impact (Education, Health, etc)	Economic Impact (Employment generation, Poverty Reduction)	Environmental Impa (Climate Change, Green Economy etc)	Spatial Impact (Nation Wide/Sel ected Region)	Total Score	Rank
1	Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings	3	3	1	1	8	4 th
3	Provide adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education	3	3	1	0	7	5 th
4	Programme 2: Social Services Delivery Provide Motorbikes for circuit supervisors to facilitate supervision of schools.	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
5	Sensitize communities on the need for quality education	3	3	3	3	12	1 st

6	Programme 3: Infrastructure Development & Management Upgrade health centre to a Polyclinic	3	3	2	2	10	2 nd
7	Construct well-equipped CHPS compounds, health centres etc.	3	3	1	1	8	4 th
8	Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.	3	3	2	1	9	3 rd
9	Programme 2: Social Services Delivery Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria	3	3	3	0	9	3 rd
10	Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
11	Regular funds to organise disability programmes and support all persons with disability.	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
TOTAL		30	29	13	8	80	

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Prioritized Municipal Development Issues under Social Development dimension

1. Construct well-equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compounds, health centers etc.
2. Upgrade health centre/clinic to a Polyclinic/Hospital
3. Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings.
4. Provide adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
5. Regular funds to organise disability programmes and support all persons with disability.
6. Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.
7. Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of malaria.
8. Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education.

9. Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.
10. Provide motorbikes to circuit supervisors to facilitate supervision of schools and teachers

Table 2.6: Priority Setting for Governance, Corruption and Accountability

S/N	Criteria Programme	Social impact (Education, Health, etc)	Economic Impact (Employment generation, Poverty Reduction)	Environmental Impact(Climate Change, Green Economy etc)	Spatial Impact (Nation Wide/Sel ected Region)	Total Score	Rank
1	Programme 3: Infrastructure Development & Management Rehabilitate Assembly's Administration block and staff quarters	1	3	1	1	6	2 nd
2	Procure computers and office equipment for the MA	1	1	0	0	2	4 th
3	Effective/regular supervision and provision of office equipment to the Zonal Councils	1	1	0	0	2	4 th
4	Encourage and support women to contest local and other leadership elections	3	3	1	0	7	1 st
5	Construct Police Stations/Posts	3	2	1	1	7	1 st
6	Provide residential accommodation for security services personnel	3	2	1	1	7	1 st
7	Procure a Pick up vehicle	0	0	2	0	2	4 th
8	Renovate old Municipal Assembly Office building	0	2	1	0	3	3 rd
TOTAL		12	14	7	3	36	

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Prioritized Municipal Development Issues under Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

1. Construct Police Stations/Posts
2. Renovate main Assemthe old Municipal Assembly Office building
3. Procure a Pick up vehicle
4. Rehabilitate the Municipal Assembly's Administration block and staff quarters
5. Procure computers and office equipment for the MA

6. Effective/regular supervise and provide office equipment to the Zonal Councils.
7. Provide residential accommodation for security services personnel
8. Encourage and support women to contest in local and other leadership elections

Table 2.7: Priority setting for all the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

No.	Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)	Social impact (Education, Health, etc)	Economic Impact (Employment generation, Poverty Reduction)	Environmental Impact (Climate Change, Green Economy etc)	Spatial Impact (Nation Wide/Selected Region)	Total Score	Rank
1	Economic Development	35	42	18	18	113	1 st
2	Social Development	30	29	13	8	80	3 rd
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	27	26	12	17	82	2 nd
4	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	12	14	7	3	36	4 th

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

From the above table, the development dimensions are prioritised as follows:

- Economic Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption and Accountability

The implication of the above is that more resources both human and financial should be channelled into the provision of basic social amenities for Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Economic Development, and Governance, Corruption and Accountability in terms of priorities.

2.3 Prioritisation of Development Issues

The distribution of services and facilities will be based on the needs of the various communities. There will also be a conscious effort within the plan period to adopt implementation strategies which will address spatial imbalances in the distribution of development interventions. This should be done apparently to ensure holistic development of the Municipality.

2.4 Prioritisation of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

i. HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS which is no longer a health but rather development issue has to be tackled head-long by the Municipal Assembly through the implementation of the following activities:

- Embarking on public education and awareness campaigns on prevention and management of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Carrying out prevention activities in the area of Mother-To-Child Transmission
- Supporting children or wards of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHAs) to pursue their education or learn trade
- Intensify Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) in order to reduce new infections.

ii. Gender Equality

The Municipal Assembly would promote a range of activities to advance gender equality in the MMTDP 2018-2021. Such activities would be that;

- Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the MA
- Education on domestic violence against women
- Encourage and support women to contest in local and other leadership elections
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.

Other ways the Municipal Assembly would consider in addressing gender equality are:

- Gender and adaptation to climate change
- Integrating gender equality in the Municipality

iii. Environmental Concern

The Assembly would put in place enforceable by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities include sand and stone winning, illegal chain-saw operations, farming along river banks and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

iv. Climate Change Issues

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project, when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

v. Population Issues

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population

growth in the Municipality. The closeness of the Municipality to Sunyani has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from other areas into the Municipality.

vi. Emerging Sustainable Development Issues

Emerging issues such as destruction of farmlands and crops by cattle herdsman in the Municipality is a threat to peace and security. It is therefore envisaged that the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) in concert with security agencies and traditional authorities would devise strategies to curb the undesirable effects of activities of these herdsman.

The strategic location of the Municipality has increased demand for land for both residential and commercial activities. The high demand for land has actually increased the cost of land with its attendant problems such as litigation among traditional authorities, prospective developers and community members because of double and multiple sales of lands. These issues threaten peace and security of the Municipality and further slow-down development.

2.5 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Assessing the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges is essential for development planning. Key development issues, priorities and the formulation of programmes of action are done on the basis of the existing potentials and opportunities. These are the ingredients that would facilitate the chances of success of these programmes.

Potentials of the Municipality refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the Municipality) which when utilised can enable it to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

Opportunities are external factors (beyond the Municipality) that positively influence development of the Municipality.

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.

Challenges may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the Municipality) that may hamper smooth development effort.

The POCC analysis under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) themes is presented below. Through the analysis, issues facing the Municipality can be prioritized.

Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis Tool to Problem Solving in the Municipality

Table 2.8: POCC Analysis for Economic Development Dimension

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	<p>Revenue Mobilisation</p> <p>Low internally generated Funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MA has the authority to levy tax -Existence of sub-municipal structures to support revenue collection. - Existence of Finance and Administration Sub-Committee& -Revenue task force - Availability of Revenue unit and revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of legal instruments -Availability of Land Valuation Division for property revaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of enforcement of byelaws against tax evaders - Absence of revenue mobilization vehicle - High poverty level - Low public education on payment of taxes - Aparty of the public to participate in the fee fixing resolution exercise - Low motivation of revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of economic activities - Citizens’ unwillingness to pay tax/levy
<p>Conclusion: Revenue collectors with the support of the Zonal Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Even though a number of constraints exist, when revenue collectors are motivated, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue receipts in the Municipality. The sub-municipal structures should be strengthened to help in collecting revenue at the local level. The inaccessible areas should be link to the major towns by means of feeder roads.</p>					
2.	Inadequate data on all Revenue Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of sources of revenue (rates, fees, licences,) - Revenue task force - Availability of funds to purchase database management equipment - Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Consultancy Firms on Revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of revenue mobilization vehicle 	Unwillingness of Rate payers to respond to questionnaires on revenue matters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available database management equipment - Existence of Sub-Municipal structures 			
<p>Conclusion: Even though a number of constraints exist, when revenue task force is strengthened, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon, reliable revenue data created and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the Municipality.</p>					

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Industrial Development Youth Unemployment	- Existence of Municipal Office of Youth Employment Agency -Existence of Employment Opportunities -Existence of Municipal Office of Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	-Existence of National Youth Employment Agency -Existence of Development Partners	-Lack of Skills training Centres -Inadequate Funds -Low literacy Rate	-Inadequate Funds -Lack of National Employment Policy
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through pooling of resources by all stakeholders. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation.					
2.	No Skills Training Centres	-Availability of large labour force -Existence of Business Advisory Centre -Existence of YEA	-NBSSI/BAC Donor Partners	- Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centres	-Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers

Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the **prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.**

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Agricultural Development Lack of Storage Facility	-Availability of local construction materials; -Availability of technical expertise on post-harvest storage and preservation.	-Government food security programme -Support from development partners	-Inadequate agricultural extension agents -Lack of skills in food preservation techniques. -Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technologies	-Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos -High cost of storage facilities

Conclusion: Availability of personnel from MOFA and t storage facilities
ie local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of

2.	Inadequate Number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	-Existence of FBOs -Existence of Municipal Agricultural Development Unit	-Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions.	-Inadequate logistics -Unwillingness of extension agents to accept postings to rural areas.	-Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff -Lack of scholarships for short term courses -High cost of Tertiary education
Conclusion: Since the district is agrarian in nature, enough and productivity. Funds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension agents in order to promote production					
3	Limited access to credit facilities by farmers	-Existence of Farmers/FBOs -Existence of banking and non-banking financial institutions -Existence of MADU	-Support from DACF -Support from donors in agriculture production	-Ineffective functioning of FBOs -Lack of education on micro credit management -Lack of collateral security	-High interest rate -Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the farmer groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions. Financial institutions as well as the GOG should organize training on acquiring financial support with moderate financial terms to improve upon production.					
4	Limited market and infrastructural back-up	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Support from MA -Availability of Non-functional markets	-Support from DACF and other development partners	-Inability of the people to pay counterpart funds -Poor road networks -Absence of weekly markets in some communities	-Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Conclusion: The population of the district constitutes a potential market and when market facilities are provided and roads improved, the economy of the district would improve to reduce the poverty level of the people. Constraints can be addressed by mobilization and educating the people to pay their counterpart funding. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.					
5	Over-dependence on rain fed agriculture	-Availability of surface water -Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation schemes	-Technical assistance from the MADU and irrigation Development Authorities	-Lack of funds for irrigation development especially for vegetable cultivation -Seasonal nature of most rivers in the Municipality	-Untimely release of support from external donors -Irregular rainfall pattern
Conclusion: With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the Municipal Assembly and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers are assured of water supply throughout the farming seasons. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with					
6	Low adoption of improved technologies	-Existence of demonstration farms. -Availability of agricultural extension agents	-Availability of CSIR in the Kumasi -Availability of Improved seedlings	-High illiteracy level -Unwillingness to change but keep to traditions	-Inadequate support from financial agencies

Conclusion: Availability of Institutions on training programmes and seminars and the Agriculture Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA.

7	Land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Security Task force to check on land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Land Degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficiency of the Traditional Authorities and Unit Committees to check on land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of policies
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Conclusion: Enforcement of laws on environmental/land degradation should be adhered to in the locality in order to prevent depletion of the ozone

8	Low Agricultural Production/Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of fertile land -Availability of labour force -Existence of Agricultural Extension Agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government Interventions e.g. Mass spraying, Planting for Food and Jobs and Investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land tenure system -Subsistence method of farming -Poor attitude towards improved method of farming -High cost of labour and farming inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Over dependence on rainfall -Over dependence on government to supply equipment/Inputs
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Conclusion: Availability of fertile land, favourable weather, existence of AEAs and technical support from MOFA are means for improved yield. However, access to affordable technology and credit will help increase the yield of farmers in the Municipality.

Table 2.9: POCC Analysis for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

No.	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of MWST and CWSA -Good water table level -Municipal Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart fund towards capital cost -Presence of NGOs -Existence of Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan -Existence of WATSANs -Willingness of community members to contribute matching funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Willingness of Donors to involved in the provision of potable water in the Municipality -National Water and Sanitation Policy -KfW -Public private partnership in water delivery -Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in the Municipality -Ready assistance from NGOs outside the Municipality. -GOG support in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance culture -Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pollution of water bodies in the Municipality -Delay in the release of funds -High cost of maintenance

			water delivery -Availability of water drilling firms -Availability of water technologists		
Conclusion: Willingness of the Municipal Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the communities.					
2.	Poor road conditions and road networks	-Availability of road networks -Availability of the Municipal Assembly's grader -Existence of Municipal Works Department	-Support from GoG -Availability of Road Fund to maintain and improve feeder roads in the Municipality -Existence of feeder roads department with competent Engineers -Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport	-Poor maintenance culture -Inadequate equipment for road construction and maintenance -Lack of funding to undertake such capital intensive projects.	-High cost of road maintenance -Irregular release of funds from the Central Government
Conclusion: The production capacity of all sectors of the Municipality economy will be improved if the roads are rehabilitated and maintained. This can be achieved by regular maintenance of the roads when funds are released regularly and on time.					
3	Inadequate sanitary facilities (toilet and refuse containers)	-Presence of Municipal Environmental Health Unit -Presence of Zoomlion -Presence of MWST -Availability of land -Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Sub-committee -Existence of Municipal Works Department	-Availability of external funds such as DACF and DDF	-Failure of the public to pay reasonable user fees for refuse disposal and the public toilets -Improper management of public toilets	-Untimely release of Funds
Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, if the potentials and the opportunities are properly managed the problem can be resolved.					
4	Limited access to electricity	-Contributions from beneficiary communities	-Availability of national grid -Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCo) -Presence of NEDCo	-Absence of development schemes for settlements -Inability of some people to contribute towards Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP).	-Long delay in electricity extension High cost of electricity extension
Conclusion: The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.					

5	Poor Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Municipal Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (MESSAP) Existence of Municipal Environmental Health Unit -Existence of Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws -Existence of Zoomlion -Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy -Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures -Inadequate logistics to organise regular hygiene education -Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners.</p>					
6	Inadequate Community Library and ICT Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Municipal Directorate of Education -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Availability of electricity in most communities -Availability of IGF and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on developing ICT Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of knowledge in ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of ICT infrastructure -Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, right training and orientation together with the potentials and opportunity that exist, construction of community libraries and ICT centres in the Municipality is feasible.</p>					
7	Poor settlement layout or planning schemes and uncontrolled development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traditional authorities as custodians of lands -Existence of Physical Planning Department -MA support -Existence of Statutory Planning Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission -Support from development partners -Availability of Building Regulations and laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of layouts in some communities -Disputes and litigation over land ownership -Cost of preparing a town layout map -Poor house numbering and identification system. -Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cumbersome land acquisition procedures
<p>Conclusion: The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of layouts and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and Traditional Authorities. Potentials and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and preparation of layouts.</p>					

Table 2.10: POCC Analysis for Social Development Dimension

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate health infrastructure/ facilities	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Existence of Municipal Directorate of Health	-Support from MOH and GHS -Availability of DACF -Support from development partners	-Poor road network -Low local revenue base -Inadequate health personnel and logistics	-Inadequate funds
Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of funds from the Central Government and support from development partners as well as communal support, adequate health facilities will be provided.					
2.	No/ Absence of a Polyclinic	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Existence of Municipal Directorate of Health - Municipal Assembly support -Existence of Health Centres for upgrading	-Support from MOH and GHS -Availability of DACF -Support from development partners	-Poor road network -Low IGF -Inadequate health personnel and logistics	-Lack of funds as hospital construction/ upgrading requires huge capital investments.
Conclusion: Improvement in health facilities, increase in staff and provision of equipment for health delivery would help improve access to health services. The Municipality’s proximity to Sunyani offer it an advantage as some doctors would be prepared to work in the Municipality.					
3.	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure/ Dilapidated classroom blocks and Inadequate furniture at all levels of education	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Existence of Municipal Directorate of Education -Presence of Parent- Teacher Associations and School Management Committees. -Support from MA	-GETFUND -Availability of DACF and DDF	-Low local revenue base -Poor maintenance culture	-Inadequate and untimely released of funds
Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as address the infrastructural challenges facing the provide and improve adequate classrooms.			GETFund, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of educational sector. Existing potentials and opportunities provide the		DACF would help Assembly with resources

5.	Lack of residential accommodation for teachers and office staff	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Support from MA	-Availability of DACF and GETFund	-Low IGF revenue	-Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: The adequacy of funds would help address the challenges of residential accommodation for teachers and staff.					
6.	Inadequate funds to organize disability programmes and provide support to persons with disability	-Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development -Support from MA	-Existence of Government policy to set aside 5% of DACF to support physically challenged -Existence of NGOs that support physically challenged persons	-Low level of IGF to support persons with disability	-Inadequate funds and untimely released of funds
Conclusion: The availability and timely released of DACF would help organise programmes and support persons with disability.					
7.	Inadequate residential accommodation for health workers	-Availability of land and labour Existence of Works Depts -Support from MA	-Availability of DACF	-Low IGF revenue	-Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: The adequacy of funds would help address the challenges of residential accommodation for the health personnel.					
8.	Prevalence of Malaria Cases	• Presence of Community Based Organizations to assist in sensitizing the people on malaria preventive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Roll Back Malaria Programme • Availability of insecticide treated bed nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper drains/ Poor environmental sanitation • Unkempt refuse dump sites • Indiscriminate refuse disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely released of funds for the organization of an anti-malaria campaign.
		-Availability of community based health workers -Presence of Unit Committees to organise regular communal labour -Municipal Assembly support for malaria prevention	-Presence of the media such as television and radio stations to help in the education on prevention of malaria. -Availability of malaria drugs in the market		
Conclusion: The incidence of malaria could be drastically reduced if there is regular environmental cleanliness and education of the people on prevention and control measures. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the successful implementation of the programme.					

9.	Female drop out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Girl Child Unit of the Municipal Directorate of Education -Support from the Municipal Assembly -Presence of School Management Committees -Existence of sponsorship for brilliant but needy students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy on Free Compulsory Basic Education& Free Senior High School education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of Bye-Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of policy on sanctions against female drop outs
Conclusion: Potentials		and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by the Municipal Assembly. The challenges can be managed by key stakeholders in education through dialogue.			
10.	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of health institutions and trained staff to handle HIV cases -Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Ghana AIDS Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High risk sexual behaviour -Stigma and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular flow of funds from Ghana AIDS Commission
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on HIV/AIDS cases --Existence of Municipal AIDS Committee 			
Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDS/STDs transmission. The constraints can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education whereas the challenges can be managed through seeking support from other development partners.					

Table 2.11: POCC Analysis for Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

No	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate police stations/posts personnel	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Municipal Assembly support	-Support from MOI and GPS -Availability of DACF	-Inadequate police personnel and logistics	-Inadequate funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the es ties can be managed through dialogue with the Ministry of Interior (MOI). The construction of Police Stations/Posts help, and reduction in the crime rate in the Municipality					
2.	Poor State of the old Municipal Assembly Office block	-Existence of Municipal Works Department -Municipal Assembly support	-Support from GoG -Availability of DACF	-Low internally generated funds	-Inadequate and untimely release of Funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time for work to be done					
4.	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for the MA staff	-Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Availability of IGF	-Support from Central Government -Availability of DACF	-Low internally generated funds	- Inadequate and untimely released of Funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time so as to help provide and adequate residential office accommodation for MA staff.					
5.	Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the MA	-Availability of IGF -Existence of Municipal Procurement Unit	-Availability of DACF -Support from MLGRD -Support from development partners	-Low internally generated funds -No permanent office for the MA's Procurement Unit	-Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.					

6.	Ineffective functioning of sub-municipal structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Zonal Councils -Existence of Assembly Members and Unit Committees -Availability of office accommodation for the Zonal Councils -Availability of qualified staff at the MA and national service personnel -Existence of Municipal Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy on decentralisation -Existence of a Legislative Instrument backing the establishment of the sub-district structures (Act 936 and LI 1589) -Support from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds and logistics -Low morale of the staff of the Zonal Councils -Low internally generated funds by Zonal Councils -Lack of interest to work by some Zonal Councils staff due to non-payment of salaries -Poor co-ordination between the MA and the Zonal Councils/Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support from Central Government -Non-payment of salaries of staff of the Zonal Councils
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Conclusion: With the available logistics and willingness of the government to build the capacity of local governance the Zonal Councils will be made effective. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through effective collaboration and dialogue with the Zonal Councils after some revenue items have been ceded to them. Challenges can be overcome through continued dialogue together with other districts with the MLGRD on the payment of salaries of staff of the Zonal Councils.

7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of residential accommodation for security services personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land and labour -Existence of Municipal Works Department -Support from the MA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Central Government -Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate Funds
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.

8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of women in local decision making process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Gender Desk in the Assembly -Support from NGOs eg. Redemption Care -Existence of Department of Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Development Partners -Support from Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traditional power relationship skewed in favour of men -Low interest of women in decision making process -Low level of education among women -Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support from central government and Development Partners
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities are there to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through dialogue, education and lobbying the development partners.

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

2.7 Conclusion from POCC Analysis

Berekum East Municipality is endowed with a lot of potentials. These include forest resources, fertile agricultural lands and favourable climatic conditions. Skilled and unskilled labour is also available in the Municipality with fairly stable/peaceful environment. There are however constraints of limited public access to social infrastructure and services like potable water, quality health care, better education, good road network, access of electricity supply, toilet facilities and many more. These are compounded by low local revenue mobilization capacity of the Municipal Assembly and inadequate and untimely release of the DACF and other funds.

There is therefore the need to overcome these constraints by constantly developing the human resource of the Municipality and improving agriculture activities since it is the major economic activities in the Municipality. The main challenges confronting the Municipality' developmental agenda is inadequate funding and untimely release of the DACF and the DDF.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

Development Planning involves the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the people at the local level. However, goals are formulated based on prioritized needs and aspirations of the Municipality.

Prior to this chapter, Berekum Municipality development problems were identified by the inhabitants through data collection. This was done in order to know the problems the people really face and to engage them in their own development. Out of these problems their needs were identified. In an attempt to satisfy the Municipal needs, there is the need to set goals which would facilitate the drive towards the achievement of the desired state.

The Agenda for Jobs is the national document that spells out the government's focus in its quest to move the country forward. This is reflected in four (4) out of five (5) dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs Policy document.

The development plan seeks to reduce poverty and improve upon the standard of living of people. In order to solve the various problems in the Municipality, a goal, objectives and strategies have been set under the five dimensions.

3.1.2 Municipal Development Focus

The development focus of the Berekum Municipality Assembly within the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework during the plan period (2018-2021) would be the provision of basic services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.

3.1.3 Overall Municipal Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the Municipality would move into a better state than it is now.

The overall Development Goal of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly is to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, services, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.

3.1.4 Goal setting under each of the of the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

The goal setting process for the Municipality started with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Community leaders and people investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas. These prioritized needs were collated and framed into goals. The following sections list the specific sub-goals of the Municipality under each of the Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021):

Table 3.1: Municipal Goals under each Dimension of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

AGENDA FOR JOBS DIMENSIONS	MUNICIPAL GOALS
Economic Development	-To strengthen the Municipal Assembly’s fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.
	-To create the enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for productive employment through local industrialisation.

	-To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	-To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development
Social Development	-To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation. -To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	-To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the Municipality

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

3.2 Development Projections for 2018 -2021

In development planning, population and other variables play very important roles. This is because planning is meant to improve the well-being of beneficiaries and it is sourced from them.

3.2.1 Municipal Population Projections from 2018-2021

The Municipality's population has therefore been projected over the plan period so that accurate provision could be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report puts the Municipality's population at 129,628 representing 2.8% of the Brong Ahafo Region's total population of 2,310,983. The current population growth rate of the municipality is 2.5%.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for males and females in the Municipality is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 1.7% for males and 2.6% for females would be held constant throughout the plan period (2018-2021).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t.$$

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

r = constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the

future r = Rate of growth

Table 3.2: The Municipality's Population Projections for 2018-2021

No.	COMMUNITY NAME	2018			2019			2020			2021		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	BEREKUM	34,320	39,966	74,286	19,110	41,365	76,886	36,765	42,813	79,578	38,052	44,311	82,363
2	KATO	4,527	5,272	9,799	4,922	5,122	10,044	5,045	5,250	10,295	5,170	5,382	10,552
3	SENASE	3,884	4,522	8,406	2,162	4,681	8,700	4,160	4,845	9,005	4,306	5,014	9,320
4	MPATASIE	3,237	3,770	7,007	1,803	3,902	7,252	3,468	4,038	7,506	3,589	4,179	7,768
5	KUTRE NO.2	2,637	3,071	5,708	1,468	3,179	5,851	2,528	2,944	5,997	2,924	3,404	6,146
6	JAMDEDE	2,126	2,526	4,652	2,336	2,432	4,768	2,394	2,493	4,887	2,454	2,555	5,009
7	BIADAN	2,020	2,412	4,432	2,226	2,317	4,543	2,282	2,375	4,657	2,339	2,434	4,773
8	KUTRE NO.1	985	1,146	2,131	548	1,186	2,205	1,056	1,229	2,285	1,096	1,276	2,372
9	MPATAPO	996	916	1,702	438	948	1,762	842	981	1,823	872	1,016	1,888
10	NAMASUA	989	882	1,639	422	914	1,699	811	945	1,756	840	978	1,818
11	AKOROFRO	484	503	987	496	516	1,012	508	529	1,037	521	542	1,063
12	KOTAA	462	480	942	473	493	966	485	505	990	497	518	1,015
13	PEPAASE	455	474	929	466	486	952	478	498	976	490	511	1,001
14	ANYINASU	445	463	908	456	475	931	467	487	954	479	499	978
15	KYEREYAWKROM	385	400	785	394	411	805	404	421	825	415	431	846
16	NAFASO	286	298	584	294	305	599	252	262	514	258	269	527
17	AKATIM	278	290	568	286	296	582	293	304	597	300	312	612
18	OFORIKROM	232	241	473	238	247	485	244	253	497	249	260	509
19	KYIMIRASO (SENASE)	228	238	466	234	244	478	240	250	490	246	256	502
20	ADUKROM (BIADAN)	222	232	454	228	237	465	234	243	477	240	249	489
	<i>Total for Localities</i>	59,198	68,102	126,858	39,000	69,756	130,985	62,956	71,665	134,824	65,337	74,396	139,887

Source: Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Table 3.3: The Municipality's Gender Population Projections for 2018-2021

Year	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
2010 (Baseline)	-	-	-
2018	59,198	68,102	126,858
2019	39,000	69,756	130,985
2020	62,956	71,665	134,824
2021	65,337	74,396	139,887

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Labour Force

The active labour force of the Municipality currently stands at 78,652 of the total population as per the 2010 PHC Report. The Municipality's potential labour force for the plan period is briefly presented below:

Table 3.4: Projected Labour Force for 2018-2021 for the Municipality

Year	Population	Labour force
2010 (Baseline)		
2018	126,858	78,652
2019	130,985	82,211
2020	134,824	83,591
2021	139,887	86,730

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

Service Projections

There is strong correlation between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve these demands. The table below shows the existing social services, acceptable National Standards and the future requirements for the Municipality

Table 3.5: Key Essential Services in the Municipality and Future Projections

Sector		Existing No. of Services (2017)	Acceptable National	Back Log	Remarks
Banks :Commercial		6	-		The local population is well serve with Banking services
Agricultural Extension		1:6,735	1:500	137	Additional AEAs should be
Electricity		93.6%	100	6.4%	Efforts should be made for 100% access to electricity
Education	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	SHS 22:1	25:1	-	
		JHS 13:1	25:1	-	
		Primary	35:1	-	
		KG. 27:1	25:1	-	
	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	SHS 52:1	25:1	-	Additional educational infrastructure needed
		JHS 44:1	25:1	-	
		Primary 57:1	35:1	-	
		KG. 53:1	25:1	-	
Enrolment		JHS. 87.5	100%	13.5	Strategies should be developed to increase enrolment in both basic and second cycle schools.
		Primary 94.6%	100%	5.4%	
		SHS 61.8%	100%	38.2	
Health	Doctor-patient ratio.	1:6,828	-		More health personnel should be trained and posted to the Municipality
	Nurses-patient ratio	1:688	-		
Water	Borehole Facilities	226	300 people to 1 borehole	343	Additional boreholes needs to be provided
Sanitation	Toilet Facilities	62.9%	100%	38.1%	Additional toilet facilities should be provided.

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

3.3 Relevant Objectives and Strategies adopted from the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

Apart from the dimensions, objectives are also formulated, whose realization should lead to the achievement of the dimensions. Objectives can be defined as short term aims which when realized can lead to the achievement of the dimensions. The objectives by definition are specific in nature, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART). In order to realize the objectives, certain strategies must be identified and pursued in line with the objectives and the needs of the sector. Strategies can be said to be steps, procedures or methods to be followed to achieve said goals or objectives.

This aspect of the report throws light on the adopted relevant objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 in relation to the Municipality's output targets.

Table 3.6: Adopted Objectives and Strategies of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies linked to Sustainability Measures	Programme	Sub-Programme
Economic Development			
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<p>Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p>	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Finance and Coordination
<p>1.Pursue flagship industrial development initiative</p> <p>2. Support entrepreneurship and SME development</p>	<p>Facilitate the implement One district one factory initiative (SDG Targets 8.2)</p> <p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 8.5)</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs(SDG Targets 8.3)</p> <p>Provide opportunities for SMEs to participate in all Public-Private and local content arrangement(SDG Targets 8.3)</p>	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services
<p>3.Ensure improved Public Investment</p> <p>4.Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each District(SDG Targets 2.a)</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Targets 2.a)</p> <p>Promote Commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.a)</p> <p>Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones(SDG Targets 2.a)</p>	Economic Development	<p>Trade, Industry and Tourism services</p> <p>Agricultural Services and Management</p>

5.Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small –and medium agro processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative.(SDG Targets 8.2) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system.(SDG Targets 2.a)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services
6.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation 7.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Disseminate information on weather and prices(SDG Targets 2.4) Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Targets 2.4)		Agricultural Services and Management
8.Ensure sustainable development and management of agriculture	Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)		Trade, Industry and Tourism services
9.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in the District development plans(SDG Targets 8.9)		Trade, Industry and Tourism services
Social development			
1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels 2. Enhance affordable equitable, easy and accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels(SDG Targets 4.7) Expand and equip health facilities(SDG Targets 3.8)	Infrastructural development and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management

<p>3.Reduce disability , morbidity and mortality</p> <p>4.Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infection especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Intensify implementation of Malaria Centre programme(SDG Targets 3.3)</p> <p>Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Public Health Services and Management</p>
<p>5. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems(SDG Targets 6.1)</p>	<p>Infrastructural development and Management</p>	<p>Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management</p>
<p>6.Improve access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services</p>	<p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign(SDG Targets 6.2)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Environmental Health and Sanitation Services</p>
<p>7.Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension</p>	<p>Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life(SDG Targets 1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.5,)</p>		
<p>8.Ensure effective child protection and family Welfare System</p> <p>9.Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p> <p>10.Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the community</p>	<p>Increase awareness on child protection(SDG Targets 16.2)</p> <p>Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equalities development(SDG Targets 5.1,5.3,5.5,5.6,5a,5b,5c)</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in natural development(SDG Targets 8.5,8.8)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Services</p>
<p>11.Promote effective participation of the Youth in Socio-economic development</p>	<p>Development and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school and graduates(SDG Targets 8.3,8.5,8.6)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Industry and Tourism services</p>

12. Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Targets 8.6, 1.2, 1.5)	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services
Environment, Infrastructure & Human settlement			
1. Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision	Expand forest conservation areas of bee-lives to forest fringe communities (SDG Targets 12.2, 12.8, 15.1)	Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation and Management
2. Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Targets 14.1, 12.4)		
3. Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Targets 12.4)		
4. Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate responsive infrastructure (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.2)		
5. Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and greening landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 13.3, 13.1, 13.2, 15.3)		
6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Develop and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 11a, 11.2)	Infrastructural development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services
7. Promote resilient Urban Development	Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.b, 11.c, 11.7, 11.4, 11.1, 9.1)		Spatial Planning
8. Ensure Safety and Security for all Category of road users	Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.7)	Social Services Delivery	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
9. Enhance application of ICT in National Development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT Infrastructure (SDG Targets 4.4, 9.c)		Urban Roads and Transport Services

10.Ensure efficient transmission and distribution System	Expand the distribution and transmission networks(SDG Targets 7.3, 7.b)	Infrastructural development and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
11.Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation(SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b)		
12. Enhance quality of life in rural area	Promote rural Enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and Local Economic Development(SDG Targets 10.5, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services
Governance, Corruption and Accountability			
1.Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures(SDG Targets 16.7)		
2.Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, democracy and accountability(SDG Targets 16.7)		
3.Enhance Public Safety and Security	Transform security services into a world class security institutions with modern infrastructure(SDG Targets 16.6)	Management and Administration	General Administration
4. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination	Enhance National capacity for fire prevention and fighting(SDG Targets 11.5) Promote co-ordination, harmonization and ownership of development process(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.8, 16.b)		

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

Having identified the Municipal dimensions, objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to outline the development programmes emanating from the dimensions, objectives and strategies. This chapter deals with a Project Planning Matrix (Logical Framework) and the Programme of Action (PoA). A Logical Framework is constructed with a narrative summary which gives the goals under each of the dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).

The Project Planning Matrix is a planning tool which presents a summary of the main features of the project. It provides a major framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project. The matrix presents the summary of all the features of the projects and activities in the Programmes of Action including hierarchy of objectives, indicators and assumptions for the successful implementation of the plan. The objectives, outputs and activities are also outlined. Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) are set for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation. Means of Verification (MoV) and important assumptions are made to guide the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).

4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes

This section deals with the development programmes and projects of Berekum East Municipality under the perspective of a logical framework. It covers all the dimensions, objectives, strategies, outputs and activities required to increase the level of development in

Table 4.1: Logical Framework

No	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
	<p>Overall Municipal Goal</p> <p>-To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities.</p>	<p>-Physical and Socio-economic facilities and services improved in the Municipality</p>	<p>-Socio-economic surveys/reports</p> <p>-Focal group discussions</p> <p>-Interviews</p>	<p>DACF and DDF are released on time.</p> <p>-Various NGOs are committed to implementing their programmes in the Municipality</p>
Logical Framework for Economic Development Dimension				
	<p>Municipal Revenue Mobilisation Goal</p> <p>-To strengthen the Municipal Assembly's fiscal capacity and improved mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure</p>	<p>-17.19% increase in IGF</p>	<p>-Annual Financial Reports</p>	<p>-Tax evasion and avoidance would be minimal</p> <p>-Commitment of revenue collectors</p>
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <p>-To increase IGF from 82.81% to 100% by the end of 2021</p>	<p>-IGF increased by 17.19%</p> <p>-Existence of revenue database</p>	<p>-Annual Financial Reports</p> <p>-Fee Fixing Resolutions</p> <p>-Trial Balances</p> <p>-Bank Statements</p>	<p>-Tax evasion and avoidance would be minimal</p>
	<p>Output/Results</p> <p>-Internally Generated Fund improved</p>	<p>-Total amount of revenue collected</p>	<p>-Income and Expenditure Accounts</p>	<p>-Commitment by revenue collectors</p>
	<p>Activities</p> <p>-Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.</p> <p>-Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.</p>	<p>-Number of Revenue Staff motivated</p> <p>-Number of revenue collectors trained in revenue mobilisation techniques.</p>	<p>-Training Reports and Attendance Lists</p> <p>-Municipal Assembly</p> <p>-Nominal Roll</p> <p>-Data Bank</p>	<p>-Adequate funds would be available and released on time</p> <p>-Ability to identify potential revenues sources</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the Municipal by creating a Data-Based Management System(DBMS) -Identify other forms of revenue sources. -Educate and sensitize rate payers on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue Database created -Number of new revenue sources identified. -Number of skills training, education and sensitization programmes organised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue and MPCU quarterly reports -Socio-economic reports -Revenue mobilisation campaign reports. 	
	<p>Municipal Industrial Development Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To create an enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for local economic development and creation of job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of opportunities created for the development of local private sector organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual & Quarterly Progress Reports -Field Inspections & Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate funds would be made available and released on time -Willingness of local Private Sector to team up with the Municipal Assembly
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <p>To promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth by the end of 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of MSEs operators trained in business development and financial management skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from BAC -Interviews -Attendance List 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of MSEs operators to pay for cost of training
	<p>Output/Results</p> <p>Skills training in employable skills provided</p>	<p>Number of people provided with skill training and employable skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from BAC -Field Inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment by the MA -Funds would be available and released on time.
	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide skills training for the unemployed youth in cassava processing, soap making, oil palm processing, baking etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People provided with skill training and employable skills -Kinds of support provided. -Number of youth in agric. Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MA report -YEA reports -BAC reports -MPCU Progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by the MA -Funds would be available and released on time

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities -Support youth in Block Agriculture programme in the Municipality -Train MSMs operators in business development and financial management -Provide socio-economic data on unemployed youth, labour force, markets, economic activities -Support the registration of MSEs -Support MSEs to access Micro-finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of entrepreneurs trained -Reliable socio-economic data provided -Number of MSEs registered -Number of MSEs assisted to access credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Records from micro-finance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effectiveness of stakeholder collaboration
	<p>Municipal Agricultural Development Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage increased in crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MADU annual and quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and released on time -Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of maize, cassava and yam by 30% and cowpea by 15% by the end of 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increased in maize, cassava and plantain production by 30% and cocoyam by 15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MADU reports. -Field monitoring survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
	<p>Output/Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2,000 Farmers adopt improved farming technologies increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of farmers adopted improved agricultural technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports -MADU reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies

	Activities -Organise farmers fora each in three operational zones to disseminate improved farming technologies -Conduct training for AEAs on improved technologies -Improved field demonstration plots in various operational areas -Organise capacity building for FBOs -Organise extension field days for farmers	- Number of farmers knowledge updated on improved farming technologies -Number of AEAs trained on improved technologies -Demonstration farms established -Number of FBOs trained	-Monitoring reports -Field Inspection	- Funds would be available and released on time. -Availability of logistics -Commitment of extension agents
2.	Purpose/Targets -Improve livestock technology to increase production of local poultry by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% respectively by the end of 2021	-Livestock rearing increased by 10% and 15% for poultry and ruminants respectively	-MADU reports	-Outbreak of diseases curbed
	Output/Results -Livestock/Poultry rearing increased	-Percentage increase in Livestock /Poultry production	-MADU Reports -Field Inspection	-Outbreak of diseases curbed
	Activities -Conduct animal health extension and disease surveillance for livestock and poultry farmers -Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals -Organise fora for poultry and livestock farmers on pen/coop management practices and the selection of good breeds	-Number of livestock farmers educated/trained	-Field inspection -MADU reports	-Funds would be available and released on time. -Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies

3.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance the adoption of improved aquaculture practices by the end of 2021	-Number of aqua culture farmers adopting improved practices	-MADU Reports	-Private investors interested in Aqua culture -Availability of Land -Availability of Loan facilities -Availability of funds -Support from Ministry of fishery
	Output/Results -Number of fish ponds increased	-Number of fish ponds at the end of 2021	-MADU reports	-Availability of funds and land
	Activities -Organise fish farmers to form FBOs -Organise training for fish farmers in fish pond management and breeding of stock	-Number of associations formed -Number of beneficiaries of the training programme	-MADU annual reports -MA financial reports.	Willingness of farmers to form associations
4.	Purpose/Targets -To reduce post-harvest loss among the maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by the end of 2021	-Post-harvest loss reduced by 25%, 40% and 50% for maize, plantain and cassava respectively	-MADU Reports -Field Inspection	-Demand for agricultural produce will increase. -Warehouses / storage facilities and processing equipment increased
	Output/Results Post-harvest losses of all crops reduced	-Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses of all crops	-MADU Reports	-Demand for agricultural produce will increase. -Warehouses / storage

	Activities -Train farmers on post-harvest loss management. - Create Awareness on the effect of post-harvest losses on production and processing for farmers	-Number of farmers trained	-MADU training reports -MA annual financial reports.	-Funds would be available and release on time.
5.	Purpose/Targets -To improve marketing facilities by constructing/rehabilitating Berekum Main, Maize, Rawlings, & Thursday Markets and Jinijini market by the end of 2021.	-No. of markets constructed/rehabilitated	-MA quarterly and annual progress reports. -Monitoring reports	-Willingness of sellers to relocate -Funds would be available and release on time.
	Output/Results -5Markets constructed/rehabilitated.	-No. of markets constructed/rehabilitated.	-MA quarterly and annual progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meeting minutes Revenue database.	-Willingness of sellers to relocate -Funds would be available and release on time.
	Activities -RehabilitateBerekum Main, Thursday, Jinijini and Maize Markets -Construct Rawlings market	-The state/level of the markets.	-MA quarterly and annual progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meeting minutes.	-Willingness of traders to relocate to pave way for the undertaking of the rehabilitation/construction works
6.	Purpose/Targets -To increase the number of agricultural extension agents (AEAs) from 8 to 20 and intensify the effectiveness of their services By the end of 2021	-Number of agricultural extension agents posted to the Municipality	-MADU reports -MA progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time.

	Output/Results -Increase numerical strength of AEAs from 8 to 20 and their services intensified.	- Number of Agricultural Extension Agents posted to the MADU	-MADU annual reports -MA annual progress reports.	-Willingness of people to be trained as AEAs and accept postings to rural areas
	Activities -Facilitate posting of AEAs the Municipality -Create more operational areas for extension services. -Monitor and evaluate the services provided by AEAs	-Number of AEAs posted to the MA -Number of new extension zones created. -Number of monitoring and evaluation exercises conducted at a specific time.	-MADU Nominal roll -MADU monitoring reports -MADU quarterly and	-Funds would be available and release on time.
7.	Purpose/Targets -To promote the use of irrigation facilities	-Number of farmers using Irrigation facilities	- MADU quarterly and annual reports	-Funds would be available and release on time.
	Output/Results -Small Irrigation Schemes constructed	-Number of Small Irrigation Schemes constructed	-Field Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time.
	Activities -Construct small irrigation schemes	-Number of small Irrigation Schemes constructed	-Field Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time.
8.	Purpose/Targets -To reduce land degradation	-Percentage reduction in land degradation	-Field Inspections	-Communities are willing to co-operate
	Output/Results -Reduction on land degradation	-Percentage reduction inland degradation	-Field Inspections	-Communities are willing to co-operate
	Activities -Form monitoring Task Force -Organize education campaigns on effects of land degradation	-Number of people prosecuted -Number of people educated	-Police and Court records -Forestry Commission records	• Communities are willing to co-operate
Logical Framework for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
	Municipal Goal -To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development	-Number of production infrastructure and services provided	-MA monitoring reports -MA annual and quarterly progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

1.	Purpose/Targets -To improve access to potable water supply by providing 40 No. boreholes by the end of 2021 -To also provide 1No. Small Town Water System by the end of 2021.	-Percentage increase in access to adequate and safe water	-MA monitoring reports -MA annual progress reports	- Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -40 Boreholes provided -1No.Small Town Water System provided	-Number of Boreholes provided -Number of Small Town Water System provided	-MA annual progress reports -MA monitoring reports	-Commitment/ cooperation of community members
	Activities -Conduct geo-physical studies -Organise community sensitizations -Conduct procurement process -Award of contract -Monitor and evaluate execution of the works	-No. of Studies conducted -No. of communities sensitized -Procurement of contractor done -Number of boreholes and small town systems awarded on contract for execution	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -MPCU annual/quarterly progress reports, Monitoring reports and Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time

2.	Purpose/Targets -To improve access to sanitation facilities by providing 5No. 14-seater aqua privy toilets by the end of 2021	-Percentage improvement in access to sanitation facilities.	-MA quarterly/annual progress reports -Field inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -5No.14-Seater aqua privy toilets provided	-Number of 14-seater aqua privy toilets provided	-MA quarterly/annual reports	-Commitment/co-operation of community members
	Activities -Conduct feasibility studies -Organise community sensitizations -Conduct procurement process -Award of contract -Monitor and evaluate implementation of projects	-No. of Studies conducted -No. of communities sensitized -Procurement of contractors done -Number of. 14-seater aqua privy toilets awarded on contract for execution	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -MPCU quarterly progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
3.	Purpose/Targets -To improve sanitation management by constant maintenance/engineering of the final waste disposal site by the end of 2021	-Percentage increase in Sanitation management	-MEHU quarterly Reports -MA progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results Final waste disposal site at Abi constantly maintained/engineered	- Number of times the final waste disposal site is maintained -Final waste disposal site engineered	-MEHU quarterly reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Activities -Organise community sensitization fora -Dialogue with traditional authorities and Unit committees -Push and spread solid waste heaps -Engage services of waste management firm to engineer the site	-No. of sensitizations done -No. of dialogues conducted -No. of pushing and spreading done -Award of contract to engineer site	-Project execution monitoring reports -Field Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of Traditional Authorities to make lands available for refuse disposal -Co-operation from nearby communities
4.	Purpose/Targets -To improve sanitation management by providing 30No. refuse containers by the end of 2021	-Percentage improvement in sanitation management	-MEHU progress reports -Field Inspections	-Availability of Funds
	Output/Results -30 No. refuse containers manufactured and provided to communities	-No. of refuse containers provided to communities	-MEHU progress reports	-Availability of Funds
	Activities -Procure 30No. refuse containers and distribute to communities	-No. of refuse containers provided	-MEHUreports -Field Inspection	-Availability of Funds

	Purpose/Targets -To improve condition of roads in the Municipality by reshaping/rehabilitation/surfacing all roads, by the end of 2021	-Percentage of roads improved in the Municipality	-Contract documents -MPCU quarterly progress reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-GOG/Donors willingness to release funds and on time.
	Output/Results -56.8 km Feeder roads reshaped /rehabilitated/surfaced -22.4 km Urban roads rehabilitated /surfaced	-Length of Feeder/Urban roads reshaped/rehabilitated/surfaced	-Project inspection report -Site meeting minutes	-GOG/Donors willingness to release funds and on time
	Activities -Conduct procurement process -Award of contract -Monitor and evaluate implementation of projects	-Procurement of contractors done -Number of various categories of roads awarded on contract for execution	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -MPCU quarterly progress reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-GOG/Donors willingness to release funds and on time.
6.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance settlement management by preparing structured layouts for six communities without layouts by the end of 2021	-Number of additional communities with structured layouts schemes	-Availability of the structured layouts schemes -Field observation	-Availability of funds -Willingness of Traditional Authorities to co-operate with the MA
	Output/Results -Six structured layout schemes prepared	-Number of structured layouts Schemes prepared	-Availability of the structured layout schemes -Field observation	-Availability of funds -Willingness of Traditional Authorities to co-operate with the MA

	Activities - Dialogue with traditional authorities /family heads and private developers on the importance of development of structured layout schemes -Prepare layouts for six communities	- structured layouts scheme prepared for the six communities	-Planning Schemes at Physical Planning Department -Field observations -Records from Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities	-Availability of funds -Effective collaboration with Traditional Authorities and the Physical Planning Department
7.	Purpose/Targets -To improve learning by accelerating the provision of 2No. community libraries and ICT centres by the end of 2021	-No. of community libraries and ICT centres provided	-GES annual reports -MA annual progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Two Community libraries and ICT centres provided	-No. of community libraries and ICT centres provided	-Tender Evaluation reports -MPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time -Commitment/ cooperation from community members
	Activities -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for the construction of 2No. community libraries and ICT centres -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of community libraries and ICT centres provided	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -MPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time -Commitment/ cooperation from community members

8.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance supply of energy through the extension of electricity to newly built up areas by the end of 2021 -To improvenight security by providing 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2021	-Number of newly built up communities with access to Electricity -Number of street lights and poles provided	-MA monitoring reports -Records from NEDCo	-Availability of funds -Availability of layout schemes
	Output/Results -Newly built communities provided with electricity -150No.Street bulbs and 50No. light poles provided	-Number of newly built up communities with access to electricity -Number of street bulbs and light poles provided	-MA monitoring reports -Records from NEDCo	-Availability of funds
	Activities -Extend electricity to all newly built up areas -Provide 150 No. Light Poles and 100No. street bulbs to all communities.	-Number of newly built up areas connected to electricity -Number of light poles and street bulbs provided.	-Records from the MA -Records from NEDCo -Socio economic survey reports	-Availability of funds
Logical Framework for Social Development				
	Municipal Goal -To ensure the development of the human capital through increased access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation. -To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded	- Number of infrastructure provided -Number of the vulnerable and the excluded supported	-MA Monitoring reports -MA Annual Action Plans -MA Annual and Quarterly Progress reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

1.	Purpose/Targets -To improve educational facilities by constructing 4No. 2-Unit, 6No. 6-Unit and 6No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively by the end of 2021. -To rehabilitate Classroom Blocks in dilapidated conditions by the end of 2021	-Number of Classroom blocks constructed and rehabilitated	-GES reports on educational infrastructure. -MA Annual Progress Reports	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Quality of educational infrastructure improved by the end of 2021.	- Percentage increase in education infrastructure.	-GES and MA reports on state of educational infrastructure	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract through the procurement process for: -Construction of 4No. 2-Unit Classroom blocks for Pre-schools -Construction of 6No. 6-Unit Classroom blocks for Primary schools -Construction of 6No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks for JHS. -Rehabilitation of 2No. 2-Unit, 2No. 6-Unit and 2No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of 2-Unit Classroom blocks constructed/rehabilitated. -Number of 6-Unit classroom blocks constructed/ rehabilitated -Number of 3-Unit Classroom blocks constructed/rehabilitated	-Tender evaluation reports and contract documents. -Award of contract letters -MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field Observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time

2.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To increase the level of girl child education in the district by 20% annually by the end of 2021. -To provide scholarship schemes to brilliant but needy students by the end of 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage increase in girl child education -Number of brilliant but needy students supported with scholarships schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GES reports -MA reports -Municipal's Annual Action Plans - Annual Financial Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and release on time
	<p>Output/Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Girl child education increased -Scholarship provided to needy but brilliant students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage increase in girl child education -Number of students supported with scholarships schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GES reports -MA progress reports -MA Annual Financial reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and release on time.
	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education. -Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education. -Programmes to get teen mothers back to school. -Incentives to ginger up interest among girls to attend, retain and participate in education. -Organize competitive examinations to select best brilliant but needy students for scholarships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of girl child educated -Number of needy but brilliant students sponsored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MA Monitoring reports -GES girl child reports -Annual Financial Account -MPCU progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds would be available and release on time

3.	Purpose/Targets -To provide Residential accommodation	-Number of teachers quarters provided	-GES reports -MA's Progress reports	DACF would be available and release on time
	Output/Results Residential accommodation for teachers provided	-Number of teachers quarters constructed	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field Observations -Minutes of Site meetings	DACF would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Award of contract for the construction of residential accommodation for teachers. -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of office building provided	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	DACF would be available and release on time

	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for construction of 4No. quarters for teachers -Monitoring and Evaluation	-4No. quarters constructed for teachers	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-DACF would be available and release on time
	Purpose/Targets To improve teaching supply by providing 1000No. dual desks for all levels of education by the end of 2021	-Number of dual desks supplied	-MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -GES Reports -Field observations	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
5.	Output/Results -1,000 Dual desks supplied	-Number of. dual desks supplied	-MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -GES Reports -Field observations -MA Annual Progress Report	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time
	Activities Award of contract for supply of 1000No. dual desks	-Number of dual desk supplied	-MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field observations	-Funds and development interventions would be available and release on time

6.	Purpose/Targets -To improve health delivery services by upgrading 1No. Health Centre to a Polyclinic status by the end of 2018 -To improve upon health infrastructure by constructing 2No. CHPS Compounds by the end of 2021.	-Number of Health Centre upgraded to Polyclinic -Number of CHPS Compounds provided	-GHS report -MA Annual Progress Reports	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of people to access health facilities.
	Output/Results -Access to health facilities increased	-Number of health centres constructed	-GHS reports -MA reports	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of people to access health facilities
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for construction of health facilities -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of health centres constructed	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of people to access health facilities

7.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance health delivery services by providing 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters by the end of 2019	-Number of Nurses Quarters provided	-GHS reports -MA Annual Progress Reports	-Funds would be available and released on time
	Output/Results Semi-detached nurses quarters provided	-Number of semi-detached nurses quarters provided	-GHS reports -MA reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Organise community sensitization -Award of contract for construction of semi-detached nurses quarters -Monitoring and evaluation	-Number of semi-detached nurses quarters constructed	-Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -MA projects monitoring reports -MPCU progress reports -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and release on time
8.	Purpose/Targets To enhance health delivery services by providing adequate health equipment and logistics by the end of 2021	-Number of health equipment and logistics provided	-GHS reports -MA reports -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Health equipment logistics provided	-Number of health equipment and logistics provided	-GHS reports -MA reports -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Procure health equipment and logistics	-Number of health equipment provided	-GHS reports -Field observations -Physical Inspections	-Funds would be available and release on time
9.	Purpose/Targets To reduce the incidence of malaria cases from 30% to 15% by the end of 2021	-Incidence of Malaria reduced by 15% by the end of 2021	-GHS reports -OPD records	-Funds would be available and released on time -Willingness of the people to keep their environment clean

	Output/Results -Incidence of malaria reduced	-Malaria reduced by 15%	-GHS reports -OPD records	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of the people to keep their environment clean
	Activities -Distribution of mosquito nets -Conduct sanitation/health education in 47 communities by the end of 2021	-Number of mosquito nets distributed -Number of people educated	-GHS reports -Physical Inspections	- Funds would be available and release on time
10.	Purpose/Targets -To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases by 35% by the end of 2021	-Percentage decrease in HIV/AIDS cases	-GHS reports -Ghana AIDS Commission annual reports	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners -Willingness of people to use condoms

	Output/Results -HIV/AIDS reported cases reduced	-Percentage decrease in HIV/AIDS cases	-GHS reports -Ghana AIDS Commission reports	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners -Willingness of people to use condoms
	Activities -Formation of AIDS campaign clubs at basic and Senior High School levels -Organize health education talks on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms in schools, churches and identified groups by the end of 2021 -Voluntary Counselling/Testing	-Number of AIDS campaign clubs formed -Number of persons benefited from the HIV/AIDS health education talks -Number of persons tested	-GHS reports -Ghana AIDS Commission reports -MA reports -OPD records	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners -Willingness of people to use condoms
11.	Purpose/Targets -To create awareness on the rights of the vulnerable and excluded.	-Number of awareness created	-GES report --MA reports -Social Welfare reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded created	-Number of sensitization workshops organized	-GES report -MA training reports -Social Welfare reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Form child rights clubs in basic schools. -Organize sensitization workshops on the rights of the child and the vulnerable in the eight Zonal Councils -Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups -Support to people with disability	-Number of child rights clubs formed in schools -Number of sensitization workshops organised -Number of vulnerable and excluded registered -Number of people supported	-GES report -MA training reports -Social Welfare reports -Municipal Disability Register -MA Financial reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

Logical Framework for Governance, Corruption and Accountability

	<p>Municipal Goal</p> <p>-To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the Municipality</p>	<p>-All stakeholders participate in decision making.</p>	<p>-Municipal Assembly Reports</p>	<p>-Maximum stakeholder participation and cooperation</p>
1.	<p>Purpose/Targets</p> <p>-To enhance good governance by rehabilitating the main Municipal Assembly Administration Block by the end of 2018</p> <p>-To renovate the old Municipal Assembly Block by the end of 2019</p>	<p>- Percentage of work done.</p>	<p>-MA annual progress reports</p> <p>-Photographs</p> <p>-Field observations</p>	<p>-Funds would be available and release on time</p>
	<p>Output/Results</p> <p>-MA Administration Block rehabilitated</p> <p>-Old MA Office block renovated</p>	<p>-Percentage of work</p>	<p>-MPCU quarterly progress reports</p> <p>-Monitoring reports</p> <p>-Tender evaluation reports</p> <p>-Award of contract letters</p> <p>-First observations</p> <p>-Minutes of Site meetings</p>	<p>-Funds would be available and release on time</p>
	<p>Activities</p> <p>-Tendering and Procurement Process</p> <p>-Award of Contract</p> <p>-Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>-Number of Projects Awarded</p>	<p>-Tender Evaluation reports</p> <p>-Award of Contract Letters</p> <p>-MPCU quarterly progress reports</p> <p>-Monitoring reports</p> <p>-Site meetings minutes</p> <p>-Field observations</p>	<p>-Funds would be available and release on time</p>

	Purpose/Targets -To enhance good governance by constructing/rehabilitating 4 No. 3 bedrooms semi-detached quarters for MA staff by the end of 2021	-Percentage of work done	--MA annual progress reports -Photographs -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -MA Staff quarters constructed/rehabilitated	-Percentage of work done	-MPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Tender evaluation reports -Award of contract letters -Field observations -Minutes of Site meetings	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Tendering and Procurement Process -Award of Contract -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of MA staff quarters awarded on award	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -MPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meetings minutes -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
3.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance good by providing office equipment/logistics to all departments of the Assembly by the end of 2019	-Number of Office equipment/logistics provided	-MA Assets Register -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Output/Results -Office equipment/logistics provided	-Number of office equipment/logistics provided	-MA Assets Register -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Procure office equipment/logistics	-Number of office equipment/logistics provided	-MA Assets Register -MA Annual Progress Reports -Field observations	-Funds would be available and release on time
4.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance M&E by procuring 1No. pick up vehicle for the MA by the end of 2018	- Number of Pick up vehicle procured	-MA annual progress reports -Photographs	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Pick up vehicle procured	-1No. pick up vehicle procured	-MA Assets Register -MA Reports -Physical Inspection	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Tendering process of 1No. pick up vehicle	-Number of pick up vehicle provided	-MA Assets Register -MA Reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
5.	Purpose/Targets -To enhance the effective operations of all the Sub-municipal structures by the end of 2018.	-Number of sub-municipal structures performing their duties diligently as enshrined in the Local Governance Act (Act 936)	-MA capacity building reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Capacity of the sub-municipal structures strengthened.	-Workshops organized for Zonal Council members & logistics provided	-MA capacity building reports	-Funds would be available and release on time

	Activities -Equip the Zonal Councils with the needed logistics. -Train members of the Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.	-Number of logistics provided -Number of Zonal Councils and Unit Committees members trained -Number of personnel remunerated	-MA Assets Register -MA Training reports -Financial Reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
6.	Purpose/Targets -To increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making from 11.1% to 20% by the end of 2020.	-Percentage increase in women participation in the Assembly decision making process	-MA Gender reports and records	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results -Percentage of women participation in decision making process of the Assembly increased.	-30,000 women sensitized on the need to participate in decision making. -Women contesting in MA elections & other leadership position increased from 11.1% to 20%.	-MA Gender reports -EC reports on District Assemblies elections	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of women to contest in local elections -Women who contest in various local elections will win
	Activities -Educate women on the need to participate in decision making. -Encourage/resource women to contest in local elections	-Number of women educated -Number of women encouraged/resourced to contest in the local elections	-MA Gender reports -Financial reports	-Funds would be available and release on time -Willingness of women to contest in local elections -Women who contest in elections will win
7.	Purpose/Targets -To improve security by providing 2 No. Police Stations/Posts by the end of 2021	-Number of. Police Stations/Posts provided	-General Assembly Meeting Reports -Police reports and records -MUSEC reports -Justice and Security Sub-committee reports	-Adequate funds would be available and release on time. -Citizens would cooperate with the security services

	Output/Results -Police Stations/Posts provided -Crime situations reduced in the Municipality -Security and safety of citizens improved.	-Number of Police Stations/Posts provided. -Percentage reduction in Crime rate	-General Assembly Meeting Reports -Police reports and records -MUSEC report	-Adequate funds would be available and release on time. -Citizens would cooperate with the security services
	Activities -Construct 2No. Police Stations/Posts -Increase the staff strength of the police service	-Number of Police Stations/Posts provided -Number of police personnel posted into Municipality	-General Assembly Session Reports -Police reports and records -MUSEC report	-More police personnel would be recruited and trained
8.	Purpose/Targets -To improve security by providing 2No. residential accommodation for the security services by the end of 2021	-Number of quarters provided	-General Assembly Session Reports -Police reports and records -MUSEC report	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Output/Results Residential accommodation for the security services provided	-Number of quarters provided	-MPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports	-Funds would be available and release on time
	Activities -Conduct Feasibility studies -Tendering Process -Award of Contract -Monitoring and Evaluation	-Number of quarters awarded on contract	-Tender Evaluation reports -Award of Contract Letters -MPCU quarterly progress reports -Monitoring reports -Site meetings minutes	-Funds would be available and release on time

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

4.3 Formulation of Municipal Composite Programme of Action (CPoA)

This broad Composite Programme of Action (CPoA) covering the plan period (2018-2021), consists of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goals and objectives as outlined under the Agenda for Jobs Dimensions. For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated as below

The table below presents the Composite Programme of Action for the Berekum East Municipality from 2018-2021.

TABLE 4.2: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018-2021

Development dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Provide incentives/packages and logistical support to revenue staff	Incentives packages provided	X	X	X	X	23,000		23,000		FD	CA
				Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Skills training in revenue mobilisation organised	X	X	X	X	6,000		6,000		FD	CA
				Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	Data on revenue items updated	X	X	X	X	15,000	15,000			FD	CA
				Identify other forms of revenue sources	Other form of revenue sources identified	X	X	X	X	4,000		4,000		FD	CA
				Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	Education on payment of taxes organised	X	X	X	X	10,000		10,000		FD	CA
	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management			1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM Act by the end of 2021	All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,000	5,000		FD	CA

				2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas	Prioritized/Budgeted Areas Spent on	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	FD	CA
Pursue flagship Industrial Development Initiative	Implement one district one factory Initiative	Economic Development	1.Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1.Sensitize the public on the implementation of one district one factory initiative	Public Sensitized on the Initiative	X	X	X	X	10,000	5,000	5,000	-	CA	MOFA , BAC
				2.Facilitate the allocation of land for LED purposes	Land for LED allocation	X	X			5,000		5,000		CA	Traditional Authorities
			2. Agricultural Services and Management	3.Service the allocated land (Land acquisition/preparation, extension of electricity and water)	Allocated land for LED serviced	X	X	X	X	1,000,000	500,000		500,000	CA	Investors, MLGRD, MOTI
				4. Encourage farmers to produce the raw materials required for LED outputs	Farmers encouraged	X	X	X	X	10,000				CA	MOFA , MOTI investors
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	200 youth trained in employable skills	X	X	X	X	100,000	40,000	10,000	50,000	NBSSI /BAC	CA
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs			Support 40 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	40 SMEs operators supported	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,000	5,000		NBSSI /BAC	BAC Financial Institutions

	Provide opportunities for SMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	To train and re-train 40 SMEs operators in PPPs and local content arrangements	40 SMEs trained and re-trained	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,000	5,000		MA	MOF
Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	1. Identify and register 1,000 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved Seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide	1,000 farmers identified and supported	X	X	X	X	50,000	40,000	10,000		MA	MOFA Farmer Groups GEPA EXIM Bank ADB Gh. Buffer Stock Company
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate posting of 8 AEAs to the MADU	8 AEAs posted to MADU	X	X	X	X	2,000		2,000		OHLG S/MO FA	MA

	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials in the Municipality	Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	X	X	X	X	5,000		5,000		MOFA	MA
	Promote commercial and block farming	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate farmers access to inputs and funds Access to inputs and funds improved	Access to inputs and funds improved	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000			MOFA	MA
	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate the provision of small scale irrigation facilities to promote dry season farming in selected farming communities	Small-scale irrigation facilities provided		X	X		6,000		6,000		MOFA	MA
Improve Post-Harvest Management	1) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 2) Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities (Warehouse) in selected communities	Improved storage facilities provided	X	X			4,000	4,000			MOFA	MA MOTI MLGR D

	with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system														
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends in selected farming communities	Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	X	X	X	X	10,000	2,000	8,000		MOFA	MA Meteo Dept.
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat the animals	Poultry livestock farmers educated	X	X	X	X	12,000		5,000	7,000	MOFA	MA
				Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and selection of good breeds	Poultry livestock farmers trained	X	X	X	X	10,000	6,000	4,000		MOFA	MA
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Equip AEAs with modern Aqua culture development & Management skills	AEAs capacity built	X	X			5,000	5,000			MOFA	MA

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in the District development plans	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	1. Organize stakeholders fora to identify tourism attractions/ Centres 2. Promote local tourism potentials	Tourism attractions/ centres identified Tourism potentials promoted		X	X		5,000	5,000			MA	Ghana Tourism Authority
SUB TOTAL										1,393,000	718,000	118,000	557,000		

Development dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

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

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Expand forest conservation areas of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	Promote alternatives sources of livelihood including provision bee-hives to forest fringed communities	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1.Reafforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve at Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase and Domeabra	Tain II Forest Reserve Re-afforested		X	X		1,000,000			1,000,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
				2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants at Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase and Domeabra	Local communities trained in IGA skills	X	X			40,000			40,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management in selected locations	Communities educated	X	X	X	X	10,000	4,000	6,000		NA DMO	CA
				2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster prevention and management in selected Communities	Disaster volunteers trained		X	X	X	20,000	20,000			NA DMO	CA
				3. Construct Secondary and tertiary drains in selected Communities	Secondary and tertiary drains provided	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			1,000,000	Works Dept	CA/MLGRD/WB

Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise pollution	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution in communities	Public education organised	X	X	X	X	10,000	6,000	4,000		NA DM O	CA/ EPA / GNF S
				2. Procure machine to monitor noise levels	Noise detector procured		X			6,500	6,500			CA	ME HU
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate responsive infrastructure	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Sensitize farmers, agro-processors and others on climate change resilient management in the Municipality	Farmers, agro-processors and others sensitized		X	X	X	10,000	6,000	4,000		NA DM O/M OFA /GN FS	CA
Reduce green house gases	Promote tree planting and greening landscaping in communities	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise tree planting campaigns in communities	Tree planting campaigns organised	X	X	X	X	30,000	30,000			Fore st servi ce com miss ion	MA MO FA
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Develop and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Reshape 54km Feeder Roads, 2. Surface 80km Urban Roads. 3. Spot improve 28km Feeder roads 4. Construct 120km of pedestrian walkways 4. Surface (Tar) 80km Urban/Trunk Roads in Berekum	Roads reshaped Roads surfaced Roads Spot improved pedestrian walkways constructed Roads Surfaced (tarred)					2,000,000 3,400,000 800,000 1,000,000 5,000,000			2,000,000 3,400,000 800,000 1,000,000	Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	MA

				township									5,000,000		
Ensure Safety and Security for all Category of road users	Provide adequate training for motorists	Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Support Transport Unions to retrain drivers in the Municipality	Drivers trained	X	X	X	X	6,000	2,000	4,000			
Enhance application of ICT in National development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library services	Provide ICT Centres and equip them with computer and internet facilities at Berekum and Mpatasie	ICT Centres provided and equipped		X	X	X	600,000	600,000			MA	GIF EC
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution System	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Extend electricity to newly developed areas within communities 2. Extend electricity to communities without the facility 3. Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Electricity extended/expanded	X	X	X	X	3,450,000 7,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000		2,450,000 5,000,000 1,500,000	Ministry of Energy	MA/ WB/ ML GR D
Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructural development and Management	Spatial Planning	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importance of structured layout schemes 2. Prepare community layout schemes	Layout schemes prepared	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,000	5,000		DPP	CA

Promote resilient Urban development	Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision	Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1) Construct lorry station at Berekum	Lorry station Constructed				600,000			600,000	MLGRD	MA		
				2) Construct Rawlings Park and Paase markets in Berekum Township	Markets constructed	X	X	X	2,000,000		2,000,000					
				3) Rehabilitate Berekum main, Thursday and Maize markets.	Markets rehabilitated				1,400,000		1,400,000					
SUB TOTAL											35,573,214	6,360,214	23,000	29,190,000		

Development dimension: Social Development

Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Construct 4No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks at Akrofro, Berekum Mixed, Kato and Senase	4No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks Constructed	X	X	X	X	800,000	800,000			MA	GES GET fund
				2. Construct 6No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks at Akatim, Anyinasu, Senase, Mpatapo, Kutre No.2 and Berekum R/C Mixed	6No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks Constructed	X	X	X	X	1,500,000	1,500,000			MA	GES GET fund
				3. Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks at Bidadan M/A Prim, St. Monica's, Islamic Primary	3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks provided	X	X	X	X	2,000,000	2,000,000			MA	GES GET fund

				4.Rehabilitate 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks at Mpatasie, Senase, Mpatapo & Berekum Methodist	4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	500,000	500,000			MA	GES GET fund
				5.Rehabilitate 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks at Berekum Meth. Yiadom Boakye Primary,	2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks Rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	600,000	600,000			MA	GES GET fund
				6. Construct 2No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes at Mpatasie and Biadan	WC toilets and mechanised boreholes provided	X	X	X	X	400,000	400,000			MA	GES GET fund
				7.Provide 1,000 dual and 1,500 mono-desks for selected schools	Furniture provided	X	X	X	X	3,750,000	3,750,000			MA	GES GET fund
				8.Provide 500 sets of Teachers furniture for selected schools	Furniture provided	X	X	X	X	225,000	225,000			GET FUND	MA GES

				9. Provide 4No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters at Kotaa, Kyereyawkrom, Namasua, Akatim	Teachers Quarters provided	X	X	X	X	800,000	800,000			GET FUND	MA GES
		Social Services Delivery	Education Youth and Sports and Library services	Support GES programmes (Mock exam, STME Clinics, Sports & Cultural, My first day at school, etc)	GES programmes supported.	X	X	X	X	200,000	200,000			MA	GES
Enhance affordable ,equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1.Provide 3 Clinics/CHPS Compounds at Domeabra, Akatim and Kutre No.1	ClinicsCHPS Compounds provided		X	X	X	600,000	600,000			MA	MO H GHS
				2. Provide health equipment and logistics for Zongo Namasua, Senase Mpatasie Clinics.	Health equipment and logistics provided					100,000	100,000				
				3.Upgrade Zongo Clinic to Hospital and GHS Health Centre at Berekum to a Poly Clinic status	Clinic/Health Centre upgraded	X	X	X	X	500,000	200,000		300,000	MA	MO H GHS
				4. Construct 2No. Nurses Quarters at Kyereyawkrom and Berekum	2No. Nurses Quarters provided	X				360,000			360,000	IDA	MA
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Intensify implementation of Malaria Centre	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	Mosquito Breeding Sites Fumigated					120,000	120,000			MA	Zoomlion ME

	programme			2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	Malaria campaigns held	X	X	X	X	12,000	12,000			GHS	HU
				3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Treated bed nets distributed					50,000	50,000			GHS	MA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STI s infections especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	HIV/AIDS campaign held	X	X	X	X	8,000	8,000			MA	GHS
				2. Support Voluntary counselling and Testing services	VCT Services supported					8,000	8,000			MA	GHS
				3.Support orphans and vulnerable children	OVCs supported	X	X	X	X	30,000	30,000			MA	NG Os
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide 40No. borehole in selected communities	40 borehole provided	X	X	X	X	800,000	400,000		400,000	CW SA	MA
				2. Rehabilitate 20No. boreholes in selected communities 1. Drill and mechanize a borehole at Kyeryawkrom	20 boreholes rehabilitated 1No. drilled and mechanized					60,000 65,000	60,000		65,000	MA MA	WA TSA N ML GR D/ IDA

Improve access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Construct 5No.14 seater aqua privy toilets at Biadan, Kutre No. 2, Berekum (3)	5No. Aqua privy toilets provided					900,000	900,000			Works Dept	CA
			Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation services	2. Maintain final waste disposal site at Abi	Final waste disposal site maintained	X	X	X	X	640,000	640,000			MA
		3. Evacuate refuse heap at Berekum Estate, Dominase, Brenyekwa, Sabon Zongo, Senase and Mpatapo			Refuse heaps evacuated	X	X	X	X	900,000	250,000	50,000	600,000	MA	MEHU/MLGRD/IDA
		4. Procure 20No. refuse containers	20No. refuse containers procured		X	X			160,000	160,000			Works Dept	CA	
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. facilitate scaling – up of LEAP beneficiaries by 20%	LEAP Scale-up		X			2,000		2,000			
				2. Build the capacity of 90 vulnerable persons in IGA Skills	Vulnerable persons trained	X	X	X	X	15,000	10,000	5,000		DS WC D	CA

				3. Facilitate the provision of start-up capital to the trained persons to start their businesses.	Vulnerable persons accessed funds	X	X	X	X	60,000	60,000			DS WC D	CA
Ensure effective child protection and family Welfare System	Increase awareness in child protection	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Form child rights clubs in basic schools in 20 Basic Schools	Child rights clubs formed		X	X		6,000	4,000	2,000		DS WC D	CA
				2. Organize sensitisation programmes on children and Women rights and welfare in 4 Zonal Councils' Capital	Sensitisation programmes held	X	X	X		X	12,000	10,000	2,000		DS WC D
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. sensitize 150 women on the need to participate in decision making process welfare in 4 Zonal Councils' Capitals	150 women Sensitized	X	X	X	X	15,000	12,000	3,000		DS WC D	CA/ Dept of Wo men
				2. Support 15 women to contest District Assembly and Unit Committee elections	15 women supported to contest District Assembly and Unit Committee elections)		X				45,000	45,000			MA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	Promote participation of PWDs in natural	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 40 PWDs to attend school	40 PWDs supported	X	X	X	X	40,000	40,000			MA	PW Ds Asso cia

development of the community	development														Tions
				2) Support 50 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chair, clutches, hearing aid, white cane etc.)	50 PWDs supported	X	X	X	X	25,000	25,000				
Promote effective participation of the Youth in Socio-economic development	Development and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 100 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	100 youth trained	X	X	X	X	50,000	50,000			MA	BAC
				2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 100 trained Youth as start-up capital	100 youth accessed credit funds	X	X	X	X	1,000		1,000			MA
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition	Social services delivery	Education, Youth and Sports & Library Services	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and table tennis kits at selected schools	Sports logistics provided	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000			MA	GES
SUB TOTAL 31,245,700 26,455,700 65,000 4,725,000															

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Train and re-train Zonal council members	Zonal Council members trained	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000			MA	Zonal Councils
				2) Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal Council offices	Logistics and equipment provided	X	X	X	X	30,000	30,000			MA	Zonal Councils
Improve popular participation at the Regional and District levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Implement MA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing consultations etc)	Public Participation Strategy document implemented		X	X	X	12,000	12,000			MA	Zonal Councils
				2) Build capacity of Zonal Council members, CSOs and FBOs in Public participation strategies.	Public Participation training provided	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000			MA	Zonal Councils
Enhance Public Safety and Security	Transform security services into a world class security institutions with modern infrastructure	Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate posting of police personnel	Police personnel posted to the Municipality	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	MA	Ghana Police Service

Enhance Public Safety and Security	Transform security services into a world class security institutions with modern infrastructure	Management and Administration	General Administration	1) Construct Bungalow for Municipal Police Commander	Bungalow provided	X	X	X	X	300,000	300,000			MA	Ghana Police Service		
				2) Establish Police Post	Police Post established	X	X	X	X	200,000	200,000						
				3) Construct Bungalow for Circuit Court Judge	Bungalow Construct	X	X	X	X	300,000	300,000			MA	Judicial Service		
	Enhance National capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting.	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and Management	1) Facilitate the provision of logistics and equipment to Municipal Fire Service Office in Berekum	Equipment & logistics provided	X	X				5,000		5,000		MA	GNFS	
				2) Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers in communities	Fire volunteers trained & re-trained	X	X	X	X	60,000	60,000					GNFS/NA DMO	MA
				3) Sensitize the general public on fire fighting, protection and prevention in communities	Public sensitised	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,000	5,000				GNFS/NA DMO	MA
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination	Promote co-ordination, harmonisation and ownership of development process	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works Rural housing and Water Management	1) Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly Office Complex	MA's office complex rehabilitated	X	X			100,000	100,000			Works Dept	MA		
				2) Renovate old Municipal Assembly office Block	Old Assembly Block renovated		X	x		80,000	80,000					Works Dept	MA

				3) Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly's staff quarters	Staff quarters rehabilitated	X	X	x	X	300,000	300,000			Work s Dept	MA	
		Managemnt and Administration	General Administration	4) Sponsor MA staff to attend various training programmes	MA staff sponsored to attend training programmes	X	X	x	X	100,000	60,000	40,000		MA	Traini ng institu tions	
				5)Procure/ rehabilitate office equipment	Office equipment procured/ rehabilitated	X	X	x	X	40,000	10,000	30,000		MA	-	
				6) Procure 2No. Pick-up Vehicles	2No. Pick-up vehicles procured		X	x	X	500,000	500,000			MA	-	
SUB TOTAL											2,217,000	2,137,000	80,000			
GRAND TOTAL											70,428,914					

4.4 Sustainability Measures

Berekum East Municipality is endowed with rich natural resources. However, these rich resources are being negatively impacted upon by human activities particularly through annual bush fires, illegal logging, indiscriminate disposal of poultry waste, poor farming practices among others. The negative implications of these activities have resulted in the degradation of the environment particularly in the area of land, nature reserves and water bodies. This situation has existed and appears to worsen. It is in this light that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been recognised as a major tool for developing and analyzing strategic actions (policies, plans and programmes – PPPs) to ensure that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby respond to the need of balancing socio-economic development with the requirements for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

4.4.1 Purpose of the Berekum East Municipality SEA

In the framework of the SEA for the Agenda for Jobs, SEA has been undertaken for Berekum East Municipality by mainstreaming environmental issues into the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan. This has been achieved with EPA's assistance with the following objectives:

- Refine the MMTDP by incorporating into it environmental considerations.
- Develop appropriate interventions to mitigate negative impacts associated with the implementation of the Policy, Plans and Programmes
- Train MPCU members in the application of SEA

4.4.2 Scope of the SEA

The geographical scope of the SEA is Berekum East Municipal Area. However, the contextual scope encompasses natural resources such as water bodies, natural reserves, agriculture, ecosystems as well as issues such as deforestation, land degradation, poaching, air and noise pollution and bush fires.

4.4.3 Major Environmental Concerns

It is envisioned that, the foregoing environmental concerns to a large extent will impact negatively on the environment and hence the need to develop plans, policies and programmes geared towards addressing them.

Key environmental concerns in the Municipality

- Deforestation
- Indiscriminate poaching
- Pollution of water bodies (refuse dumps sited close to water bodies)
- Persistent annual bush fires
- Illegal chain saw operations
- Excessive use of agro-chemicals
- Indiscriminate sand/clay/gravel winning

Plate 4.1: Persistent bush fires that occur during the dry season



Source: Field Survey, 2017

Plate 4.2: Indiscriminate disposal of poultry waste and siting of refuse dump close to water bodies



Plate 4.3: Indiscriminate sand/clay winning



Plate 4.4: Deforestation



Source: Field Survey, 2017

4.4.4 Sanitation and Waste Management

The management of waste in the Berekum East Municipality is far from the desired situation. The disposal of both solid and liquid waste including human excreta, and household refuse are poorly done. Several tonnes of refuse are heaped in urban communities like Kato, Senase, Sabon Zongo, Nyamebkyere, Brenyekwa and Berekum Township. The solid waste disposal in Berekum is mainly by use of public containers being placed at vantage points. However, the practice in almost all the other communities in the municipality is by open surface at either temporary or permanent sanitary sites.

Plate 4.5: Methods of disposing solid waste in the municipality



Source: Field Survey, 2017

It is a common practice for people in most communities to defecate in the bush (“free range”) mainly due to lack of access to convenient toilet facilities. Some are poor to pay for the user fees charged in the communities where toilet facilities are provided.

Where toilet facilities are provided by either by households or the Municipal Assembly, there is no problem of timely and regular disposal of human excreta due to the reliability of the septic emptier vehicles which belong to local private individuals. The Municipal Assembly has also acquired and developed a land in Abi as a final disposal site for both liquid and solid waste generated in the towns.

In an effort to improve upon access to potable water, the Municipal Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners. They include the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). The Municipal Health Management Team has also complimented these efforts by educating people on how to keep water sources clean and safe. They also assist in detecting and treating water-borne diseases.

Most communities in the municipality do not also have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper household and community drains has led to the presence of stagnant water in residential areas giving rise to breeding of mosquitoes and massive erosion of the built environment.

4.5 Description of key Policy, Plans and Programmes

The Municipal Assembly has Forty-four (44) relevant policy objectives. These objectives which have bearing on facilitating the development process of the Municipality were derived from the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021). They include the following:

4.5.1 Economic Development Dimension

1. Ensured improved fiscal performance and sustainability
2. Pursue flagship industrial development initiative
3. Support entrepreneurship and SME development
4. Ensure improved public investment
5. Improve production efficiency and yield
6. Improve post-harvest management
7. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation
8. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
9. Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture
10. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

4.5.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

11. Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision of bee hives to forest fringe communities.
12. Address recurrent devastating floods
13. Enhance climate change resilience.
14. Reduce greenhouse gases.
15. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services.
16. Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users.
17. Enhance application of ICT in natural development.
18. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.
19. Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements
20. Ensure quality of life in rural areas
21. Promote resilient Urban Development

4.5.3 Social Development Dimension

22. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.
23. Enhance affordable, equitable, easily and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
24. Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality.
25. Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable groups
26. Improve access safe and reliable water supply service for all.
27. Improve access to improved and reliable Environmental Sanitation Services.
28. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions
29. Ensure effective child protection and Family Welfare System
30. Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
31. Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development
32. Build capacity for sports and recreational development
33. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the community

4.5.4 Governance, Corruption and Accountability Dimension

34. Deepen political and administrative decentralisation
35. Improve popular participation at the regional and district levels
36. Enhance public safety and security
37. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination

Out of the Thirty-seven (37) policies have evolved Sixteen (16) major activities and these are as follows:

- Construct storm drains
- Reafforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve
- Reshape, Rehabilitate, Spot improve and Surface (tar) Urban and Feeder Roads
- Extend/Expand electricity in Communities
- Construct /Rehabilitate Lorry Stations
- Construct / Rehabilitate Market facilities
- Construct / Rehabilitate Classroom Blocks
- Construct 2No. 10-seater institutional latrines with mechanised boreholes
- Construct/Rehabilitate Teachers Quarters
- Provide Residential Accommodation/CHPS Compounds/Health Centres
- Provide/Rehabilitate Boreholes/Small Town Water Systems
- Construct/Rehabilitate Toilets facilities
- Evacuate waste/Maintain final disposal site and fumigate refuse dumps and open spaces
- Construct/Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly & Zonal Council Offices and Police Stations/Quarters
- Provide ICT centres with computer and internet facilities
- Construct/maintain sports facilities

The twenty relevant policies were subjected to internal consistency and compound matrices. In summary, there were no conflicts with the compound matrix for the outlined activities. There were some concerns regarding natural resources and also few instances with socio-cultural issues.

The matrix and its record sheet are attached as Appendix 1. However, there were four conflicts in the various policies regarding compatibility (Appendix 2) and to that effect these policies cannot be implemented without significant environmental impacts.

4.6 Sustainability Assessment of the MMTDP

The assessment of the sustainability of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) was done through subjecting the various objectives to the environmental concerns identified. This will subsequently help in identifying plans, policies and programmes that compound the problems of environment and hence proposing measures geared towards mitigating them. Also, objectives that are inconsistent with each other will be identified and rectified appropriately.

4.6.1 Linkages between MTDP objectives and major environmental concerns in the Municipality

A cursory look at the objectives set in the MMTDP (2018-2021) indicates a direct or indirect relationship with the environmental concerns of the municipality. For instance, in promoting livestock and poultry development for food security and income in the municipality, there is the possibility of increasing the rate of pollution on the environment from the poultry waste.

4.6.2 Sustainability Appraisal Test

The Sustainability Appraisal Test was used mainly on the activities that have the potential to negatively impact on the environment. Four criteria namely; Effect on Natural Resources, Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions, Effect on the Economy and Institutional Issues were the parameters used. These criteria have various components which could be either favoured or otherwise by the implementation of the various activities. The individual matrices for the activities and their record sheets are attached as appendix 3 and 4. A summary of the performance of individual activities against the Sustainability Test are also outlined below;

1. Construct storm drains

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

2. Reafforest Tain II Forest Reserve

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

3. Reshape, Rehabilitate, Spot improve and Surface (tar) Urban and Feeder Roads

The activity is fairly favourable in all the criteria except its effect on natural resources. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to curb and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

4. Construct /Rehabilitate Lorry Stations and Markets

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

5. Construct / Rehabilitate Market facilities

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

6. Construct / Rehabilitate Classroom Blocks

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

7. Construct 2No. 10-seater institutional latrines with mechanised boreholes

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

8. Provide Furniture

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. The activity virtually worked against all the components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

9. Provide Residential Accommodation/CHPS Compounds/Health Centres

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

10. Provide/Rehabilitate Boreholes/Small Town Water Systems

The activity is fairly favourable in all the criteria except its effect on natural resources. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to curb and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

11. Construct/Rehabilitate Toilets Facilities

The activity is very favourable with the three criteria with exception of natural resources where pollution emanating from the activity will be negatively affecting the quality of air. There are however interventions and mitigating measures to skew the activity to be fully sustainable

12. Maintain final disposal site and fumigate refuse dumps and open spaces

The activity is favourable with all the criteria except its impact on natural resources and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. The activity virtually worked against all the components of the natural resource. Interventions are however available to ensure full sustainability

13. Construct Zonal Council Offices and Police Stations/Quarters Rehabilitate Assembly Offices

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

14. Provide ICT centres and equip them with computer and internet facilities

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

15. Provide ICT centres with computer and internet facilities

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

16. Construct/maintain sports facilities

The activity is favourable with respect to almost all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable

4.6.3 Measures to address Impacts

Improving performance of the policies/activities against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies/activities. The overall performance of the 44 policy objectives and 15 activities in the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed during the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

Below are the measures to be put in place to address negative impacts;

- In general, most of the constructional activities impact negatively on almost all the components of the Natural Resources. A few of the activities however, impact negatively on the other three criteria namely effects on social and cultural, economic conditions and institutional issues.

- Specifically, constructional activities have some negative influence on Wildlife, Degraded Land, Energy, Pollution, Use of Raw Materials and Rivers/Water bodies (all under Natural Resources).
- None of the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area but by virtue of most of them being sited at peripheries of developed areas; some amount of vegetation will be affected through clearance.
- The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitats. The wildlife likely to be affected in the various communities includes insects, arachnids, rodents, molluscs, earthworms, and snakes among others.
- With regard to interventions to minimise impact, disturbance to adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as possible. Such lands will serve as permanent/temporary refuge for displaced organisms. In this connection the habitat destruction of the project site will be compensated for by the habitat at the adjoining site.
- To minimise degradation on the lands on which the projects (classroom blocks, clinics, boreholes etc.) will be sited, proper landscaping will be done by experts (eg. Parks and Gardens Department). Projects likely to be sited in and around already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped alongside the constructional activities to minimise any erosion hazards.
- Efficient energy use regarding constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment for haulage and excavation depending solely on fossil fuels. In the short term the use of renewable energy for constructional activities may not be possible.

- However the Assembly will take steps to provide conditions for contractors that when complied with will have positive impact on the environment. These conditions will include among others the following:
 - a. Well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emissions
 - b. New or fairly new equipment
 - c. Strict adherence to maintenance schedule of equipment
 - d. Very experienced/credible contractors able to execute contracts within time
 - e. Full compliance with the Assembly's guidelines on the environment
 - f. Capacity to pre-finance projects in the unlikely event of delays in payments of contract sums

Compliance of the above conditions will no doubt help to minimise environmental concerns linked to constructional activities.

- In the case of water pollution it will be controlled through avoidance of siting of projects near water bodies. Site selection will emphasise on appreciable distances away from water bodies.
- Visual obstruction associated with constructional activities such as reshaping of feeder roads will certainly occur. The waste products among the lot will be quickly removed as and when generated to dump sites. Usable materials on the other hand will be evacuated to new project site for reuse.
- The major raw materials to be used in constructional activities are sand, gravels and timber that will be derived from project communities which will invariably affect the natural resource base of beneficiary communities.

Minimising the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaken to reclaim/reinstate the lands where burrowed pits will be/have been created. With regard to the wood products particularly timber-boards, the principle of reuse will be promoted among contractors.

- The predominant problem encountered on Social and Cultural Conditions bothered on Access of the Poor to Land. This will affect people farming at the peripheries of communities where some of the projects will be sited.

A positive intervention to minimize the impact on the poor and vulnerable will involve working out satisfactory compensation package for the affected farmers.

4.7 Implications of the Sustainability Measures on Budget and Institutional Capacities

The implementation of the 36 policy objectives has budget lines drawn from the various activities. However the implementation of the policy objectives which will incorporate environmental considerations will add additional cost to the mainstream budget shown in the table below:

ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	DIMENSIONS OF AGENDA FOR JOBS	BUDGET (GH₵)
1.Ensured improved fiscal performance and sustainability	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	78,000
2. Pursue flagship industrial development initiative		1,025,000
3.Support entrepreneurship and SME development		140,000
4.Ensure improved public investment		50,000
5.Improve production efficiency and yield		18,000
6.Improve post-harvest management		4,000
7.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation		10,000

8.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		22,000
9.Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		5,000
10.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development		5,000
SUB-TOTAL		1,357,000
11. Expand forest conservation areas of bee-lives to forest fringe communities	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	1,040,000
12.Address recurrent devastating floods		1,030,000
13. Enhance climate change resilience		10,000
14. Reduce greenhouse gases		30,000
15. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services.		12,200,000
16.Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users		6,000
17.Enhance application of ICT in national development		600,000
18.Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system		12,450,000
19.Sustainability spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements		20,000
20.Promote resilient Urban Development		4,000,000
21. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.		10,775,000
22.Enhance affordable, equitable, easily and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		1,560,000
23.Reduce disability, morbidity and		182,000
SUB-TOTAL		54,979,776.00

mortality		182,000	
24.Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable groups		46,000	
25. Improve access safe and reliable water supply service for all.		925,000	
26.Improve access to improved and reliable Environmental Sanitation Services		2,600,000	
27.Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions		77,000	
28.Ensure effective child protection and Family Welfare System		18,000	
29.Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	60,000	
30.Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development		51,000	
31.Build capacity for sports and recreational development		20,000	
32.Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the community		65,000	
SUB TOTAL		12,005,138.00	
33.Deepen political and administrative decentralisation		GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	50,000
34.Improve popular participation at the regional and district levels	32,000		
35.Enhance public safety and security	885,000		
36.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and co-ordination	1,120,000		
SUB-TOTAL		2,087,000	
GRAND-TOTAL		70,428,914	

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the PPPs will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the

interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Departments of Parks and Gardens, Works, Development/Town and Country Planning.

The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimise any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the policies, plans and programmes. The interventions and their respective budgets are shown in the table below:

INTERVENTIONS	BUDGET (GH₵)	REMARKS
1. Owners of undeveloped lands earmarked for public projects would be well compensated	600,000.00	Most of the projects will be sited in undeveloped sites
2. Landscaping would be done on sites where schools / clinics/admin block/police barracks/library etc will be built to minimise erosion	105,000.00	Involves the removal of vegetative cover
3. Suppression of dust through periodic watering of roads under construction	25,000.00	Construction of roads will lead to the creation of massive dust
4. Development of concrete platforms for skip containers and engineering of final disposal site.	180,000.00	Properly engineered landfill site proposed
5. Formation of Development Projects Site Selection Committee	10,000.00	Ensure sanity in environmental management
6. Capacity building for core Assembly staff and decentralised departments in environmental management issues.	20,000.00	Ensure efficiency and effectiveness in environmental management
Total	940,000.00	

Conclusion

The Berekum East Municipal Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period 2018-2021 has revealed a number of issues after being subjected to the tools of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. To ensure sustainable development, the Assembly needs to address the issues which bother on interventions that will mitigate environmental impacts in the cause of implementing the various policies.

The assessment of the MMTDP brought into fore some key findings among which are the following:

- None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
- All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in areas where natural resources abound.
- Some constructional activities will impact on socio-cultural issues specifically on access to land.
- Efficient energy use in constructional activities especially in roads construction will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment that use fossil fuels
- The implementation of the activities generally will not negatively impact on the economy and institutional issues.

Also found were key environmental issues some of which are emerging due to farming activities. Among them are the following:

- Excessive use of agro-chemicals leading to land degradation, water pollution etc.
- Poor waste management and unengineered final disposal site
- Poor air quality due to vehicular emissions, constructional dusts and burning of poultry waste
- Noise pollution due to the use of public address systems during social activities such as funeral and wedding ceremonies

Lessons have been learnt through the exercise of subjecting the PPPs to the SEA tools. Among them are the following:

- Refining of policies plans and programmes to incorporate environmental concerns.
- The assembly has begun to appreciate the application of the SEA tools in that it will ultimately reduce the cost of the projects it is implementing or will be implementing in the long run.

The following recommendations are made to reduce the effects of the implementation of PPPs on the environment:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the MMTDP/SEA by the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
- The Assembly should intensify activities geared towards reducing illegal chain saw operations
- The Assembly must take steps to engineer its final waste disposal site (landfill site)
- The Assembly should facilitate the scaling-up of the afforestation programme by Forestry Commission
- Provision of adequate financial and logistical support by the Assembly to its anti-bush fire committee and volunteers across the municipality to help curb rampant bush fires especially during the dry season.

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Construct storm drains		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct storm drains		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity does not have any bearing on degraded land
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	The activity can contribute to the restoration of the degraded land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity will not have any effect on the degraded land
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	The activity will contribute to the reduction in the pollution of the immediate environment
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity will not have any effect on the degraded land
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	5	The activity can contribute to the increase in the volume of rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity will enhance cohesion among the local populace through reduction in conflicts
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.	4	The activity will help reduce water borne diseases
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women would be actively engaged by activity through their participation in the projects deliberations and the construction activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	Job avenues will be created for construction workers including women.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will involve the active participation of the local populace
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity can result in the taking over of land belonging to individuals where they eke a living
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity will not have any effect on access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity will not have any effect on access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity will help improve sanitation in the beneficiary communities

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Beneficial impacts from the activity would be equally shared by the people since the activity will target communities
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics resulting from floods would be minimised especially in the rainy season
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of jobs for constructional workers and administrators would promote economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Use of sand from local contractors and labour from the community is assured
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.	4	The use of local sand and labourers will help retain capital and income at the local level
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	Ownership of the facility would be borne by the assembly while the community members take care of the facility
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Local people will be actively involved during project planning, implementation and M&E
Human Rights	4	The activity has effect on human rights through the provision of public projects with taxes from the people
Access to information	4	The activity has effect on access to information through sharing of projects implementation information during site meetings
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Contract for the construction of the facility requires the signing and adherence to environmental standards by the Contractors

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Reafforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Reforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	5	The activity will help protect forest reserve which has various types of flora and fauna
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	The activity will help restore a degraded forest reserve
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of heavy duty machines such as graders and bull dozers which use fossil fuels.
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	During construction of roads within the reserve and clearing of vegetation for replanting purposes, quantities of carbon pollutants are likely to be emitted into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity will not have any effect on access to raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Rivers and water bodies would not be tampered with by the activity
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity will enhance cohesion among the local populace through access to land and income
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.	4	The activity will help improve living conditions of the local people through derived incomes from the projects
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women would be actively engaged by activity as workers
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	Job avenues will be created for women and the youth
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The formation of community forest committees will involve the active participation of the local populace in the implementation of the projects.
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	The activity will temporary enhance access to land through inter cropping of food crops and trees
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	The activity will contribute to improve access to water through reduction of evapotranspiration

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity will not have any effect on access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity does not have any bearing on sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Any adverse and beneficial impacts from the activity would be equally shared since the activity targets communities
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce droughts and bush fires.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of jobs for workers and administrators would promote economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Purchase of fuel and foodstuffs from local markets is assured by the financiers of the projects.
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.	4	Purchase of fuel and foodstuffs from local markets is assured by the financiers of the projects will help retain capital locally
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	Ownership of the projects would be borne by the forestry commission and the investor (FORM GHANA)
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Local people will be actively involved
Human Rights	4	The activity has effect on human rights since it will provide job opportunities for the people
Access to information	4	The activity has effect on access to information through sharing of projects implementation information during site meetings
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Contract for the implementation of the projects requires the signing and adherence to environmental standards by the investor

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Rehabilitate, reshape, spot improve and surface (tar) Urban and Feeder Roads in the Municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Rehabilitate, reshape, spot improve and surface Urban and Feeder Roads in the Municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Rehabilitation of feeder roads requires the clearing of the shoulders of the road which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	Degraded land and areas vulnerable to degradation would not be affected by activity
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	Equipment to be used for rehabilitation of the feeder roads rely on fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	Volumes of carbon monoxide and dust would be emitted into the atmosphere during rehabilitation
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity has not bearing on use of recycled raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	2	Drains directed from the feeder roads into the bush may end up taking polluted run-off water into rivers and water bodies nearby
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Local communities can be mobilise to undertake activity where possible
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.	4	Access to health facilities will be improved in communities where feeder roads are to be rehabilitated
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	The activity has no effect on empowerment of women since it is menial in nature
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The activity would create job avenues for the youth where the contractor decides to engage them
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will promote participation of the local populace
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity has no effect on access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Access to water will not be affected by the activity
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	5	The activity will improve access to transport and reduce travel times

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Improvement in sanitation would not be affected by activity
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The target group of the activity is the entire populations (comprising vulnerable and excluded) of the beneficiary communities. Hence any adverse or beneficial impacts would be borne by all
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity has no effect on reducing drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity strongly supports economic growth (good linkage between production and marketing)
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	No local raw material could be use but labour could be hired from the beneficiary communities
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.	4	Income paid to hired labour from the communities is likely to be retained at local level as compared to those that are paid to labour hired from outside
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The engagement of private contractors by the assembly for the activity will promote public-private partnerships
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	3	The activity has no effect on human rights
Access to information	3	The activity has no effect on access to information
Regulation/Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	2	The activity requires the clearance of some portions of the forest for expansion

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Provide/Rehabilitate Boreholes /Small Town Water Systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Provide/Rehabilitate Boreholes Boreholes/Small Town Water Systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Tarring of feeder roads requires the clearing of the shoulders of the road which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	Degraded land and areas vulnerable to degradation would not be affected by activity
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	Equipment to be used for tarring of the feeder roads rely heavily on fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	1	Large volumes of carbon monoxide would be emitted into the atmosphere during tarring
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity has not bearing on use of recycled raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Drains directed from the feeder roads into the bush may end up taking polluted run-off water into rivers and water bodies nearby
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Local communities can be mobilise to undertake activity where possible
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.	3	Access to health facilities will be improved in communities where feeder roads are to be rehabilitated
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	The activity has no effect on empowerment of women since it is menial in nature
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The activity would create job avenues for the youth where the contractor decides to engage them
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will promote participation of the local populace
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity has no effect on access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Access to water will not be affected by the activity
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	5	The activity will improve access to transport and reduce travel times
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Improvement in sanitation would not be affected by activity

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The target group of the activity is the entire populations (comprising vulnerable and excluded) of the beneficiary communities. Hence any adverse or beneficial impacts would be borne by all
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity has no effect on reducing drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity strongly supports economic growth (good linkage between production and marketing)
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	No local raw material could be use but labour could be hired from the beneficiary communities
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.	4	Income paid to hired labour from the communities is likely to be retained at local level as compared to those that are paid to labour hired from outside
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The engagement of private contractors by the assembly for the activity will promote public-private partnerships
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	3	The activity has no effect on human rights
Access to information	3	The activity has no effect on access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	2	The activity requires the clearance of some portions of the forest for expansion

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct 2No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct 2No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity would be located in or around protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity would not require the use of equipment that use fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of latrines
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.	4	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity would not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	4	The activity is mainly targeted at the poor and vulnerable

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera, diphtheria and malaria are likely to be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
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.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires that the procurement of project materials should be done from local sources.
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity requires counterpart funding from beneficiaries and subsequent ownership
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The concept agitates for adherence to environmental standards (A key requirement of main funding agency – World Bank)

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Evacuate waste/Maintain final disposal site and fumigate refuse dumps and open spaces		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to be to benefit on	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	equitable terms	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Evacuate waste/Maintain final disposal site and fumigate refuse dumps and open spaces		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Location and construction of toilets require the clearing of lands along the fringes of communities which are generally protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	1	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	Materials to be used are not likely to be recycled
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of toilet facilities through communal labour
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.	5	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	The activity does not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity does not discriminate against any groups in beneficiary communities. Rather, it gives priority to the poor and vulnerable
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are likely to be minimized
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The use of local services would be used during construction
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.	4	The use of labour from beneficiary communities would help retain some form capital
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	After construction, private individuals will be given the opportunity by the assembly to manage the toilet facilities and income generated shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly agitates for adherence to environmental standards during construction of toilet facilities

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Provide Residential Accommodations/CHPS Compounds/Health Centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Provide Residential Accommodations/CHPS Compounds/Health Centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	Activity requires the use equipment such as tipper tuck and concrete mixers that use minimum fuel
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	5	The activity will promote the health and wellbeing of the people. For instance, access to health care delivery will be improved in beneficiary communities
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Boreholes would be provided at each compound which community members could also have access to

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to the CHPS compounds will not be hindered to any group(s) of person
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce epidemics such as outbreak of water borne diseases
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will reduce morbidity and mortality among the local people resulting in increased productivity
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Health Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	Activity has no influence on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to health which will be enhance by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on health issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the facility
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate 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 maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups,	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will improve performance levels resulting in increased productivity in local industries
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Education Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Decisions of location of facility will actively involve head teachers and other teaching staff
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to education which will be improved by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on educational issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the schools
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Extend and Expand Electricity in Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups,	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Extend and Expand Electricity in Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	1	Clearing of path for erecting of poles will require the cutting down of a number of trees within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity does not have any effect on
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	Activity will minimize the use of fossil fuels for most activities. For example the use of generators that rely on fossil fuels will be minimized
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	The activity will reduce the use of equipment that use fossil fuels which in turn pollute the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity will promote the use of wooden poles processed from teak trees that are planted by community members
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has no effect on the natural character of rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Trading activities improved for women
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The activity will create job avenues for people especially the youth during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to for example lay electricity lines
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other construction activities will be limited since such activities are not allowed to go on where electric wires are passing over
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	Mechanisation of boreholes with electricity to improve access to water

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity is not relevant to improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	The activity is not relevant to improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The benefits such as improved security at night will be enjoyed by all groups of persons
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	Faulty cables passing through the bush to communities can cause sparks during strong winds. This can end up causing bushfires especially during the dry season
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Trading activities which is a major booster to the growth of the economy will be promoted by activity
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The activity will promote the use of wooden poles processed from teak trees that are planted by community members
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.	4	The activity will promote the retention of capital through the use teak trees that are grown by the local people
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity has marginal influence on public private partnerships
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to for example lay electricity lines
Human Rights	0	The activity is not relevant to enhancing human rights
Access to information	4	Telecommunication companies can easily operate in beneficiary communities and this improve upon access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Teachers 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 maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Teachers Quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Sports facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Sports facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	Use of tipper trucks and bulldozers to be used for the activity emit marginal quantities of pollutants into the environment
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Sport is an activity that promotes unity among people. The activity in helping develop sports will in turn promote cohesion among local communities
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.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	3	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters, welders etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Large track of land earmarked for the stadium could have been used for other economic activities such as farming, industrial site etc
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	The drilling of a borehole at the stadium will improve access to water in and around the stadium

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Tarring of roads leading to the stadium will improve transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	2	During football matches spectators will dispose off refuse which causes poor environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Adverse and beneficial impacts from activity would be distributed equitably and would not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. For example entry into the stadium will not be limited to some specific group(s) of persons
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	Activity has non-aligned effects on the aims/objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Economic activities such as trading will be boosted during football matches
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters, welders etc.
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.	4	The use of local artisans such as welders, masons, carpenters and materials such as wood from local sawmills will help retain capital and develop these local industries
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The assembly has given private individuals the opportunity to construct spectators stands and revenue shared accordingly
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	The activity will call for the involvement of the traditional leaders and other local people
Human Rights	0	The activity has non-aligned effects on the aim/objective
Access to information	0	The activity has non-aligned effects on the aim/objective
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance with environmental standards and guidelines through the conduct of EIA. Refuse bins will also be placed at vantage points in and around the stadium

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly & Zonal Council offices, Police Stations and 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 maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly & Zonal Council offices, Police Stations and Quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common course. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	4	The activity will enhance participation in decision making at the local level
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women participation in decision will be improved by the activity
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to

transport.		transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	The activity has non-aligned effects on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Participation in local governance will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities since their involvement in decisions will be enhanced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has non-aligned effects on economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the government
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Decisions in issues that affect the local people will be well enhanced by the activity
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses ability to partake in decision that affect oneself which the activity seeks to achieve
Access to information	5	Access to information on government policies and programmes will be improved at the local level
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Toilet facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Toilet facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity would be located in or around protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity would not have any direct influence on land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity would not require the use of equipment that use fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	The activity is likely to cause air pollution with time especially when hygienic measures on the use of toilet facilities are not adhered to
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Open defecation which pollutes water bodies during rainy seasons would be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	The activity embraces people coming together to contribute towards the construction of latrines
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.	4	The activity would promote proper environmental sanitation as open defecation would be minimized
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	The activity has bearing on women empowerment through participation in site selection, communal labour and routine maintenance
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The use of local artisans in beneficiary communities for the constructional works will create job opportunities for the populace
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires the active participation of people especially PWDs and women
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	The activity is not related in any way to access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity would not improve access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	The activity does not improve access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	The activity contributes immensely towards improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	4	The activity is mainly targeted at the poor and vulnerable

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera, diphtheria and malaria are likely to be reduced
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The creation of job opportunities for local artisans would enhance economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires the use local raw materials to beat down cost e.g. bamboo
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.	5	The concept adopted by CWSA requires that the procurement of project materials should be done from local sources.
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	4	The activity requires counterpart funding from beneficiaries and subsequent ownership
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	The activity has no effect on democratic principles
Human Rights	4	The activity would promote healthy environment
Access to information	4	Project manuals to enhance access to information
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The concept agitates for adherence to environmental standards (A key requirement of main funding agency – World Bank)

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Lorry Stations		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Lorry Stations		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will improve performance levels resulting in increased productivity in local industries
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Education Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Decisions of location of facility will actively involve head teachers and other teaching staff
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to education which will be improved by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on educational issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the schools
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Market facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct/Rehabilitate Market facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will improve performance levels resulting in increased productivity in local industries
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Education Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Decisions of location of facility will actively involve head teachers and other teaching staff
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to education which will be improved by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on educational issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the schools
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Provide ICT Centres with Computers and Internet facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, 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 to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(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.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(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
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST: RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Provide ICT Centres with Computers and Internet facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Construction will require the clearing of land which may fall within protected areas
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Landscaping (planting of grasses and trees) to be done after construction will help reduce degradation of land
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The activity requires the use of equipment (tipper trucks) that use minimum fossil fuels
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	Activity does not emit substances that cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity encourages the efficient use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Activity will not hamper on rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity encourages communities to come together for a common cause. For example through communal labour as a form of counter-part funding
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.	5	The activity will enhance teaching and learning environment for school children. This will result in improved performance and enrolment
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women (especially pregnant women) access to health care delivery will be improved
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity will actively involve the local people in deciding where to locate the facilities
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	Access to land for other purposes would be limited by the activity
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The activity has no relationship with improving accessing to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The activity has no effect on improving access to transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The activity has no effect on improving sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Access to education will not be hindered to any group(s) of children

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The activity will help reduce conflict among communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will improve performance levels resulting in increased productivity in local industries
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc
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.	4	During construction, job opportunities would be created for local artisans such as masons, carpenters etc. Wood from local sawmill will be used as well
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	3	The activity does not have any effect on PPP since it would be owned and managed by the Ghana Education Service
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Decisions of location of facility will actively involve head teachers and other teaching staff
Human Rights	4	Human rights encompasses access to education which will be improved by the activity
Access to information	4	Access to information on educational issues in the beneficiary communities would be improved through records that will be kept at the schools
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	The assembly will ensure compliance through the conduct of EIA

No.		Activity	
1.	Construct storm drains		
	1	Construct storm drains	
	2	Reafforest Tain II Forest Reserve	0
	3	Reshape, Rehabilitate, Spot improve and Surface (tar) Urban and Feeder Roads	√
	4	Construct Tomatoes/Okro market facilities	0
	5	Construct /Rehabilitate Lorry Stations	√
	6	Construct /Rehabilitate Market facilities	√
	7	Construct /Rehabilitate Classroom Blocks	√
	8	Construct 10- seater institutional latrines with mechanised boreholes	√
	9	Provide Furniture	0
	10	Provide Residential Accommodation /CHPS Compounds/Upgrade Health /Clinic	√
	11	Provide/Rehabilitate Boreholes	√
	12	Construct / Rehabilitate Toilet Facilities	√
	13	Maintain final disposal sites fumigate refuse dumps and open spaces	√
	14	Construct Police Stations /Quarters Rehabilitate Assembly Offices	√
	15	Provide ICT Centre and equip them with computer and internet facilities	√

2.	Reafforest Tain II Forest Reserve	0		-	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√
3.	Reshape, Rehabilitate, Spot improve and Surface (tar) Urban and Feeder Roads	√	-		√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.	Construct Tomatoes/Okro market facilities	√	√	√		√	√	0	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0
5.	Construct/Rehabilitate Lorry Stations	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0
6.	Construct/Rehabilitate Market facilities	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0
7.	Construct / Rehabilitate Classroom Blocks	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8.	Construct 10-seater institutional latrines with mechanised boreholes	√	0	√	√	√	√	√		0	√	√	√	√	√	0
9	Provide Furniture	0	√	0	0	0	0	√	0		√	0	0	0	0	0

10	Provide / Residential Accommodation/CHPS Compounds / Upgrade Health Centre/Clinic	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0
11.	Provide /Rehabilitate Boreholes	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	0
12.	Construct /Rehabilitate Toilet Facilities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0
13.	Maintain final disposal site and fumigate refuse dumps and open spaces	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	0
14.	Construct Police Stations/Quarters Rehabilitate Assembly Offices	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0
15.	Provide ICT centres and equip them with computer and internet facilities	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMPATIBILITY MATRIX -RECORD SHEET

No. 1

**Title of MTDP: Berekum East Municipal Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)
Under Agenda for Jobs**

Activity No. (Column)	Activity No. (Row)		Reasons for Incompatibility
2	3		Reafforestation can contribute to higher rainfall pattern which in turn can also lead to the deterioration of the maintained untarred roads
13	11		Through leaching, underground water can be polluted by the affluent of the evacuated refuse. This action can lead to outbreak of water borne diseases such as dysentery, typhoid fever among others when the underground is tapped for consumption for households

Policy Objectives		
No.		
1.	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	
2.	Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	
3.	Improve agricultural productivity	
	1	Improve fiscal resource mobilization
	2	Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage
	3	Improve agricultural productivity
	4	Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market
	5	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income
	6	Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise
	7	Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness creation
	8	Enhance community participation in governance and decision-making
	9	Mitigate/reduce natural disasters & reduce risks and vulnerability
	10	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs
	11	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export
	12	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water
	13	Accelerate the provision of improve environmental sanitation

4.	Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	0	0	√		√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	0
5.	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	√	√	√	√		X	x	x	√	√	√	√	x
6.	Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise	√	√	0	0	x		√	√	√	0	0	0	√
7.	Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness creation	0	√	0	0	x	√		√	√	0	0	0	√
8.	Enhance community participation in governance and decision-making	√	0	0	√	x	√	√		√	0	0	0	0
9.	Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√		0	0	0	0
10.	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
11.	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and	√	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0		√	0

	for export													
12.	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	√	0	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0
13.	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation	√	0	√	0	x	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	

Compatibility Matrix – Policies

	Policy Objectives	Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor	Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Develop comprehensive sports policy	Develop targeted interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	Mainstream the concept of Local Economic Development into Planning at the Municipal Level	Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development
No.		14	15	15	17	18	19	20
14.	Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels		0	0	0	√	0	0
15.	Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor	0		√	0	√	0	0
16.	Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	0	√		0	√	0	√
17.	Develop comprehensive sports policy	0	0	0		0	0	0
18.	Develop targeted interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	√	√	√	0		√	√
19.	Mainstream the concept of Local Economic Development into Planning at the Municipal Level	0	0	0	0	√		√
20.	Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	0	0	√	0	√	√	

COMPATIBILITY MATRIX -RECORD SHEET**Title of Municipal Plan: Berekum Municipal Assembly Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the Agenda for Jobs**

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
5	6	Promotion of poultry development especially will challenge the quest to manage waste and reduce pollution by the Assembly. This is because poultry farmers in the municipality indiscriminately dispose off their waste on available open spaces. Most often, these spaces are closer to arable lands and river bodies. They also set fires to the heaps of waste they dumped which pollutes the atmosphere.
5	7	As Berekum Municipal area is currently one of the leading producers of table eggs in Ghana and the industry employing about 38% of the municipality's active population, promoting it further will defeat the purpose of involving community members in natural resource management. This is because as demand for maize (main input) increases over short periods, farmers in order to enjoy from price increases would be attracted to cultivate maize on fragile and protected lands. By so doing, they will be degrading the environment through erosion, leaching and pollution.
5	8	As Berekum Municipal area is currently one of the leading producers of table eggs in Ghana and the industry employing about 38% of the municipality's active population, promoting it further will defeat the purpose of involving community members in natural resource management. This is because as demand for maize (main input) increases over short periods, farmers in order to enjoy from price increases would be attracted to cultivate maize on fragile and protected lands. By so doing, they will be degrading the environment through erosion, leaching and pollution.
5	13	Indiscriminate disposal of tonnes of poultry waste on farmlands and close to water bodies on daily basis will tend to work against the efforts the assembly is currently putting in to achieve accelerated environmental sanitation management.

Appendix 3: Compound Matrix

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability					Institutional			
POLICY OBJECTIVES	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	drought	bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
	Environmental Components																	
Improve fiscal resource mobilization	-	o/?	-/+	-	-/+	-	o	o	-	-	o	-	-	o	o	o	o	o
Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve agricultural productivity	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	+	+

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise	+/-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	o	+	+
Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness creation	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance community participation in governance and decision-making	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

<i>Environmental Components</i> POLICY OBJECTIVES	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	drought	bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Develop comprehensive sports policy	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+

Develop targeted interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	+	+	+
Mainstream the concept of Local Economic Development into Planning at the Municipal Level	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	+

- Conditions are likely to be positive +
- Conditions are likely to be negative -
- Conditions are likely to be neutral 0
- Conditions are uncertain ?

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

No. 1

Description of Policy Objectives: Improve fiscal resource mobilization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Increased revenue mobilisation will lead to the scaling up of provision of social amenities including water	+
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Increased revenue mobilisation will lead to the scaling up of provision of social amenities including safe and clean water	+
Sanitation	Increased revenue mobilisation will provide resources needed for effective sanitation management	+
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTEP (medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for anti-bushfire committees operations	+
Floods	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for NADMO for education of communities	+
Land Degradation	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for education of the communities on the consequences of land degradation	+
Crises/Conflicts	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics for security personnel during conflicts	+
Epidemics	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of logistics and financial support for Ghana Health Service towards its educational programmes such as hygiene education	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of financial support to CSOs, CBOs and Assembly Sub-Structures for education on local governance and participation	+
Human Rights	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in adequate provision of social amenities such as school blocks, clinics, water, sanitation equipment etc.	+
Access to Information	Increased revenue mobilisation will result in the paying for airtime on FM stations and community information centres to educate the people various issues	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to water	0
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will lead to reduction in illegal poaching of wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will lead to the discovery of untapped NTFP thereby reducing pressure on over-tapped NTFP	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The proposed development of Pamu River basin in Dormaa Ahenkro to promote tourism will result in improving its water quality	+
Sanitation	The proposed development of Pamu River basin in Dormaa Ahenkro to promote tourism will result in improving sanitation in and around the river	+
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will lead to the discovery of untapped NTFP (Medicinal Plants) thereby reducing pressure on over-tapped NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on bush fires	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on floods	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on crises/conflicts	0
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on enhancing adherence to democratic principles	0
Human Rights	Policy will enhance movement of people to various attractions in the municipality	+
Access to Information	Organisation of capacity building programmes for community members will enhance access to information on tourism development	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy Objectives: Improve agricultural production

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Increase demand for water for agriculture (irrigation and for livestock) in addition to that of domestic and construction use will challenged this policy	-
Access to Land	Access to land for activities other than agriculture e.g. construction and recreation will be limited	-
Access to timber resources	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most timber resources	-
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife could be poached or made to starve to death	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The use of agro chemicals can pollute water bodies when used excessively	-
Sanitation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on sanitation	0
Air Quality	The application of slash and burn method of farming on large-scale can cause pollution of the atmosphere	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most NTFPs (medicinal plants)	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands and excessive use of water bodies for irrigation could result in erratic rainfall pattern	-
Bushfires	Slash and burn method of farming causes bush fires especially during the dry season	-
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on floods	0
Land Degradation	Non application of good agricultural practices such as soil conservation could lead to land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	Scramble for land may raise communal tensions	-
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on adherence to democratic principles	0
Human Rights	Policy will lead to food security	+
Access to Information	Agricultural Extension Agents will provide information to farmers on measures to adopt to increase productivity	+

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to water	0
Access to Land	Policy does not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on water quality	0
Sanitation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on	0
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on bushfires	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on floods	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on	0
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on enhancing democratic principles	0
Human Rights	The right to undertake any legal economic activity to earn a living will be promoted by the policy	+
Access to Information	Policy will promote individual farmers access to information on marketing avenues both within and without the municipality	+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will encompass the sinking of hand dug wells and boreholes in the farms for the birds. This will in turn improve access to water for people living around the farms	+
Access to Land	Access to land for activities other than agriculture (livestock and poultry production) e.g. construction and recreation will be limited	-
Access to timber resources	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most timber resources	-
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most NTFPs	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy will promote the generation of large volumes of poultry waste which when poorly dispose will pollute rivers and other water bodies around	-
Sanitation	Policy will promote the generation of large volumes of poultry waste which when poorly dispose will pollute the environment	-
Air Quality	Policy will promote the generation of large volumes of poultry waste which when poorly dispose will pollute the atmosphere	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will promote the generation of large volumes of poultry. Setting of fire into waste as practiced will cause bush fires particularly during the dry season	+
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on floods	0
Land Degradation	Excessive grazing of land by livestock (cattle, sheep, goats etc) will result in land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will help prevent crisis likely to emanate from food insecurity	+
Epidemics	Increase intake of protein (ie meat and poultry products) will result in control of outbreak of	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET
Description of Policy under review: Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will improve access to water that hitherto could not be used due to pollution poor waste management	+
Access to Land	Policy will improve access to land since lands covered up with refuse dumps can now be used for other economic activities	+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness creation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought		+
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Enhance community participation in governance and decision-making

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought		+
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on water quality	0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought		+
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to Land		-
Access to timber resources	Clearing of large tracks of forest lands could result in destruction of most timber resources	-
Protection of Wildlife		-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Clearing of large tracks of forest lands could result in destruction of most NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Sanitation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on floods	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on crises /conflicts	0
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to water	0
Access to Land	Clearing of large tracks of lands could result in limited access to land for other uses e.g. constructional and recreational activities	-
Access to timber resources	Clearing of large tracks of forest lands could result in destruction of most timber resources	-
Protection of Wildlife		-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) water quality	0
Sanitation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on sanitation	0
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Clearing of large tracks of arable lands could result in destruction of most NTFPs (medicinal plants)	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on drought	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on bushfires	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on floods	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on crises/conflicts	0
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Develop comprehensive sports policy

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to Land		-
Access to timber resources		-
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Sanitation		-
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		-
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Develop targeted interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought		+
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Crises/Conflicts		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Mainstream the concept of Local Economic Development into Planning at the Municipal Level

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Access to Land		-
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife		-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		-
Sanitation		-
Air Quality		-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires		-
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Land Degradation		-
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

COMPOUND MATRIX:- RECORD SHEET

Description of Policy under review: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources	Policy will not have any effect on access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Bushfires	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Floods	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Land Degradation	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Crises/Conflicts	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
Epidemics	Policy will not have any effect (either positive or negative) on access to land	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

Indicative Financial Strategy

Development plans or programmes require financial resources for implementation. This means that the financial needs of every programme has to be planned for in advance by way of forecasts and projections. Planning the financial needs of this involves three basic procedures:

- Determining the activities and inputs (materials/equipment, personnel/labour, service etc.)
- Determining the cost to be incurred in undertaking the activities or providing the inputs.
- Determining the sources from which to obtain the financial resources for the projects/ programmes.

A detail budget was prepared for the annual plans of the medium –term development plan. This was adopted due to the inconsistency of prices and undetermined stability of the economy .The expected amount to be spent on the implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021) under the Agenda for Jobs is estimated to be **GH¢ 70,428,914.00**.

The budget has been prepared based on the various dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs. This is to enable funding agencies to easily address their area of interest and offer assistance accordingly. The estimated amount for the implementation of the projects/programmes would be obtained from various sources including Central Government, the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund, Non-Government Organizations, the Private Sector and Development Partners.

Table 4.7: Indicative Financial Strategy, 2018-2021

PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST (2018-2021)	GOG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF-RFG (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	DONOR (GHC)	TOTAL REVENUE (GHC)	GAP (GHC)	SUMMARY OF REVENUE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION
MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION	3,706,784.94	149,974.71	1,561,544.85	-	1,043,965.16	-	1,755,484.72	1,951,300.22	1. Embark on Education 2. Set targets for Collectors	1. Review costs and designs to match expected revenue 2. Roll-over unimplemented projects/programmes to next MTDP (2022-2025)
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT	29,654,279.60	-	188,218.80	-	-	-	188,218.80	29,466,060.08	1. Submit proposals to Donors & the Private Sector for support 2. Pass DPAT assessment to benefit from GSCSP Funds	1. Review costs and designs to match expected revenue 2. Roll-over unimplemented projects/programmes to next MTDP (2022-2025)
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	18,533,924.70	-	575,359.70	1,830,755.00	9,070,259.20	-	11,476,373.90	7,057,550.80	1. Submit proposals to Donors & the Private Sector for support 2. Set targets for Collectors	1. Review costs and designs to match expected revenue 2. Roll-over unimplemented projects/programmes to next MTDP (2022-2025)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	11,120,354.80	-	-	579,998.00	-	320,000.00	899,998.00	10,220,356.80	1. Submit proposals to Donors & the Private Sector for support	1. Review costs and designs to match expected revenue 2. Roll-over

									2.Pass DPAT assessment to benefit from GSCSP Funds	unimplemented projects/programmes to next MTDP (2022-2025)
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	7,413,569.89	-	-	-	1,950,000.00	-	1,950,000.00	5,463,569.89	1.Submit proposals to Donors & the Private Sector for support 2.Pass DPAT assessment to benefit from GSCSP Funds	1.Review costs and designs to match expected revenue 2. Roll-over unimplemented projects/programmes to next MTDP (2022-2025)
GRAND-TOTAL	70,428,914	149,974.71	2,325,123.55	2,410,753	12,064,224.4	320,000.00	16,270,075.4	54,158,838.60		

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

5.1: Introduction

In the Annual Plans, more detailed activities to be undertaken in the implementation of projects and programmes selected for the first, second, third and fourth years of the Medium-Term Planning Period (2018-2021) are presented. The Annual Plan also known as the Action Plan serves as a basis for the disbursement of all funds for the four years. For this reason, it is closely linked to the Annual Budget of the Assembly. Details of each project is indicated and includes the activity, location, timeframe, implementing agencies, project cost, funding agencies and the responsible agencies for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Projects/Programmes in the Action Plans were selected based on the following criteria.

- On-going projects in the municipality. A review of the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Development Plan revealed that a total of about 16 different projects/programmes were on-going. This represents 12% of the total number of projects/programmes planned for the period.
- Projects/programmes that will satisfy the urgent needs of the poor and the vulnerable.

The table below presents projects/programmes activities selected for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. These projects/programmes are grouped according to the priority areas spelt out in the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) namely;

- i. Economic Development
- ii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- iii. Social Development
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Accountability

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2018

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Operations	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Management and Administration	Finance	Provide incentives/ packages and logistical support to revenue staff	Berekum		Incentives packages Provided	X	X	X	X	5,750		5,750		FD	CA
		Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Berekum		Skills training in revenue mobilisation organized		X	X		1,500		1,500		FD	CA
		Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	Berekum		Data on revenue items updated	X	X	X	X	3,750	3,750			FD	CA
		Identify other forms of revenue sources	Municipal wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	X	X	X	X	1,000		1,000		FD	CA
		Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	Municipal wide		Education on payment of taxes organized	X	X	X		2,500		2,500		FD	CA
		1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM Act by the end of	Berekum		All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained		X	X		5,000	3,750	1,250		FD	CA

		2021 2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas			Prioritized/ Budgeted Areas spent on	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	FD	CA
Economic Developme nt	1.Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1.Sensitize the public on the implementation of one district one factory initiative	Municipa l wide		Public sensitized on the Initiative	X	X	X	X	5,000	2,500	2,500	-	CA	MOFA, BAC
		2.Facilitate the allocation of land for LED purposes	Selected location		Land for LED allocation	X	X			5,000		5,000		CA	Traditio nal Authorit ies
	2. Agricultur al Services and Managem ent	3.Service the allocated land (Land acquisition/preparation, extension of electricity and water)	Selected location		Allocated land for LED serviced	X	X	X	X	250,000	250,000			CA	Investor s, MLGR D, MOTI
		4. Encourage farmers to produce the raw materials required for LED outputs	Municipa l wide		Farmers encouraged	X	X	X	X	2,500	2,500			CA	MOFA, MOTI Investor s
Economic Developme nt	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	Selected locations		50 youth trained in employable skills			X	X	25,000	10,000	2,500	12,500	NBSSI/ BAC	CA
		Support 10 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	Municipa l wide		10 SMEs operators supported	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,750	1,250		NBSSI/ BAC	BAC Financia l Instituti ons

Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	To train and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPPs and local content arrangements			10 SMEs trained and re-trained	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,750	1,250		MA	MOF
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide	Municipal wide		250 farmers identified and supported	X	X	X	X	12,500	10,000	2,500		MA	MOFA Farmer Groups GEP EXIM Bank ADB Gh. Buffer Stock Company
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate posting of 2 AEA's to the MADU		11 AEA's at post	2 AEA's posted to MADU		X	X		500		500		OHLGS / MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials in the	Municipal wide		Farmers provided with high yielding planting	X	X	X	X	1,250		1,250		MOFA	MA

		Municipality			materials										
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate farmers access to inputs and funds	Municipal wide		Access to inputs and funds improved	X	X	X	X	1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities (Warehouse)	Selected communities		Improved storage facilities provided	X	X			4,000	4,000			MOFA	MA MOTI MLGR D
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	Selected farming communities		Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	X	X	X	X	2,500	500	2,000		MOFA	MA Meteo Dept.
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat the animals	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers educated	X	X	X	X	3,000		1,250	1,750	MOFA	MA
		Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and selection of good	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers trained	X	X	X	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		MOFA	MA

		breeds													
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Equip AEAs with modern Aquaculture development & Management skills	Municipal wide		AEAs capacity built	X				1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	1. Organize stakeholders fora to identify tourism attractions/ Centres 2. Promote local tourism potentials			Tourism attractions/ centres identified Tourism potentials promoted		X	X		1,250	1,250			MA	Ghana Tourism Authority
SUB TOTAL										348,250	299,750	34,250	14,250		

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements															
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Reafforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	682ha Re-afforested	Tain II Forest Reserve Re-afforested	X	X	X	X	250,000			250,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
		2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushroom cultivation) to local inhabitants	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	3 training programmes held	Local communities trained in IGA skills			X	X	10,000			10,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management	Selected locations		Communities educated	X	X	X	X	2,500	1,000	1,500		NADMO	CA
		2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster prevention	Selected Communities		Disaster volunteers trained		X	X	X	5,000	500			NADMO	CA

		and managem nt.													
		3. Construct Secondary and tertiary drains	Selected Communities		Secondary and tertiary drains provided	X	X	X	X	250,000			250,000	Works Dept	CA/ MLGRD/ WB
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution in communities	Municipal Wide		Public education organised	X	X	X	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO	CA/ EPA/ GNFS
		2. Procure machine to monitor noise levels	Berekum		Noise detector procured		X			6,500	6,500			CA	MEHU
		1. Sensitize farmers, agro-processors and others on climate change resilient management.	Municipal Wide		Farmers, agro-processors and others sensitized		X	X	X	2,500	1,500	1000		NADMO/MOFA/GNFS	CA

Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise tree planting campaigns	Selecte d communities		Tree planting campaigns organised	X	X	X	X	7,500	7,500			Forest service commission	MA MOFA
Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	4. Grade and patch pot-holes & Tar 11km Urban/ Trunk Roads	Selected locations in Berekum township		Grading and pot-holes patching works completed	X	X	X	X	475,000			475,000	Feeder /Urban Roads Gha	MA
Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Support Transport Unions to retrain drivers	Municipal wide		Drivers trained	X	X	X	X	6,000	2,000	4,000			
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library services	Provide ICT Centres and equip them with computer and internet facilities	Berekum and Mpatasie		ICT Centres provided and equipped		X	X	X	150,000	150,000			na Highways Auth	GIFEC
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Extend electricity to newly developed areas within communities	Selected locations			X	X	X	X	862,500	250,000		612,500	ority	MA/ WB/ MLGRD

		2. Extend electricity to communities without the facility	Selected communities		Electricity extended	X	X	X	X	1,750,000	500,000		1,250,000		
		3. Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Streetlights provided & faulty ones rehabilitated			X	X	X	X	500,000	125,000		375,000		
Infrastructural development and Management	Spatial Planning	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importance of structured layout schemes 2. Prepare community layout schemes	traditional authorities sensitised Community layouts schemes		Layout schemes prepared	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,750	1,250		DPP	CA
SUB TOTAL 4,281,000 1,049,750 8,750 3,222,500															

Development Dimension: Social Development															
Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Construct 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks	Akrofro , Bereku m L/A Mixed Primary School		2No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks Constructed	X	X	X	X	400,000	400,000			MA	GES GET fund
		2. Construct 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Akatim, Anyinasu, Bereku m R/C Mixed		3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks Constructed	X	X	X	X	750,000	750,000			MA	GES GET fund
		3. Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Biadan M/A Prim, St. Monica's, Islamic Primary		3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks provided	X	X	X	X	2,000,000	2,000,000			MA	GES GET fund

Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	4. Rehabilitate 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Senase		1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated			X	X	125,000	125,000			MA	GES GET fund
		5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Yiadom Boakye Primary		1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks Rehabilitated			X	X	300,000	300,000			MA	GES GET fund
		6. Construct 2No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes	Mpatasi and Biadan		WC toilets and mechanised boreholes provided		X	X	X	400,000	400,000			Min. Of Special Dev't Initiative	GES/MA
		7. Provide 1,000 dual and 1,500 mono-desks.	Selected schools		Furniture provided			X	X	3,750,000	3,750,000			MA	GES GET fund
		8. Provide 500 sets of Teachers furniture	Selected schools		Furniture provided			X	X	225,000	225,000			GETfund	MA GES

		9. Provide 2No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	Namasu a, Akatim		Teachers Quarters provided			X	X	400,000	400,000			GET fund	MA GES
Social Services Delivery	Education Youth and Sports and Library services	Support GES programmes (Mock exam, STME Clinics, Sports & Cultural, My first day at school, etc)	Municipal Wide		GES programmes supported.	X	X	X	X	50,000	50,000			MA	GES
Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide CHPS Compound	Domeabra		CHPS Compound provided		X	X	X	280,000	280,000			MA	MOH GHS
		2. Provide health equipment and logistics	Zongo Clinic Kyereya wkrom CHPS		Health equipment and logistics provided			X	X	25,000	25,000			MA	MOH GHS
		3. Upgrade a Clinic to Hospital status	Zongo Clinic		Clinic upgraded			X	X	450,000	300,000	150,000		MA	MOH GHS
		4. Construct 2No. Nurses	Kyereya wkrom	5 Nurs	2No. Nurses	X	X			360,000			360,000	IDA	MA

		Quarters	and Berekum	es quarters	Quarters provided										
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	Municipal wide		Mosquito Breeding Sites Fumigated	x	X	x	X	30,000	30,000			MA	Zoomlion MEHU
		2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal wide		Malaria campaigns held	x	X	x	X	3,000	3,000			GHS	MA
		3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal wide		Treated bed nets distributed	x	X	x	X	12,500	12,500			GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal wide		HIV/AIDS Campaign held	x	X	x	X	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS
		2. Support Voluntary counselling and Testing services	Municipal wide		VCT Services Supported	x	X	X	x	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS

		3.Support orphans and vulnerable children	Municipal wide		OVCs Supported	X	X	X	X	7,500	7,500			MA	NGOs
Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide 40No. borehole	Selected communities	171 Boreholes	40 borehole provided	X	X	X	X	200,000	100,000		100,000	CWSA	MA
		2. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes	Selected communities		20 boreholes rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	15,000	15,000			MA	WATSAN MLGRD/IDA
		1. Drill and Mechanize a Borehole	Kyerya wkrom		1No. borehole drilled and mechanized	X	X	X	X	16,250			16,250	MA	
Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural	1. Construct of 5No.14- seater aqua privy toilet	Biadan		5No. Aqua privy toilets provided		X	X	X	225,000	225,000			PIWC	MA
Infrastructure development and Management		2. Maintain final waste disposal site	Abi		Final waste disposal site maintained	X	X	X	X	160,000	160,000			MA	Land fill Company

	housing and water management	3. Evacuate refuse heaps	Berekum Estates, Domina se, Brenyek wa Sabon Zongo,		Refuse heaps evacuated	X	X	X	X	225,000	62,500	12,500	150,000	MA	MEHU/M LGRD/IDA
		4. Procure & distribute 5No. refuse containers	Selected locations		5No. refuse containers procured		X	X		40,000	40,000			Works Dept	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. facilitate scaling –up of LEAP beneficiaries by 20%	Selected beneficiaries		LEAP Scale-up		X	X		500		500		DSWC D	CA
		2. Build the capacity of 22 vulnerable persons in IGA Skills	Selected beneficiaries		Vulnerable persons trained	X	X	X	X	3,750	2,500	1,250		DSWC D	CA
		3. Facilitate the provision of start-up capital to the trained persons to start their businesses.	Selected beneficiaries		Vulnerable persons received funds	X	X	X	X	15,000	15,000			DSWC D	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community	1. Form child rights clubs in basic schools in 20 Basic Schools	Selected schools		Child rights clubs formed		X	X		1,500	1,000	500		DSWC D	CA

	services	2. Organize sensitisation programmes on children and Women rights and welfare	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		Sensitisation programmes held	X	X	X	X	3,000	2,500	500		DSWCD	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. sensitize 41 women on the need to participate in decision making process welfare	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		41 women Sensitized	X	X	X	X	3,750	3,000	750		DSWCD	CA/ Dept of Women
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 10 PWDs to attend school	Selected beneficiaries		10 PWDs supported	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000			MA	PWDs Associations
		2) Support 12 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chair, clutches, hearing aid, white cane etc.)	Selected Beneficiaries		12 PWDs supported			X	X	6,250	6,250			MA	PWDs Associations
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 25 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth trained	X	X	X	X	12,500	12,500			MA	BAC

		2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 25 trained Youth as start-up capital	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth received credit funds	X	X	X	X	250		250		MA	BAC
Social services delivery	Education, Youth and Sports & Library Services	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and table tennis kits at selected schools	Selected schools		Sports logistics provided	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000			MA	GES
SUB TOTAL										10,182,250	9,389,750	16,250	776,250		

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability															
Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Managemnt and Administrati on	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Train and re-train Zonal council members	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Zonal Council members trained	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000			MA	-
		2) Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal council offices	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Logistics and Equipment provided	X	X	X	X	7,500	7,500			MA	-
Managemnt and Administrati on	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Implement MA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing consultation etc)	Municipal wide		Strategy document implemented		X	X	X	3,000	3,000			MA	-

		2) Build capacity of Zonal Council members, CSOs and FBOs in Public participation strategies.	Municipal wide		Public Participation on training provided	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000			MA	-
Managemnt and Administrati on		2) Facilitate posting of police personnel			Police personnel posted	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	MA	Ghana Police Service
Environmen tal management	Disaster prevention and Managemen t	1) Facilitate the provision of logistics and equipment to Municipal Fire Service Office	GNFS, Bereku m		Equipment & logistics provided	X	X			5,000		5,000		MA	GNFS
	General Administrati on	2) Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Selected Commu nities		Fire volunteers trained & re-trained	X	X	X	X	15,000	15,000			GNFS/NAD MO	MA
		3) Sensitize the general public on fire fighting, protection	Municip al wide		Public sensitised	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,750	1,250		GNFS/NAD MO	MA

Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works Rural housing and Water Management	1) Rehabilitate main Municipal Assembly Office building	Berekum		MA's Office Building rehabilitated	X	X			25,000	25,000			Works Dept	MA	
		2) Renovate old Municipal Assembly Office Block	Berekum		Old Assembly Block renovated		X	X		20,000	20,000			Works Dept	MA	
		3) Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly's staff quarters	Berekum		Staff quarters rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	75,000	75,000			Works Dept	MA	
Managemnt and Administration	General Administration	4) Sponsor MA staff to attend various training programmes	Selected beneficiaries		MA staff sponsored to attend training programmes	X	X	X	X	25,000	15,000	10,000		MA	Training institutions	
Managemnt and Administration	General Administration	5) Procure/rehabilitate office equipment	Berekum		Office equipment procured/rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	10,000	2,500	7,500		MA	-	
		6) Procure 1No. Pick-up Vehicle	Berekum	1 Pick-up vehicle	1No. Pick-up vehicle procured		X	X	X	250,000	250,000			MA	-	
SUB TOTAL										450,500	426,750	23,750				
GRAND TOTAL										15,262,000						

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2019

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Finance	Provide incentives/packages and logistical support to revenue staff	Berekum		Incentives packages Provided	X	X	X	X	5,750		5,750		FD	CA
		Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Berekum		Skills training in revenue mobilisation organized		X	X		1,500		1,500		FD	CA
		Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	Berekum		Data on revenue items updated	X	X	X	X	3,750	3,750			FD	CA
		Identify other forms of revenue sources	Municipal wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	X	X	X	X	1,000		1,000		FD	CA
		Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	Municipal wide		Education on payment of taxes organized	X	X	X		2,500		2,500		FD	CA
		1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM Act by the end of	Berekum		All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained		X	X		5,000	3,750	1,250		FD	CA

		2021 2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas			Prioritized/Budgeted Areas spent on	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	FD	CA
Economic Development	1.Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1.Sensitize the public on the implementation of one district one factory initiative	Municipal wide		Public sensitized on the Initiative	X	X	X	X	5,000	2,500	2,500	-	CA	MOFA, BAC
		2.Facilitate the allocation of land for LED purposes	Selected locations		Land for LED allocation	X	X			5,000		5,000		CA	Traditional Authorities
	2. Agricultural Services and Management	3.Service the allocated land (Land acquisition/preparation, extension of electricity and water)	Selected locations		Allocated land for LED serviced	X	X	X	X	250,000	250,000			CA	Investors, MLGRD, MOTI
		4. Encourage farmers to produce the raw materials required for LED outputs	Municipal wide		Farmers encouraged	X	X	X	X	2,500	2,500			CA	MOFA, MOTI Investors
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	Selected locations		50 youth trained in employable skills			X	X	25,000	10,000	2,500	12,500	NBSS I/BAC	CA
		Support 10 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	Municipal wide		10 SMEs operators supported	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,750	1,250		NBSS I/BAC	BAC Financial Institutions

Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	To train and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPPs and local content arrangements	Berekum		10 SMEs operators trained and re-trained	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,750	1,250		MA	MOF
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide	Municipal wide		250 farmers identified and supported	X	X	X	X	12,500	10,000	2,500		MA	MOFA Farmer Groups GEPA EXIM Bank ADB Gh. Buffer Stock Company
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate posting of 2 AEAs to the MADU	Accra	11 AEAs at post	2 AEAs posted to MADU		X	X		500		500		OHLGS/MOFA	MA

Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials in the Municipality	Municipal wide		Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	X	X	X	X	1,250		1,250		MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate farmers access to inputs and funds	Municipal wide		Access to inputs and funds improved	X	X	X	X	1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities (Warehouse)	Selected communities		Improved storage facilities provided	X	X			4,000	4,000			MOFA	MA MOTI MLGRD
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	Selected farming communities		Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	X	X	X	X	2,500	500	2,000		MOFA	MA Meteo Dept.
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat the animals	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers educated	X	X	X	X	3,000		1,250	1,750	MOFA	MA
		Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers trained	X	X	X	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		MOFA	MA

		selection of good breeds													
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Equip AEAs with modern Aquaculture development & Management skills	Municipal wide		AEAs capacity built	X				1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	1. Organize stakeholders fora to identify tourism attractions/ Centres 2. Promote local tourism potentials	Zonal Councils Capitals		Tourism attractions/ centres identified Tourism potentials promoted		X	X		1,250	1,250			MA	Ghana Tourism Authority
SUB TOTAL										347,000	299,750	33,000	14,250		

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements															
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1.Reafforest Tain II Forest Reserve	Kotaa, Akorofro, Pepaase Domeabra	682 ha Re-afforested	Tain II Forest Reserve Re-afforested	x	x	x	X	250,000			250,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
		2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	3 training programmes held	Local communities trained in IGA skills			x	X	10,000			10,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management	Selected locations		Communities educated	x	x	x	X	2,500	1,000	1,500		NADMO	CA

		ent													
		2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster prevention and management.	Selected communities	105 volunteers trained & equipped	Disaster volunteers trained		x	x	X	5,000	500			NADMO	CA
		3. Construct Secondary and tertiary drains	Selected communities		Secondary and tertiary drains provided	x	x	x	X	250,000		250,000		Works Dept	CA/MLGRD/WB
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution in communities	Municipal wide		Public education organised	x	x	x	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO	CA/EPA/GNFS
		1. Sensitize farmers, agro-processors and others on climate change	Municipal wide		Farmers, agro-processors and others sensitized		x	X	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO/MOFA/GNFS	CA

		resilient management.													
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise tree planting campaigns	Selected communities		Tree planting campaigns organised	x	x	x	X	7,500	7,500			Forest service commission	MA MOFA
Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Reshape 14km feeder roads,	Selected locations		Selected locations	x	x	x	X	35,714	35,714				MA
		3. Spot improve 18km Feeder roads	Selected locations		Roads spots improved	x	x	x	X	800,000			800,000	Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	
		4. Construct 30km of pedestrian walkways	Berekum township		Pedestrian walkways constructed	x	x	x	X	550,000			550,000		
		4. Surface (Tar) 30km Urban/Trunk Roads	Berekum township		Surfaced (tarred)	x	x	x	X	1,250,000			1,250,000		
Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Support Transport Unions to retrain drivers	Municipal wide		Drivers trained	x	x	x	X	6,000	2,000	4,000			

ment															
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library services	Provide ICT Centres and equip them with computer and internet facilities at	Kato and Mpatasie		ICT Centres provided and equipped		x	x	X	150,000	150,000			MA	GIFEC
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Extend electricity to newly developed areas	Urban Berekum		Electricity extended	x	x	x	X	862,500	250,000		612,500	Ministry of Energy	MA/WB/MLGRD
		2) Construct lorry station	Berekum		lorry station provided	x	x	x	X	600,000			600,000	IDA/MLGRD	MA
		3) Construct markets	Rawlings Park and Paase markets		Markets constructed	x	x	x	X	2,000,000			2,000,000		
		4) Rehabilitate markets.	Berekum Main, Thursday and Maize Markets		Markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	X	1,400,000			1,400,000		
		5. Extend electricity	communities without the facility		Electricity extended/expanded	x	x	x	X	1,750,000	500,000		1,250,000	Ministry of Energy	MA/WB/MLGRD

		6 Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Selected locations			x	x	x	X	100,000	25,000		75,000		
Infrastructural development and Management	Spatial Planning	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importance of structured layout schemes 2. Prepare community layout schemes	Kutre No. 1, Biadan, Kyiribaa, Akroforo, Akatim, Mpatapo		Dialogues held & layouts prepared	x	X	x	X	50,000	10,000		40,000	DPP	CA
SUB TOTAL										10,079,714	984,714	7,500	9,087,500		

Development Dimension: Social Development															
Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Construct 2No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks	Senase Mpatasie		2No. 2-Unit classroom blocks constructed	x	x	x	X	400,000	400,000			MA	GES GETfund
		2. Construct 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Mpatapo Kyereyawkom Berekum Demonstration Basic Sch.		3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed	x	x	x	X	750,000	750,000			MA	GES GETfund

Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	3. Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Brerkum Meth. Sch Berekum Demonstration Basic Sch		2No. 6-Unit classroom blocks provided	x	x	x	X	1,000,000	1,000,000			MA	GES GETfund
		4. Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Namasua Mpatasie		2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks rehabilitated			x	X	250,000	250,000			MA	GES
			Yiadom Boakye Primary school		1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated			x	X	300,000	300,000			MA	GES
		5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block													
		6. Construct 2No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes	Mpatasie and Biadan		WC toilets and mechanised boreholes provided		x	x	X	400,000	400,000			Min. of Special Dev't Initiative	GES/ MA

		7. Provide 1,000 dual and 1,500 mono-desks.	Selected schools		Furniture provided			x	X	3,750,000	3,750,000			MA	GES GET fund
		8. Provide 500 sets of Teachers furniture	Selected schools		Furniture provided			x	X	225,000	225,000			GETfund	MA GES
		9. Provide 2No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	Kyereyawkom Kotaa		Teachers Quarters provided			x	X	400,000	400,000			GET fund	MA GES
Social Services Delivery	Education Youth and Sports and Library services	Support GES programmes (Mock exam, STME Clinics, Sports & Cultural, My first day at school, etc)	Municipal Wide		GES programmes supported.	x	x	x	X	50,000	50,000			MA	GES
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide & equip CHPS Compound	Domeabra		CHPS Compound provided & equipped		x	x	X	250,000	150,000			MA	MOH GHS

		2. Provide health equipment and logistics	Namasua Anyinasu		Health equipment and logistics provided			x	X	25,000	25,000			MA	MOH GHS
		3. Upgrade a Clinic to Hospital status	Zongo Clinic		Clinic upgraded			x	X	250,000	100,000		150,000	MA	MOH GHS
		4. Construct 2No. Nurses Quarters	Oforikrom Kutre No. 1	7 Nurses quarters	2No. Nurses Quarters provided	X	x			360,000			360,000	MoH	MA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	Municipal wide		Mosquito Breeding Sites Fumigated	X	x	x	X	30,000	30,000			MA	Zoomlion MEHU
		2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal wide		Malaria campaigns held	X	x	x	X	3,000	3,000			GHS	MA
		3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal wide		Treated bed nets distributed	X	x	x	X	12,500	12,500			GHS	MA

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal wide		HIV/AIDS Campaign held	X	x	x	X	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS
		2. Support Voluntary counselling and Testing services	Municipal wide		VCT Services Supported	x	x	x	X	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS
		3. Support orphans and vulnerable children	Municipal wide		OVCs Supported	X	x	x	X	7,500	7,500			MA	NGOs
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide 40No. borehole	Selected communities	171 Boreholes	40 borehole provided	X	x	x	X	200,000	100,000	100,000		CWSA	MA
		2. Rehabilitate 20No. Boreholes	Selected communities		20 boreholes rehabilitated	X	x	x	X	15,000	15,000			MA	WATSAN MLGRD
		1. Mechanize a Borehole	Zongo		1No. borehole mechanized			x	X	6,200		6,200		MA	
		2. Maintain final waste disposal site	Abi		Final waste disposal site maintained	x	x	x	X	160,000	160,000			MA	Land fill Company

		3. Evacuate refuse heaps	Senase site 1 Kutre No. 1 Mpattasie		Refuse heaps evacuated	x	x	x	X	225,000	62,500	12,500	150,000	MA	MEHU/MLG RD/IDA
		4. Procure 5No. refuse Containers	Selected locations		5No. refuse containers procured		x	x		40,000	40,000			Works Dept	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. facilitate scaling –up of LEAP beneficiaries by 20%	Selected beneficiaries		LEAP Scaled-up		x	x		500		500		DSWCD	CA
		2. Build the capacity of 25 vulnerable persons in in IGA Skills	Selected beneficiaries		Vulnerable persons trained	X	x	x	X	3,750	2,500	1,250		DSWCD	CA
		3. Facilitate the provision of start-up capital to the trained persons to start their businesses.	Selected beneficiaries		Vulnerable persons accessed funds	x	x	x	X	15,000	15,000			DSWCD	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community	1. Form child rights clubs in basic schools in 20 Basic Schools	Selected schools		Child rights clubs formed		x	x		1,500	1,000	500		DSWCD	CA

	services	2. Organize sensitisation programmes on children and Women rights and welfare	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		Sensitisation programmes held	X	X	x	X	3,000	2,500	500		DSWCD	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. sensitize 50 women on the need to participate in decision making process welfare	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		50 women sensitized	X	X	x	X	4,500	3,000	1,500		DSWCD	CA/ Dept of Women
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 10 PWDs to attend school	Selected beneficiaries		10 PWDs supported	X	X	x	X	10,000	10,000			MA	PWDs Associations
		2) Support 12 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chair, clutches, hearing aid, white cane etc.)	Selected beneficiaries		12 PWDs supported			x	X	6,250	6,250			MA	PWDs Associations
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 25 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth trained	X	X	x	X	12,500	12,500			MA	BAC

		2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 25 trained youth as start-up capital	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth accessed credit funds	X	X	x	X	250		250		MA	BAC
Social services delivery	Education, Youth and Sports & Library Services	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and table tennis kits	Selected schools		Sports logistics provided	X	X	x	X	5,000	5,000			MA	GES
SUB TOTAL 9,076,950 8,293,750 17,000 766,200															

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability															
Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Train and re-train Zonal council members	4 Zonal Councils Capitals		Zonal Council members trained	X	X	x	X	5,000	5,000			MA	-
		2) Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal council offices	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Logistics and Equipment provided	X	X	x	X	7,500	7,500			MA	-
Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Implement MA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing consultation etc)	Municipal wide		Strategy document implemented		X	x	X	3,000	3,000			MA	-

		2) Build capacity of Zonal Council members, CSOs and FBOs in Public participation strategies.	Municipal wide		Public Participation training provided	X	x	x	X	5,000	5,000			MA	-
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	2) Facilitate posting of police personnel			Police personnel posted	X	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	MA	Ghana Police Service
		2) Construct Bungalow for Divisional Police Commander	Berekum		Bungalow provided		x	x	x	300,000	300,000			MA	
		3) Establish Police Post	Kato		Police Post established		x	x	x	200,000	200,000				
	Disaster prevention and Management	1) Facilitate the provision of logistics and	Berekum		Equipment & logistics provided	X	x			5,000		5,000		MA	GNFS

		equipment to Municipal Fire Service Office													
	General Administration	2) Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Selected communities		Fire volunteers trained & re-trained	X	x	x	x	15,000	15,000			GNFS/NAD MO	MA
		3) Sensitize the general public on fire fighting, protection and prevention	Municipal wide		Public sensitised	X	x	x	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		GNFS/NAD MO	MA
		2)Renovate old Municipal Assembly office Block	Berekum		Old Assembly Block renovated		x	x		20,000	20,000			Works Dept	MA
		3) Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly's staff quarters	Berekum		Staff quarters rehabilitated	X	x	x	x	75,000	75,000			Works Dept	MA

Managemnt and Administrati on	General Administrati on	4) Sponsor MA staff to attend various training programm es	Selected beneficiari es		MA staff sponsored to attend training programm es	X	x	x	x	25,000	15,00 0	10,00 0		MA	Training institutio ns
		5)Procure/ rehabilitat e office equipment	Berekum		Office equipment procured/ rehabilitat ed	x	x	x	x	10,000	2,500	7,500		MA	-
		6) Procure 1No. Pick-up Vehicle	Berekum	1 Pick- up	1No. Pick- up vehicle procured		x	x	x	250,000	250,00 0			MA	-
UB TOTAL										925,500	901,750	23,750			
GRAND TOTAL															

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2020

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
Program mes	Sub-program mes	Activitie/Operati ons	Location	Baseli ne	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicat ive Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qt r	2 ⁿ d Qt r	3 rd Qt r	4 th Qt r		GoG	IG F	Don or	Lead	Collaboratin g
Managem ent and Administra tion	Finance	Provide incentives/ packages and logistical support to revenue staff	Berekum		Incentives packages Provided	X	X	X	X	5,750		5,750		FD	CA
		Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Berekum		Skills training in revenue mobilisation organized		X	X		1,500		1,500		FD	CA
		Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	Berekum		Data on revenue items updated	X	X	X	X	3,750	3,750			FD	CA
		Identify other forms of revenue sources	Municipal wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	X	X	X	X	1,000		1,000		FD	CA
		Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	Municipal wide		Education on payment of taxes organized	X	X	X		2,500		2,500		FD	CA
		1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and Units on PFM	Berekum Municipal Assembl		All Account officers and Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained		x	x		5,000	3,750	1,250		FD	CA

		Act 2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas	y		Prioritized/Budgeted Areas spent on	x	x	X	x	-	-	-	-	FD	CA
										-	-	-	-	FD	CA
Economic Development	1.Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1.Sensitize the public on the implementation of one district one factory initiative	Municipal wide		Public sensitized on the 1D1F Initiative	x	x	X	x	5,000	2,500	2,500	-	CA	MOFA, BAC
		2.Facilitate the allocation of land for LED purposes	Selected locations		Land for LED allocated	x	x			5,000		5,000		CA	Traditional Authorities
		3.Service the allocated land (Land acquisition/preparation, extension of electricity and water)	Selected location		Allocated land for LED serviced	x	x	X	x	250,000	250,000			CA	Investors, MLGRD, MOTI
	2. Agricultural Services and Management	4. Encourage farmers to produce the raw materials required for LED outputs	Municipal wide		No. of Farmers encouraged	x	x	X	x	2,500	2,500			CA	MOFA, MOTI Investors
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	Selected locations		50 youth trained in employable skills			X	x	25,000	10,000	2,500	12,500	NBSSI/BAC	CA
		Support 10 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	Municipal wide		10 SMEs operators supported	x	x	X	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		NBSSI/BAC	BAC Financial Institutions

Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Train and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPP and local content arrangements	Municipal wide		10 SMEs trained and re-trained	x	x	X	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		MA	MOF
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide	Municipal wide		250 farmers identified and supported	x	x	x	x	12,500	10,000	2,500		MA	MOFA FarmerGroups GEP EXIM Bank ADB Gh. Buffer Stock Company
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate posting of 2 AEAs to the MADU		11 AEAs at post	2 AEAs posted to MADU		x	x		500		500		OHLGS/ MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials	Municipal wide		Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	x	x	x	x	1,250		1,250		MOFA	MA

Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate farmers access to inputs and funds	Municipal wide		Access to inputs and funds improved	x	x	x	x	1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities (Warehouse)	Selected communities		Improved storage facilities provided	x	x			4,000	4,000			MOFA	MA MOTI MLGRD
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	Selected farming communities		Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	x	x	x	x	2,500	500	2,000		MOFA	MA Meteo Dept.
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat the animals	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers educated	x	x	x	x	3,000		1,250	1,750	MOFA	MA
		Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop management practices and selection of good breeds	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers trained	x	x	x	x	2,500	1,500	1,000		MOFA	MA

Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Equip AEAs with modern Aquaculture development & Management skills	Municipal wide		AEAs capacity built	x				1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	1. Organize stakeholders fora to identify tourism attractions/centres 2. Promote local tourism potentials	Municipal wide		Tourism attractions/centres identified Tourism potentials promoted		X	x		1,250	1,250			MA	GhanaTourism Authority
SUB TOTAL											350,750	303,500	33,000	14,250	

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements															
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		Go G	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Reafforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	682 ha Re-afforested	Tain II Forest Reserve Re-afforested	X	X	X	X	250,000			250,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
		2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	3 training programmes held	Local communities trained in IGA skills			X	X	10,000			10,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management	Selected locations		Communities educated	X	X	X	X	2,500	1,000	1,500		NADMO	CA
		2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster	Selected communities	105 volunteers trained &	Disaster volunteers trained		X	X	X	5,000	500			NADMO	CA

		prevention and management.		equipped											
		3. Construct Secondary and tertiary drains	Selected communities		Secondary and tertiary drains provided	X	X	X	X	250,000			250,000	Works Dept	CA/MLGRD / WB
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution	Municipal wide		Public education organised	X	X	X	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO	CA/EPA/GNFS
		1. Sensitize farmers, agro-processors and others on climate change resilience & management.	Municipal wide		Farmers, agro-processors and others sensitized		X	X	x	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO/MOFA/GNFS	CA
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise tree planting campaigns	Selected communities		Tree planting campaigns organised	x	X	x	x	7,500	7,500			Forest service commission	MA MOFA
Infrastructural development	Urban roads and	1. Reshape 26km feeder	Selected locations		26km Feeder roads reshaped					920,000	920,000			Feeder /Urban	MA

ment and Management	transport services	roads,				x	X	x	x					Roads Ghana Highways Authority	
		3.Spot improve 20km Feeder roads	Selected locations		Roads spots improved	x	X	x	x	800,000			800,000		
		4.Construct 30km of pedestrian walk-ways	Berekum township		Pedestrian walk-ways constructed	x	X	x	x	550,000			550,000		
		4.Surface(Tar) 20km Urban/Trunk Roads	Berekum township		20km roads surfaced (tarred)	x	X	x	x	950,000			950,000		
Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Support Transport Unions to retrain drivers	Municipal wide		Drivers trained	x	X	x	x	6,000	2,000	4,000			
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library services	Provide ICT Centre and equip it with computers and internet facilities	Mpatapo		ICT Centre provided and equipped		X	x	x	250,000	250,000			MA	GIFEC

Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Extend electricity to newly developed areas	Urban Berekum			x	X	x	x	862,500	250,000		612,500	Ministry of Energy	MA/WB/MLGRD
		2. Extend electricity	communities without the facility		Electricity extended/expanded	x	X	x	x	1,750,000	500,000		1,250,000		
		3) Construct lorry station	Berekum		lorry station provided	x	X	x	x	600,000			600,000	IDA/MLGRD	MA
		4) Construct markets	Rawlings Park and Paase markets		Markets Constructed	x	X	x	x	2,000,000			2,000,000		
		5) Rehabilitate markets.	Berekum Main, Thursday and Maize Markets		Markets Rehabilitated	x	X	x	x	1,400,000			1,400,000		
		6) Provide Streetlights and rehabilitate faulty ones	Selected locations		Streetlights rehabilitated	x	X	x	x	100,000	25,000		75,000		
		1) Construct lorry station	Berekum		lorry station provided	x	X	x	x	600,000			600,000	IDA/MLGRD	MA

		2) Construct markets	Rawlings Park and Paase		Markets Constructed	x	X	x	x	2,000,000			2,000,000			
		3) Rehabilitate markets.	Berekum main, Thursday and Maize Markets		Markets Rehabilitated	x	X	x	x	1,400,000			1,400,000			
Infrastructural development and Management	Spatial Planning	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importance of structured layout schemes 2. Prepare community layout schemes	Akroforo, Akatim, Mpatapo		Dialogues held & layouts prepared	x	X	X	x	50,000	10,000		40,000	DPP	CA	
SUB TOTAL											14,764,000	1,969,000	7,500	12,787,500		

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter		GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Construct 2No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks	Kato Meth Basic School St Augustine Basic School, Berekum		2No. 2-Unit classroom blocks constructed	X	X			400,000	400,000			MA	GES GET fund
		2. Construct 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Kotaa LA Basic School, Berekum R/C Mixed JHS, Berekum SHS Basic School.		3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	750,000	750,000			MA	GES GET fund
		3. Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Sena se Basic School Kutre No, 2 Primary School		2No. 6-Unit classroom blocks provided	X	X	X	X	1,000,000	1,000,000			MA	GES GET fund

Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management														
		4. Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Biadan Berekum SDA Basic School		2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks rehabilitated			X	X	250,000	250,000			MA	GES
		5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Berekum LA Mixed JHS		1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated			X	X	300,000	300,000			MA	GES
		6. Construct 3No. 10-Seater WC Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes	Berekum Kutre No. 2		WC toilets and mechanised boreholes provided		X	X	X	400,000	400,000			Min. of Special Dev't Initiative	GES/MA
		7. Provide 1,300 dual and 800 mono-desks.	Selected schools		Furniture provided			X	X	2,348,000	2,348,000			MA	GES GET fund

		8. Provide 250 sets of Teachers furniture	Selected schools		Furniture provided			X	X	112,500	112,500			GET fund	MA GES
		9. Provide 2No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	Anyinasu Dominase		2No. Teachers Quarters provided			X	X	400,000	400,000			GET fund	MA GES
Social Services Delivery	Education Youth and Sports and Library services	Support GES programmes (Mock exam, STME Clinics, Sports & Cultural, My first day at school, etc)	Municipal Wide		GES programmes supported.	X	X	X	X	50,000	50,000			MA	GES
Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide health equipment and logistics	Mpatasie Kyereyaw krom		Health equipment and logistics provided			X	X	35,000	35,000			MA	MOH GHS
		2. Upgrade a Clinic to Health Centre	Namasua Clinic		Namasua Clinic upgraded			X	X	250,000	100,000		150,000	MA	MOH GHS

		3. Construct 2No. Nurses Quarters	Akatim	9 Nurses quarters	2No. Nurses Quarters provided	X	X			360,000			360,000	MoH	MA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	Municipal wide		Mosquito breeding sites fumigated	X	X	X	X	30,000	30,000			MA	Zoomlion MEHU
		2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal wide		Malaria campaigns held	X	X	X	X	3,000	3,000			GHS	MA
		3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal wide		Treated bed nets distributed	X	X	X	X	12,500	12,500			GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal wide		HIV/AIDS Campaign held	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS

		2. Support Voluntary counselling and Testing services	Municipal wide		VCT Services provided	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS
		3.Support orphans and vulnerable children	Municipal wide		OVCs supported	X	X	X	X	7,500	7,500			MA	NGOs
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide 10No. borehole	Selected communities	211 boreholes	10 boreholes provided	X	X	X	X	200,000	100,000		100,000	CWSA	MA
		1. Rehabilitate 10No. boreholes	Selected communities		10 boreholes rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	7,500	7,500			MA	WATSAN MLGRD
		2. Mechanize a Borehole	Akroforo		1No. borehole mechanized			X	X	8,000			8,000	MA	
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Maintain final waste disposal site	Abi		Final waste disposal site maintained	X	X	X	X	160,000	160,000			MA	Land fill Company
Infrastructural development and Management		2. Evacuate refuse heaps	Senase Site 2 Nyamebek yere		Refuse heaps evacuated	X	X	X	X	470,000			470,000	MA	MEHU/MLGRD/IDA

Management		3. Procure 10No. refuse Containers	Selected locations		10No. refuse containers procured		X	X		40,000	40,000			Works Dept	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. facilitate scaling-up of LEAP beneficiaries by 20%	Selected beneficiaries		LEAP Scaled-up by 20%		X	X		500		500		DSW& CD	CA
		2. Build the capacity of 25 vulnerable persons in IGA Skills	Selected beneficiaries		25 vulnerable persons trained		X	X		3,750	2,500	1,250		DSW & CD	CA
		3. Facilitate the provision of start-up capital to the 25 trained persons to start their businesses.	Selected beneficiaries		25 vulnerable persons provided with funds	X	X	X	X	5,000		5,000		DSW& CD	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Form child rights clubs in 20 basic schools	Selected Schools		20 Child rights clubs formed		X	X		1,500	1,000	500		DSWCD	CA
		2. Organize sensitisation programmes on children and Women rights and welfare	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		Sensitisation programmes held		X	X		3,000	2,500	500		DSWCD	CA

Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. sensitize 50 women in participation and decision making process	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		50 women sensitized			X		4,500	3,000	1,500		DSWCD	CA/ Dept of Women
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 10 PWDs to attend school	Selected beneficiaries		10 PWDs supported			X		10,000	10,000			MA	PWDs Associations
		2) Support 12 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chairs, clutches, hearing aids, white canes etc.)	Selected beneficiaries		12 PWDs supported			X	X	6,250	6,250			MA	PWDs Associations
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 25 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth trained	X	X	X	X	12,500	12,500			MA	BAC
		2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 25 trained Youth as start-up capital	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth Provided with credit funds	X	X	X	X	250		250			MA

Social services delivery	Education, Youth and Sports & Library Services	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and table tennis kits	Selected schools		Sports logistics provided	X	X	X		65,000	65,000			MA	GES
SUB TOTAL 7,777,750 6,612,750 9,250 1,088,000															

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability															
Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Train and re-train Zonal Council members	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Zonal Council members trained	X	X	x	x	5,000	5,000			MA	-
		2) Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal Council offices	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Logistics and equipment provided	X	X	x	x	7,500	7,500			MA	-
Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Implement MA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing consultation etc)	Municipal wide		Strategy document implemented		X	x	x	3,000	3,000			MA	-

	General Administration	2) Build capacity of Zonal Council members, CSOs and FBOs in Public participation strategies.	Municipal wide		Public Participation training provided	X	x	x	x	5,000	5,000			MA	-
Management and Administration	General Administration	1) Facilitate posting of police personnel	Accra		Police personnel posted			x	x	5,000	-	5,000	-	MA	Ghana Police Service
Infrastructure development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1) Construct Bungalow for Municipal Police Commander	Berekum		Bungalow provided		x	x	x	300,000	300,000			MA	
			Kutre No.1 Berekum		Police Post established		x	x	x	200,000	200,000				
				2) Establish Police Post 3) Construct Bungalow for Circuit Court Judge		Bungalow Constructed	X	x	x		300,000	300,000			
Environmental Management															

t	Disaster prevention and Management	1) Facilitate the provision of logistics and equipment to Municipal Fire Service Office	Berekum		Equipment & logistics provided	X	x			5,000		5,000		MA	GNFS
		2) Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Selected communities		Fire volunteers trained & re-trained	X	x	x	x	15,000	15,000			GNFS/NAD MO	MA
		3) Sensitize public on fire fighting, protection and prevention	Municipal Wide		Public sensitised	X	x	x	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		GNFS/NAD MO	MA
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works Rural housing and Water Management	1) Renovate old Municipal Assembly office Block	Berekum		Old Assembly Block renovated		x	x		20,000	20,000			Works Dept	MA

		2) Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly's staff quarters	Berekum		Staff quarters rehabilitated	X	x	x	x	75,000	75,000			Works Dept	MA	
Managemnt and Administration	General Administration	3) Sponsor MA staff to attend various training programmes	Selected beneficiaries		MA staff sponsored to attend training programmes	X	x	x	x	25,000	15,000	10,000		MA	Training institutions	
		4) Procure/rehabilitate office equipment	Berekum		Office equipment procured/rehabilitated	X	x	x	x	10,000	2,500	7,500		MA	-	
SUB TOTAL											680,500	651,750	28,750			
GRAND TOTAL											23,573,000					

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2021

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Outcome / impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Finance	Provide incentives/ packages and logistical support to revenue staff	Berekum		Incentives packages Provided	x	x	X	x	5,750		5,750		FD	CA
		Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	Berekum		Skills training in revenue mobilisation organized		x	X		1,500		1,500		FD	CA
		Update data on all existing and potential revenue items	Berekum		Data on revenue items updated	x	x	X	x	3,750	3,750			FD	CA
		Identify other forms of revenue sources	Municipal wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	x	x	X	x	1,000		1,000		FD	CA
		Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	Municipal wide		Education on payment of taxes organized	x	x	X		2,500		2,500		FD	CA
		1. Re-train all Accounts officers and Heads of Departments and	Berekum		All Account officers and		x	x		5,000	3,750	1,250		FD	CA

		Units on PFM Act 2. Spend only on prioritized /budgeted areas	Municipal Assembly		Heads of Dept. and Units Re-trained										
					Prioritized /Budgeted Areas spent on	x	x	X	x	-	-	-	-	FD	CA
Economic Development	1.Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1.Sensitize the public on the implementation of one district one factory initiative	Municipal wide		Public sensitized on the 1D1F Initiative	x	x	X	x	5,000	2,500	2,500	-	CA	MOFA, BAC
		2.Facilitate the allocation of land for LED purposes	Selected locations		Land for LED allocated	x	x			5,000		5,000		CA	Traditional Authorities
		3.Service the allocated land (Land acquisition/preparation, extension of electricity and water)	Selected location		Allocated land for LED serviced	x	x	X	x	250,000	250,000			CA	Investors, MLGRD, MOTI
	2. Agricultural Services and Management	4. Encourage farmers to produce raw materials required for LED outputs	Municipal wide		No. of Farmers encouraged	x	x	X	x	2,500	2,500			CA	MOFA, MOTI Investors
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and	Provide skills training in agro-processing, baking, soap making, auto and wood works	Selected locations		50 youth trained in employable skills			X	x	25,000	10,000	2,500	12,500	NBSSI/BAC	CA

	Tourism	Support 10 MSEs to access credit from financial institutions	Municipal wide		10 SMEs operators supported operators	x	x	X	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		NBSSI/BAC	BAC Financial Institutions
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Ttrain and re-train 10 SMEs operators in PPP and local content arrangements	Municipal wide		10 SMEs operators trained and re-trained	x	x	X	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		MA	MOF
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	1. Identify and register 250 farmers interested in Cashew and Oil palm production 2. Support the farmers to acquire improved seeds 3. Equip farmers with cultivation skills 4. Support farmers to access credit from EXIM Bank and ADB. 5. Link-up producers to marketing opportunities world-wide	Municipal wide		250 farmers identified and supported	x	x	x	x	12,500	10,000	2,500		MA	MOFA FarmerGroups GEPA EXIM Bank ADB Gh. Buffer Stock Company
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate posting of 2 AEAs to the MADU		17 AEAs at post	2 AEAs posted to MADU		x	x		500		500		OHLGS/MOFA	MA

Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Support farmers to acquire and cultivate high yielding planting materials	Municipal wide		Farmers provided with high yielding planting materials	x	x	x	x	1,250		1,250		MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate farmers access to inputs and funds	Municipal wide		Access to inputs and funds improved	x	x	x	x	1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Facilitate the provision of improved storage skills and facilities (Warehouse)	Selected communities		Improved storage facilities provided	X	x			4,000	4,000			MOFA	MA MOTI MLGRD
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends	Selected farming communities		Sensitization programmes on weather and prices trends held	X	x	x	X	2,500	500	2,000		MOFA	MA Meteo Dept.
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat the animals	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers educated	X	x	x	X	3,000		1,250	1,750	MOFA	MA
		Organize fora for livestock poultry farmers on pen/coop	Selected farmers		Poultry livestock farmers trained	X	x	x	X	2,500	1,500	1,000		MOFA	MA

		management practices and selection of good breeds													
Economic Development	Agriculture services and Management	Equip AEAs with modern Aqua culture development & Management skills	Municipal wide		AEAs capacity built	X				1,250	1,250			MOFA	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	1. Organize stakeholders fora to identify tourism attractions/centres 2. Promote local tourism potentials	Municipal wide		Tourism attraction s/ centres identified Tourism potentials promoted		X	x		1,250	1,250			MA	GhanaTourism Authority
SUB TOTAL											347,000	299,750	33,000	14,250	

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements															
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1.Reafforestation of Tain II Forest Reserve	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	682 ha Re-afforested	Tain II Forest Reserve Re-afforested	x	X	x	x	250,000			250,000	FORM Ghana	Forest commission MA
		2. Provide alternative IGA skills (Snail and grasscutter rearing and mushrooms cultivation) to local inhabitants	Kotaa, Akrofro, Pepaase Domeabra	3 training programmes held	Local communities trained in IGA skills			x	x	10,000			10,000	FORM Ghana	Forest Commission MA
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Educate communities on disaster prevention and management	Selected locations		Communities educated	x	X	x	x	2,500	1,000	1,500		NADMO	CA
		2. Train and equip volunteers on disaster	Selected communities	186 volunteers trained	Disaster volunteers trained		X	x	x	5,000	500			NADMO	CA

		prevention and management.		& equipped											
		3. Construct Secondary and tertiary drains	Selected communities		Secondary and tertiary drains provided	x	X	x	x	250,000			250,000	Works Dept	CA/MLGRD/WB
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise public education programme on environmental pollution	Municipal wide		Public education organised	x	X	x	x	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO	CA/EPA/GNFS
		1. Sensitize farmers, agro-processors and others on climate change resilience & management.	Municipal wide		Farmers, agro-processors and others sensitized		X	X	x	2,500	1,500	1,000		NADMO/MOFA/GNFS	CA
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Organise tree planting campaigns	Selected communities		Tree planting campaigns organised	x	X	x	x	7,500	7,500			Forest service commission	MA MOFA
Infrastructural develop	Urban roads and	1. Reshape 22km feeder	Selected locations		22km Feeder roads					730,000	730,000				

ment and Management	transport services	roads,			reshaped	x	X	x	x						
		3.Spot improve 18km Feeder roads	Selected locations		18km Roads spots improved	x	X	x	x	690,000			690,000	Feeder /Urban Roads Ghana Highways Authority	MA
		4.Construct 30km of pedestrian walk-ways	Berekum township		Pedestrian walk-ways constructed	x	X	x	x	550,000			550,000		
		4.Surface(Tar) 20km Urban/Trunk Roads	Berekum township		20km roads surfaced (tarred)	x	X	x	x	950,000			950,000		
Infrastructural development and Management	Urban roads and transport services	1. Support Transport Unions to retrain drivers	Municipal wide		Drivers trained	x	X	x	x	6,000	2,000	4,000			
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library services	Provide ICT Centre and equip it with computers and internet facilities	Nyamebikyere, Berekum		ICT Centre provided and equipped		X	x	x	250,000	250,000		MA	GIFEC	
Infrastructural development	Public works rural housing	1. Extend electricity to newly developed	Urban Berekum			x	X	x	x	862,500	250,000	612,500			

and Manage ment	and water manage ment	areas			Electricity extended/ex panded								Ministry of Energy	MA/ WB/ MLGRD			
		2.Extend electricity	communit ies without the facility			x	X	x	x	1,750, 000	500,0 00				1,250, 000		
		3. Provide Streetlight s and rehabilitat e faulty ones	Selected locations			x	X	x	x	100,00 0	25,00 0				75,000		
Infrastru ctural develop ment and Manage ment	Spatial Planning	1. Dialogue with traditional authorities on the importanc e of structured layout schemes 2. Prepare communit y layout schemes	Namasua Kyereyaw krom		Dialogues held & layouts prepared	x	X	x	x	30,000	10,00 0	20,000	DPP	CA			
SUB TOTAL														6,448,500	1,779,000	7,500	4,657,500

Development Dimension: Social Development															
Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Construct 2No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks	Kato Presby Basic School Biadan Basic School		2No. 2-Unit classroom blocks constructed	x	x			400,000	400,000			MA	GES GET fund
		2. Construct 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Islamic LA Basic School, Berekum, St Augustine Basic School, Berekum		2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed	x	x	x	x	500,000	500,000			MA	GES GET fund
		3. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kotaa Primary School		1No. 6-Unit classroom block provided		x	x	x	500,000	500,000			MA	GES GET fund
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and	4. Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Islamic Prim School, Berekum Senase Basic School		2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks rehabilitated			x	x	250,000	250,000			MA	GES

nt Infrastructure development and Management	water management	5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Pentecost Basic School, Biadan		1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated			x	x		150,000	150,000			MA	GES
	Public works rural housing and water management	6. Construct 2No. 10-Seater Institutional Latrines with mechanised boreholes	Namasua Basic School, Islamic Primary School, Berekum		WC toilets and mechanised boreholes provided		x	x	x		400,000	400,000			Min. of Special Dev't Initiative	GES/MA
		7. Provide 1,000 dual and 500 mono-desks.	Selected schools		Furniture provided		x	x	x		350,000	350,000			MA	GES GET fund
		8. Provide 150 sets of Teachers furniture	Selected schools		Furniture provided		x	x	x		94,000	94,000			GET fund	MA GES

		9. Provide 2No. 1 Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	Kutre No. 1 Kyeryawkom		2No. Teachers Quarters provided			x	x	400,000	400,000			GET fund	MA GES
Social Services Delivery	Education Youth and Sports and Library services	Support GES programmes (Mock exam, STME Clinics, Sports & Cultural, My first day at school, etc)	Municipal Wide		GES programmes supported.	x	x	x	x	50,000	50,000			MA	GES
		2. Provide health equipment and logistics	GHS Polyclinic, Berekum		Health equipment and logistics provided			x	x	60,000	60,000			MA	MOH GHS
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Fumigate mosquito breeding sites	Municipal wide		Mosquito breeding sites fumigated	x	x	x	x	30,000	30,000			MA	Zoomlion MEHU
		2. Organise Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal wide		Malaria campaigns held	x	x	x	x	3,000	3,000			GHS	MA

		3. Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal wide		Treated bed nets distributed	x	x	x	x	12,500	12,500			GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Organise HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal wide		HIV/AIDS Campaign held	x	x	x	x	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS
		2. Support Voluntary Counselling and Testing services	Municipal wide		VCT Services provided	x	x	x	x	2,000	2,000			MA	GHS
		3. Support orphans and vulnerable children	Municipal wide		OVCs supported	x	x	x	x	7,500	7,500			MA	NGOs
Infrastructural development and Management	Public works rural housing and water management	1. Provide 10No. borehole	Selected communities	221 boreholes	10 boreholes provided	x	x	x	x	200,000	100,000		100,000	CWSA	MA
		2. Rehabilitate 10No. boreholes	Selected communities		10 boreholes rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	7,500	7,500			MA	WATSAN MLGRD
		1. Mechanize a Borehole	Anyinasu		1No. borehole mechanized			x	x	8,000			8,000	MA	

		2. Maintain final waste disposal site	Abi		Final waste disposal site maintained	x	x	x	x	160,000	160,000			MA	Land fill Company
		3. Evacuate refuse heaps	Senase Site 2 Kyiribaa		Refuse heaps evacuated	x	x	x	x	470,000		470,000		MA	MEHU/M LGRD/IDA
		4. Procure 10No. refuse Containers	Selected locations		10No. refuse containers procured		x	x		40,000	40,000			Works Dept	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. facilitate scaling-up of LEAP beneficiaries by 20%	Selected beneficiaries		LEAP Scaled-up		x	x		500		500		DSW& CD	CA
		2. Build the capacity of 25 vulnerable persons in IGA Skills	Selected beneficiaries		25 vulnerable persons trained		x	x		3,750	2,500	1,250		DSW & CD	CA
		3. Facilitate the provision of start-up capital to the 25 trained persons to start their	Selected beneficiaries		25 vulnerable persons provided with funds	x	x	x	x	5,000		5,000		DSW& CD	CA

		businesses.													
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Form child rights clubs in 20 basic schools	Selected Schools		20 Child rights clubs formed		x	x		1,500	1,000	500		DSWCD	CA
		2. Organize sensitisation programmes on children and Women rights and welfare	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		Sensitisation programmes held		X	x		3,000	2,500	500		DSWCD	CA
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1. Sensitize 50 women in participation and decision making process skills	4 Zonal Councils' Capitals		50 women sensitized			x		4,500	3,000	1,500		DSWCD	CA/ Dept of Women
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 10 PWDs to attend school	Selected beneficiaries		10 PWDs supported			x		10,000	10,000			MA	PWDs Associations
		2) Support 12 PWDs to acquire various equipment (wheel chairs, clutches, hearing aids,	Selected beneficiaries		12 PWDs supported			x	X	6,250	6,250			MA	PWDs Associations

		white canes etc.)													
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	1) Support 25 youth acquire employment skills (Auto works, Wood works, Construction Works Farming etc	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth trained	x	X	x	X	12,500	12,500			MA	BAC
		2) Facilitate provision of Credit Funds to 25 trained Youth as start-up capital	Selected beneficiaries		25 youth Provided with credit funds	x	X	x	X	250		250		MA	BAC
Social services delivery	Education, Youth and Sports & Library Services	1) Support basic schools sports with footballs, jerseys and table tennis kits	Selected schools		Sports logistics provided	x	X	x		65,000	65,000			MA	GES
SUB TOTAL 4,208,750 3,621,250 9,500 578,000															

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability
Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Train and re-train Zonal Council members	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Zonal Council members trained	X	X	x	x	5,000	5,000			MA	-
		2) Provide logistics and equipment to Zonal Council offices	4 Zonal Council Capitals		Logistics and equipment provided	X	X	x	x	7,500	7,500			MA	-
Management and Administration	Planning, Budget, Monitoring & Evaluation	1) Implement MA's Public Participation Strategy document. (Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA, Fee-fixing consultation etc)	Municipal wide		Strategy document implemented		X	x	x	3,000	3,000			MA	-
		2) Build capacity of Zonal Council members, CSOs and	Municipal Wide		Public Participation training provided	X	x	x	x	5,000	5,000			MA	-

		FBOs in Public participation strategies.													
Managemnt and Administration		2) Facilitate posting of police personnel to the Municipality	Accra		Police personnel posted			x	x	5,000	-	5,000	-	MA	Ghana Police Service
Environmental management	Disaster prevention and Management	1) Facilitate the provision of logistics and equipment to Municipal Fire Service Office	Berekum		Equipment & logistics provided	X	x			5,000		5,000		MA	GNFS
	General Administration	2) Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers in communities	Selected communities		Fire volunteers trained & re-trained	X	x	x	x	15,000	15,000			GNFS/NAD MO	MA
		3) Sensitize public on fire fighting, protection and prevention	Municipal Wide		Public sensitized	X	x	x	x	5,000	3,750	1,250		GNFS/NAD MO	MA

		3) Rehabilitate Municipal Assembly's staff quarters	Berekum		Staff quarters rehabilitated	X	x	x	x	75,000	75,000			Works Dept	MA	
Managemnt and Administration	General Administration	4) Sponsor MA staff to attend various training programmes	Selected beneficiaries		MA staff sponsored to attend training programmes	X	x	x	x	25,000	15,000	10,000		MA	Training institutions	
Managemnt and Administration	General Administration	5)Procure/rehabilitate office equipment	Berekum		Office equipment procured/ Rehabilitated	X	x	x	x	10,000	2,500	7,500		MA	-	
SUB TOTAL											160,500	131,750	28,750			
GRAND TOTAL											11,164,750					

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Implementation of the Annual Action Plans

In line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Berekum East Municipal Assembly is mandated to formulate and implement plans, strategies and programmes for the development of the Municipality. This implies that the Municipality is not only responsible for preparing development plans, but also design strategies towards effective implementation of the plan. This chapter therefore details how the MTDP (2018-2021) will be implemented.

Important Considerations for Implementation of the Plan

Successful implementation of the Plan will be determined by a number of factors including:

- Funds mobilization to finance selected projects/programmes.
- Identification of threats and bottlenecks which are likely to impede progress. These could be administrative, institutional or legal. There will sometimes be the need to review projects and strategies in line with changing social, economic and political requirements.
- Evolution of strategies and implementation blueprint. These will also include detailed designs for implementing specific projects
- Possible crisis or disaster situations that may call for re-engineering of whole strategies and crisis management in order that the whole plan is not scuttled.
- Local and external stakeholder collaboration to help achieve the expected results

Phasing of the Plan implementation

To ensure an incremental implementation of the MTDP over the medium term (2018-2021), it has been staggered or phased into four sets of Annual Action. Implementation of the Action

Plans will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will convert resources into goods and services. The annual action plans as contained in this chapter indicate projects and activities proposed to be executed under each dimension of the Agenda for Jobs in each implementation year.

The commencement of implementation of this MTDP will be in line with the statutory Municipal planning cycle of 1st January to 31st December every year. The implementation of each annual action plan shall be reviewed mid-year (July each year) under the chairmanship of the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) to assess progress and identify implementation gaps.

Implementing Specific Programmes and Projects

Each annual action plan in this MTDP contains many and varied projects and activities which require varied implementation strategies. Strategies for implementing specific project and programmes will therefore be designed differently, but coordinated by the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU). In accordance with the National Development Planning Act, Act 480, Section 7a, the Berekum East Municipal Assembly will support the MPCU with funds and logistics to effectively coordinate the implementation of the MTDP.

In collaboration with sector departments and institutions, development partners and communities, the MPCU shall prepare implementation work plans that will:

- Outline activity schedules and procedures including cash flows and disbursement schedules.
- Assign responsibilities.
- Outline tendering processes.
- Define milestones and monitoring and evaluation indicators.
- Agree on reporting systems; and
- Procedures for revision and data updates.

The MPCU shall prepare detailed implementation strategies for the implementation of specific projects which may include resource flow charts, Gantt charts, logical frameworks, and other appropriate project implementation tools.

Also, projects and programmes in the MTDP will be implemented in communities and electoral areas. On this note, efforts will be made to actively involve the decentralized structures and Traditional Authorities. Assembly person, Unit Committees, Chiefs and opinion leaders shall be integral participants in the implementation of specific plans.

With the enormous responsibility on the MPCU and the decentralized structures towards the implementation of projects and programmes, the Municipality will build the capacities of these bodies and make frantic efforts to establish relevant decentralized departments that currently do not exist in the Municipality.

Administrative Arrangement

The Municipal Assembly shall be the body responsible for coordinating and harmonizing implementation activities. It will ensure that activities of Assembly's departments, central government, Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are synchronized with the objectives of this MTDP. Also, with the increasing role of the private sector in development and the emphasis on Public-Private Partnership, the Berekum East Municipal Assembly would open its doors to and motivate the private sector into joint projects towards achieving the objectives of this plan. Attempts would also be made to undertake joint projects with neighbouring districts in identified areas to improve the lives of the people.

Community Participation

To ensure acceptance, commitment and ownership of development projects and programmes, the implementation of this MTDP will ensure broad consultations and participation. Thus, it will adopt a transitive and democratic process to realize project goals and objectives. It will be hinged on the principles of grass root participation and ownership of development. Where practicable, individuals and households will be involved and communities made to contribute labour or materially to implementation of projects.

With Traditional Authorities being the first entry points to communities and the custodians of community resources, the implementation process of this plan would actively involve them. As key stakeholders, their role will include land allocation for project manifesting in space and community mobilization.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP

Monitoring is an instrument that continuously delivers structured information concerning the actual status of the project to all persons involved in the implementation process, including target group and beneficiaries. It is an on-going process of checking to make sure that the correct procedures, practices, time-frames, resources and targets are being followed and achieved.

Evaluation on the other hand means a systematic examination of a planned, on-going or completed project. It aims to answer specific management questions and to judge the overall value of an endeavour and supply lessons learned to improve future actions, planning and decision making. Evaluation commonly seeks to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact sustainability and relevance of the project or organization's objectives. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, offering concrete lessons learned to help partners and funding agencies make decisions.

Purpose of the M&E Plan

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made toward the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs and further assist to:

- Assess whether MTDP development targets were being met
- Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- Improve service delivery and influent allocation of resources to programmes and projects
- Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of transparency and accountability
- Document lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects
- Improve service delivery and influence resource allocation in the Municipality
- Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- Reinforce ownership of the MMTDP and build M&E capacity within the Municipality

Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

An initial activity of the M&E plan preparation process is to identify and classify all the organisations and groups of people with interest in development of the Municipality. The next activity would be to assess their needs and responsibilities as well as determine how to involve them in all M&E activities

The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M&E results.

Stakeholders Matrix

Table 2.1 represents the various actors that have special interest and how that interest is going to affect development and poverty reduction in the Municipality

Table 6.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Category	Classification	Needs /Interests/ Responsibilities	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building.	M&E plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination.
OHLGS	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars, & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Municipal Assembly	Primary	Decision making, bye-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes and projects.	M&E plan preparation, M&E seminars, & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Member of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, Common Fund for programmes and projects.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability.	M&E seminars& meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Civil Society Organisations	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection,

		accountability	PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting.
Development Partners	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, financial & material resources, technical assistance.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting.
Media	Secondary	Transparent and accountability	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results.

From the table above, it is realised that some stakeholders' interests are geared towards development. However, others have negative impact on monitoring and evaluation and therefore, this interest group need to be carefully managed through constant dialogue.

Monitoring and evaluation indicators and targets

Indicators and targets are purposely meant to keep track on key areas of focus. That is, the projects and programmes under the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan for 2018-2021. In response to this, the following targets and indicators have been derived under the various dimensions of Agenda for Jobs

Table 6.2 Agenda for Jobs Dimensions Municipal Core Indicators

MMTDP Dimension:Economic Development						
MMTDP goal:Build a Prosperous Society						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2021	Data sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) in agriculture and agro business	Output	17.8%	34%	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal MoFA Director
MMTDP Dimension:Social Development						
MMTDP Goal:Create opportunities for all						

Education						
a. Gross Enrolment Rate (%) -Kindergarten -Primary -JHS -SHS	Outcome	118% 123% 116% 89%	132% 132% 134% 95%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal GES Director
b. Net admission rate in Primary Schools -Kindergarten -Primary -JHS -SHS	Outcome	76% 88% 82% 68%	90% 97% 93% 93%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal GES Director
Gender Parity Rate (%) -Pre-School -Primary -JHS -SHS	Outcome	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Secondary	Annually	Municipal GES Director
BECE Pass Rate	Outcome	93.7%	100%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal GES Director
Total enrolment of PWDs in Special Schools	Outcome	13	22	Secondary	Annually	Municipal GES Director
Health Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth & exact age five per 1,000 live births)	Outcome	51	37	Secondary	Semi-annually	Municipal GHS Director
Maternal mortality rate (No. of deaths due to pregnancy & child birth per 100,000 live births)	Outcome	198	175	Secondary	Semi-annually	Municipal GHS Director

Incidence of communicable diseases - Malaria - Cholera	Outcome	2.8 1.4	1.6 0.5	Secondary	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Director
Under-5 malnutrition rate	Outcome	4.8	3.7	Secondary	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Director
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Outcome	2.8	1.5	Secondary	Annually	Municipal GHS Director
<u>Employment</u> Number of new jobs created by the private sector	Output	-	800	Primary	Quarterly	MPCU
Number of new jobs generated through special initiatives such as Youth Enterprise Support (YES) Fund	Output	-	2,500	Primary	Quarterly	YEA Co-ord MoFA Director
Number of young people provided with entrepreneurial skills	Output	-	200	Primary	Quarterly	YEA Co-ord
Number of young people provided with ICT skills	Output	-	150	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal GES Director
<u>Social Protection</u> Vulnerable groups registered and supported Number of women groups trained and supported with credits Number of community initiated projects supported	Output Output Output	3 13 31	10 22 12	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Dept of Social Welfare & Community Devt Officer
MMTDP Dimension:Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
MMTDP Goal:Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment						

Number of jobs for the youth in rural areas	Output	-	800	Primary	Quarterly	YEA Co-ord Municipal MoFA Director
Percentage of population with access to electricity	Outcome	93%	100%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal NEDCo Director
Tar urban roads(in km) Feeder roads (in km)	Output	9km 29km	40km 6km	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Urban Roads Engineer
Number of new household toilets provided	Output	132	25	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Env't Health Officer
Percentage of population with access to safe water	Outcome	87%	97%	Primary	Annually	GWCL Municipal Officer
MMTDP Dimension:Governance, Corruption and Accountability						
MMTDP Goal:Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society						
Proportion of young people who participate in local governance system	Output	17	45	Primary	Annually	Municipal Planning Officer
Number of women participating in local governance system	Output	4	15	Primary	Annually	Municipal Planning Officer
Number of Town Hall Meetings held per annum	Output		4	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Budget Analyst
Number of functional Zonal Councils	Output	4	4	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Planning Officer
Total amount of Internally Generated Fund	Output	GHC687,290	GHC 991,989	Primary	Annually	Municipal Budget Analyst

M&E Matrix

This is a tool that is use to match MTDP to Agenda for jobs objectives. It also provides a format for presenting input, output, and outcome and impact indicators for each of the MMTDP objectives.

Table 6.3: Core Municipal Indicators

MMTDP Dimension:Economic Development										
MMTDP goal:Build a Prosperous Society										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Data sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
			18	19	20	21				
Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) in agriculture and agro business	Output	17.8%	21%	25%	30%	34%	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Director	MoFA
MMTDP Dimension:Social Development										
MMTDP Goal:Create opportunities for all										
Education										
a. Gross Enrolment Rate (%)										
-Kindergarten	Outcome	118%	124%	127%	130%	132%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Director	GES
-Primary		123%	125%	127%	130%	132%				
-JHS		116%	128%	130%	133%	134%				
-SHS		89%	93%	93%	92%	95%				
b. Net admission rate in Primary Schools										
-Kindergarten	Outcome	76%	81%	84%	87%	90%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Director	GES
-Primary		88%	92%	95%	96%	97%				
-JHS		82%	85%	88%	90%	93%				
-SHS		68%	75%	78%	88%	93%				
Gender Parity Rate (%)										
-Pre-School	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Director	GES
-Primary		1	1	1	1	1				
-JHS		1	1	1	1	1				
-SHS		1	1	1	1	1				
BECE Pass Rate	Outcome	93.7%	95%	97%	100%	100%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Director	GES
Total enrolment of PWDs in Special Schools	Output	13	18	18	20	22	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Director	GES

Health Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth & exact age five per 1,000 live births)	Outcome	51	48	43	40	37	Secondary	Semi-annually	Municipal Director	GHS
Maternal mortality rate (No. of deaths due to pregnancy & child birth per 100,000 live births)	Outcome	198	193	189	182	175	Secondary	Semi-annually	Municipal Director	GHS
Incidence of communicable diseases - Malaria - Cholera	Outcome	2.8 1.4	2.5 1.2	2.2 1.0	1.9 0.8	1.6 0.5	Secondary	Quarterly	Municipal Director	GHS
Under-5 malnutrition rate	Outcome	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7	Secondary	Quarterly	Municipal Director	GHS
HIV/AIDS incidence rate	Outcome	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Director	GHS
Employment Number of new jobs created by the private sector	Output	-	200	400	600	800	Primary	Quarterly	MPCU	
Number of new jobs generated through special initiatives such as Youth Enterprise Support (YES) Fund	Output	-	500	1,000	2,000	2,500	Primary	Quarterly	YEA Co-ord MoFA Director	
Number of young people provided with entrepreneurial skills	Output	-	50	80	150	200	Primary	Quarterly	YEA Co-ord	
Number of young people provided with ICT skills	Output	-	20	50	100	150	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Director	GES
Social Protection Vulnerable groups registered and	Output	3	5	7	8	10				Municipal Dept of

supported									
Number of women groups trained and supported with credits	Output	13	18	20	21	22	Primary	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Community Devt Officer
Number of community initiated projects supported	Output	31	4	7	10	12			
MMTDP Dimension:Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement									
MMTDP Goal:Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built Environment									
Number of jobs for the youth in rural areas	Output	-	200	400	600	800	Primary	Quarterly	YEA Co-ord Municipal MoFA Director
Percentage of population with access to electricity	Outcome	93%	96%	100%	100%	100%	Secondary	Annually	Municipal NEDCo Director
Tar urban roads(in km)	Output	9km	4km	15km	25km	40km	Secondary	Annually	Municipal Urban Roads Engineer
Feeder roads (in km)		29km	8km	10km	9km	6km			
Number of new household toilets provided	Output	132	34	41	30	25	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Env't Health Officer
Percentage of population with access to safe water	Outcome	87%	90%	93%	95%	97%	Primary	Annually	GWCL Municipal Officer
MMTDP Dimension:Governance, Corruption and Accountability									
MMTDP Goal:Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society									
Proportion of young people who participate in local governance system	Output	17	30	36	40	45	Primary	Annually	Municipal Planning Officer
Number of women participating in local governance system	Output	4	7	10	12	15	Primary	Annually	Municipal Planning Officer
Number of Town Hall Meetings held per annum	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Budget Analyst
Number of functional Zonal Councils	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Primary	Quarterly	Municipal Planning Officer
Total amount of Internally Generated Fund	Output	GHC687,290	GHC 917,566	GHC 941,094	GHC 967,240	GHC 991,989	Primary	Annually	Municipal Budget Analyst

6.2.1: M & E Work Plan and Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation plan is an annual work plan. It should be prepared through a participatory process indicating the time frame and a budget relating to each activity and the actors (who does what at what time) and spell out specific dates for various activities. The table below shows the M & E work plan, and budget.

Table 6.4: M&E Work Plan& Budget

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBILITY	BUDGET GH¢
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
MMTDP Evaluation						
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 18 th March 2019				MPCU	6,500
Terminal Evaluation	Start 18 th March 2021				MPCU	6,500
Specific evaluation & studies	Start 15 th of June (semi-annually)				MPCU	10,000
Participatory M&E	Start 25 th of June (semi-annually)				MPCU, TAs	4,000
Data collection & review meetings						
Quarterly field visits	2 nd Thursday in Mar, Jun, Sept & Dec.				MPCU	1,500
Quarterly review meetings	1 st Friday in Mar, Jun, Sept & Dec.				MPCU	4,500
Preparation and submission of quarterly reports	15 th of Mar, June , Oct and Jan of subsequent year				MPCU	1,000
APR preparation and dissemination						
Data collection and collation	5 th Jan. Annually				MPCU	3,000
Draft Municipal APR prepared	25 th Jan. Annually				MPCU	1,000
Draft APR review workshop held	16 th Feb. Annually				MPCU	7,000
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	31 st Jan. Annually				MPCU	1,000
Dissemination of Municipal APR	10 th Mar. Annually				MPCU, ISD	7,000
TOTAL						53,000

6.2.2: M&E Calendar

The M&E calendar is an annual implementation schedule with specific time periods and deadlines for all the activities to be undertaken. It stipulates specific dates within a week, month or quarter for M&E activities. Tables 12.2 show an example of an M&E calendar.

Table 6.5: M&E Calendar (dates are tentative)

M&E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Prepare for M&E Indicator review						15 th						
Organise a retreat on indicator review												20 th
Field visits			15 th			15 th			15 th			15 th
Organise review meetings	10 th	14 th	20 th	8 th	16 th	21 st	18 th	16 th	22 nd	12 th	15 th	6 th
M&E monthly meetings	25 th	24 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th	25 th
M&E quarterly reports			24 th			28 th			27 th			23 rd
Conduct M&E capacity building for core staff at MPCU/M&E Team		10 th										
Prepare for APR preparation	10 th											
Data collection	2 nd											
Data collation	4 th											
Data analysis	6 th											
Organise APR validation workshop	10 th											
Internal review of draft APR	15 th											
Print APR	18 th											
Organise a dissemination workshop												
Distribution of APR	31 st											
Prepare for PM&E with stakeholders				15 th								
Train personnel to conduct field work				10 th								
Conduct PM&E				24 th								

Data Collection, validation and Collation

Data has become an important element when it comes to assessing how programmes/projects implemented have contributed to improving the plight of the poor and enhancing the general well-being of the society. It is against this background that primary and secondary data need to be sourced to ascertain this fact.

A programme/project register format has being drawn to aid MPCU members collect and collate data on all programmes/projects in the Municipality. This format is indicated below;

Data Validation

To avoid any inconsistencies and errors in the data collated, the MPCU will organise a forum on data validation for key stakeholders such as Traditional Leaders, Heads of various Departments, Civil Society organisations, NGOs, and Youth Associations etc. This would be done at the end of every quarter of the year.

Data Analysis

The analysis of data collected and collated will bring to bear on the progress that the Municipality is making towards the achievement of its goal and objectives set in the Medium Term Development Plan. This analysis will be done using the format below

Table 6.7: Data Analysis Matrix

No	Programme/ Project	Dimensions	Objective	Indicator	Achievement	Remarks

Reporting on the implementation of MMTDP

After monitoring of programmes and projects implementation in the Municipality, it is necessary to report to stakeholders of the Municipality the progress of work. There will be quarterly and annual reports on programmes and projects.

Table 6.8: Reporting Format

<p>Title Page</p> <p>M&E Report for (time period)</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Status of implementation of MMTDP</p> <p>Purpose of M&E for the stated period</p> <p>Processes involved and difficulties encountered</p> <p>M&E Activities Report</p> <p>Programme/projects status for the quarter/ year</p> <p>Update on disbursements from funding source</p> <p>Update on targets and indicators</p> <p>Update on critical development and poverty issues</p> <p>Evaluation conducted; their findings and recommendations</p> <p>Participatory M&E approaches used and results</p> <p>The Way Forward</p> <p>Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed</p> <p>Recommendations</p>
--

Dissemination and Communication Strategy

Dissemination is the method of spreading information, knowledge among other things so that it reaches many people. Dissemination of M&E results means that stakeholders get the right information in a timely manner and in the right format.

Communication on the other hand is the method of exchanging information using different means and media (speaking, writing, gesturing, etc.). Good communication is characterised by a clear purpose, content, reliable sources and effective transmission channel and is effectively delivered to M&E stakeholders.

Purpose of Dissemination and Communication

The main purpose of the MPCU's intention of disseminating and communicating M&E results to stakeholders is to:

- Ensure accountability
- Motivate stakeholders to action
- Improve development interventions
- Advocate for additional resources
- Promote understanding
- Explore and investigate what happened and why
- Promotes organisational learning

M&E Results Dissemination and Communication Strategies

Disseminating and communicating M&E results to all stakeholders is often complex and cumbersome because of the different audiences, channels and their information needs. The most common methods that would be used to disseminate M&E results will include

- Written reports
- Oral presentations
- Facts sheets
- E-mails
- Websites

Below is a table of M&E results dissemination strategy that would be used to reach out to different audiences/stakeholders

Table 6.9: M&E Results Dissemination Strategy

Target Audience	Key Messages	Dissemination Strategy/Tool
NDPC, RCCs, RPCUs, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key milestones achieved where efforts have made a difference • Challenges • Advocate for policy change, solicit for resources to complete other programmes or projects • Coordination among institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to staff • Feedback to staff appraisals • Organisation/institutional website • Formal reports • Policy framework • Development plans
MPs, Local Communities, TAs, CSOs, the Media, Development Partners,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness • Key milestones achieved where efforts have made a difference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing notes • Presentation to associations • Officials visits • Simplified version of development plans and formal reports • Newspapers, radio Community information centres
Private Sector Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written reports • Executive summary briefing notes • Presentations, conferences/business Seminars • Official visits • Simplified version of development plans and formal reports • Media reports

Communication Channels

A communication strategy is essential when planning to do M&E. The strategy should identify who needs to receive the M&E results, in what format and what time.

Table 6.10: Channels for communicating M&E results

Informal	Formal
Mobile phones	Briefs
Quick Faxes	Presentations
Internal Correspondences	Workshops, Seminars
Gong-gong beater	Press Conferences
Print and electronic media	Articles in journals Websites, E-mails

Evaluation Arrangement

In order to assess the performance of each programme/project when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its set objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The following criterion is going to be used in evaluating plans and impacts of projects in the Municipality. This is indicated in the table below;

Table 6.11: Programme/Project Evaluation Matrix

Programme/project Name	Objective	Time Frame	Evaluating Team	Scope	Methodology	Remarks

The MPCU would go in line with the Evaluation standards, norms and principles in the evaluation process and these include; independent, timely, transparent, relevance, impartial ethical etc.

Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is defined as a process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking the progress towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. Stakeholder participation could be broad, including a wide range of staff, beneficiaries and partners, etc. It could also be narrow, targeting one or two groups of partners.

Generally, all key stakeholders should be involved in the entire PM&E processes, beginning with planning and design: gathering and analysing data: identifying the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations, disseminating results and preparing an action plan to improve performance.

Participatory M&E is based on the premise that programmes and projects have multiple stakeholders who have different perspectives as to what constitutes programme success and failures. The PM&E methods that would be employed for the process will include

- Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Citizen Report Card
- Community Score Card

These methods recognise the importance of local knowledge in promoting successful community development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They help in releasing creativity in people and enable them to take a more active partnership role, especially in community projects/programmes aimed at improving quality of life.

Purpose of the PM&E

The purpose of the PM&E is to provide stakeholders with regular information during the life span or long after the implementation of a development intervention. It allows for adjustments to be made during implementation and also provides feedback for future participatory evaluations.

Below are the benefits of PM&E

- It promotes judicious use of resources
- It creates an information database for future evaluations
- It allows for the identification and definition of more relevant local indicators
- Challenges are identified and solutions sought early
- It allows for good standards to be maintained.

Table 6.12: Roles of Beneficiaries and Service Providers in PM&E Process

Steps	Service Providers	Jointly-Led	Beneficiaries-Led
Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers determine stakeholders to be involved: develop the M&E framework, including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collection instruments • Beneficiaries provide feedback on proposed M&E framework, learn how to use the data collection tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers and beneficiaries jointly identify stakeholders to be involved: develop the M&E framework including objectives and indicators: choose and develop data collections instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries determine stakeholders and service providers to be involved: develop the M&E framework, including objectives and indicators: choose and develop data-collection instruments. • Service providers provide technical support to

			beneficiaries when called upon
Gathering Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers coordinate data collection • Beneficiaries participate as data collectors and/or as interviewees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers coordinate data collection • Beneficiaries participate as data collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries coordinate all data collection activities
Analysing Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers analyse the data, summarise findings: formulate recommendations and prepare for presentation and discussion • Beneficiaries do not play any role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers and beneficiaries jointly analyse raw data, discuss results, summarise findings and develop recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries analyse the data, discuss results, summarise findings and develop recommendations • Service providers provide technical advice on data analysis when called upon
Sharing the information and defining actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers present findings and recommendations • Beneficiaries discuss findings and recommendations and provide feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers and beneficiaries present findings and recommendations to wider stakeholder group and elicit discussion of actions to be taken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries present findings and recommendations to wider community and service providers. • Service providers provide suggestions, recommendations and actions to be taken

Institutional Arrangements for Municipal M&E

M&E is sensitive to the institutional arrangement within which it operates. Institutions exist at the Municipality to perform M&E functions. It will therefore be prudent to identify such institutions, define their roles and responsibilities. The role of Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners is identified as part of a holistic and participatory approach to M&E. This will create effective mechanism and demand for M&E information.

Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects. Berekum Municipal Assembly can best perform this role by tapping available human and technical resources of the municipal planning Co-ordinating Unit, the Sub-Committees of the Assembly's Executive Committees, its Sub-structures as well as the technical staff of the Departments of the Assembly. The assembly is to perform the following specific functions.

- i. Generation and provision of funds for M&E activities
- ii. Setting up a framework and platform for co-ordination and co-operation among the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan
- iii. Identification of bottlenecks and provision of appropriate anti-dotes
- iv. Identification, invitation and attraction of potential donors into the municipality
- v. Provision of financial and logistical support to the MPCU to undertake M&E activities
- vi. Review its policies and strategies taking into account bottlenecks identified in the implementation of the MMTDP as reported by M&E functionaries.

Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit

At the Municipal level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of the MPCU and the Municipal sectoral agencies. The MPCU will provide an overall oversight municipal level monitoring and evaluation of projects/programmes and also carry out the monitoring and evaluation of municipal development efforts. In the performance of its function, the MPCU play the following roles and responsibilities among others.

- i. Directly responsible for the development and implementation of the Municipal M&E plan
- ii. Undertake periodic project site inspections and report on them
- iii. Convene quarterly MMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- iv. Define Municipal specific indicators for measuring change and progress of MMTDP implementation
- v. Facilitate dissemination and public awareness creation on the MMTDP, GSGDA II and Annual Progress Report at Municipal and sub-Municipal level
- vi. Produce Municipal Annual Progress Reports and make recommendations for policy review
- vii. Conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation of MMTDP

Municipal Assembly Departments and Agencies

The Municipal Assembly Departments and Agencies as major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation should provide technical support and facilitate appropriate procedures for monitoring and evaluation. Greater collaboration is therefore needed more than ever between the Assembly and its Departments. Departments and agencies are to foster information flow among stakeholders. There is therefore the need to build the capacities and develop the expertise at departmental level for effective coordination and sustainability of the M&E system.

Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

It is expected that the RPCU will continue to provide guidance and support the MPCU in the area of M&E back stopping. The RPCU may have to continue with its regular review meetings with the Municipal Assembly to keep implementation on course.

The Role of Development Partners

Development Partners are encouraged to continue to play significant role in enhancing Municipal level M&E. Development Partners could play the following specific roles in support of effective M&E.

- i. Assist the Municipal Assembly to develop an efficient information and reporting system and reduce the support for separate, additional monitoring and reporting procedures
- ii. Shift from the heavy reliance on consultants and single project monitoring towards support for the preparation and implementation of the Municipal M&E Plan.
- iii. Strengthen Municipal –level institutional framework for evidence- based planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Traditional Authorities

In an effort to make the M&E process and its outcomes really meaningful; traditional authorities and civil society organizations will be encouraged to participate fully. The CSOs, including NGOs, CBOs, and voluntary professional and religious associations interact frequently with beneficiaries and are therefore, in good position to articulate the views of the people. Traditional authorities and CSOs have also been identified as potential vessels to disseminate M&E results and therefore their involvement in the process cannot be overlooked.

Conclusion

As a product of broad stakeholder consultations, this plan provides adequate directions towards expanding opportunities for the socio-economic empowerment of the people. It reviews the performance of the Municipality in the previous plan period, analyses the current situation of the Municipality and provides clear steps toward realising the Municipality's development focus. It will therefore consolidate and improve upon the gains made in the previous plan periods. Again, the MTDP tailors the development goals, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects of the Municipality along the dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs and the Regional Development Strategy in order to ensure the achievement of both Municipal and broad national development goals. It must also be emphasised that, the plan preparation process was highly participatory in order to ensure stakeholder ownership and commitment. This MTDP is therefore a compilation of stakeholder ideas, needs and aspirations and harmonized with national and regional development priorities

Appendix I
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of Assembly: Berekum East Municipal ASSEMBLY, Berekum Brong Ahafo

Venue: Berekum

Date: 23rd – 24th May, 2018

1. Medium of Invitation: **Letters**

2. Special/Interest Groups Invited: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Zonal Council Members, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.**

3. Total Number of persons at the Hearing: 86

4. Gender Ratio: **Male-54, Female-32**

5. Language(s) used at Hearing: **Asante Twi /English**

6. Major Issues at Public Hearing:

a. Performance Review of the 2014-2017 MMTDP

b. Situational Analysis from the Updated Municipal Profile

c. List of Community Problems and Development Aspirations

-Inadequate Socio-Economic Infrastructures

-Poor Road Conditions etc.

8. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:

a. The participants urged the Plan Preparation Team to be more participatory by involving the local people in the selection and implementation of development projects

b. The participants were also of the view that the Municipal Assembly should stick to the implementation schedules in the Development Plan so as to help complete substantial number of its proposed projects in the Development Plan.

9. Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:

a. The Municipal Assembly promised to be more participatory in project selection and implementation and also promised to stick to approved projects in the plan so as to achieve the community’s development needs and aspiration in the MMTDP.

10. Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil

11. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A

12. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The forum was very participatory and participants shared practical experiences. The participants participated fully and effectively in the forum and their suggestions and observations were noted for further actions. They were very happy to be involved in the plan preparation process and called for constant interaction between the Municipal Assembly and the Public.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. KOFI ADJEI

.....
MUN. CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
ATTA ULLAH DASON

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER

.....
CONVENER, DEV’T PLANNING SUB-COM.
HON. PETER GYAN

.....
MUNICIPAL DEV’T PLANNING OFFICER
HARUNA ABDULAI

Appendix II
SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of Assembly: Berekum East Municipal Assembly, Berekum

Region: Brong Ahafo

Venue: Mpatasie Zonal Council Office

Date: 21st – 22nd June, 2018

1. **Medium of Invitation:** Letters

2. **Special/Interest Groups Invited:** Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.

3. **Total Number of persons at the Hearing:** 142

4. **Gender Ratio:** Male 85 Female 57

5. **Language(s) used at Hearing:** Asante Twi and English

6. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:** Presentation and Discussions of formulated Composite Programme of Actions, indicative Budget of the Plan and Annual Action Plans for 2018 – 2021.

7. **Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:**

a. Sources of funding to finance all the proposed programmes and projects in the MMTDP (2018-2021)

8. **Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:**

a. The Municipal Assembly should increase its' internally generated funds by identifying other forms of revenue potentials and also seek for assistance from Non-Governmental Organisations and other development partners to finance the programmes and projects in the MMTDP.

b. Beneficiary communities can also contribute in cash or in kind to finance some of the programmes and projects in the plan

10. **Unresolved Questions or Queries:** Nil

11. **At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:** N/A

12. **A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:**

The level of participation was very encouraging since members present contributed effectively on the Draft Municipal Medium Term Development Plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

.....
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. KOFI ADJEI

.....
MUN. CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
ATTA ULLAH DASON

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PRESIDING MEMBER

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CONVENER, DEV'T PLANNING SUB-COM.
PETER GYAN

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MUNICIPAL DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
HARUNA ABDULAI