

CHAPTER ONE

MUNICIPAL PROFILE AND ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 Introduction

The preparation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the Abuakwa South Municipal Assembly is in consonance with the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, the National Development Planning System Act, 1994, Act 480 and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016, L.I 2232. The goal, objectives and strategies in the MTDP were adopted from the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL 2018-2021) and in line with the National Development Planning Commission Guidelines for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan.

1.1 Vision Statement:

An effective, collaborative and accountable local government with the capacity to manage change and provide quality and accessible services

1.2 Mission Statement:

The Abuakwa South Municipal Assembly exists to provide the overall development of the municipality by providing service through efficient management of resources to improve the quality of life of the people.

1.3 Core Values

Accountability, Client-oriented, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Team Work, Timeliness and Transparency

1.4 Core functions

Sections 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 stipulates that a District Assembly shall:

- exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- promote local economic development; and
- provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law
- be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district

- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health,
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- execute approved development plans for the district;
- guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions
- monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

1.5 Performance Review

Consistent with the planning guidelines, the Assembly's performance in the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan, under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II), was reviewed to ascertain progress made, relevant lessons learnt and way forward for the ensuing DMTDP. The source of information for the review comprised monitoring reports, evaluation reports, progress reports and baseline study reports.

The review was conducted by meetings with the relevant stakeholders including Sub Structures to collect and collate relevant data to ascertain their levels of achievement for the plan period. Table 1.1 shows the levels of achievement of set targets for the various departments based on the following thematic areas:

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

Table 1.1a: Performance for 2014

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	
Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability							
Policy Objective: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization							
2014			1. Form revenue task force and mount barriers to enforce revenue collection.	GH¢568,092.63	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully Implemented (GHC812,982.85)	Revenue task force formed
2014			2. Carry out training in revenue mobilization techniques for zonal council members and revenue collectors	GH¢568,092.63	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully Implemented (GHC812,982.85)	Training has been organised
2014			3. Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the municipality	GH¢568,092.63	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully Implemented (GHC812,982.85)	Stakeholder consultation has beenorganised
2014			4. Organize zonal level durbar to sensitize people on the need to honour tax/ fees obligations	GH¢568,092.63	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully Implemented (GHC812,982.85)	Communities have been sensitized
2014			5. Undertake Data Collection To Update Revenue Register	GH¢568,092.63	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully Implemented (GHC812,982.85)	Revenue data has been updated
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objectives: Private Sector Development							
2014			6. Construct 1 No shed for AkimAsafo rural women enterprise project	n/a	1 No. shed constructed	Fully Implemented (1 No. Shed constructed)	Women's productivity improved
2014			7. Organise training programmes in fish farming for 6 females and 4 male unemployed youth	n/a	40 unemployed youth trained	Fully Implemented (10 unemployed youth trained)	10 youth given employable skills
2014			8. Organise technical and managerial training for female 6 and 4 male unemployed	n/a	At least 40 youth trained	Fully Implemented (10 unemployed youth trained)	Managerial skills of youth improved
2014			9. Provide business counseling to 20 hairdressers and tailors	n/a	80 hairdressers and tailors	Fully Implemented (20 hairdressers and tailors have been Counselling)	Productivity of 20 youth improved
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Improve Agricultural Productivity							
Period	Programmes/	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
2014			10. Organise municipal farmers day celebration	1	1 Farmers day annually	Fully Implemented (1 No. Farmers day	Farmers motivated to increase productivity

						has been organised)	
2014			11. Facilitate training for field staff in ICT, agriculture extension, food security and environmental management	19 staff trained	24 staff	Fully Implemented (24 Field staff trained)	Staff productivity improved
2014			12. Disseminate improved modern agricultural technological packages and climate resistant crops to 50 women farmers	20 farmers benefited	500 farmers	Fully Implemented (Technological packages and crop resistant crops disseminated to 50 women farmers)	Increased food security
2014			13. Undertake 20 farm and home visits by AEA's to educate farmers on alternative water sources for their farming activities	80 farm visits	20 farm and home visits	Fully Implemented (Farm visits undertaken)	Improved access to extension services
Policy Objective: Sustainable Extraction and Use of Mineral Resource							
2014			14. Form a taskforce to control illegal mining activities to preserve the environment.	-	1 taskforce	Ongoing (Task force formed)	Lack of logistics affected achievement
2014			15. Carry out the planting of 1000 trees at degraded illegal mining site.	n/a	1000 trees	Ongoing (600 trees planted)	Satisfactory
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement							
Policy Objectives: Ensuring Sustainable Development in Transport Sector							
2014			16. Construct district court at Kibi fitted with rain harvesting facilities and PWD access	-	1 No. District court	Project at roofing level	Ongoing
2014			17. Construct 4 No. 20-unit market stall/stores to promote women trading	n/a	4 No. 20-unit market stall/stores	Ongoing (4 No. 20-unit market stall/stores)	Trading and revenue generation improved
2014			18. Construction of 2 No. senior staff bungalows at Kibi fitted with rain harvesting facilities and PWD access	2 No. senior staff	2 No. bungalows	Ongoing (2 No. senior staff bungalows completed)	Staff accommodation improved
2014			19. Maintenance and repairs of public building	n/a	senior staff bungalows	Ongoing (senior staff bungalows have been maintained)	Staff accommodation improved
2014			20. Construction of durbar grounds at Bosomduase	n/a	1 durbar grounds	Ongoing (1 durbar grounds completed for use)	Satisfactory
2014			21. Undertake routine maintenance of some selected roads.	n/a	routine maintenance 50km roads	Partially implemented	Transportation improved

						(42km Roads have been maintained)	
2014			22. Construct 3 no. 7m culverts and 2. No. foot bridges at Kukurantumi, Adortwa and Anyinasin to prevent flooding.	n/a	3 no. 7m culverts and 2. No. foot bridges	Fully implemented (Bridge has been fixed)	Transportation improved
			23. Construct culvert, u-drains and gravelling of access roads	n/a	culvert, u-drains	Ongoing (road has been constructed)	Transportation improved
Policy Objective: Promote A Sustainable, Spatially Integrated And Orderly Development Of Human Settlements For Socio-Economic Development							
Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
2014			24.Raise and plant shrubs for embankment and median landscape	n/a	Citi centres and avenues	Not implemented	Inadequate of funds
2014			25.Hold quarterly statutory planning meetings and monitor physical development/sensitise property owners on the need to observe building regulations and greening the environment	4 meetings	quarterly statutory planning meetings	Fully implemented (4 meeting were held to approve building permits)	Development control improved
2014			26.Undertake street naming and property addressing system to guide development	n/a	street naming and property addressing system	Partially implemented (Street naming progress)	Ongoing
Policy objective: Minimizing the Impact of and Develop Adequate Response Strategies to Disasters							
2014			27. Construct multi-purpose fire station fitted with rain harvesting facility and fire hydrant at KIBI completed	n/a	multi-purpose fire station	Fully implemented (Fire station in use)	Fire-related incidents reduced
2014			28.Procure relief items to support disaster victims with a focus on women and children	n/a	women and children	Fully implemented (Items were distributed to all beneficiaries)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Policy Objectives: Accelerate the Provision and Improve Environmental Sanitation							
2014			29. Procure sanitary tools (NB waste bins broom, etc) to promote environmental hygiene	n/a	sanitary tools	Fully implemented (Tools were procured)	Satisfactory
2014			30.Conduct sanitary inspection of toilet, slaughter house, market, animal kraals and other public places and organize quarterly hygiene	4 hygiene education and weekly inspection	quarterly hygiene education and clean up exercise	Fully implemented ((4) quarterly hygienic education were held)	Improved sanitation condition in municipality

			education and clean up exercise to promote environmental hygiene				
2014			31.Evacuaterefuse dumps and desilt drains to prevent outbreak of diseases)	n/a	refuse dumps and drains	Fully implemented indiscriminate dumping has reduced	Improved sanitation condition in municipality
2014			32.Construction of 4 no 6 seater institutional toilets at Asiakwa s/a primary and Adaiatem primary and kibi police station fitted with rain harvesting facilities and PWD access	n/a	4 no 6 seaterinstitutional toilets	Fully implemented (4 no. 6 seaterinstitutional toilets have been constructed and in use)	Satisfactory
2014			33.Construct 1 no. sanitary land fill site for liquid and solid waste management	n/a	1 no. sanitary land fill site	Not implemented	Land litigation stalled project
2014			34.Construction of 4 No.10 Seater w/c at Akwadum, Apedwa, Anyinasin and Maase fitted with rain harvesting facilities and PWD access	n/a	4 No.10 Seater w/c	Fully implemented (4 No.10 Seater w/c have been constructed and in use)	ODF status achieved in beneficiary communities
2014			35.Construction 1 No. slaughter house at KIBi fitted with rain harvesting facilities and PWD access	Nil	1 No. slaughter house	Partially implemented slaughter house in progress at roofing level)	Ongoing
2014			36.Construction of biogas system for KIBI slaughterhouse	Nil	biogas system	Ongoing (Superstructure)	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Accelerate the Provision of Safe and Affordable Water							
2014			37. Construct 4No. boreholes and small town water system to improve water supply	n/a	4No. boreholes annually	Fully implemented (4No. boreholes have been constructed)	Improved water situation in rural communities
2014			38.Undertake maintenance of rural water facilities to improve water supply(O&M)	n/a	Repair of 5 boreholes	Fully implemented (water facilities have been maintained)	Improved water situation in rural communities
2014			39.Undertake monitoring of the operation of rural water facilities to ensure sustainability	n/a	All rural water facilities	Fully implemented (rural water facilities were monitored)	Improved water situation in rural communities
Thematic area:Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
2014			40. Sponsor 20 girls and 5 boys to STME programmes	20	20 girls and 5 boys annually	Fully implemented (25 Pupils were	Satisfactory

						sponsored for the programme)	
2014			41. Construct 1no 3-unit classroom block fitting with rain harvesting facilities with PWD access at AkimAsafo	n/a	1no 3-unit classroom block	Fully implemented (1no 3-unit classroom block has been constructed and in use)	Improved academic work in school
2014			42. Construct 1no 3-unit classroom block fitting with rain harvesting facilities with PWD access at Bunso MA	n/a	1no 3-unit classroom block	Fully implemented (1no 3-unit classroom block at roofing level)	Ongoing
2014			43. Construct 1no 3-unit classroom block fitting with rain harvesting facilities with PWD access	n/a	1no 3-unit classroom block	Fully implemented (1no 3-unit classroom block has been constructed)	Improved academic work in school
2014			44. Construct 1no 3-unit classroom block fitting with rain harvesting facilities with PWD access at Odumase MA Primary	n/a	1no 3-unit classroom	Fully implemented (1no 3-unit classroom block constructed)	Improved academic work in school
2014			45. Construct 1no 6-unit classroom block fitting with rain harvesting facilities with PWD access at Akim Aboabo	n/a	1no 6-unit classroom block	Fully implemented (1no 6-unit classroom block has been constructed)	Improved academic work in school
2014			46. Organise the celebration of independence day with tree planting exercise	n/a	1 No. independence day	Fully implemented (1 No. independence day was held)	Satisfactory
2014			47. Provide sponsorship to 20 needy but brilliant students with emphasis on female student	n/a	20 needy but brilliant students v annually	Fully implemented (40needy but brilliant students sponsored)	Satisfactory
2014			48. Implement school feeding programme in 30 schools	n/a	30 selected basic schools	Fully implemented (32 basic schools benefitted)	Improved enrolment in beneficiary schools
2014			49. Undertake sports and cultural events	n/a	sports and cultural events	Fully implemented (3 event was held in the year)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Improve Access to Quality Material , Neonatal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Services							
Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
2014			50. Immunize 7298 children under 5 against postnatal diseases	5756	30,426 children immunized	Partially implemented (5821 children	Satisfactory

						immunized)	
2014			51.Construction of rural clinic at SokodeJuaso fitted with rain harvesting facilities	n/a	4 No. rural clinics	Ongoing (1 No. Rural clinic at lintel level)	Ongoing
2014			52.Organize screening and hygiene education for 3000 food vendors to maintain food safety	3000 vendors	4000 food vendors	Fully implemented (3220 food vendors were screened)	Satisfactory
2014			53.Extend electricity to Adonkwanta CHPS compound	n/a	Adonkwanta CHPS	Fully implemented (Electricity has been extended to Adonkwanta CHPs)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Ensure The Reduction Of New HIV and AIDS/STI/B Transmission.							
			54. Sensitize and counsel the public on prevention and management of HIV/AIDs to reduce new infections and stigmatization.	n/a	16 quarterly sensitization programmes organized	(Fully implemented) 4 Sensitization programmes were organised	satisfactory
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy objective: Improving Local governance and decentralization							
Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad project/activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
2014			55.Produce and publish tourism and investment brochures	n/a	Annual tourism and investment brochures	Fully implemented (Tourism and investment brochure produced)	Satisfactory
2014			56.Organize community level public hearings and town hall meetings on planning, budgeting and financial management in line with social accountability	n/a	16 community level public hearings and town hall meetings	Fully implemented (4 community level public hearings and town hall meetings were held)	High level of citizens participation in assembly activities
2014			57. Preparation of Medium Term Planning(2014-2017) and Composite Budget	2010-2013 MTDP	2014-2017 MTDP	Fully implemented (1 st draft of MTDP completed and submitted)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Upgrade The Capacity Of The Public And Civil Service For Transparent, Accountable, Efficient, Timely, Effective Performance And Service Delivery							
2014			58.Undertake capacity building in generic and Taylor made courses for 100 assembly members and staff:	220 staff and assembly members	260 Staff and Assembly members	Fully implemented (120 Staff and Assembly members trained)	Improved skills and productivity
2014			59.Organize training on performance appraisal for newly recruited staff and	n/a	newly recruited staff and some selected	(Fully implemented) Training was held	Satisfactory

			some selected sectional heads		sectional heads		
2014			60.Maintenance of Assembly vehicles/equipment/ furniture(O&M)	n/a	assembly vehicles/equipment/ furniture	assembly vehicles/equipment/ furniture were maintained	Satisfactory
2014			61.Procure office tools & equipment, stationary, and building materials	n/a	office tools & equipment, stationary, and building materials	(Fully implemented)office tools & equipment, stationary, and building materials have been procured	Satisfactory
2014			62.Support traditional authorities to embark on self-help initiatives	n/a	self-help initiatives	(Fully implemented) TAs were supported	Satisfactory
2014			63.Organise 4 quarterly M&E review	4 M&E meetings	16 M&E review meetings	(Fully implemented)4 M&E review meetings were held	Value for money improved
2014			64.	n/a	Consultancy		Satisfactory
2014			65.Train and support sub-district structures to strengthened and make them functional	8 Zonal Councils	8 Zonal councils	(Fully implemented) 8 Zonal councils were trained and supported	Substructures strengthened
2014			66.Facilitate the distribution of free shoes and sandals to 200 needy and vulnerable pupils in rural schools	n/a	200 needy pupils	(Fully implemented)200 footwear distributed	Satisfactory
2014			67.Identify the needs of 100 persons with disability and support them quarterly	60 PWDs	400 PWDs	(Fully implemented) 100 PWDs supported	Satisfactory
2014			68.Organise 2 women groups and train them for income generating activities	n/a	2 women groups	(Fully implemented) 2 women groups trained	Satisfactory
2014			69.Continue the construction of office block complex	n/a	1 office block complex	Project has been abandoned	Inadequate funds stalled project

Table 1.1b: Summary for 2014

THEMATIC AREA	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PROJECTS	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL (%)
Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability	Fully implemented	5	100
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	5	100
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Fully implemented	4	100
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	4	100
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable	Fully implemented	4	66.7
	Ongoing	2	33.3
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	6	100
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Fully implemented	12	87.5
	Ongoing	3	12.5
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	15	100
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Fully implemented	17	73.9
	Ongoing	5	17.3
	Not implemented	2	8.6
	Total number of projects	24	100
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Fully implemented	14	93
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	1	6.6
	Total number of projects	15	100
Total Number of Projects		69	100
Fully Implemented		56	81.2
Ongoing		10	14.5
Not implemented		3	4.3

Table 1.2a: Performance for 2015

Period	Programme	Sub programme	Broad activity/ project	Indicators			Remarks
				Base Line 2014	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability							
Policy Objectives: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization							
2015			1.Update and automate the revenue database and prepare a five year revenue enhancement plan	GHC812,982.85	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC903,688.05 (11.6%)	Revenue database updated
2015			2.Organise one training on revenue mobilization for all zonal councils and revenue collectors	GHC812,982.85	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC903,688.05 (11.6%)	Capacities of collectors improved
2015			3.Organise zonal level durbar to sensitize people on the need to honour tax/fees obligations	GHC812,982.85	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC903,688.05 (11.6%)	Tax responsiveness improved
2015			4.Organise stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the municipality	GHC812,982.85	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC903,688.05 (11.6%)	Tax responsiveness improved
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Expand Opportunities for Job							
Period	Programme	Sub programme	Broad activity/ project	Base Line 2014	DMTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2015			5.Carry out training in soap making, gari processing, snail and grass cutter rearing as well as packaging and undertake business counseling for 40 males and 60 female unemployed youth	40 youth trained	400 unemployed youth	Fully implemented (100 unemployed youth have been trained)	Satisfactory
2015			6. Construct 3 No. 20- unit market stall to provide conducive environment for trading by 10 male and female traders	Poor market infrastructure	4 markets with 400 stalls and 40 stores	Fully implemented (3no. 20 unit market stalls constructed)	Satisfactory
2015			7.Conduct annual training on snail, grasscutter, etc to 2 alternative livelihood	n/a	100 youth	Fully implemented (20 youth have been trained)	Satisfactory
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource							
Policy Objective: Improve Agriculture Productivity							

Period	Programme	Sub programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Base Line 2014	DMTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2015			8.Organise municipal farmers day	n/a	1 Farmer's dayannually	Fully implemented (Farmer's day organised.)	Farmers motivated to increase productivity
2015			9.Train 10 staff(AEAs) in new agric techniques and ICT	24 staff	30 staff	Fully implemented (10 staff trained)	Staff productivity improved
2015			10. Undertake crop and livestock survey and use results to train 100 farmers on climate change and post-harvest management activities and correct application of agro chemical	50 farmers	Training of 500 farmers	Fully implemented (100 farmerstrained)	Farmer productivity improved
Policy Objective: Promote Selected Crop Development for Food Security							
2015			11.Sensitise 100 farmers on production and consumption of protein fortified foods to promote food security quarterly	n/a	500 farmers	Fully implemented (125 Farmers sensitized)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Ensuring the Restoration of Degraded Natural Resources							
2015			12.Undertake tree planting of 500 trees	600 seedlings	1000 trees	Partially implemented (507 Trees planted)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Mitigate and Reduce Natural Disasters and Reduce Risks and Vulnerability							
2015			13.Provide relief items for supply to vulnerable groups during disasters and sensitise communities on cholera and flooding	n/a	Support vulnerable groups with relief items	Fully implemented (87 disaster victimssupported)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Manage Waste, Reduce Pollution and Noise							
2015			14.Evacuate refuse dumps and carry out the desilting and fumigation	Nil	5 refuse dumps in 5 communities and urban drains	Ongoing (Refuse dumps evacuated in 2 communities)	Improved sanitation condition
2015			15. Construct external works on Kibi slaughter house to make if functional	n/a	Construct external works on Kibi slaughter house	Ongoing (Construction completed)	Satisfactory
2015			16.Organise quarterly hygienic education in schools, markets and at durbars and support sanitation service to promote environmental	4 hygiene education	4 quarterly hygienic education annually	Fully implemented (4 Hygienic education undertaken)	Improved sanitation condition
2015			17.Support national monthly clean ups in all communities to ensure environmental hygiene	n/a	12 monthly clean-ups	fully implemented (6 Clean up exercise have been organised)	Improved sanitation condition
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Development							
Policy Objectives: Ensure Sustainable Development in the Transport Sector							
Period	Programme	Sub Programme	Broad project/activity	Base Line 2014	DMTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2015			18.Undertake routine maintenance on selected	n/a	Routine maintenance on	Ongoing (10 km of	Satisfactory

			roads and plant ornamental trees along the edges of roads to protect the soil surface from erosion (20km)		50km feeder roads	roads maintained)	
2015			19. Pay for the consultancy and professional fees	n/a	Value for money services	Fully implemented (2 consultancy services commissioned)	Satisfactory
Policy Objectives : Provide Adequate and Reliable Power to Meet the Needs of Ghanaians and Export							
2015			20. Procure and install 100 pieces of high tension poles and extend electricity to rural communities to promote agro processing	n/a	400 pieces of high tension poles	(Fully implemented) 100 High tension poles installed	Satisfactory
Policy objective: Promote Sustainable, Spatially Integrated And Orderly Development Of Human Settlement For Socio-Economic Development							
2015			21. Organise weekly site inspections and quarterly statutory planning meetings to approve applications	4 meetings	4 quarterly meetings	Fully implemented 4 meetings held to approve building permits	Development control improved
2015			22. Undertake scheme preparation and revision of sector plans to promote orderly development	n/a	Approved schemes for all urban towns	Fully implemented Schemes prepared for 4 out of 10 urban towns	Satisfactory
2015			23. Continue street naming and property addressing system at Kibi	Base map of streets developed	Street naming and property addressing in urban towns	Fully implemented Over 90% of streets in Kibi named	Satisfactory
2015			24. Undertake routine maintenance on public facilities , markets, toilets, streetlights, schools, health facilities, bungalows/offices etc	n/a	Annual operation and maintenance of public facilities	(Fully implemented) 1 market and 2 staff bungalows maintained	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Accelerate the Provision of Safe and Affordable Water							
2015			25. Drilling of 4 No. borehole with hand pump and a concrete platform and to address issues of water shortage	4 boreholes	4 No. borehole drilled annually	Fully implemented (4 No. boreholes drilled)	Improved water situation in rural communities
2015			26. Construct small town water system	4 small town systems	1 small town system annually	Not implemented	Lack funds
Thematic area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective : Increase Equitable Access to and Participation in Education at All Levels							
Period	Programme	Sub Programme	Broad project/activity	Base Line 2014	DMTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2015			27. Provide educational sponsorship to 20 brilliant but needy students and facilitate the implementation of school feeding program	40 students sponsored	20 brilliant but needy students annually	Fully implemented (20 brilliant students sponsored)	Satisfactory
2015			28. Construct 3 no, 3-unit class room block with office, store room, 3 no 6 seater KVIP toilet , 3 no. 3 unit urinals rain harvesting facilities and	n/a		Fully implemented (3 No. 3-unit class room block completed)	Satisfactory

			access				
2015			29.Construction of 2 No. 4 unit 2 bedroom teachers quarters with rain harvesting facilities and access to PWDs	n/a	8 No. 4 unit 2 bedroom	Fully Implemented (2 No. 4 unit 2 bedroom teachers quarters constructed)	Satisfactory
2015			30.Organize the celebration of independence day with emphasis on girls education and negative effects of galamsey on children education	n/a	Independence day annually	Fully Implemented (Independence day held)	Satisfactory
2015			31. Construct 1no. 2 unit kg classroom block with ancillary facilities with rain harvesting facility and access to PWDs	n/a	4No. 2 unit KG blocks	Fully Implemented (1 No. 2 unit kg classroom block constructed)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Improve Quality of Teaching and Learning							
2015			32.Sponsor 10 girls to STME clinic and support the conduct of standardized mock for JHS 3 students	n/a	10 girls	Fully Implemented (10 girls have been sponsored Mock has been organised)	Satisfactory
2015			33.Facilitate the organization of annual inter schools sporting and cultural competition	n/a	(Fully Implemented) 1 No. annual inter schools sporting and cultural competition	Fully implemented (1 No. annual inter schools sporting and cultural competition has been organised)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Improve Access to Quality Material , Neonatal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Services							
2015			34.Support the immunization 7590 under 5 children	5821 children immunized	30,426 children immunized	Fully Implemented (5850 children immunized)	Satisfactory
2015			35. Organize medical screening for food vendors to promote food safety and public health	3220 food vendors screened	4000 food vendors screened	Fully Implemented (3400 Vendors screened)	Satisfactory
2015			36. Sensitize communities, churches and mosques on the teenage pregnancy and its effect on girls education	High incidence of teenage pregnancy	Reduction in incidence of teenage pregnancy	Fully Implemented (Communities sensitized)	Satisfactory
Policy Objectives: Increase Access to Healthcare							
2015			37.Construct 1 No CHIPS compound fitted with mechanized borehole and PWD access	n/a	4 No. CHIPS	Fully Implemented (1 No CHIPS compound constructed)	Satisfactory
Policy Objectives: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STI/TB transmission							
2015			38.Sensitise and counsel the public and prevention and management of HIV/AIDs with a focuson women and children and youth	n/a	16 quarterly sensitization programmes organized	Fully Implemented (4 sensitization programmes organized)	Satisfactory

Thematic Area: Transparenand Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Integrate and Institutionalize District Level Planning and Budgeting through Participatory Process at all Levels							
Period	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad activity/project	Base Line 2014	DMTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2015			39. Produce and publish tourism and investment brochures	n/a	Produce and publish tourism and investment brochures	(Not Implemented) Nil	Inadequate funds
2015			40. Organise community level public hearings on planning and budgeting SPEFA in line with social accountability	4 quarterly meetings	Quarterly(4) SPEFA meetings	Fully Implemented (4 SPEFA meetings organized)	High level of citizens participation in assembly activities
2015			41. Organise quarterly MPCU monitoring visits M&E meetings and disseminate reports through bulleting and durbars	n/a	4 Quarterly MPCU monitoring visits M&E meetings	Fully implemented (4 Quarterly MPCU monitoring visits M&E meetings were conducted)	Satisfactory
2015			42. Construct 1No. 4 –unit SNR Staff bungalow	n/a	2 No. 4 –unit Snr Staff bungalow	Ongoing (1 No. 4 –unit Snr. Staff bungalow ongoing)	Satisfactory
2015			43. Construct 1no. community durbar grounds(29m*25) concrete platform and pavilion structure) and 10 seater w/c toilet with mechanized borehole to promote assembly-citizens interface	n/a	Ongoing)	Ongoing (1No. Community durbar grounds ongoing)	Ongoing
2015			44. Continue the construction of a new administration block	Block at gable level	1No administration block	Not Implemented (construction of a new administration block has been stalled)	Inadequate funds
2015			45. Construct 2No. office accommodation for zonal councils	n/a	2No. office accommodation constructed	Ongoing (1 at slow pace, 1 abandoned)	Inadequate funds
2015			46. Construction of court building complex	Building at roofing level	Construction of court building complex	Abandoned	Inadequate funds
2015			47. Train Assembly members in M&E	n/a	Nil	Fully Implemented (Assembly Members trained)	Satisfactory
2015			48. Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient, timely, effective performance and service delivery	n/a	Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service	Fully Implemented (70 Staff were trained)	Satisfactory

2015			49. Build capacities of zonal councils to function	Annual training	Annual training	Fully Implemented (Zonal council members trained)	Satisfactory
2015			50.Maintenance of assembly vehicles(O&M)	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Vehicles maintained)	Satisfactory
2015			51.Maintenance of office equipment/furniture	n/a	n/a	Fully implemented (Office equipment/furniture maintained)	Satisfactory
2015			52.Conduct citizen perception survey	n/a	n/a	Fully implemented (citizen perception survey conducted)	Lack of funding
2015			53.Procure office tools, equipment and building materials	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Office tools, equipment and building materials procured)	Satisfactory
2015			54.Support recurrent expenditure for all departments	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (recurrent expenditure supported)	Satisfactory
2015			55. Support traditional authorities to undertake self-help projects	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Self-help projectsundertaken)	Satisfactory
2015			56.Maintain security and manage national function	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Law and order maintained)	Satisfactory
2015			57.Organise 4 quarterly M&E review meetings	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (4 M&E review meetings held)	Satisfactory
Policy objective: identify and equip the unemployed graduates, vulnerable and excluded with employable skills							
2015			58.Support 100 persons with disability with funds to establish or expand their business	n/a	400 PWDs	Fully Implemented (100 PWDs were supported)	Satisfactory
2015			59.Support 45 vulnerable people(aged, destitute, PWDs to access free healthcare	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Vulnerable persons supported to access health care)	Satisfactory
Policy objective: protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm							
2015			60.Sensitise communities to eliminate the worse form of child labour	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Communities were sensitized)	Satisfactory
2015			61.Register and monitor day care centers to ensure compliance with child policy	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented Day care centers were registered and monitored	Satisfactory
2015			62.Sensitise communities on the need for involvement of women in decision making	n/a	n/a	Fully Implemented (Communities were sensitized on the need for involvement of women in decision making)	Satisfactory

Table 1.2b: Summary for 2015

THEMATIC AREA	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PROJECTS	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL
Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability	Fully implemented	4	100
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	4	100
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Fully implemented	3	100
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	3	100
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable	Fully implemented	8	80
	Ongoing	1	10
	Not implemented	1	10
	Total number of projects	10	100
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Fully implemented	12	100
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	12	100
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Fully implemented	7	77.8
	Ongoing	1	11.1
	Not implemented	1	11.1
	Total number of projects	9	100
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Fully implemented	17	70.8
	Ongoing	3	12.5
	Not implemented	4	16.7
	Total number of projects	24	100
Total number of projects		62	100
Fully implemented		51	82.3
Ongoing		5	9.7
Not implemented		6	8

Table 1.3a: Performance for 2016

Period	Programme	Sub programme	Broad Activity/ Project	Baseline 2015	DMTDP target	Achievement	Remarks
Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability							
Policy Objectives: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization							
2016			1. Organise 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness and ,mount revenue barriers	Ghc 903,688.05	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	Satisfactory
2016			2.Undertake property revaluation to update revenue data base on landed properties	Ghc 903,688.05	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	Satisfactory
2016			3.Organise one training on revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	Ghc 903,688.05	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	Satisfactory
2016			4.Organise stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and disseminate it	Ghc 903,688.05	IGF improved by at least 10% annually	Fully implemented IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	Satisfactory
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for Job creation							
2016			5.Provide business counseling services for 50 SMEs	n/a	50 SMEs	Fully implemented (50 SMEs have received counselling)	Satisfactory
2016			6.Organise managerial skills training in record keeping in record keeping for 50 women		20 SME	Fully implemented (25 SMEs benefitted)	Satisfactory
2016			7.Organise basic managerial skills training in palm oil and cassava processing for 150 female MSMEs	n/a	150 female MSMEs	Fully implemented (150 MSMEs have been trained)	Satisfactory
2016			8.Oganise basic community base training in grass cutter and snail	n/a	20 youth	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds

			rearing for 20 youth to make them self employed				
2016			9.Develop tourism and investment brochures to promote tourism potential of municipality	n/a	investment brochures	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			10.Complete the rehabilitation of oil processing center and supply of oil processing machines for Bunso Women Palm Oil Extractors	n/a	rehabilitation of oil processing center	Ongoing	Satisfactory
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable							
Policy objectives: Improve agricultural productivity							
2016			11.Train 200 farmers on effects of climate on post-harvest loss activities	n/a	200 farmers	Fully implemented (250 farmers trained)	Satisfactory
2016			12.Identify, update and disseminate major technological packages and climate resistant crops to farmers monthly	n/a	5 technological packages	Fully implemented (3 technological packages disseminated)	Satisfactory
2016			13.Strengthen 11 farmer based organization through training and monthly monitoring (FBOs)	n/a	11 FBOs	Fully implemented (11 FBOs strengthened)	Satisfactory
Policy objectives: Reduce Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry							
2016			14.Organise one Municipal Farmers Day celebration per year	n/a	1 municipal farmers day	Fully implemented (Municipal farmers day organized)	Satisfactory
2016			15.Sensitize 250 farmers on field sanitation and the use agro-chemicals each year	n/a	250 Farmers	Fully implemented (250 Farmers)	Satisfactory
Policy objectives: Promote Selected Development for Food Security, Export and Industry							
2016			16.Conduct quarterly sensitization on the production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange flesh sweet potato etc per year	n/a	4 sensitization programme	Fully implemented (4 sensitization programme organised)	Satisfactory
2016			17.Conduct annual crop and livestock survey	n/a	annual crop and livestock survey	Fully implemented (Annual livestock survey conducted)	Satisfactory

Policy objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for security and income							
2016			18.Facilitate the control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for all livestock each year	n/a	Annual control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
Policy Objective : Ensuring The Restoration Of Degraded Natural Resource							
2016			19.Educate 2000 people in 10 endangered communities on environmental conservation practices per year	n/a	2000 people in 10 endangered communities	Fully implemented (4000 people educated)	Satisfactory
2016			20.Facilitate the planting of 10,000 trees in endangered community	n/a	10,000 trees	Ongoing (320 plants survived due to unfavorable weather condition)	Satisfactory
2016			21.Undertake regular monitoring on the operation of mining companies to ensure compliance with mining	n/a	Monitoring of mining sites	-	Inadequate funds
Policy objective: Mitigate and reduce disasters and risks and vulnerability							
2016			22.Undertake land reclamation activities on mined sites and promote alternative livelihood empowerment for mining communities to promote environmental conservation	n/a	Land reclamation	- Ongoing	Satisfactory
2016			23.Organise public durbars on anti bush/domestic fire prevention	n/a	3 public durbars on anti bush/domestic fire prevention	Fully implemented (3 Public durbars organised)	Satisfactory
2016			24.Carry out the formation of disaster awareness clubs in schools	n/a	formation of disaster awareness clubs in schools	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			25.Organise forum to sensitize communities on flooding and cholera	N/A	forum to sensitize communities on flooding and cholera	Fully implemented (22 communities sensitized on flood and cholera)	Satisfactory

Policy objectives: Manage Waste , Reduce Pollution and Noise							
2016			26.Evacuate/fumigate 10 No. refuse heaps in the municipality to promote environmental sanitation	N/A	10 NO. refuse heaps	Ongoing (5 NO. refuse heaps have been evacuated)	Satisfactory
Policy objectives: Accelerate the Provision and Improve Environmental Sanitation							
2016			27.Organise quarterly hygienic education at schools and markets and monthly clean-up exercise to promote environmental sanitation	N/A	quarterly hygienic education at schools all basic schools	Fully implemented (Environmental education undertaken in 24 basic schools)	Satisfactory
2016			28.Organise medical screening for food vendors to promote food safety	N/A	medical screening for food vendors	Fully implemented 3,900 Food vendors screened	Satisfactory
			29.Construct 3 No. 10 –seater public toilets	N/A	3 No. 10 –seater public toilets	Not implemented (3 No. 10 –seater public toilets constructed)	Inadequate funds
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development							
Policy objective: Ensure Sustainable Development							
2016			30. improve surface condition s of selected roads through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reshaping • Spot improvement • Bituminous surfacing • Pothole patching 	N/A	Road maintenance	Ongoing (19.8km of road was maintained)	Satisfactory
2016			31. Construction of 2 NO. 7m culverts and U-drain to control surface erosion and run-offs	N/A	2 NO. 7m culverts and U-drain	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			32. Construct 1 No. 300m2 lorry park with concrete pavement, passenger waiting shed, 1No. 12 unit market stalls, 10 seater w/C toilet and (0.75mx85) covered U drains at Osiem	N/A	1 No. 300m2 lorry park	Fully implemented (1 No. 300m2 lorry park was constructed at Kibi)	Satisfactory
2016			33.Construct 72mx40 unit lockable market stores	N/A	72mx40 unit lockable market stores	Ongoing (20 unit lockable market stores	Satisfactory

						constructed at Tafo)	
2016			34.Construct 2 story 40unit lockable stores	N/A	2 story 40unit lockable stores	Ongoing (20 lockable stores have so far been constructed at Tafo)	Satisfactory
2016			35.Construct lorry park, 10 seater Wc, 20- unit sheds and passenger waiting shed	N/A	lorry park, 10 seater Wc, 29- unit sheds and passenger waiting shed	Fully implemented (lorry park, 10 seater Wc, 29- unit sheds and passenger waiting shed)	Satisfactory
Policy objectives: Provide Adequate and Reliable Power to Meet the Needs of Ghanaians and Export							
2016			36.Organise quarterly statutory planning committee meeting	N/A	quarterly statutory planning committee meeting	Fully implemented (4 statutory meeting were held)	Satisfactory
2016			37.Prepare planning scheme s for 2 communities and enforce planning regulations through site inspection	N/A	2 communities	Ongoing (Planning scheme for one community prepared)	Satisfactory
2016			38.Upscale the street naming and property addressing system to additional communities	N/A	street naming and property addressing system	street naming and property addressing system	Satisfactory
2016			39. Routine maintenance of 4No. Assembly bungalows, market stalls, classroom blocks, toilets and water Facility (O&M)	N/A	4No. Assembly bungalows	Ongoing (4No. Assembly bungalows were maintained)	Satisfactory
2016			40.Facilitate the construction of small town water systems for 4 towns through PPP	N/A	4 small town water system	Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			41.Undertake monitoring of the operation of rural water facilities and strength WATSAN /WBs	N/A	Quarterly monitoring	Fully implemented (Quarterly monitoring was undertaken)	Satisfactory
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy objective : Increase Equitable Access to and Participate in Education at All Levels							

2016			42.Organise a 1 day school SPAM at two circuit centers.	N/A	1 day school SPAM	Fully Implemented (school SPAM organised at two centers)	Satisfactory
2016			43.Construct/ rehabilitate 5 No. classroom block with ancilliary facilities	N/A	5 No. classroom block	Ongoing (4No 6- unit classroom blocks constructed)	Satisfactory
2016			44.Construct of 1 no 4-unit 2 bed room apartment for	N/A	1 no 4-unit 2 bed room apartment	Ongoing	Inadequate funds
2016			45.Organise the celebration of annual independence day with tree planting exercise.	N/A	1 independence day	Fully implemented (Independence day was celebrated)	Satisfactory
2016			46.Organise A 1-Day Enrolment Drive Activities In 30 Selected Schools Communities on their roles in education and sensitize stakeholders delivery	N/A	1-Day Enrolment Drive Activities In 30 Selected Schools Communities	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			47.Conduct periodic school monitoring visits	N/A	monitoring visits	Fully implemented (Monitoring visits conducted in all schools)	Satisfactory
2016			48.Organise a 3 days separate training workshops for 159 public basic school heads on leadership for learning the drawing of SPIP and capitation grant accounts as well as census	N/A	3 days separate training workshops for 159 public basic school	-Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			49.Conduct a standardized end of term exams for all pupils in the municipality	N/A	end of term exams	Fully implemented (end of term exams was conducted)	Satisfactory
2016			50.Provide training for 50 daycare givers to promote child welfare	N/A	50 daycare givers	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2016			51.Organise a one-day community durbar in 10 school community durbar on girl child –education and negative effects of galamsey on education	N/A	10 school community	(Fully implemented) 10 schools benefited s	Satisfactory

2016			52. Revive the activities of school based facilitators and Girls Clubs in school in 40 communities.	N/A	40 Girls club.	Ongoing (20 Girls club have been revived)	Satisfactory
Policy objective: Develop Comprehensive Sports Policy							
2016			53.Facilitate the organization of the inter-schools sporting	N/A	inter-schools sporting	Fully implemented (8 circuit participated)	Satisfactory
2016			54.Support development of MEO through INSET	N/A		Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2016			55.Facilitate the participation of 80JHS girls in 1 day regional STMIE	N/A	1 day regional STME	Fully implemented (15 schools benefitted)	Satisfactory
Policy objective: Improve Access to Quality Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Services							
2016			56.Assist 50 needy people to access free health insurance	N/A	50 needy people	Fully implemented (9000 needy people)	Satisfactory
2016			57.Ensure free access free health care by at least 50 pregnant women	N/A	50 pregnant women	Fully implemented (50 pregnant women)	Satisfactory
2016			58.Conduct screening and counseling services on non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension for all health staff and pregnant women	N/A	all health staff and pregnant women	Fully implemented (4443 pregnant women benefitted)	Satisfactory
2016			59.Train service providers on regenerative health and nutrition to help promote healthy life style among the general populace	N/A	Train service providers	Fully implemented (50 staffs trained)	Satisfactory
			60.Train health staff in IYCF counseling of pregnant women on exclusive breastfeeding	N/A	health staff	Fully implemented (45 health workers trained)	Satisfactory
Policy objective: Improve Access to Quality Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Services							
2016			61.Improve knowledge and skill of midwives in CHPS in delivery and care of new born	N/A	midwives	Fully implemented (3 midwives trained)	Satisfactory
2016			62.Build capacity for health staff in CHPS and family planning service to promote skilled health service to rural	N/A	health staff	Fully implemented (39 staff trained)	Satisfactory

			women				
2016			63.Organise quarterly community durbar on dispelling rumors on family planning	N/A	quarterly community durbar	Fully implemented (4 community durbars were organised)	Satisfactory
2016			64.Reduce teenage pregnancies by counseling and giving health talks in the community, churches and mosques	N/A	Reduce teenage pregnancies by counseling and giving health talks	Fully implemented (Teenage pregnancy reduced by 6%)	Satisfactory
2016			65.Train and improve knowledge of health staff in adolescent health to reduce teenage pregnancies	N/A	19 health staff	Fully implemented (19 health staff trained)	Satisfactory
2016			66.Organise monthly adolescent meeting and counseling for the female youth to promote healthy sexual reproductive life	N/A	monthly adolescent meeting and counseling	- Not Implemented	inadequate funds
2016			67.Complete two CHPS compounds to promote easy access to primary health care by women and children	N/A	2 CHPS compounds	Ongoing (1 CHPS compound has been constructed at Obodanase)	Satisfactory
Policy objective: Ensure the Reduction of New HIV and AIDS/STI Transmission							
2016			68.Conduct monitoring of HIV/AIDs alertness programme in 30 selected schools	N/A	30 selected schools	Fully implemented (30 schools benefitted)	Satisfactory
2016			69.Provide counseling service for 100 women on various family planning	N/A	100 women	counseling service was provided for 100 women	Satisfactory
2016			70.Provide counseling service for 50 people affected or infected with HIV/AIDs	N/A	50 people affected or infected with HIV/AIDs	Fully implemented (50 HIV patients benefitted)	Satisfactory
THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy objective: Encourage Public Private Participation in Socio-Economic Development							
2016			71.Conduct quarterly monitoring and registering as well as renewal of certificate of 7 NGOs to strengthen	N/A	7 NGOs	Fully implemented (Certificates of 7 NGOs were	Satisfactory

			collaboration for development			renewed)	
Policy objective: Integrate and Institutionalize District Level Planning and Budgeting through Participatory Process at All Levels							
2016			72.Organise four community level public hearing s on planning and budgeting to disseminate information	N/A	4 community level public hearing s	Ongoing (3 public hearing were held)	Satisfactory
2016			73.Facilitate implementation of M&E Plan	N/A	implementation of M&E Plan	Ongoing (M&E Plan was implemented)	Satisfactory
2016			74.Organise four budget committees meeting to promote internal control	N/A	four budget committees meeting	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2016			75.Organise community durbars and SPEEFA meeting s to educate the public on government and assembly policies and programmes	N/A	4 SPEEFA meeting	Ongoing (4 SPEEFA meeting were held)	Satisfactory
2016			76. Complete the construction of 1no. community durbar grounds	N/A	1no. community durbar grounds	Fully implemented (1no. community durbar grounds has been constructed)	Satisfactory
2016			77.Complete 2 No. zonal offices and facilitate the organization 8 zonal council meetings	N/A	2 No. zonal offices	Fully implemented (Meetings held but offices not completed)	Satisfactory
2016			78.Organise orientation and training for newly elected assembly members to build their capacities in local government	N/A	Orientation and training	Fully implemented (1 day orientation training was organised)	Satisfactory
2016			79.Support generic and Taylor made programmes for staff at all levels	N/A	staff	Fully implemented (Training programmes were organised)	Satisfactory
2016			80.Repair of assembly vehicles(O&M)	N/A	(O&M)	Fully implemented (Vehicles were maintained)	Satisfactory
2016			81.Procure or maintain office equipment, furniture and stationary	N/A	Maintenance of office equipment, furniture	Fully implemented (Office equipment were procured)	Satisfactory
2016			82.Identify the needs of 100 persons	N/A	100 persons with	Fully implemented	Satisfactory

			with disability and support them quarterly		disability	(144 PWDs were identified and supported)	
--	--	--	--	--	------------	--	--

Table 1.3b: Summary for 2016

THEMATIC AREA	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PROJECTS	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL (%)
Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability	Fully implemented	4	100
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of project	4	100
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Fully implemented	3	50
	Ongoing	1	16.7
	Not implemented	2	33.3
	Total number of projects	6	100
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable	Fully implemented	13	68.4
	Ongoing	3	15.8
	Not implemented	3	15.8
	Total number of projects	19	100
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Fully implemented	20	69
	Ongoing	4	13.8
	Not implemented	5	17.2
	Total number of projects	29	100
Infrastructure and human settlement development	Fully implemented	4	33.3
	Ongoing	6	50
	Not implemented	2	16.7
	Total number of projects	12	100
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Fully implemented	7	58.3
	Ongoing	5	41.7
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	12	100
Total number of projects		82	100
Fully implemented		51	62.2
Ongoing		19	23.2
Not implemented		12	14.6

Table 1.4a: Performance for 2017

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Activity/ Project	Baseline (2016)	DMTDP Target (2017)	Achievements	Remarks
THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MICROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective: Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization							
2017			1. Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	2 publicity programmes	Fully implemented (Tax campaign on 9 th - 19 th December)	Satisfactory
2017			2. Procure protective clothes and provide incentives to Revenue collectors to increase revenue generation.	IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	20 pieces of protective clothes	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2017			3. Organize one training on strategies in revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	4 training programme	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
2017			4. Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and disseminate it	IGF was GHC1,028,736.15 (13.8%)	1 day consultative meeting	Fully implemented (1day stakeholder consultation organized)	Satisfactory
THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR							
Policy Objectives: Private Sector Development							
2017			5. Provide Business Counseling Service for 50 SMEs	n/a	20 SMEs	Fully implemented (60 males & 30 females counseled)	Satisfactory
2017			6. Organize basic Managerial skills training in Records Keepings for 50 Women SMEs	n/a	50 Women SMEs	Fully implemented (30 students from KITECH)	Satisfactory
2017			7. Organize technical and managerial training in Palm oil and cassava Processing for 50 female MSMEs	n/a	50 female MSMEs	Fully implementwed (27 students from KITECH benefited)	Satisfactory
2017			8. Organize basic community base training in grass cutter and snail rearing for 20 youth to make them self-employed	n/a	20 youth	Fully implemented (48 students from school of deaf and 20 youth benefited)	Satisfactory
2017			9. Develop one tourism site and publish brochures to promote tourism potential and the Municipality	n/a	One tourism site	Partially implemented (One tourist site undergoing development)	Inadequate funds
2017			10. Organize registration and training programmes for 2 Co-operatives in the Municipality	n/a	2 cooperative societies	Fully implemented (81 members from 3 societies benefited)	Satisfactory
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED MODERNIZATION AGRICULTURAL							
Policy Objective: Improve Agricultural Productivity							

2017			11. Introduce 5 improved crop varieties to farmers and train 200 farmers on effects of climate on post-harvest loss activities	n/a	200 farmers	Fully implemented (5 improved varieties of crops introduced to 19 farmers 204 trained)	Satisfactory
2017			12. Identify, update and disseminate major technological packages and climate resistant crops to farmers monthly	n/a		Fully implemented (6230 farmers benefited)	Satisfactory
2017			13. Strengthen 15 Farmer Based Organization through training and monthly monitoring (FBOs)	n/a	15 Farmer Based Organization	Fully implemented (28 FBOs monitored with 6230 farmers benefitting)	Satisfactory
2017			14. Organize one (1) Municipal Farmers' Day Celebration per year.	n/a	one (1) Municipal Farmers' Day	Fully implemented (Farmers day organised at)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Reduce Production and Distribution Risks/Bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry							
2017			15. Sensitize 250 farmers on the field sanitation and the use of agro-chemical	n/a	250 farmers	Fully implemented (745 farmers sensitized)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Promote Selected Crop Development for Food Security, Export and Industry							
2017			16. Conduct quarterly sensitization on the production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange, fresh sweet potato etc per year	n/a	100 farmers	Fully implemented (99 farmers sensitized)	Satisfactory
2017			17. Conduct Annual Crop and Livestock Survey	n/a	Annual crop and livestock survey	n/a	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income							
2017			18. Facilitate the control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for all livestock each year	n/a		Fully implemented (490 goats, 245 sheep, 1044 dogs, 57 cats, 12,900 fowls vaccinated)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Natural Resource Management and Mineral Extraction							
Policy Objective: Ensuring the restoration of degraded natural resources							
2017			19. Educate 1000 people in 10 endangered communities on environmental conservation practices per year	n/a	1000 people	Fully implemented (A workshop on mainstreaming environmental and climate change issues into the MTDP was organised for key stakeholders by Arocha)	Satisfactory
2017			20. Facilitate the planting of 5000 trees in endangered communities	n/a	5000 trees	Fully implemented (5000 trees)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources							
2017			21. Undertake regular monitoring on the operations of the mining companies to ensure compliance with mining regulations	n/a	n/a	Partially implemented	Inadequate funds

			22. Undertake land reclamation activities on mined sites and promote alternate livelihood empowerment for mining communities to promote environmental conservation	n/a	Mine sites at Asikam, Kibi and Adukrom	Partially implemented (Land reclaimed at Kibi habitat and Asikam)	Inadequate funds
Focus Area: Natural Disaster, Risk and Vulnerability							
Policy Objective: Mitigate and reduce natural disaster and reduce risk and vulnerability							
2017			23. Organize public durbars on Anti bush/ domestic fire prevention	n/a	No. public durbars	Fully implemented (Activities were undertaken in all churches)	Satisfactory
2017			24. Carry out the formation of disaster Awareness Clubs in schools	n/a	36 schools	Partially implemented (5 clubs were formed in selected second cycle schools)	Satisfactory
2017			25. Organize forum to sensitize communities on flooding and Cholera	n/a	8 No. for a	Fully implemented (576b residents sensitized on flooding 7366 on cholera and malaria)	Satisfactory
Focus Area: Waste Management, Pollution and Vulnerability							
Policy Objective: Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise							
2017			26. Evacuate/ fumigate 10 no. refuse heap in the municipality to promote environmental sanitation	n/a	10 refuse heap	Fully implemented (7 refuse dumps evacuated in 6 communities)	Satisfactory
Focus Area: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation							
2017			27. Organized quarterly hygienic inspection and education at schools and markets and monthly cleanup exercise to promote environmental sanitation	n/a	quarterly hygienic inspection	Fully implemented (quarterly hygienic inspection)	Satisfactory
2017			28. Organize medical screening for 5000 food vendors to promote food safety	n/a	5000 food vendors	Fully implemented (food vendors were screened)	Satisfactory
2017			29. Promote the construction of household/institutional toilets to improve sanitation	n/a		Partially implemented	Fair
Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure: Roads, Rail, Water and Air Transport							
Policy Objective: Ensure Sustainable Development in the Transport Sector							
2017			30. Improve surface conditions of selected roads through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reshaping • Spot improvement • Bituminous • Pothole patching And plant ornamental trees along the edge of	n/a	60km	Partially implemented	Inadequate funds

			the roads to protect the soil surface from erosion (60km				
2017			31. Construct 1No. steel bridge at Adonkwanta to facilitate safety of farmers and commuters	n/a	1 No. steel bridge	Fully implemented (1No. steel bridge)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Provide Market Infrastructure							
2017			32. Construct 40 unit market stalls each at Asiakwa and Asafo	Nil	80 unit market stalls	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
Focus Area: Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households							
Policy Objective: Provide Adequate and Reliable Power to meet the Needs of Ghanaians and Export.							
2017			33. Procure 100 pieces of light poles and facilitate extension of electricity to 10 communities	n/a	100 pieces of light poles	Fully implemented (100 pieces procured)	Satisfactory
Focus Area: Recreational Infrastructure							
Policy Objective: Urban centers incorporate the concept of open spaces and the creation of green belts or green ways in and around urban comm.							
2017			34. Raise and plant 5000 ornamental tree seedlings along a designated avenue to promote environmental conservation	n/a	5000 ornamental tree seedlings	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
Focus Area: Human Settlement Development							
Policy Objective: Promote Sustainable, Spatially Integrated and Orderly Development of Human Settlement for Socio-Economic Development							
2017			35. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meeting to approve development applications	n/a	quarterly statutory Planning committee meeting	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			36. Prepare planning scheme for 2 communities and enforce planning regulations through site inspections	n/a	2 communities	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Minimize the Impacts and Develop Adequate Response Strategies to Disasters							
2017			37. Routine maintenance of 4 No. Assembly bungalows, market stalls, classroom blocks, toilets, toilet and water facilities (O&M)	n/a	4 No. Assembly bungalows	Fully implemented (4 No. Assembly bungalows maintained)	Satisfactory
Focus Area: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the Provision of Affordable and Safe Water							
2017			38. Undertake monitoring of the operation of rural water facilities, strengthen WATSANCs/WBS and repair broken down boreholes	n/a	Asiakwa, Akooko WATSANCs/WBS	Fully implemented (WATSANCs/WBS monitored)	Satisfactory
2017			39. Construction of Boreholes and iron removal plants	n/a	No. boreholes	Partially implemented	Fair
THEMATIC AREA:HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Focus Area: Education							
Policy Objective.: Increase Equitable Access to And Participation in Education at All Levels							

2017			40. Organize a 1-day school SPAM at two circuit centers to review BECE performance	n/a	4-day SPAM at circuit center	Fully implemented (900 stakeholders participated)	Satisfactory
2017			41. Complete all stalled school projects and provide access to PWDs	n/a			Satisfactory
2017			42. Renovate 3No. classroom blocks and provides access to PWDs	n/a	3No. classroom blocks	Fully implemented (3No. classroom)	Satisfactory
2017			43. Organize the celebration of Independence day	n/a	1No. Independence day	Fully implemented (Independence day celebration held at Kibi)	Satisfactory
2017			44. Organize a 1-day enrollment drive activities in 30 selected school communities and sensitize stakeholders on their roles in education delivery	n/a	4-day enrolment drive activities	- Not implemented	Inadequate funds
Policy Objective.: Improve Quality of Teaching and Learning							
2017			45. Conduct periodic school Monitoring visits	n/a	All circuit	Fully implemented (Monitoring was conducted in all circuit (1,832))	Satisfactory
2017			46. Organize a 5-day computer training workshop for teachers of special education schools	n/a	5-day computer training workshop	- Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			47. Conduct a standardized end of term exams for all JHS pupils in the Municipality	n/a	All JHS 3 pupils	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			48. Provide training for 20 daycare givers to promote child welfare.	n/a	20 daycare givers	Fully implemented (90 day care attendants received training on the new KG assessment tool & child survival)	Satisfactory
2017			49. Conduct inspection of 40 KG facilities to enforce compliance on child welfare	n/a	40 KG facilities	Fully implemented (40 daycares were inspected)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective.: Bridge Gender Gap in Access to Education							
2017			50. Organize a 1-day community durbar in 10 school communities to sensitize stakeholders on girls education and the negative effects of “galamsey” on education	n/a	4-day community durbar	Fully implemented	satisfactory
2017			51. Revive the activities of school based facilitators and Girls Club in 20 school communities to promote girl child education	n/a	20 school communities	Fully implemented (542 girls sensitized)	satisfactory
FOCUS AREA: Sports Development							
Policy Objective.: Develop Comprehensive Sports Policy							

2017			52. Facilitate the organization of inter schools sporting and cultural competitions	n/a	3 inter schools sporting and cultural competition	Fully implemented (611 pupils participated)	
Policy Objective: Improve Management in Education Delivery							
2017			53. Support staff development for MEO through INSET	n/a	All MOE	Fully implemented (All MOE)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Improve science, Technology and TVET							
2017			54. Facilitate the participation of 100 JHS girls in 1 day regional Science, Technology and Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE)		100 JHS girls in 4-day regional STMIE	Fully implemented (30 JHS girls participated)	Satisfactory
FOCUS AREA: HEALTH							
Policy Objective; Improve Access to Quality Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Services							
2017			55. Assist 1000 needy people to access free health insurance	n/a	100 needy people	Fully implemented (861 vulnerable persons registered)	Satisfactory
2017			56. Ensure free access to healthcare by at least 2000 pregnant women	n/a	2000 pregnant women	Fully implemented (664 pregnant women benefitted)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Prevent and Control the Spread of Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease and Promote Healthy Lifestyles							
2017			57. Conduct screening and counseling services on non-communicable disease such as diabetes and hypertension for all health staff and pregnant women	n/a	All health staffs	Partially implemented (30 health staffs benefitted)	Satisfactory
2017			58. Sensitize the general public on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) to help promote healthy lifestyle among the general populace	n/a	All communities	Partially implemented (17 communities benefitted)	Inadequate funds
2017			59. Support health staff to provide Infant & Young Child Feeding counseling to pregnant women on exclusive breastfeeding	n/a	2 day training workshop	- Not implemented	inadequate funds
Policy Objective: Improve Access to Quality Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Services							
2017			60. Promote maternal/infant health: 1. Ensure free access to health care and ITN by pregnant women 2. Free health care for women 3. Immunization and malaria controls Health educational talks on importance of seeking early care during pregnancy	n/a	n/a	Fully implemented (533 women received ITN 1057 pregnant women attended 2 durbars on dangers signs of pregnancy)	Satisfactory
2017			61. Build capacity for health staff in CHPS and Family Planning Services to promote skilled health services to rural women	n/a	29 health staffs	Fully implemented (27 health staff in CHPS participated)	Satisfactory

2017			62. Organize quarterly community durbar on dispelling rumours on Family Planning	n/a	community durbar	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			63. Reduce Teenage pregnancy by counseling and giving health talks in the community, churches and mosques	n/a	Quarterly advocacy programme	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			64. Conduct quarterly advocacy on healthy lifestyle through community durbars, health talks	n/a	Quarterly advocacy programme	Fully implemented (340 people were sensitized)	Fair
2017			65. Organize monthly adolescent meeting and counseling for the female youth to promote healthy sexual reproductive life.	n/a	monthly adolescent meeting	Fully implemented	Inadequate funds
Policy Objective: Increase Access to Health Care							
			66. Maintain 2 health facilities to promote easy access to primary health care by women and children	n/a	2 health facilities	1No. CHPS compound was completed for use at Obodanase 2 partially implemented	fair
FOCUS AREA: HIV, AIDS, STIs AND TB							
Policy Objective: Ensure the Reduction of New HIV and AIDS/STIS/TB Transmission							
2017			67. Conduct monitoring of HIV/AIDS Alertness Programme in 30 selected schools	n/a	30 selected schools	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			68. Provide counseling services for 100 women on various family planning options	n/a	100 women	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			69. Provide counseling services for 50 people affected or infected with HIV/AIDS	n/a	50 people	Fully implemented (1,257 (450M &804f) were tested 1029 pregnant women also were screened)	Satisfactory
F. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Focus area: Deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reforms							
Policy Objective: Encourage public-private participation in socio-economic development							
2017			70. Strengthen collaboration with the NGOs and CBOs on social accountability issues to promote public confidence in development	n/a	2 NGOs and 1 CBO's	Collaborated with 2 NGOs	Satisfactory
Focus Area:							
Policy Objective: Integrate and Institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels							
2017			71. Organize four community level public hearing on planning and budgeting disseminate information	4 community level public hearing		Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			72. Facilitate implementation of M&E Plan: Quarterly MPCU meeting, Review meetings, Data Collection and disseminate monitoring etc	5Quarterly MPCU meetings, 1 Review meetings, Data		Fully implemented (5 Quarterly MPCU meetings, 1 Review meetings, Data Collection and disseminate monitoring were undertaken)	Satisfactory

				Collection and disseminate monitoring etc			
2017			73. Organize four budget committee meetings to promote internal controls on revenue and expenditure	internal controls on revenue and expenditure implemented		Fully implemented (4 budget committee meetings were held)	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Strengthen Functional Relationship Between Assembly Members and Citizens							
2017			74. Organize community durbars and SPEFA Meetings to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	n/a	4No. SPEFA Meetings	4No. SPEFA Meetings	Satisfactory
2017			75. Trains Zonal Council members on local government system	n/a	8 zonal Administrators	Not implemented	inadequate funds
2017			76. Complete two Zonal Council offices	n/a	2No. Zonal Council offices	Not implemented	inadequate funds
2017			77. Organize capacity building programmes for assembly members to build their capacities in logical level legislation	n/a	47 Assembly members	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
Policy Objective: Upgrade The Capacity of the Public and Civil Service for Transparent, Accountable, Efficient, Timely, Effective Performance and Service Delivery							
2017			78. Support generic and taylor made training programmes for staff at all levels	n/a	2 day training	Fully implemented (15(10 males, 5 females) staffs were trained)	Satisfactory
2017			79. Repair of Assembly vehicles (O&M)	n/a	n/a	Partially implemented	Fair
2017			80. Procure or maintain office equipment, furniture and stationery	n/a	n/a	Partially implemented	Inadequate funds
Focus Area: Access to Rights and Entitlement							
Obj.: Identify and Equip the Unemployment Graduates, Vulnerable and Excluded With Employable Skills							
2017			81. Support 20 persons with disability to expand their businesses	n/a	20 persons	Fully implemented (20 PWDs were supported with 8700.00)	Satisfactory
2017			82. Provide hospital welfare service for 100 vulnerable patients	n/a	100 vulnerable patients	Fully implemented (321 patients benefited)	Satisfactory
2017			83. Provide personal welfare service for 100 women.	n/a	100 women.	Fully implemented (218 women benefitted)	Satisfactory
Obj.: Protect Children From Direct and Indirect Physical and Emotional Harms							
2017			84. Organize quarterly sensitization programmes to eliminate the worse form of child labour.	n/a	4No. sensitization programmes	Fully implemented	Satisfactory
2017			85. Conduct investigation into 10 child custody cases	n/a	10 child custody cases	Fully implemented (2 cases settled)	Satisfactory
2017			86. Conduct social enquiry on 20 children in conflict with the law.	n/a	20 children	Fully implemented (1 social enquiry conducted)	Fair

Obj.: Improve the Capacity of Security Agencies to Provide Internal Security for Human Safety and Protection							
2017			87. Promote public security in general through community policing and support government programmes	n/a	n/a	Partially implemented	Inadequate funds

Table 1.4b: Summary for 2017

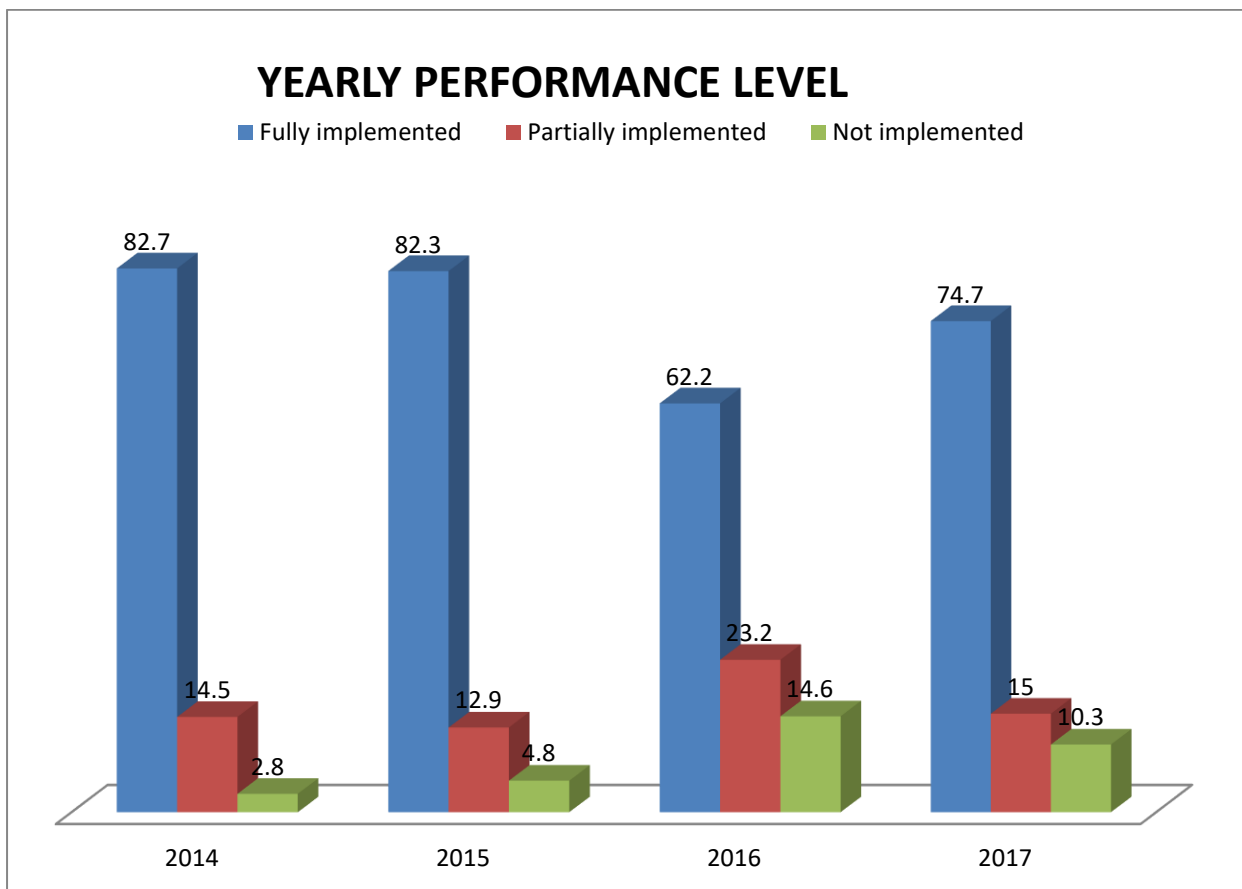
THEMATIC AREA	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	NO. OF PROJECTS	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL (%)
Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability	Fully implemented	2	50
	Partially implemented	-	-
	Not implemented	2	50
	Total number of projects	4	100
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Fully implemented	5	83.3
	Partially implemented	1	16.7
	Not implemented	-	-
	Total number of projects	6	100
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable	Fully implemented	15	78.9
	Partially implemented	4	21.1
	Not implemented	-	-
	Total number of projects	19	100
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Fully implemented	23	76.6
	Partially implemented	4	13.3
	Not implemented	3	10
	Total number of projects	30	100
Infrastructure and human settlement development	Fully implemented	6	60
	Partially implemented	2	20
	Not implemented	2	20
	Total number of projects	10	100
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Fully implemented	14	77.7
	Partially implemented	2	11.1
	Not implemented	2	11.1
	Total number of projects	18	100
Total Number of Projects		89	100
Fully implemented		65	74.7

Partially implemented	13	15
Not implemented	9	10.3

1.5.1 Yearly Performance Level

Figure 1.1 presents the level of performance for each year within the planned period (2014-2017). It also compares the level of performance of the years within the planned period. The results from the review indicate that in respect of projects that were fully implemented, the Assembly performed creditably well in 2014 than 2015 recording 82.7 and 82.3 percentage points respectively while declining drastically to 62.2% in 2016. The performance however rose in 2017 to 74.7%. The review also indicates that 2016 recorded the highest percentage of on-going (24.4%) and unimplemented (14%) projects. This implies that most of the 2014/2015 unimplemented projects that were rolled over to 2016 were either not implemented or still ongoing.

Figure 1.1 Yearly Performance Levels

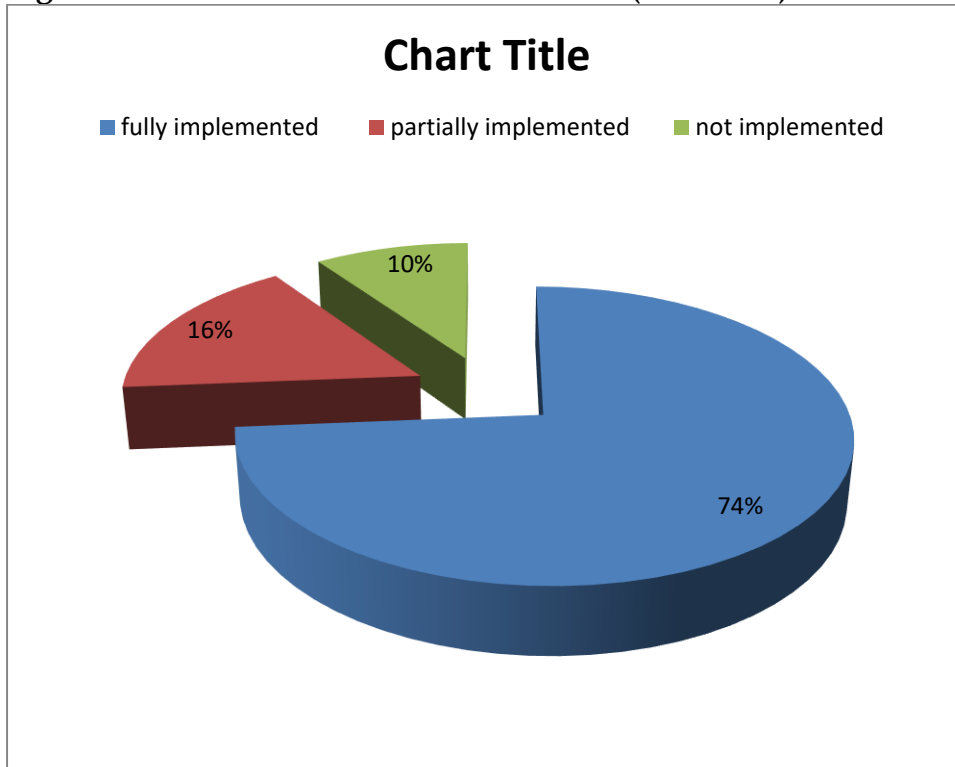


Source: Annual Progress Reports (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017)

1.5.2 Overall performance on MTDP (2014-2017)

In all, two hundred and thirteen (213) projects and programmes were proposed to be implemented in the Municipal Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The performance as shown in figure 1.2 indicates that 74% out of the total projects that were planned were fully implemented while 16% were partially implemented or ongoing. The chart also shows that at the end of 2017, 10% of the projects had not been implemented.

Figure 1.2: Overall Performance on MTDP (2014-2017).



Source: Annual Progress Reports (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017)

1.5.3 Projects implemented outside the MTDP

A total of fifty four (54) projects were implemented outside the Medium Term Development Plan as seen in Table 1.4. This was either due to direct Central Government intervention under sources of funding not channeled through the Assembly such as GETFund, Road Fund, NHIS Fund and Cocoa Projects. Other departments and agencies as well as Members of Parliament lobbied and benefited from the support of development partners or NGOs of which such projects were not directly from the MTDP even though their implementation largely benefited the municipality. Of the fifty four (54) projects, thirty nine (39) have been completed and in use while fifteen (15) are at various stages of completion. These projects comprise classroom blocks, ICT Centers, Libraries, Dormitory blocks, Administration blocks, Dining halls, Assembly halls and Roads.

Table 1.5: Projects Implemented Outside the MTDP

PROJECT	NO. IMPLEMENTED	NO. COMPLETED	NO. ONGOING.
2-unit classroom blocks	2	2	-
3- unit classroom blocks	10	9	1
6-unit classroom blocks	19	15	4
2 storey classroom blocks	2	2	-
Assembly hall	2	1	1
Library	2	1	1
Dining hall	3	2	1
2 storey administration	2	2	-
Dormitory	3	1	2
8-unit Staff bungalow	1	1	-
4-unit Staff bungalow	5	1	4
ICT Center	3	2	1
Total	54	39	15

1.6 Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure Performance (GOG)

The Assembly in the plan period received a total of GH¢7,617,907.38 as against a budgeted figure of GH¢9,840,162.00 for personnel emoluments while GH¢ 385,617.88 was received towards goods and services. Releases for capital expenditure were only received in 2014 amounting to GH¢513.13 as shown in Table 1.6. The non release of funds for capital expenditure hampered ability of departments to embark on any physical projects in line with their mandate. Actual expenditure from January 2014 to March 2017 was GH¢ 6,989,807.94 with an average annual utilization capacity of GH¢ 1,747,451.99 within the same period.

Table 1.6: Total Release from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS(wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
	A	B	C	A-B	B-C	D	C-D
2014	2,220,489.00	2,220,489.00	2,884,964.00	0	-664,475.00	2,256,863.74	628,100.26
2015	2,625,758.00	2,625,758.00	1,385,071.00	0	1,240,687.00	1,385,071.82	-0.82
2016	2,540,991.00	2,540,991.00	1,699,364.34	0	841,626.66	1,699,364.34	0.00
2017	2,452,924.00	2,452,924.00	1,648,508.04	0	804,415.96	1,648,508.04	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSET							
2014	660,620.67	660,620.67	513.13	0	660,107.54	513.53	-0.4
2015							
2016							
2017							

GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	330,310.33	330,310.33	142,077.00	0	188,233.33	142,077	0.00
2015	162,756.00	162,756.00	220,155.88	0	-57,399.88	0	220,155.88
2016	38,491.00	38,491.00	18,303.00	0	20,188.00	7,766.00	10,537.00
2017	69,508.00	69,508.00	6,259.64	0	63,248.36	6,259.64	5,082.00

1.7 All Sources of Financial Resources

The Assembly in the plan period received a total of GHC26,773,249.25 from six major sources of funding as against a budgeted figure of GHC38,927,304.48 bringing the revenue performance of the Assembly in the four year period to 68.8%. The significant short fall in projected revenues underpin the Assembly's inability to implement or complete all of its planned programmes and projects in the planned period.

In the period under review direct transfer from the Central Government (GOG) constituted the largest source of funding for the assembly contributing almost half (48%) of the total revenue to the assembly in the plan period.

It is equally instructive to note that the total contribution of IGF to the total revenue stood at 13.5% with an estimated annual growth rate of 10.3% while the assembly's share of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) was equally significant contributing 11.8% of the total revenue received.

By virtue of being one of the 46 Municipal Assemblies implementing the World Bank's funded Urban Development Grant under the Local Government Capacity Support Project (LGCSP), the assembly received a total amount of GHC 690,641.20 representing 11.5% of its total revenue in the period for investment in socio-economic infrastructure including schools, health facilities, markets and lorry parks in selected communities in the municipality the implementation of which has significantly improved the living conditions of the beneficiary communities.

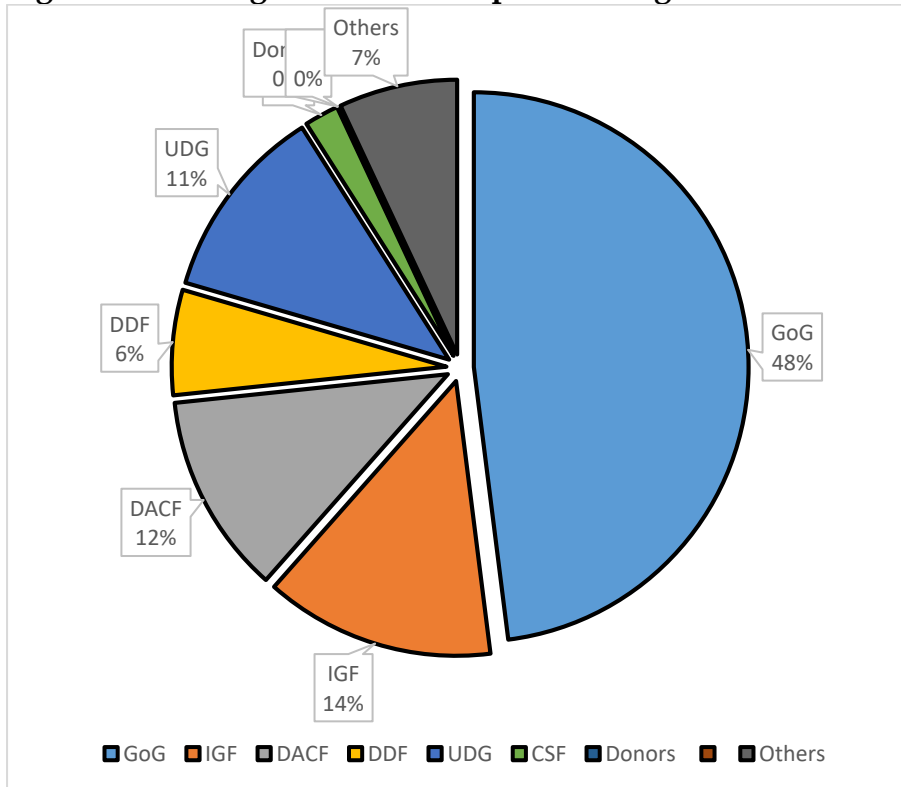
The Municipality like other MMDAs, benefited immensely from investment in education under the GETFund in the plan period. However, such funding arrangements were not direct budgetary support hence not captured in the financial books of the assembly. There was no donor support in the period under review. The detail analyses are shown in Table 1.7 and Figure 1.3 respectively.

Table 1.7: All sources of financial resources for the MDAs

SOURCE	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE
GoG	2,374,089.00	2,884,964.65	-510,875.65	2,788,514.14	1,385,071.82	1,403,442.32	2,579,482.00	1,717,667.34	861,814.66	2,522,432.00	1,654,767.63	(867,664.32)
IGF	909,249.00	812,982.85	96,266.15	1,110,464.00	903,688.05	(206,775.95)	1,020,000.20	1,028,736.15	-8,735.95	1,201,044.12	1,234,098.45	33,054.33
DACF	2,185,070.00	709,699.42	1,475,370.58	335,909.00	1,764,884.78	1,594,208.22	2,653,700.00	2,120,067.90	533,632.10	3,684,744.00	1,963,738.70	(1,721,005.30)
DDF	653,061.00	371,550.67	281,510.33	968,030.00	0	968,030.00	1,485,496.20	1,154,628.19	330,868.01	684,317.00	0.00	(684,317.00)
UDG	616,394.00	812,041.20	-74,247.20	2,326,207.00	1,925,404.55	(400,802.45)	1,357,687.00	1,335,840.00	-21,847.00	1,430,000.00	1,423,621.60	(6,378.40)
CSF	121,400.00	121,400.00	0.00	151,851.00	143,800.00	(8,051.00)	139,000.00	151,000.00	12,000.00	148,000.00	0.00	(148,000.00)
Donnors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	0.00
GETFund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others	1,376,101.00	419,141.20	956,959.80	867,093.00	358,996.06	(508,096.94)	124,500.00	112,165.74	-12,334.26	15,000.00	0.00	(15,000.00)
Total	8,235,364.00	6,010,379.99	2,224,984.01	11,571,252.14	6,481,845.26	4,779,714.63	9,359,865.40	7,620,105.32	1,739,760.08	9,760,537.12	6,351,226.43	(3,409,310.69)

Source: MDF, 2018

Fig. 1.3: Percentage Contribution per Funding Source



1.8 Institutional Capacity Needs

The key to an effective DMTDP development and implementation is anchored on the existence of adequate human and material capacities coupled with the political will to implement the Plan. The ability of the MPCU to prepare and implement the plan was assessed based on availability of the requisite human, material and financial resources as outlined in table 1.7.

The assessment revealed that the Assembly has the full complement of qualified and competent heads of departments and units who constitute the MPCU. The Assembly also can boast of satisfactory leadership and management capacities coupled with motivated staff that is also ready to go the extra mile even in the midst of scarce resources.

In terms of structure, the day to day administrative and political decisions are taken by the Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. The Executive Committee reports directly to the general assembly which is the ultimate body for legislative, deliberative and approval of recommendations from the executive committee. There are five statutory and two adhoc sub-committees of the executive committee. In terms of the beaurocracy of the assembly, all the departments are headed by full directors of which about 90% possess post graduate degrees. At the apex of the government beaurocracy is the District Coordinating Director who is responsible for coordinating the activities of the departments, units and agencies. The human resource mix is skewed in favour of males comprising 65% of the staff strength as against 35% females. The age categorization shows a greater percentage of the staff is within the active working age even though with few years of working experience.

There is thus the need for intensive coaching and mentoring as a means of succession planning to sustain productivity. The different classes of ages range from 20-35(40%), 31-40(27%), 41-50(16%) and 51-60(17%). The analysis of the human resource capacity of the assembly gives a positive indication of high level of human resource with youthful exuberance and energy to work for extra hours to achieve results.

The Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and L.I2232 designate the District Planning Coordinating Unit as the nerve center and hub for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation while providing advice and secretariat services to the District Planning Authority. The Unit is currently ably headed by a Development Planning Officer. The officer, with the support of Service Personnel, perform the secretariat and coordinating functions of the MPCU leading to the achievement of development targets and objectives.

However, the Assembly needs to do more in terms of release of funds and timeliness of the release to facilitate smooth implementation of the Plan. With a management capacity index of 6.9, the Assembly can be said to be of average in terms of institutional capacity and needs to work towards improving on its current conditions particularly in the areas of release of funds for M&E activities. The absence of official laptops for the MPCU, colour printer and dedicated vehicle for monitoring are some of the logistical challenges that can militate against smooth implementation of the MTDP and need to be critically addressed going forward.

Table 1.8: MPCU Capacity and Management Index

Capacity Indicators	Scores													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total	Av.
1. Qualifications of personnel	9	8	10	9	8	8	9	8	8	10	8	9	104	8.7
2. Staff Compliment	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120	10.0
3. Skills & knowledge	7	5	5	7	5	8	8	7	6	8	8	5	79	6.6
4. Availability of funds	10	4	4	4	5	4	6	5	6	4	6	6	64	5.3
5. Utilisation of funds	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	55	4.6
6. Timely access to funds	5	3	5	6	2	2	6	4	4	3	5	8	53	4.4
7. Leadership	7	6	6	5	7	5	9	5	5	4	5	8	72	6.0
8. Management	7	8	6	5	7	6	5	5	7	5	6	6	73	6.1
9. Workload	6	5	6	7	6	10	6	6	7	10	7	7	83	6.9
10. Motivation/ incentives	5	6	5	5	7	5	6	5	7	7	6	5	69	5.8
11. Equipment/ facilities	6	5	5	4	4	5	8	6	5	5	5	6	64	5.3
Total Individual score	76	64	66	66	65	67	79	66	70	71	71	75		

1.9 Physical and Natural Environment

1.9.1 Location and Size

The Assembly was established as a District Assembly in the year 1988 with LI 1420. It was elevated to a Municipal status by LI 1878 in 2008. It was in 2018 changed to Abuakwa South by LI 2304, 2018. It is located in the central portion of Eastern Region with a total land area of 725km² (current land size yet to be determined). The Municipality is bounded by six districts namely Atiwa District to the north, West Akim District to north west, Fanteakwa District to the East, New Juaben Municipal to the south, Yilo Krobo Municipal to the south east and Suhum Municipal to the west. The Municipal capital, Kibi, is 55km from Koforidua, 105km from Accra and 179km from Kumasi. The location enhances access to major markets in and outside the region and also movement of people and goods as two major trunk roads (Accra-Kumasi and Bunso-Koforidua) passes through the Municipality. Figures 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 show the Municipal Map as well as Abuakwa South in National and Regional context respectively.

Fig. 1.4: Map of Abuakwa South

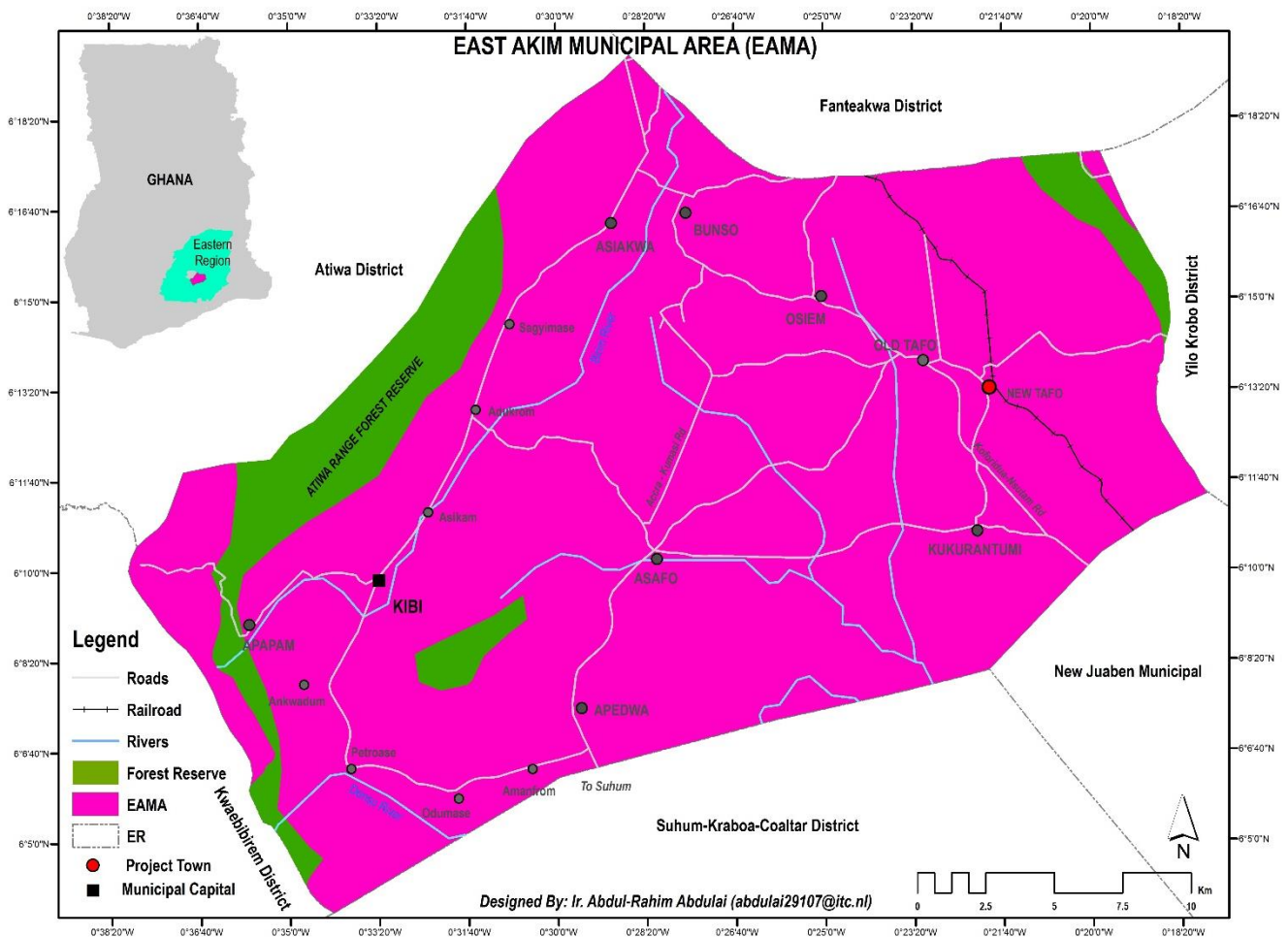


Fig. 1.5 Abuakwa South in National Context

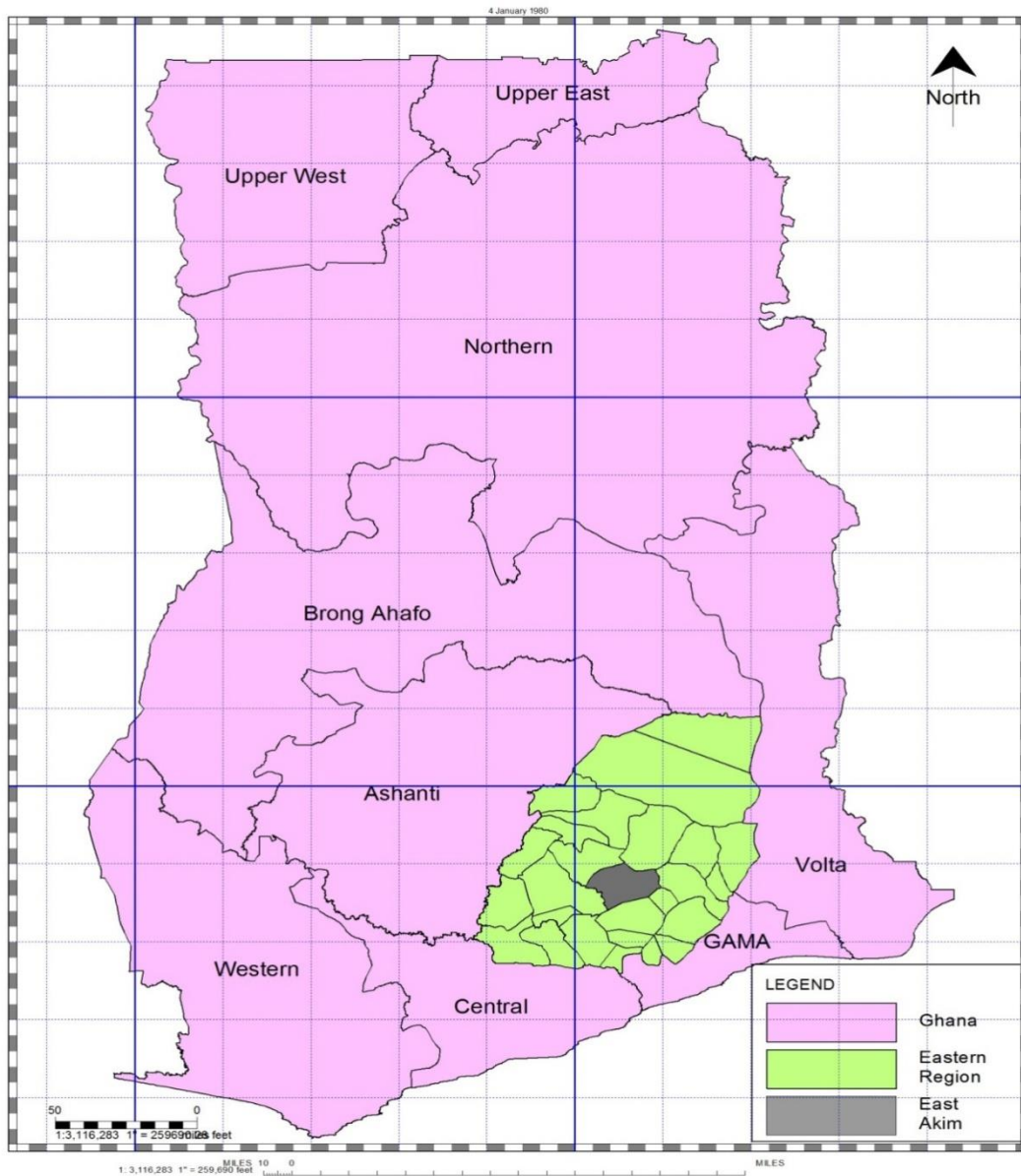
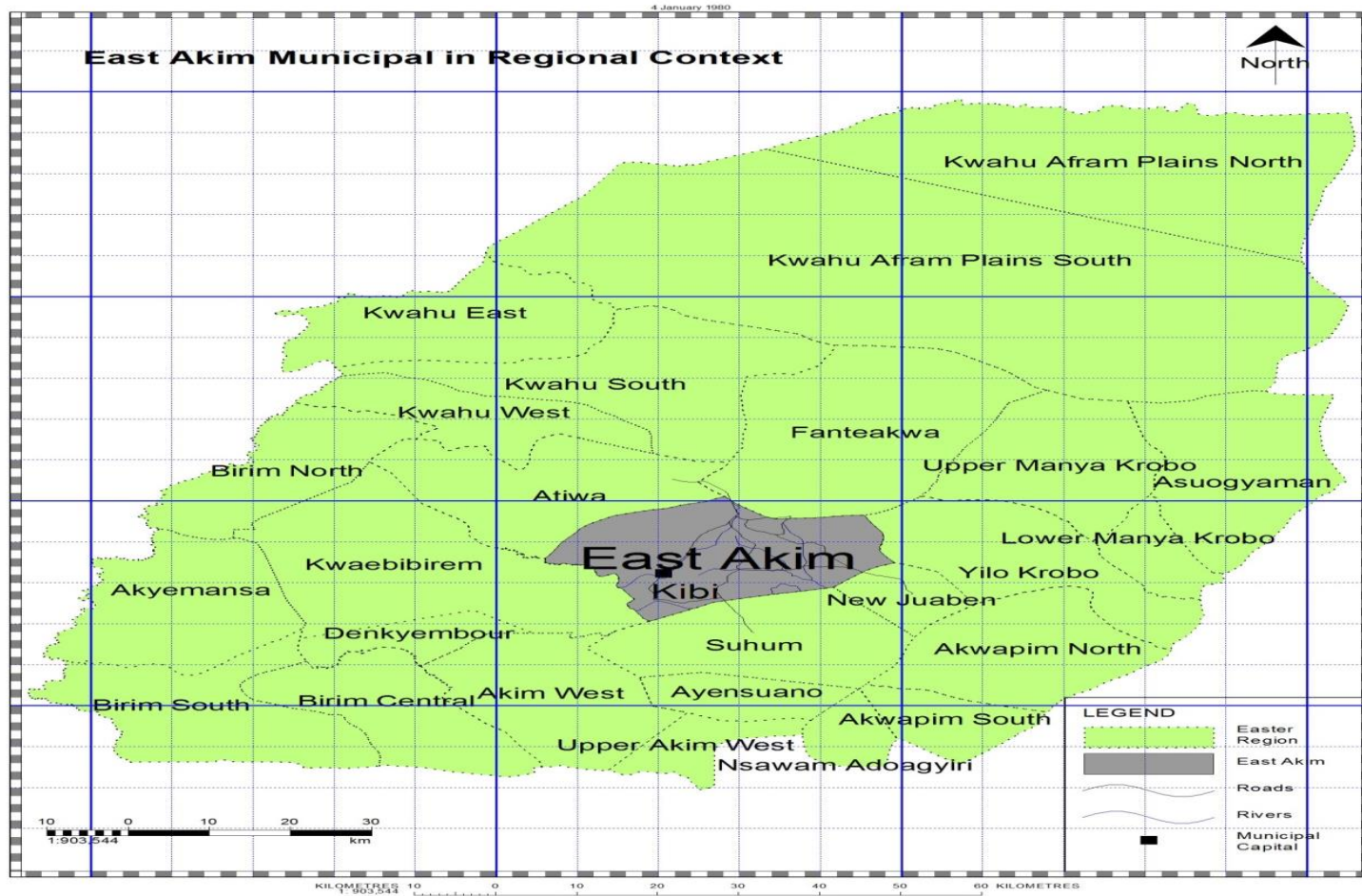


Fig. 1.6 Abuakwa South in Regional Context

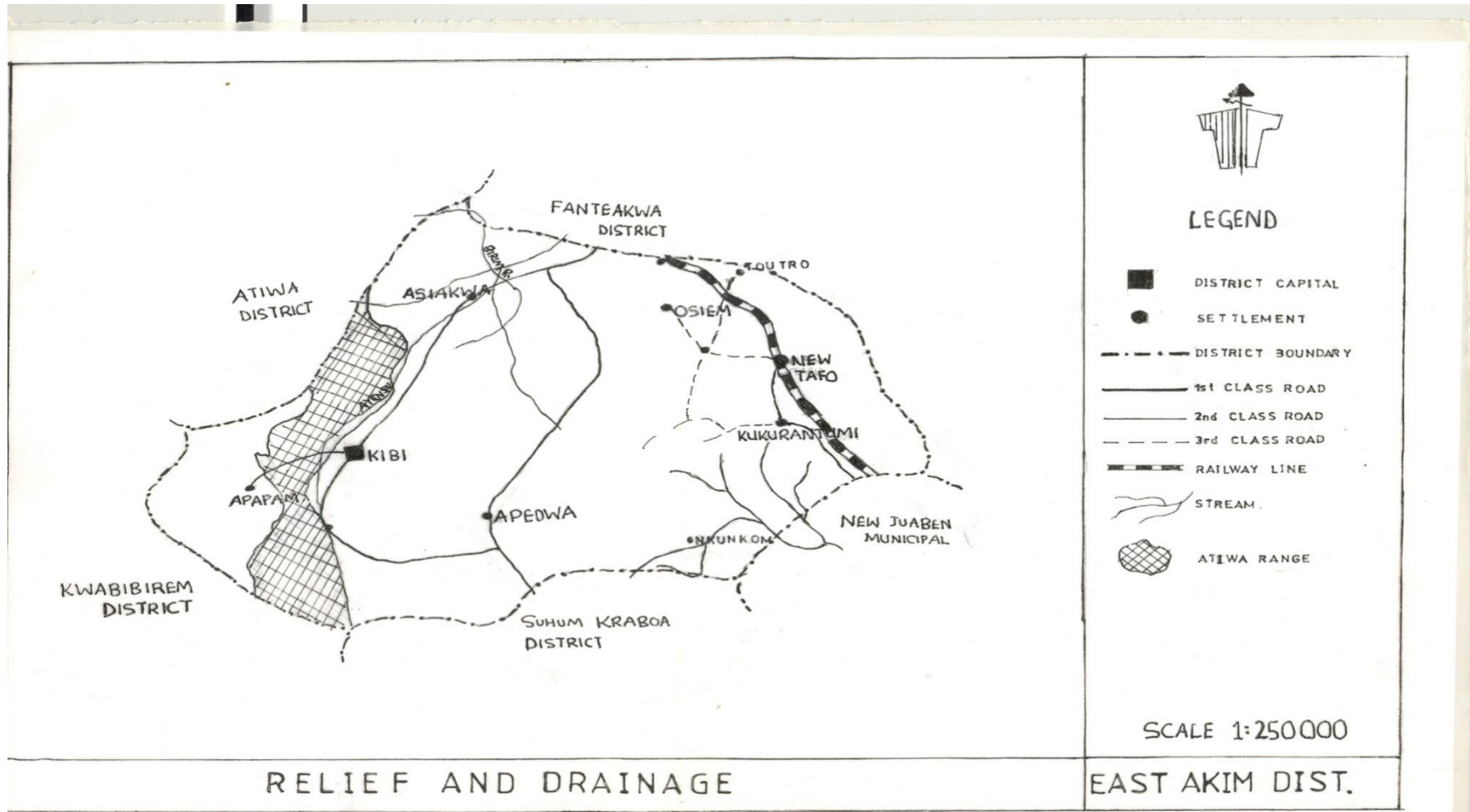


1.9.2 Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating and rises about 240 metres to 300 metres above sea level with the highest point being the Atewa ranges rising over 350 metres above sea level (figure 1.7). There are several different types of rock formation giving the different relief features ranging from flat bottom valleys to steep-sided highlands which are usually covered with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. The underlying rocks are of the Birimmian formation covering over three-fourths of the closed forest zone. Also found are masses of granite which occur in parallel belts. This rock group contains several mineral deposits including gold, diamond, bauxite and kaolin.

The municipality is drained by rivers such as the Birim, Densu, and Bompong most of which have their catchment areas within the Atewa and Apedwa Forest Ranges. Several other seasonal streams are found in the municipality. The pattern is largely dendritic flowing in the north-south

Fig. 1.7: Relief and Drainage



1.9.3 Climate

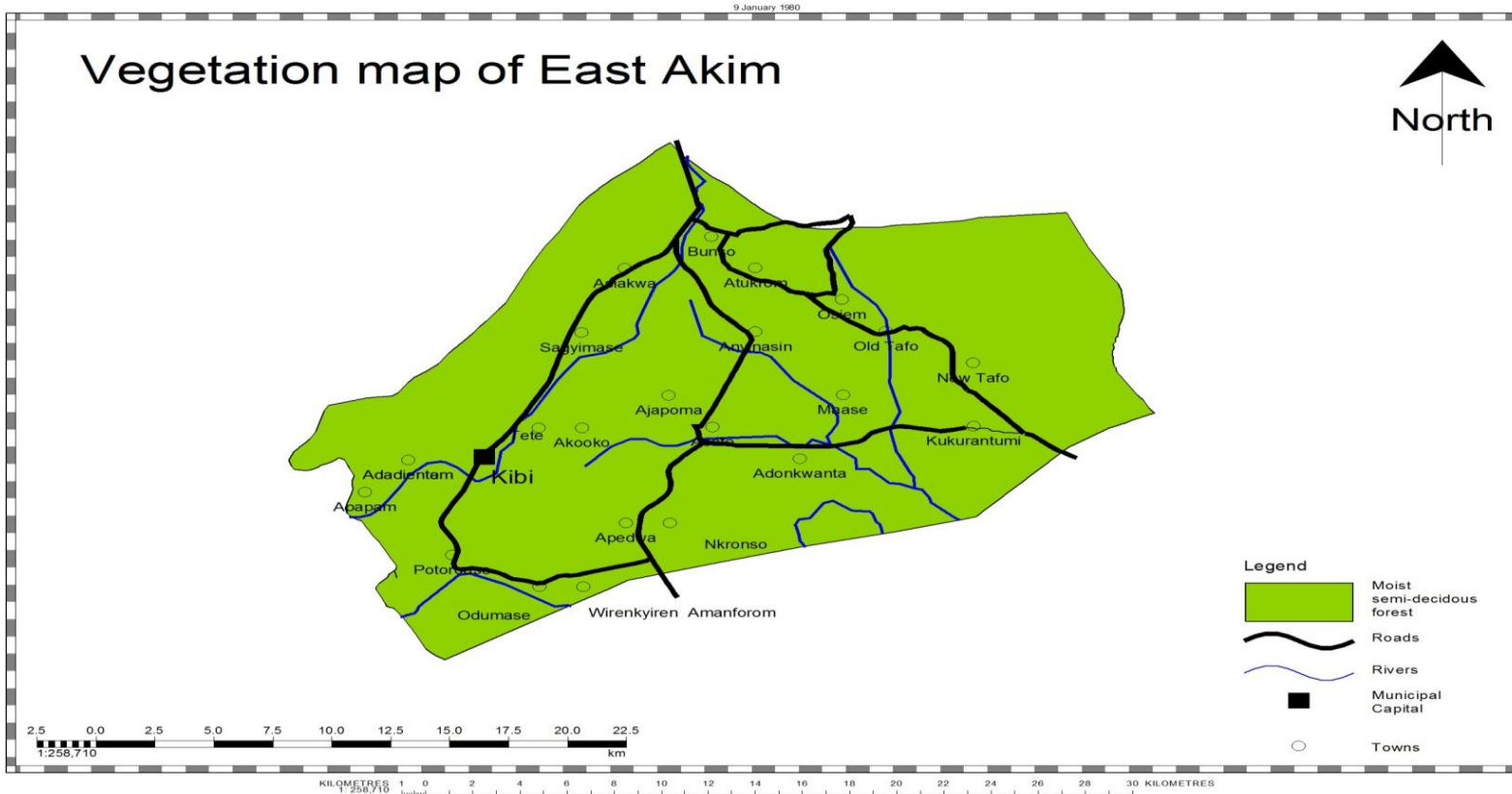
The municipality lies in the west semi-equatorial zone characterized by double rainfall maxima occurring in June and October; the first rainy season from May to June and the second from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 125mm and 175mm. The dry seasons are really distinct with the main season commencing in November and ending in late February. The favourable rainfall pattern promotes agricultural activities even though it negatively affects constructional works causing cost and time overruns on contracts.

Temperature is found to be fairly uniform ranging between 26°C in August and 30°C in March. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between 70% - 80% in the dry season and 75% - 80% in the wet season.

1.9.4 Vegetation

The municipality lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest (figure 1.8). There are few forest reserves covering about 108.8sq. km, including part of the Atewa Forest Reserve. The forest reserves constitute about 15% of the entire surface area of the municipality. Some commercial species of trees contained in the forest are Odum, Wawa, Ofram, Mahogany, Kyenkyen among others. The Atewa forest is noted for its abundant biodiversity and life sustaining significance which needs to be conserved and preserved as indicated in the write-up that follows.

Fig. 1.8: Vegetation



1.9.5 The Atewa Forest

According to A Rocha Ghana, an NGO with special interest in the preservation and conservation of Atewa, the Atewa Range Forest Reserve measuring 23,663 ha is part of an ecosystem known as the Upper Guinea Forest (fig. 1.9). The Atewa Range is only one of two such forests left remaining in Ghana. This forest reserve was created in 1926, deemed a Special Biological Protection Area in 1994, one of Ghana's 30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs) in 1999 and in 2001 was listed as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International.

Not only is the Atewa Range important in biological diversity but it also provides the headwater for three major river systems, the Ayensu, Densu and Birim rivers. These rivers are the most important source of domestic and industrial water for local communities as well as Ghana's major populations such as its capital Accra. Atewa also presents an inexhaustible laboratory for global medicinal needs as it presents an unlimited array of species, both flora and fauna with pharmaceutical properties of tropical species.

The scientific and educational value of the forests is incalculable especially since the forests are more-or-less undisturbed natural vegetation (something rare in West Africa), and the wide variety of habitats (permanent streams, swamps, closed forest, and natural clearings) support a rich fauna.

Surveys in the area have already discovered nine new species in Atewa and the forest is home to the critically endangered frog species (*Conraua derooi*) whose presence in Atewa may represent the last viable population in the world.

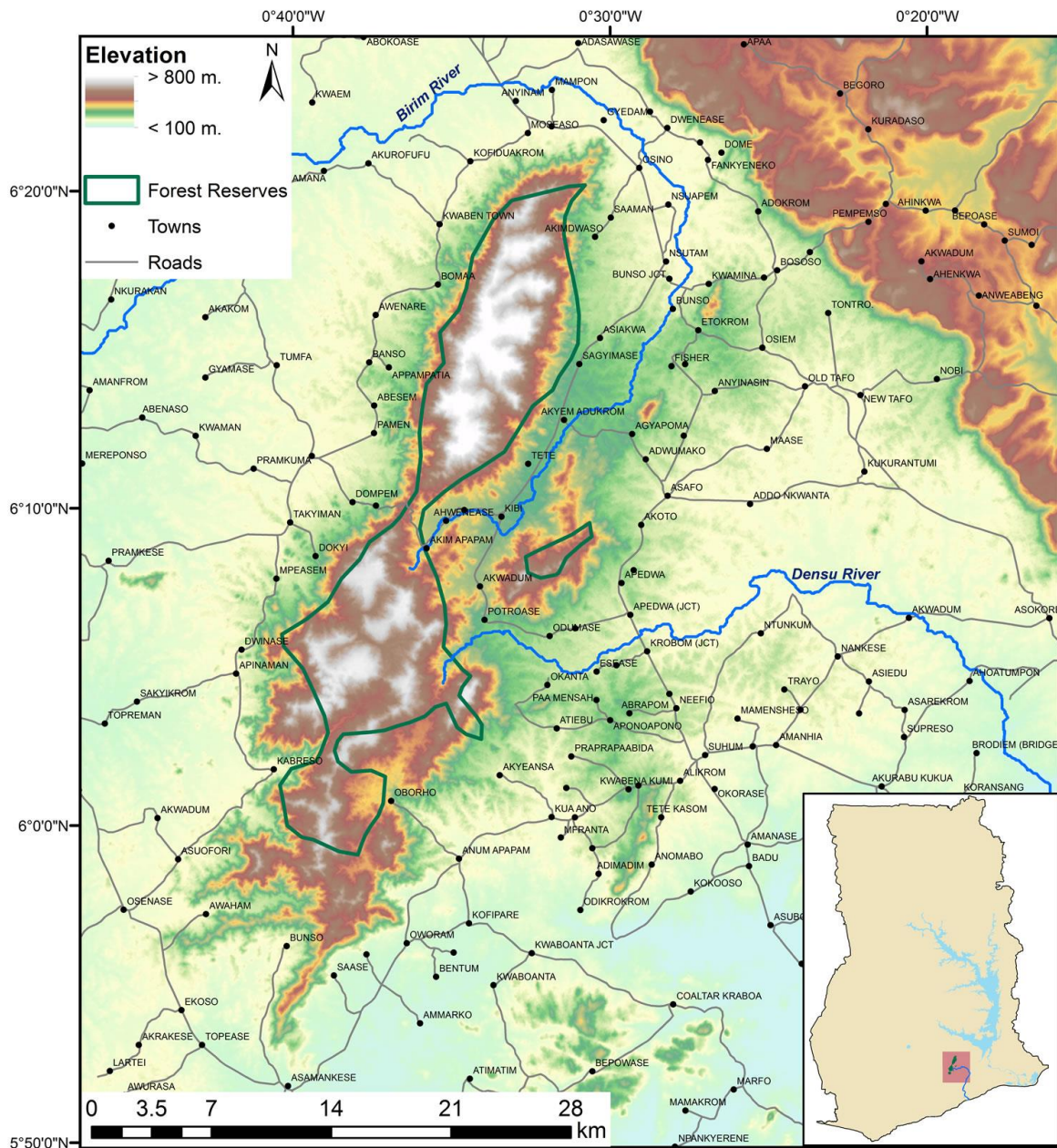
The topographic variability and the diversity of plants and animals provide considerable potential for tourism, especially as the Atewa Range is the nearest rain forest to Accra.

By focusing our efforts to ensure sustainable use of the forest range we hope to conserve some of the most luscious, diverse forest left in Ghana as well as West Africa (A Rocha Ghana)

It is therefore imperative that Government not only bans mining in Atewa but more importantly, discard recent plans to subject the forest to bauxite exploitation. It is instructive to note that over 5 million Ghanaians rely on the potable water provided by the three main rivers that take their source from Atewa, namely, Birim, Densu and Ayensu. Mining will at best provide short-term income, but it will forever degrade or destroy ecosystem services, such as good fresh water for millions of people. The forest should rather be converted to a National Park to promote eco-tourism along the lines of Kakum and Mole Parks

Fig. 1.9 Map of Atewa Forest Reserve

Atewa Forest Reserve



Source: A Rocha Ghana, 2017

1.9.6 Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture

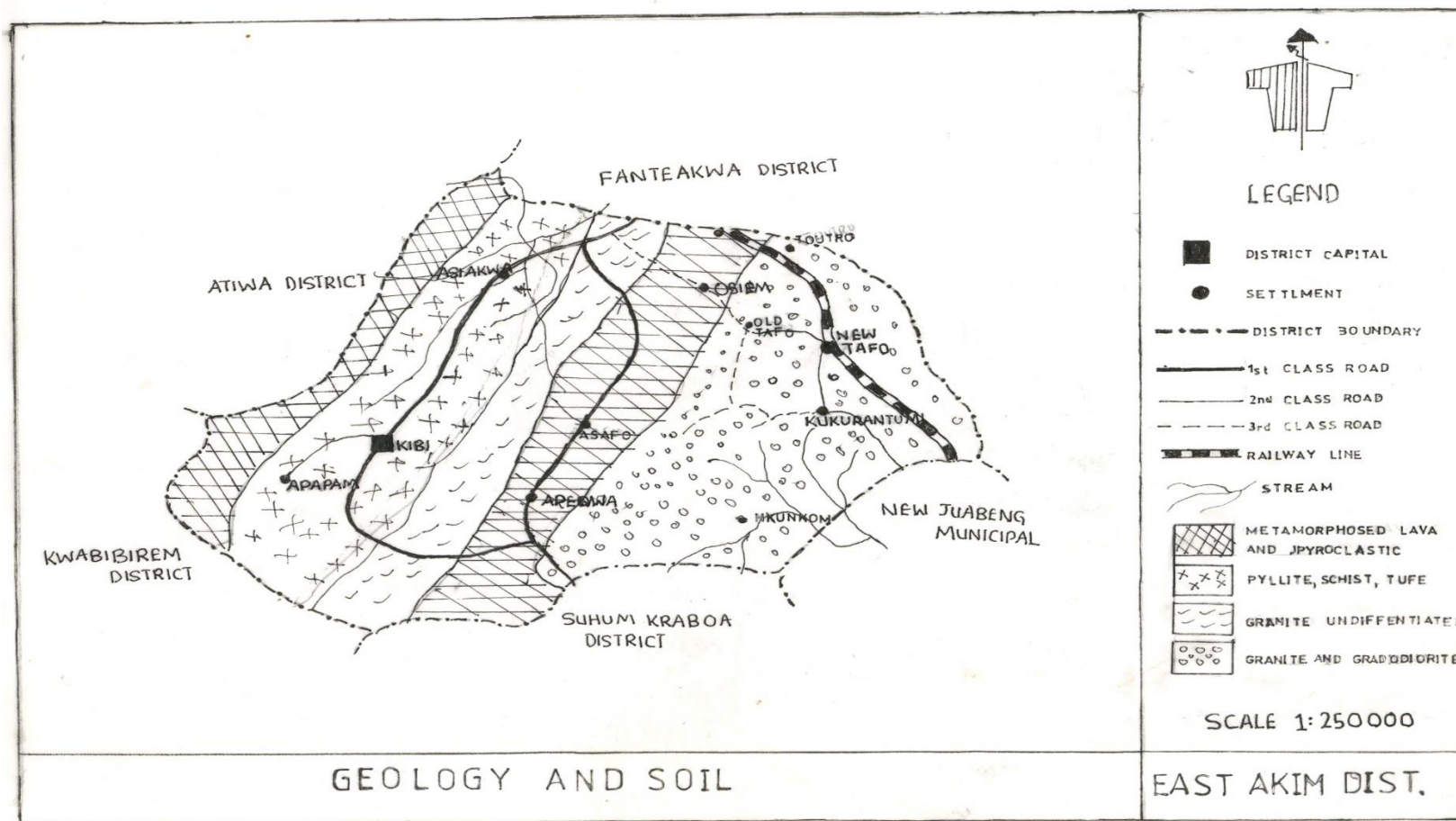
The major soils in the municipality are the Asikuma-Atiwa-Ansum/Oda Compound Association (figure 1.10). Dominating this soil group is the Atiwa series which are mainly red, well drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty- clay loams. The Peki series are brown to reddish yellow, moderately well drained, very shallow and rocky. The valley bottoms are occupied by the Oda series which are poorly drained alluvial silty clays.

The soils are suitable for the cultivation of both food crops (cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, maize) and cash crops (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola) which are grown in the municipality. The land in this area is susceptible to very severe soil erosion if laid bare of vegetation.

Table 1.9: Soil Classification and their Suitability

Soil Classification	Characteristics	Soil Capability
Kumasi-Asuasi/Nta Ofin Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin and bekwai-Nzima/Oda soil Associations	- Greyish brown loamy soils overlying red clay soils at lower elevations of sloping hills - Grey alluvial sands of thin layers	Cash crops (cocoa, coffee, rubber, oil palm), maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, dry season vegetable, pepper, soybean, sugar cane, sweet potato, rice
Atiwa-Ansum, Adawso- Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin, Atewiredu-Katie and Atukrom- Asikuma/Ansum soil Associations	Reddish brown, deeply weathered sedentary soil. Usually found on upper slopes and summits. Very deep and well drained, very poor moisture retention during dry seasons. Top soil is easily eroded.	Suitable for hand cultivation of coffee, cocoa, cocoyam, plantain, maize
Yaya-Bediesi/Bejua, Nyanao-Tinkong/Opimo and Pimpimso- Sutawa/Bejua soil Associations	Yellowish red, gravelly soil with moderately shallow depths.	Best suited for wildlife conservation, forest reserve and watershed protection purposes. If it should be used for cultivation then it should be done using appropriate cultural practices.
Chichiwere- Ayensu/Kakum and Amo-Tefle soil Associations	Deep brown to greyish brown, moderately well drained sandy loam to clay within rarely flooded bottoms of valleys.	Suitable for the cultivation of maize and vegetables like pepper, tomatoes, onions, and garden eggs.
Pegu-Agu, Adunjansu- Bechem/Nta-Ofin and Koforidua-Nankese/Nta- Ofin soil Associations	Moderately to well drained soils found both on uplands and on lowlands	Uplands: Cocoa, coffee, maize and cassava. Lowlands: sugar cane and vegetables

Fig. 1.10: Geology and Soil



1.9.7 Natural Resources

The natural resources that abound in the municipality are mainly mineral and forest products as well as water bodies. Mineral resources include deposits of gold, diamond, bauxite and kaolin. The gold and diamond deposits are found in the Birim river basin, Asikam, Agyapoma and Kibi. Kaolin deposits are found at the Atiwa Ranges whilst bauxite and manganese are found in Apapam.

The forest reserves are found at Atiwa (158 sq.miles.) and Apedwa (25 sq.miles.) containing valuable timber species like Wawa (*Tripolchiton scle roxylon*), Odum (*Milicia execlsa*), Sapele (*Guthaphragong*) and Mahogany (*Kyaya ivoreensis*) etc.

The rivers and streams are potential resource base for fishing and small scale irrigation schemes. The municipality is also rich in ground water resources as a result of light rainfall and underlying rock formation in the region. This is a potential source for bore-hole water.

Other natural attractions in the municipality include Butterfly sanctuary at the Atiwa Forest Reserve.

Notwithstanding the seemingly abundance of mineral resources, it is important to note that their exploitation will be inimical to the existence of the forest reserce and thus jeopardise the lives of over 5 million Ghanaians who depend on the fresh water resources from the forest. It will also destroy the natural biodiversity significance that the forest presents which in itself is a potential for eco-tourism.

1.10 Culture

1.10.1 Traditional set up

Kibi the municipal capital is the capital of the Akyem Abuakwa traditional area and hosts the Ofori Panin Fie. The Okyehene is the overlord of the entire Akyem Abuakwa traditional area with a number of divisional chiefs who sit in counsel with him. The traditional struncture reflects a local decentralization system that promotes popular participation and development. The Akyems are noted for the celebration of Ohum festival which has beocem an avenue for local development and tourism promotion. The Akyems are highly friendly and hospitable which is rooted in their respect and reverence for their rich cultural heritage. The hospitality of the Akyems is reflected in the numerous ethnic groups that have permanently settled in the municipality with majority of them being farmers and mining workers.

This notwithstanding, there are a number of local chieftaincy disputes related to sucession in communities such as Apedwa, Asiakwa and Apapam which need to be addressed to avert lost of lives and properties. There is also low level of communal spirit among the citizens resulting from apparent politicization of development in the municipality a situation which requires urgent attention from all stakeholders.

1.10.2 Ethnicity and Religion

Five main ethnic groups exist in the municipality. These ethnic groups comprise Akyems, Krobos, Asantes, Akuapem, Northerners and Ewes. The Akyems form the majority of the ethnic tribes in the municipality. Records available show that a total of 8,982 persons representing 5.3 percent of the population of Abuakwa south is not affiliated to any religion. Nevertheless, majority (86.9%) of the population in the district are Christians; with Pentecostal/Charismatic dominating with a proportion of 37.1 percent, followed by the Protestants (30.5%), other Christians (14.2%). People of the Islamic religion are 6.5 percent, while Traditionalist and others are less than 2 percent. For the sexes, there are relatively higher proportions of female Christians compared with male Christians who are members of Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (39.2% against 35.0%) and Protestant churches (31.6% against 29.3 %). On the other hand, there are more males than females who profess to the Traditional religion (0.8% vs. 0.5%).

1.10.3 Participation

The level of participation in the development programmes and projects of the municipality is quite encouraging. This is borne out of the fact that they are consulted and their views incorporated in activities within the various sectors in the municipality. In addition, the communities frequently organise communal activities and raise funds for projects. They also make their concerns known through the Municipal structure and on local FM programmes.

Companies, Business concerns and Property owners pay their taxes regularly nonetheless the Assembly uses its mobile van to implore rate defaulters to pay to avoid persecution at the law court. There is also a vibrant Assembly which deliberates on all issues in the Municipality. In fact one can also assess the level of participation of the people during election of public officers i.e. Unit Committee members, Assembly members, Parliamentarians and Presidential where participation is always above 80% of the legible voter population.

There is no record of any incidence of negative cultural practices even though the craze for gold and influx of both Ghanaians and non Ghanaians have led to the introduction of certain social vices like smoking, promiscuity and general drop in morality among majority of the youth in the mining communities especially, a development which needs to be addressed wholistically by all stakeholders.

1.11 Settlement Systems

1.11.1 Built Environment

The Municipality has a nucleated settlement pattern with limited spaces in between houses. This phenomenon is common in the old settlement areas resulting in narrow roads and streets.

In the urban settlements especially Kibi and Asiakwa, most of the long settled areas are well laid-out with defined access roads and other facilities like drains, open spaces and well-designed housing units. However, some parts of these urban settlements are not well planned and have the characteristics of slum development. Such areas include Kibi Zongo.

Access to land for long term agricultural projects is gradually becoming difficult in Kibi and most of the mining communities including Ahwenease, Segyimase and Adukrom as the illegal mining activities have resulted in the destruction of large tracks of farm lands. This notwithstanding, a lot more of the areas in the municipality can boast of large tracks of fertile lands for large scale agricultural activities. They include Asafo, Bunsu, and Apedwa among others.

1.11.2 Housing

Land crate, wattle and daub constitute the major housing type in the municipality making a total of about 70%. About 65% of the houses are roofed with iron sheets while the rest are roofed with asbestos, and thatch. The whole Municipality recorded a housing stock of 28,201 in 2010. It is however projected to be about 28, 441 as at 2017 using data from the building permits. The Urban areas recorded the highest proportion of the Municipality's housing stock of 15,390 as against the rural areas which recorded 12,811. The housing stock in the municipality is inadequate as shown by the serious accommodation problems being faced by both residents and migrant workers. This situation calls for both individuals and corporate bodies to invest in the housing sector. The average household size in the municipality is 3.9 as compared to the national average of 4.4. However there is still the need to intensify sensitization on keeping smaller family size.

1.12 Location and Distribution of Services

The location and distribution of services within the municipality gives an indication of the level of development of the municipality. The scalogram, which depicts the presence or absence of a service, is used to determine which settlement lacks which services and facilities. This analysis also helps in project selection. The scalogram provides information on the population sizes of settlements and also depicts the centrality of each settlement within the municipality. Accessibility Maps have also been developed based on range and threshold requirements of each key socio-economic infrastructure.

1.12.1 Water and Sanitation

Water supply has improved considerably over the past four years. Communities have benefited from pipe-borne water and boreholes through the expansion of water distribution systems at Kibi, Bunsu and Anyinasin. A total of 67 boreholes were also drilled within the past four years for rural communities in particular of which 15 were mechanized to augment their supply. Access to water in the urban areas stood at 69% in 2017 as against 63.7% in 2013 while rural access is 62%. The situation for sanitation has improved. About 67% of the population has access to and using hygienic sanitation facilities.

1.12.2 Telecommunication

Telecommunication services in the municipality have been developing over the years, especially with the introduction of the mobile phone net-works. Urban communities (including Kibi, Asiakwa, Bunsuetc) are currently connected to the national telecom grid, while other private telecommunication services have covered over 90% of the municipality.

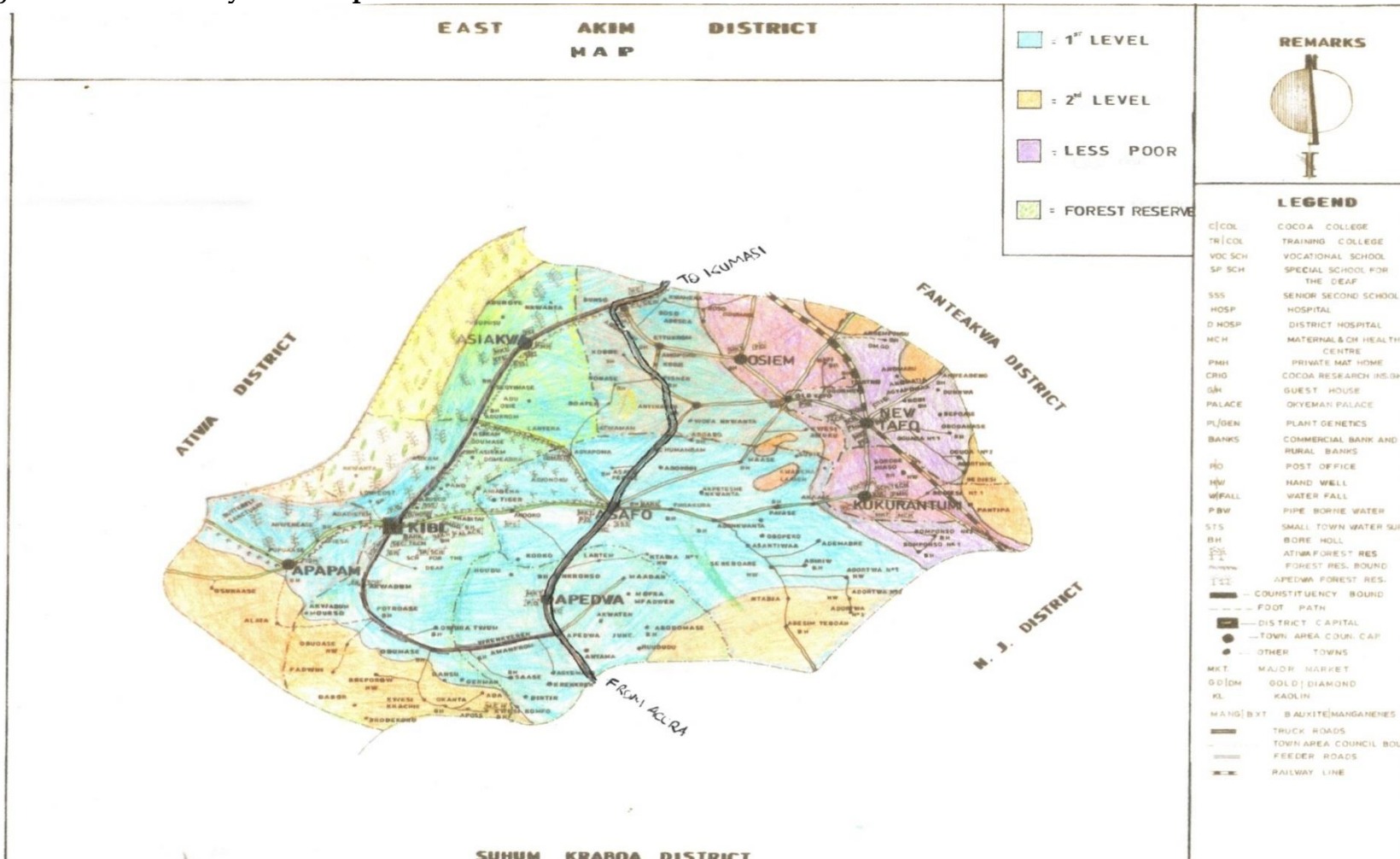
Currently most communities have mobile commercial telephones. A total of 60,023 persons aged 12 years and older had mobile phones. This shows that half (50.3%) of the population in Municipality has access to mobile phones. Out of that total, a little more than half (51.9%) are males and 48.1 percent females. This situation has drastically reduced extent of travel and physical contact within and outside the municipality.

1.12.3 Accessibility to Transportation Services

Road transport is by far the most important mode of transport in the municipality. The municipality has a fair distribution of accessible roads, majority of which link the Accra-Kumasi and Bunso-Koforidua trunk roads (Fig.1.11). Most people who live along these trunk roads have less travel time. The conditions of feeder roads which form about 60% of the road network are generally poor. Most of the feeder roads have deteriorated, with some even unmotorable. Surface accessibility is therefore poor especially in the rainy season. Presently, the railway transport is not in operation in the municipality. This adversely affects easy movement of heavy goods and other services.

Road accidents continue to be a major source of bother to the Assembly. Data from the Divisional MTTD indicates that reported road accidents continue to remain high recording from 63 cases in 2014 to 83 in 2016 with high fatalities. Most of the accidents occur on the major trunk roads of Bunso-Apedwa and Bunso-Koforidua and mostly at night and during rainfall. The frequency of road accidents exerts undue pressure on the only ambulance in the assembly leading to frequent breakdowns. There is therefore the need to increase the number of ambulance fleet to save lives.

Fig. 1.11: Accessibility to Transportation Services



1.12.4 Access to Health facilities

Health care delivery in the municipality is basically by the public sector with private participation. There is 1 hospital, 4 health centres, 1 clinic and 14 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality. Distribution of health facilities and personnel is however skewed in favour of the urban areas constituting about 70% of health facilities. The availability of doctors in medical facilities across the municipality is an issue of serious concern in the midst of expanded healthcare infrastructure. With a Doctor-to-Patients Ratio of 1:32,370 in 2016 compared to a favourable picture of 1:22,806 and 26,630 in 2014 and 2015 respectively, the doctors in the municipality can be said to be overstressed and more efforts needs to be channeled in providing more staff accommodation to attract qualified doctors. The situation of nursing population has however improved marginally with Nurse-to-Patients Ratio being 1:701 in 2016 as against 1:707 in 2014. The spatial distribution of health facilities has been shown in Fig. 1.12.

1.12.5 Access to Extension Service

Agriculture is the main stay of the municipal economy registering over 58% of the labour force. Most of the farming activities are however at a small scale with the use of rudimentary implements and over reliance on the weather for water with its attendant low crop yield. The Municipal Department of Agriculture is responsible for the provision of agricultural extension services in the Municipality. It has a staff strength of 18 covering 30 operational areas. This makes it very difficult to reach more farmers with more agricultural technologies in the Municipality. AEA-to-Farming Household Ratio is 1:580. Besides the large farmer population each AEA has to attend to, they also lack the requisite logistics including motor bikes, GPS, vehicle to facilitate their work. The lack of motor bikes in particular deprives most of the farmers in poor rural communities the services of extension officers. There is the need for more AEAs together with adequate logistics for the Government's flagship project on Planting for Food and Jobs to succeed. Figure 1.13 shows the map for access to extension services in the municipality.

Fig. 1.12: Accessibility to health facilities

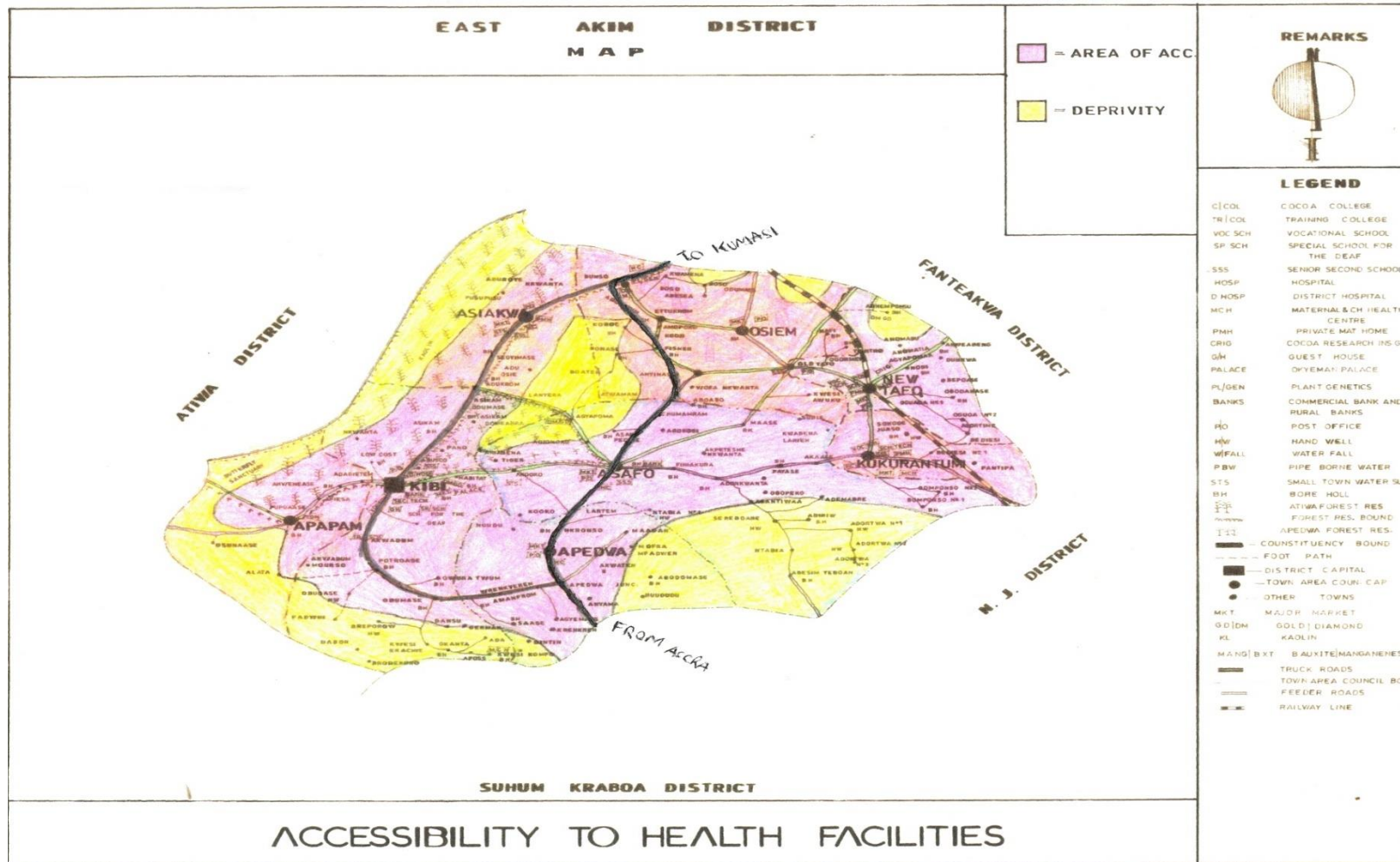
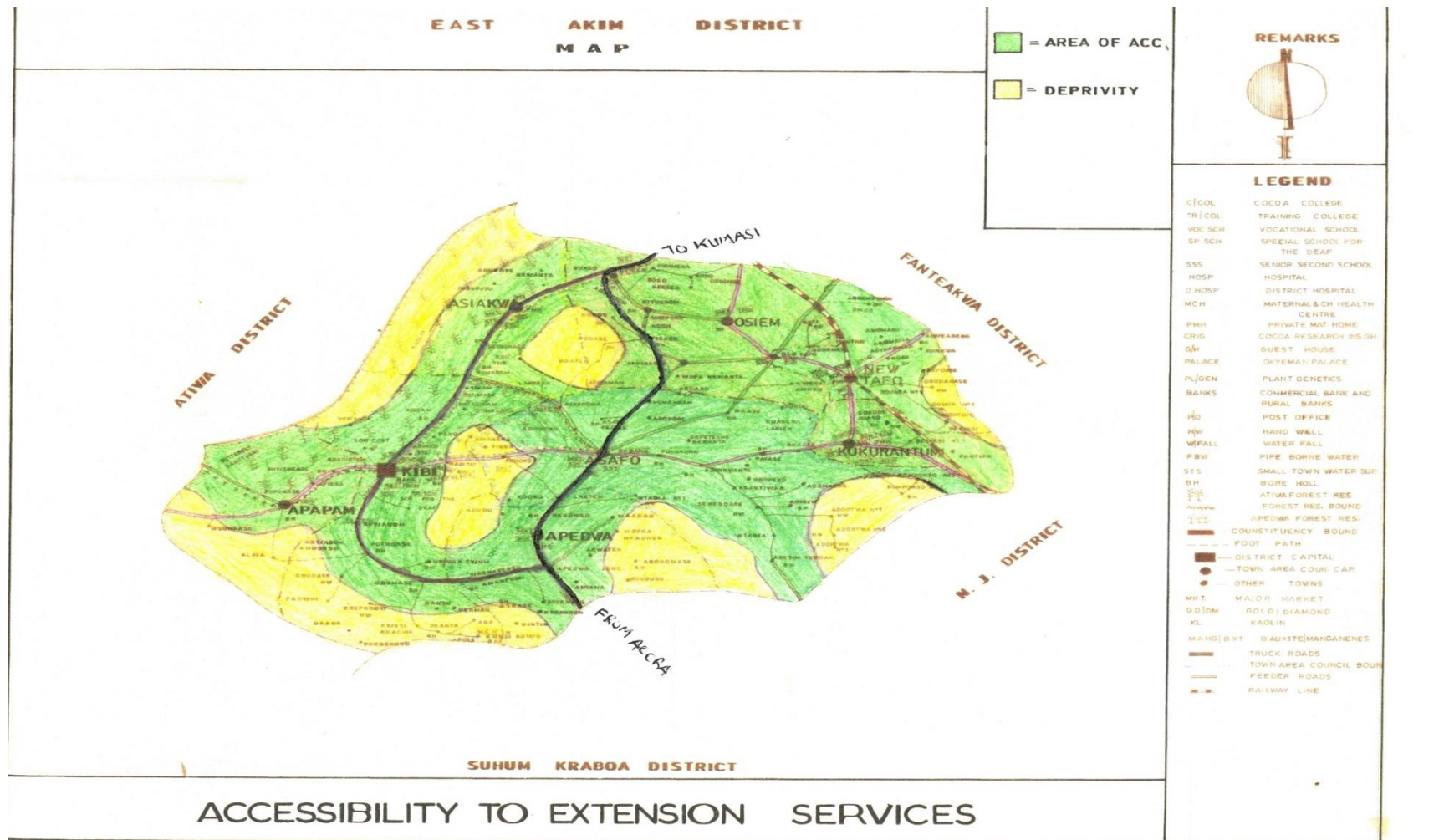


Fig. 1.13: Access to Extension Services



1.12.6 Scalogram Analysis

To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities within the Municipality, the settlement functional matrix (Scalogram) was used. This is a non-statistical tool that arrays facilities and services by their ubiquity and ranks settlements by functional complexity on a matrix. By this, the settlements were ranked based on the different types of facilities in the settlements. This is presented in the settlement functional matrix or Scalogram analysis in Table 1.10

The scalogram reveals that only Kibi, the Municipal Capital, has a centrality index of more than 300 and form the 1st hierarchy or Level 1 settlement while Asiakwa occupies the 3rd level settlement with centrality index slightly above 200. Wirenkyiren Aman from is the 4th level settlement with centrality index of 163. All the others have centrality indices of below 100. The scalogram analysis shows that most of the settlements are within the low order centres lacking the capacity to serve their hinterlands. This calls for more service to be provided for most of the communities with low access to facilities and service.

Table 1.10: Scalogram Analysis

Settlement	Pop. (2010)	EDUCATION					HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY, POST.&TELE COM.			SECURITY & JUDIC.					ECONOMIC					No. of Fluns	Weighted Centrality Index	Level
		KG	Pri	J.HS	S.HS/Voc/	Tertiary	CHPS	Clinic	H. Centre	Hosp	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP	W C	Tel	Elect	P. Office	P. Station	Court	Fire St	Extension	W. Market	Bank	Hotel	G House					
Weight (w)		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	24				
Kibi	15113	5	5	5	12.5	33.3	-	-	-	25	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	16.7	11.1	50	100	5	20	16.7	12.5	25	21	387.8	1 st			
Asiakwa	9171	5	5	5	12.5	-	-	25	25	-	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	16.7	11.1	-	-	5	20	16.7	12.5	-	18	204.5	3 rd			
Apedwa	7764	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	25	-	5	12.5	5	-	5	5	-	11.1	-	-	5	-	12.5	-	12	101.1	5 th			
Asafo	5099	5	5	5	12.5	-	-	-	25	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	11.1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	12	88.6	6 th			
Nkronso	4941	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	8	40	7 th			
Maase	4218	5	5	5	-	-	-	25	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	65				
Bunso Akim	3354	5	5	5	12.5	33.3	-	-	25	-	5	-	5	12.5	5	-	11.1	-	-	5	-	16.7	12.5	-	15	163.6	4 th			
Wirenkyiren Amanfrom	3166	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	11.1	-	-	5	-	12.5	-	11	71.9	7 th			
Apapam	3127	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	48.3				
Sagyimase	3072	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	48.3				
Potroase	3066	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	12.5	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	10	60.8				
Odumasi	3013	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	48.3				
Asikam	2785	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	48.3				
Adonkwanta	2192	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	48.3				
Akooko	2065	5	5	5	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	11	73.3				
No. of Settlement (n)		20	20	20	8	3	12	4	4	4	20	8	20	9	20	20	6	9	2	1	20	5	6	8	4					
Centrality Score=100/n		5	5	5	12.5	33.3	33.3	25	25	25	5	12.5	5	12.5	5	5	16.7	11.1	50	100	5	20	16.7	12.5	25					
Wt-cent. Score=WxCs		5	10	15	50	166.	8.3	50	75	100	5	25	5	25	10	10	16.7	33.3	200	200	10	40	50.1	37.5	50					

1.13 Municipal Economy

1.13.1 Structure of the Municipal Economy

Agriculture is the main stay of the municipal economy engaging over 58% of the active labour force. The commercial sector is also improving in the municipality engaging about 21.5% of the population with the service sector trailing behind with about 11%. One of the least sectors in the municipality is the industrial sector employing about 9.5% of the active working population. The sector is dominated mainly by small scale industrialists comprising agroprocessors, carpenters, weavers and mechanics.

1.14 Household Income and Expenditure

The distribution of household incomes varies in relation to location as in urban or rural and employment status. Table 1.9, shows that 88% of households receive monthly income in the range of 20 to 200 Ghana cedis with the remaining 12% receiving income above 200 Ghana cedis. The difference in the income pattern can be attributed to the fact that, a total of 58% percent of the active labour force is engaged in the agriculture sector which is mainly subsistence in nature.

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the household's monthly income as a result of the correlation between income and expenditure. Table 1.26, indicates that of the sampled 5000 households in the municipality, a greater percentage (49.7 percent) of the households' monthly spending on the various expenditure items (education, health etc) is within the range of 1 to 200 Ghana cedis while other essentials including water and food are between 1 to 50 Ghana Cedis.

Table 1.11: Households Monthly Income

Amount in Range (Ghc)	Number of Households	Percentage
1 – 50	9,490	49.7
51 – 100	4,353	22.8
101 – 200	3,914	20.5
Above 200	1,337	7.0
Total	19,094	100

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.14.1 Households Expenditure Patterns

Households in the municipality spend their incomes on a variety of items and activities. The main components of household expenditure are food, clothing, education, transportation, rent, funerals, health and housing construction. Others are donations, energy requirements, mobile phone units, credit repayment and taxes repayment. Expenditure analysis indicates that a greater proportion of the household income is spent on food accounting for 35% of household expenses. All households also spent on food purchases indicating that even in remote rural communities, subsistence farming is gradually dwindling and this can be attributed to the destruction of farmlands for galamsey.

1.14.2 Levels of Poverty

According to the Ghana Living Standard Survey, Round Six 2013 (GLSS 6 – 2013), the upper poverty line (absolute) in Ghana is GH¢ 1,314.00 per year and GH¢ 3.60 per day whilst the lower (food) poverty line (extreme) is also GH¢792.05 per year and GH¢ 2.17 per day. The over all poverty index of the country is therefore GH¢ 3.60 per day. The poverty rate in Ghana is 24.2% and extreme poverty rate is 8.4%. The overall poverty in Ghana decreased by 7.7% from the year 2005/06 and 2012/13. However the incidence of poverty increased from 7.5% to 9.3% in Eastern Region of which the Abuakwa South Municipality is part, over the same period.

Poverty decreased by 1.9% in the urban areas, while it decreased in the rural areas by 5.8%. The Gini coefficient in the Eastern Region is 0.38. The municipality is also ranks 6th in terms of well being in the region. Calculations from the Lorenz curve put income disparity at 0.38 or 38%. This indicates that poverty levels in the municipality are high and further steps should be taken to reduce current poverty levels in the municipality.

1.15 Employment

About 80% of the total active labour force is engaged in economic activities whilst the remaining 20% are unemployed. Majority of the working population are in the agricultural sector which is practiced at subsistence level. Hence the income level of the work force is low. Agriculture employs about 58% of the total labour force.

The commercial sector is also improving in the municipality engaging about 21.5% of the population with the service sector trailing behind with about 11%. One of the least sectors in the municipality is the industrial sector employing about 9.5% of the active working population. The sector is dominated mainly by small scale industrialists comprising carpenters, weavers and mechanics.

About 97% of the entrepreneurs finance their businesses from their own sources. This constitutes a serious setback to expansion of the enterprises. Entrepreneurs also face the problem of transportation of produce to market centres especially furniture which tends to be bulky and thus difficult to handle.

1.16 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the one's work place. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment in the municipality during the census period.

The 2010 Census report indicated that the service industry employed almost half (48.6%) of the working population making the Municipality service driven. population of 15 years and older by economic activity and sex in Municipality. The data shows that the district is, employing, with Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles engaging 18.9 percent. The agricultural sector is second most important sector employing about a third (33.9%) of the workforce. The industrial sector engages 17.5 percent of population 15 years

and older in the district, which draws its employment strength from ‘manufacturing activities’ engaging about a tenth of the entire workforce of the district.

For the sexes, majority (61.5%) of female persons who are 15 years and older are engaged in service sector, particularly in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (30.0 %) percent of the workforce of the district. The agriculture sector draws the largest share of 43.5 percent of male workforce 15 years and older.

1.16.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and rural income generation in the municipality. Over 58 per cent of the working population is engaged in this sector which constitutes the main source of household income. There are about 23,798 agricultural households, representing 56.5 percent of all households in the district. The distribution of agricultural households by locality is almost even, having about half (50.6%) located in urban areas emphasizing the agrarian nature of the municipal economy. The dominance of agriculture in the economy also implies that more efforts need to be put in the provision of agro-processing and other post-harvest facilities to curtail post-harvest losses so as to sustain the interest of the youth in crop production.

1.16.2 Types of farming activities

Major amongst the agricultural activities is crop farming engaging 92.6 percent of the agricultural households followed by livestock rearing (35.8%). Less than one percent of agricultural households are engaged in either fish farming (0.1%) or tree planting (0.4%). A relatively higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (95.7%) compared to urban agricultural households (89.6%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (38.4%) than urban areas (33.3%).

1.16. 3 Crop Cultivation

The Municipality grows both food and cash crops but under the system of bush fallowing and shifting cultivation. Table 1.10 show the performance of the major crops grown in the municipality during the year, 2013 to 2016. Cassava and plantain are the most common cultivated crops in terms of cultivated area and production. This is as a result of the nature of the soil in the municipality which favour the production of these crops. The cultivation of maize is also significant and thus capable of increasing in cultivation under the planting for food and jobs programme. The high yield of cassava also provides a potential for supporting industrial processing under the one-district-one factory initiative of government.

Table 1.12: Major Crop Performance (2013-2016)

Commodities	Cultivated area (ha)					Production (mt)					Yield (mt/ha)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Target	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Target	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Target
Maize	6,076	6,286	6,600	6,930	7,260	11,544.4	13,200.6	11,880	13,860	18,150	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5
Cassava	5,642	7,800	8,190	9,009	9,909	78,988	109,200	114,660	146,847	161,517	14.0	14.0	14.0	16.3	16.3
Yam	458	539	593	623	718	7,328	8,624	9,488	10,466	11,488	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Plantain	4,000	4,877	5,609	6,230	7,165	42,400	51,696	59,455	66,528	77,382	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.8
Cocoayam	1,497	1,500	1,650	1,733	1,815	14,970	15,000	13,200	11,264	18,150	10.0	10.0	8.0	6.5	10.0

Source: DoA, 2017

1.16.4 Areas of production

The main soil in the municipality generally supports the cultivation of wide variety of crops. However, there are areas of concentration for each of the crops across the municipality. While plantain, cassava and maize thrive throughout the municipality, rice and citrus are noted to thrive at Bunso. The northern section of the municipality also favours vegetable production while the southern sector supports oil palm production. Cocoa general does well in all parts of the municipality even though most of the cocoa farms in the south have been destroyed through galamsey. Most affected areas include Kibi, Asiakwa, Segyimase, Adukrom, Apapam and Potroase. Table 1.11 shows the distribution of crops in the municipality.

Table 1.13: Major Food/Cash Crops and their Areas of Production

MAJOR FOOD/TREE CROP	MAJOR AREAS OF PRODUCTION
Rice	Bunso
Plantain	All over the municipality
Cassava	All over the municipality
Maize	All over the municipality
Garden eggs	Apedwa, Bunso, Maase
Pepper	Asafo
Citrus	Bunso, Asiakwa
Cocoa	All over the municipality
Oil palm	Maase, Bunso

Source: DoA, 2017

1.16.5 Extension Services

The main aim of the MOFA Extension Service in the district is to address the felt needs of the farmers and also to assist them to increase agricultural production through the transfer of improved production and post-production technologies that would support better living standards. Technological transfer were mainly done through home/farm visits, contact farmers, groups, demonstrations, field days and for a. Prominent among innovations transfer to farmers were weed control, using weedicide, control of black sikatoga on plantain using cultural practices, raw planting, use of improved varieties like obatanpa maize, rapid yam and plantain multiplication fertilizer application and pest and diseases control.

The provision of extension services in the municipality is woefully inadequate due to low staff strength of Agric Extension Assistance (AEAs). The AEA to Farming Household ratio as at 2016 was 1:580. The implication is that there is inadequate AEA to benefit farmers behind the backdrop of the introduction of planting for food and jobs which require the services of AEAs in real time. Also, the ratio of running motor-bike/AEA in the Municipality is 1:1.5. This is not very good for effective delivery of extension services to farmers in the Municipality. The Department of agriculture should thus be adequately resourced with both personnel and logistics to perform its core mandate of promoting agricultural productivity.

1.16.6 Irrigation Farming

Some small scale irrigation farming is practiced along the banks of the Birim River and its tributaries, especially for the cultivation of vegetables. The double maxima rainfall pattern however makes commercial irrigation less economical.

1.16.7 Animal Rearing

Animal rearing in the Municipality is generally at the subsistent level with most reared domestically. These include cattle, sheep, goat, rabbit and poultry. Table 1.12 gives details of the types of animal reared in the Municipality.

Table 1.14: Type and Number of Animals/Birds Reared

No.	Animal	Avg. Flock	No. Reared
1	Cattle	4	560
2	Sheep	4	7,220
3	Goat	5	24,300
4	Rabbit	10	800
5	Local fowl	8	60,250
6	Exotic fowl	150	20,500
7	Ducks	5	1,020
8	Turkeys	3	500
9	Guinea fowl	2	200
10	Pigs	6	1,600

Source: DoA, 2017

1.16.8 Fish Farming

Fish farming is one area that is gradually gaining grounds in the municipality with about 32 ferments and 73 ponds. The major fish stock in the municipality is cat fish and tilapia which are noted to adapt favourably to the weather condition of the municipality. The Fisheries Commission provides technical support to the fish farmers in the construction, stocking and management of the ponds. A major challenge to fish farming is the absence of fish feed and marketing. The Assembly shall thus collaborate with the Commission and the Fish Farmers Association to address their challenges to enhance production in commercial quantities. Table 1.15 shows the location of fish ponds and their stocks.

Table 1.15: Fish ponds by locations

Location	Zonal Council	Number of Ponds	Surface Area (m ² /m ³)	Cultured Species
Kibi	Kibi	5	2644	Catfish, Tilapia
Bunso	Asiakwa	6	132.5	Catfish
Asiakwa	Asiakwa	3	n/a	Catfish
Maase	Asafo	1	500	Catfish
Akooko	Asafo	1	18.34	Catfish
Addonkwanta	Asafo	4	2433	Catfish, Tilapia

1.16.9 Support to Agricultural Activities

The support to farmers constitutes one of the greatest challenges to improved agriculture in the Municipality. Such facilities especially when advanced by government for improved agriculture in the Municipality are always regarded as gifts with only few farmers paying back. The debt accruing from such programmes runs into millions of Ghana Cedis. While cocoa farmers continue to benefit from supply of subsidized inputs including seedlings, fertilizer and pesticides, food crop and animal rearing farmers do not receive any major incentives for production. The introduction of subsidies under the planting for food and jobs programme is therefore a welcome development which should be sustained to encourage more youth to abandon galamsey and go into agriculture. Most of the farming communities also require motorable feeder roads to facilitate transportation of their produce to the market centers to avoid the seasonal crop loss. The Assembly shall also collaborate with COCOBOD to establish a cocoa and oil palm nursery at Kibi for distribution to prospective farmers at a subsidized price to promote production.

1.16.10 Effect of human activity on farm-lands and production

The activities of galamsey operators over the years have wrecked considerable havoc on farm lands in major parts of the municipalities particularly, the Kibi, Apapam, and Asiakwa Zonal Councils. Land owners in these areas willingly release their lands for such activities without thinking of the repercussions blaming their actions on poverty. Illegal miners leave the land in a state where it will be very difficult for any agricultural activity to be done (big trenches left uncovered and holding water any time it rains). Due to these activities the Birim River is polluted and not safe for human consumption and agricultural activities. This has also left most parts of the affected communities not suitable for crop cultivation due to loss of soil fertility. The ban on galamsey is a good start but it must be complimented by introduction of alternative livelihoods like crop farming, fish farming and snail and grassgutter rearing to productively engage the youth so as to keep them from going back into galamsey.

Certain agricultural practices have also rendered some cultivated areas grassland instead of the usual forest cover. Practices such as inappropriate land preparation and irregular use of fertilizers to promote high yield of cultivated crops as well as the increasing use of

weedicides and herbicides have led to a reduction of soil fertility which have affected general crop yield.

1.16.11 Agro-Processing

Agro-Processing is considered as one of the best ways of adding value to the food and cash crops produced in large quantities if the municipality is to avoid the perennial bumper harvest with its attendant high post-harvest losses. All the agro-processing activities in the Municipality are mostly small scale and comprise palm oil extraction, soap making and gari-processing. There is an upcoming fruit processing and poultry feed production by the Private sector at Apedwa. The Assembly shall take keen interest in this subsector to promote local economic development. In this regard, the Assembly shall use its status to bring about the needed linkages with investment promotion institution like GIPC, Ghana Exim Bank and Ghana Export Promotion Center as well as facilitating their participation in Trade Exhibition programmes. Table 1.14 shows the distribution of agro-processing facilities in the municipality and their crops of specialization and ownership status.

Table 1.16: Agro-Processing Centers

Type of processing facility	Location	Ownership		Ownership Type
		Males	Females	
Oil processing facility	Bunso, Sagyimase, Adonkwanta,		√	Private
Fruit Processing	Apedwa	√		Private
Poultry Feed	Apedwa	√		Private
Gari Processing				Private

Source: BAC, 2017

1.17. 12 Food Security

Report from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture indicates that about 1.2 million people, representing Ghana's population, are food insecure while 2 million are yet vulnerable to become food insecure with about 8% of them coming from the Eastern Region of which Abuakwa South is part. The situation in Abuakwa South has been as a result of destruction of farm lands for galamsey activities and the influx of the youth in the mining sector at the detriment of farming. This is also coupled with the subsistence farming practices with its attendant low yield which is sometimes adequate only for the farming household. The poor road network especially those linking farming communities, is also a contributing factor to high post-harvest losses which discourages farmers from expanding their farms while others completely abandon farming for the cities. The above notwithstanding, the ban on galamsey is likely going to help improve food production and security as the whole of the communities in Abuakwa North Constituency as well as vast areas of the Abuakwa South have largely been spared of the galamsey menace. The Department of Agric has also been spearheading the introduction of variety of high yielding, short duration, pests and climate resistance crops such as plantains, maize, cassava and taro to farmers who in turn have adopted them to improve output. Besides crop farming, animal rearing and fish farming are gaining prominence in the municipality with a high potential to support food and income security.

The assembly will continue to collaborate with relevant institutions indicated in Table 1.15 in ensuring food security at all times.

Table 1.17: Collaborating Institution in Agric Production

Collaborating Partners/NGO	Development	Area of Collaboration with DoA	Location
SOS, Ghana		Training of farmers in agricultural production and financial assistance (loans)	Asiakwa
CRIG		Research, development and training	Bunso
Crop Research Institute		Conducting an on farm trial on Taro (<i>brobe</i>)	Anyinasin
University of Env'tal Studies		Research, development and training	Bunso
P.G.R.R.I		Production (supply of tree crop seedlings), Conservation and Research (On-Farm Trials on Taro)	Bunso
WAAP		Cassava planting material multiplication programme	

1.17 Manufacturing and Processing

Major manufacturing and processing activities in the municipality are mostly small scale and comprises oil palm extraction, soap making, gari-processing, furniture making, blacksmithing, woodworks, akpeteshie distillery and pottery. The Assembly in the plan period shall collaborate with the private sector to intensify agro-processing through the provision of the sheds and modern equipment to identifiable groups who are into oil palm and gari processing under the Government's policy on industrialization.

1.18 Mining and Quarrying

Mineral deposits in the municipality include gold, diamond, bauxite and kaolin. Gold prospecting as well as small scale gold mining covers a total land area of about 343 and 159 acres respectively. Three large companies, namely, Kibi Goldfields, MOS, Extra Gold and Akooko Mining are either prospecting for or mining gold at Adadientam, Adjapoma, Asiakwa and Asikam as indicated in Table 1.16. The mining sector has equally been invaded by illegal miners who are allegedly subleetees of the registered firms in the municipality. It must be emphasized that the activities of these illegal miners is posing serious threat to the environment in the municipality. Unlike other mining sister assemblies, Abuakwa south cannot boast of any significant developmental gains from mining as the sector is dominated by illegal miners coupled with small scale registered firm with no or little commitment to cooperate social responsibilities to the communities in which they operate. The Assembly in the plan period intends to vigorously collaborate with relevant regulatory institutions to enforce the mining laws to the letter to ensure it obtains value for money for development.

Abuakwa South also has prospects in bauxite mining. However, the deposit covers the entire Atewa Forest which in itself contains unquantifiable significance to the nation in terms of fauna, flora and water resources as indicated under vegetation of the municipality. The

Assembly thus supports the maintenance of the Atewa forest in its natural state while advocating for it to be converted into a National Park and Eco-Tourism Destination.

The low capital intensity of small-scale illegal mining makes the operation attractive to the rural poor who cannot afford the price of acquiring license and equipment. Areas once covered by agricultural crops have been converted to mining sites. Food crops and cash crops predominantly plantain, cassava, cocoa are among those affected. It is widely held that unless measures are put in place to halt the rapid degradation of the forest and the buffer, Atewa risks losing its biological integrity within the next decades.

Table 1.18: Registered mining companies and areas of operations

NO	NAME OF COMPANY	OFFICE LOCATION	OPERATIONAL AREA/COMMUNITY	POPULATION (2010)
1	Extra Gold	Kwabeng	Adadientem	3,103
			Apapam	3,127
			Kibi	15,113
2	Kibi Goldfields	Osino	Asiakwa	9,171
			Segyimase	3,066
			Adukrom	2,129
			Asikam	2,785
			Kibi	15,113
3	Akooko Mining Company	Potroase/Odumase	Potroase	3,066
			Akooko	2,065
			Odumase	3,013
4	MOS Mining Company	Asikam	Asikam	2,785

1.19 Timber and Non Timber Forest Resources

1.19.1 Lumbering

The municipality can boast of timber resources. Many timber species such as mahogany and Kyenkyen etc are found in the forest reserve. The forest resources in the municipality are under siege from deforestation, habitat fragmentation and overexploitation of the timber and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). The forest serves as storehouse for collection of commercial fuel wood harvesting and charcoal burning to satisfy the ever-growing energy requirements of both the rural settlements and the urban communities. Other NTFPs activities of the forest reserves include collection of fruits, Mushrooms, herbs, chewing stick, cane, snails, poles etc. The Assembly is collaborating with the Forestry Commission to not only protect the forest resource but also tap its full potential in a more sustainable manner.

1.19.2 Threats to large Mammal Fauna

The livelihood opportunities for the forest fringe communities are based on farming, hunting and poaching. In nearly all the forest reserves, the surrounding communities depend largely on the forest and the reserves and these activities gravely pose a threat to the large mammal fauna within the forest. Peoples desire to consume bush meat leading to increased hunting evidenced by the common sight of spent cartridges and mammal traps in the forest blocks.

The games and wildlife conservation department shall be resourced to monitor and control gaming in the forest.

1.19.3 Farm Encroachment and Illegal logging/Chain Sawing

Forest fringe communities engage in farming activities in and around the forest and evidence exist that encroachment of the forest reserve is occurring in all forest reserves in the municipality. The activity of timber firms exploiting timber logs from the forest is also taking a greater toll on the natural timber species. Logging destroys wildlife habitat and adversely affect large mammal populations. The noise made by logging machinery disturbs the wildlife species. When the timber firms have finished their logging, illegal chain saw operators continue the menace destroying further the forest resources.

1.20 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service engaged in at one's work place. Of the employed population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex in Abuakwa South Municipality, the municipality is service driven, employing almost half (48.6%) of working population, with wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles engaging 18.9 percent. The agricultural sector is second most important sector employing about a third (33.9%) of the workforce. The industrial sector engages 17.5 percent of population 15 years and older in the municipality, which draws its employment strength from 'manufacturing activities' engaging about a tenth of the entire workforce of the municipality. In terms of sex segregation, majority (61.5%) of females 15 years and older are engaged in service sector, particularly in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (30.0 %) percent of the workforce of the district. The agriculture sector draws the largest share of 43.5 percent of male workforce 15 years and older. The Assembly shall in the plan period establish a Light Industrial Area at Kibi, the municipal capital to house all artisans and related services to create a one-stop shop services.

1.21 Employment Status

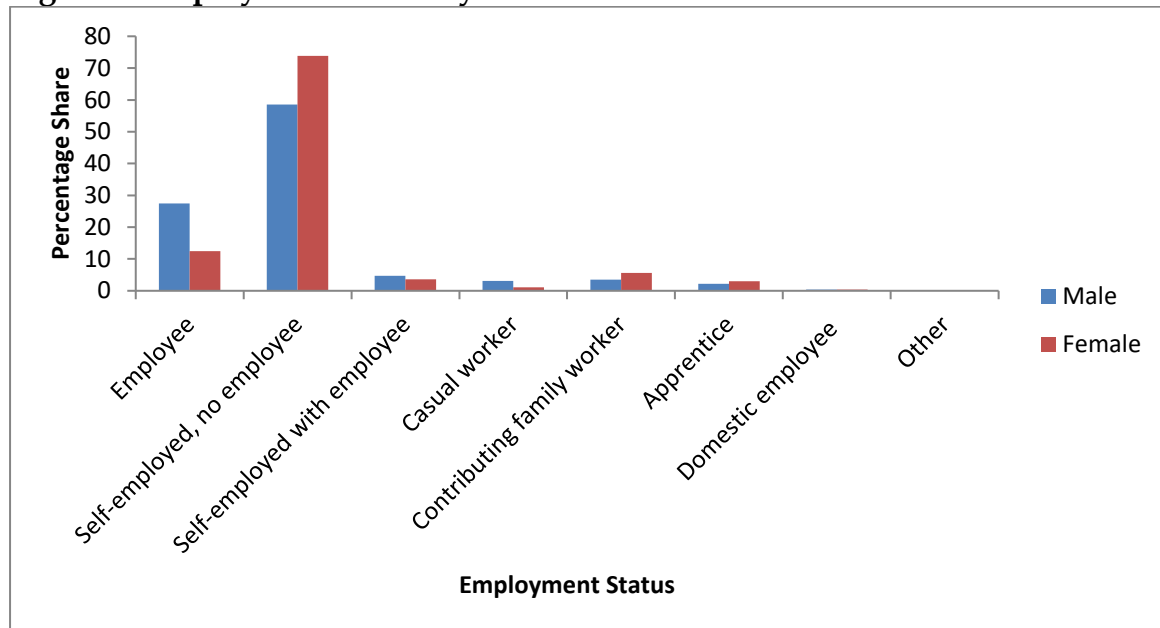
Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other".

The 2010 Census shows the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. It was observed that 66.4 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees emphasizing the dominance of sole proprietorship in the municipality, whereas employees constitute about a fifth (19.8%) and 13.2 percent are contributing family workers.

For the sexes, the proportion of females employed population that belongs to self-employed without employees' category is higher compared to that of males (73.8% against 58.5%). The

least proportion (0.4%) of females and male population are contributing family workers as shown in Fig. 1.13.

Fig. 1.13: Employment Status by sex



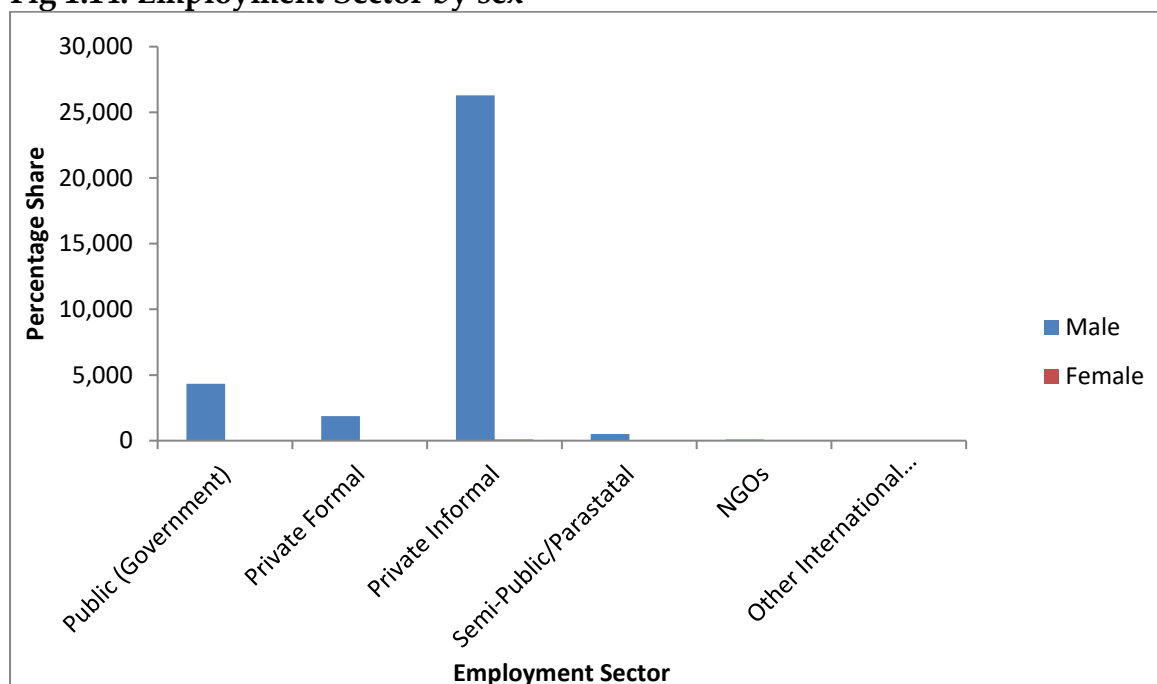
Source: 2010 Population Census

1.22 Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC include public formal, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Figure 1.14 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The figure indicates that 85.0 percent of the employed population in the municipality are engaged in the private informal sector. This is complemented by the public (government) sector engaging a tenth of the employed population. Less than one per cent of employed population either work for NGOs (0.2%) or other international organizations. A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with male employed population in the various sector higher compared to their female counterpart, except in the private informal sector where female employ population dominate (89.8% against 79.4%). The large percentage of private informal operators makes the municipal economy largely informal in nature. Measures such as financial and technical support for such individuals will go along way to make them productive.

Fig 1.14: Employment Sector by sex



Source: GSS, 2010

1.23 Financial sector.

Financial sector is operated by two main commercial banks and a number of rural banks with the rural banks dominating. The commercial banks are GCBBank and ADBBank. GCB has branches at Kibi while the ADB is located at Asiakwa. There are a no insurance services the municipality. Records available indicate a high percentage (65%) of the municipal population is non-banked. This is partly due to lack of innovation on the part of the banks in attracting operators in the informal sector. Table 1.19 shows the banks and their locations in the Municipal.

Table1.19: Banks in Abuakwa South

NO	NAME OF BANK	LOCATION
1	GCB BANK	KIBI
2	ADB BANK	ASIAKWA
3	MOUMUADU RURAL BANK	KIBI

1.23.1 Markets

The main market centers in the Municipality is Kibi and Asiakwa contributing occasional market days. The Municipality cannot boast of any modern market center even though efforts are being made to upgrade theAsiakwa market to such a level under the Urban Development Grant. To promote trading activities and revenue generation, the Assembly will continue to invest in providing market structures to attract large patronage from nearby towns.

There are a number of vibrant market centers which when developed to modern standards, will rake in substantial revenue for the Assembly. Such potential markets are Bunso, Asafo, Asiakwa and Apedwa. It should however be mentioned that all the major market centers are

periodic receiving patronage only on the stipulated market days. In terms of sanitation, all the markets have functional toilet facilities, urinals and refuse containers. Table 1.18 shows the markets and sanitation facilities in the Municipality in 2016 while Fig. 1.20 shows the market accessibility map.

Table 1.20: Markets in Abuakwa South

NO	MARKET CENTER	MARKET DAY	TOILET	SANITATION									REMARKS
				2014	2015	2016	2017	URINAL	2015	2016	2017	Refuse Container	
1	Kibi	Daily	Available	-	-	1	1	Available	-	-	1	Available	
2	Asafo	Thursday	Available	-	1	1	1	Available	-	1	1	Available	
3	Asiakwa	Thursday	Available	-	1	1	1	Available	-	1	1	Available	
4	Apedwa	Monday	Available	-	1	1	1	Available	-	-	1	Available	

1.24 Commodity Export

Abuakwa South engages in the exchange of goods and services within and outside the municipality. The types of goods that flow within and outside the municipality are classified in agricultural and industrial goods. Kibi and Asiakwa are the major market centres in the municipality which serve as a commercial hub in the area and thus attract a large quantity of goods. Other equally potential market centers are Asafo and Bunso even though they lack market facilities. Thus it is imperative to develop the market infrastructure in these centres to take advantage of the vast business opportunities. Table 1.19 shows the outward and inward commodity flow and economic linkages with other MMDAs.

Table 1.21 Major Trade Partners of Abuakwa South

Major Trade partners	Types of commodities traded	
	Inflows	Outflows
Fanteakwa	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits, pottery	Clothing, provisions, food stuff
Koforidua	Clothes & footwear, cooking utensils, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others, eggs	Fish, tubers, vegetables, plantain, snails, legumes, firewood, yam, cocoyam
Accra	Clothes & footwear, cooking utensils, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery	Fish, tubers, vegetables, plantain, snails, legumes, firewood, yam, cocoyam
Kumasi	Clothes & footwear, cooking utensils, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery	Fish, tubers, vegetables, plantain, snails, legumes, charcoal, firewood, yam, cocoyam
Suhum	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, legumes, cereals, fruits,	Same
Atiwa	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, fruits,	Same

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.26 Tourism

The Bunsu Aboretuom conservation center which houses a canopy walk way serves as the major tourism center in the municipality. The facility attracts visitors both local and foreign from far and near especially on public holidays. The municipal assembly is partnering the center in constructing a car park, waiting shed with toilet facilities in order to boost tourism in the municipality. The Assembly is equally collaborating with A Rocha Ghana and other relevant institutions to promote the tourism potential of the Atewa forest.

The municipality also has sites of historic and aesthetic importance. The Okyeman's Old Palace is being kept and preserved as a museum. The Palace was renovated following the death of the Okyehene in 1999. Other known sites include the Agyemprem watershed. Even though tourism is one of the leading foreign exchange earners for Ghana, its development in the Abuakwa South municipality is minimal. The municipality's attractive sites should be developed and promoted to attract tourists to the municipality and hence provide employment and revenue.

1.27 Tourism Development

Tourism and local economic development are inextricably intertwined. The development of tourism will in no small measure boost the local economy significantly and even help to put the municipality on the tourism map of the country. Notwithstanding the fact that tourism has become one of the main sources of income and employment generation in the country, it still remains the least developed sector in the municipality. Currently the municipality can only boast of the Aboretuom Canopy Walk Way which is even not highly patronized due to lack of some critical infrastructure like car park, receptive center among others. There is no gainsaying the fact that the presence of the Atewa Forest with its attendant scenic beauty, peculiar temperatures, flora and fauna provides a great potential for ecotourism development as seen in Fig 1.16.

The development of tourism and provision of hotel accommodation are inseparable. Tourists need comfortable accommodation and restaurants to provide both local and continental dishes. Presently, there are a few hotels located in the municipality with a potential for more in addition to decent restaurants. In order to reap the full benefit of the potential tourist sites, the Assembly shall create the enabling environment by developing tourism infrastructure like efficient transportation facilities, water and electricity supply, telecommunication and also ensure public safety at tourist sites. The Assembly will however require active involvement of the private sector and the technical support of the Ghana Tourist Board in this direction. Table 1.20 shows a list of hotels and restaurants in the municipality.

Table 1.22 Hotels and their Locations

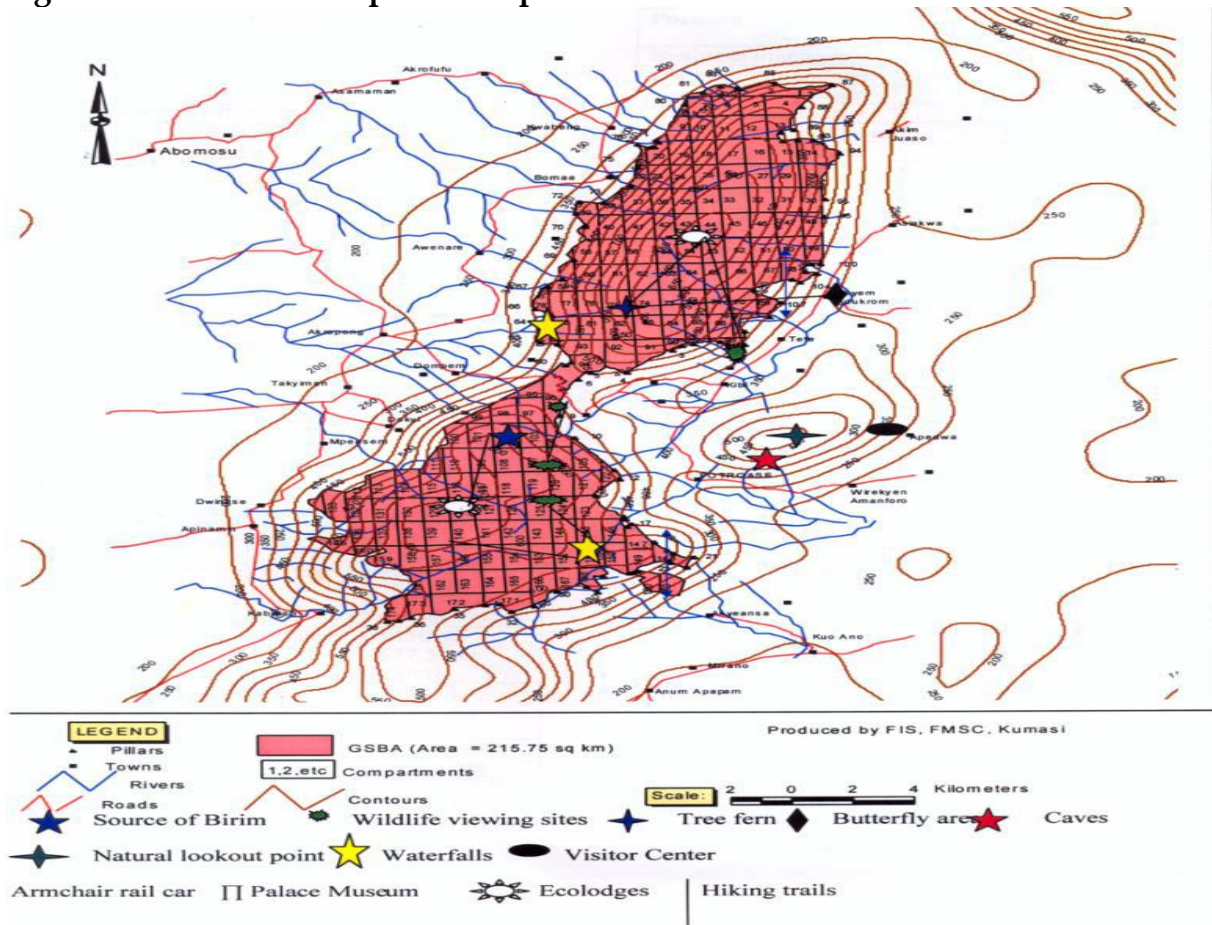
HOTELS	CATEGORY	LOCATION
Linda Dor Reststop and hotel	Budget	Bunso
Benkof hotel		Amanfrom
Birim Anoma Hotel	Budget	Kibi-Pano
Adwoa Asantewaa Hotel		Kibi
K Archy Lodge		Kibi Zongo
Golden City		Abusco – Kibi
Danas Hotel		Apedwa

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 1.23 Tourist Attraction Centers

Tourist Sites	CATEGORY	LOCATION
Bunso Aboretuom Canopy Walkway		Bunso
Ofori Panin Palace and Museum		Kibi
Sukuma Water Fall		Segyimase
Butterfly Sanctuary		Segyimase

Fig 1.16: Tourism Development Map of Atewa



Source: A ROCHA, Ghana & Forestry Commission

1.28 Economic Infrastructure

The provision of adequate economic infrastructure is the surest way to boost local economic development. The municipality lags behind in terms of critical economic infrastructure including roads, electricity, telecommunication, markets and agro-processing facilities. The inadequate or absence of these facilities has slowed down the development of the local economy and a lot more work needs to be put in place to address the situation.

1.28.1 Road Network

The road network in the municipality is made up of about 60% feeder roads, 10% highways and 30% urban roads. Data available indicates that over 80% of the feeder roads is not motorable especially during rainy seasons. The irony is that the feeder roads connect the farming communities to the market centers. As a result there is always high post-harvest losses annually thereby discouraging most farmers particularly the youth from venturing into farming or expanding existing ones.

Contrary to the situation of the feeder roads, the highway network in the municipality has in recent times seen a major boost thanks the construction and surfacing of the Bunso-

Koforidua, Bunso—Suhum and the Bunso-Apedwa highways even though the latter is yet to be fully completed. This notwithstanding, a larger percentage of the urban roads are also in a deplorable state affecting economic activities in the urban communities. Generally, the road infrastructure in the municipality needs to be improved if economic activities are to be promoted.

1.28.2 Post and Telecommunication

Postal and Telecommunication facilities have dwindled drastically in the municipality. Most of the postal agencies have either collapsed or under-utilized due to the advent of mobile telecommunication and internet connectivity coupled with the failure of the Postal Agencies to innovate to meet the modern trends. This notwithstanding, the available postal agencies run services like MoneyGram, EMS and other cash transfers alongside their traditional services. In contrast, about 70% of communities in the municipality enjoy mobile telecommunication services even though in varied quality in reception depending on where one is located from the telecommunication mast. Telecommunication services are provided by all the major networks in the country, namely, MTN, Vodafone, Airtel, Tigo and Glo.

1.28.3 Energy

Electricity, LPG, charcoal and fuel wood are the main sources of energy in the municipality. LPG, charcoal and fuel wood are used for cooking and small scale industrial and commercial activities while electricity is used for lightning. There are a number of LPG supply point located at Kibi, Bunso. There is therefore the need to encourage the private investors to invest in the sector in the remaining communities.

Electricity supply is largely significant with coverage of about 95% of the communities in the municipality even though most of the rural communities are without electricity. A situation which needs to be addressed if the agenda for boosting agro-processing is to be materialized. It is equally worthy of note that majority of the newly developed sites in both urban and rural areas are without electricity supply. The assembly should thus make the procurement and supply of high and low tension poles a priority in the plan period. It is also important to seek the advice of the ECG before procuring the poles in order to avoid their rejection for reason of specifications.

1.29 Revenue and Expenditure Status

1.29.1 Sources of Revenue

Sources of ASMA revenues are classified under internal (i.e. revenues generated by the Assembly from within) and external (i.e. those revenues coming from governmental/donor sources). Internal sources of revenue include rates and receipts (basic rate, property rate), lands (share of stool lands, sale of buildings permits and mining), fees and fines (courts fines, market tolls, lorry park, artisans, marriage/divorce etc), licenses (local breweries, lotteries, millers, traders/bakers, kiosks, restaurants, etc), rent (assembly houses, market stalls), interests on investments. External revenue includes those mainly from grants-in-aid (ceded revenue, DACF, DDF, UDG, CSF and other GoG Transfers etc). Table 1.24 shows that IGF

collection increased from GHC371,111.63 to as high as GHC1,234,098.45 in 2017 recording over 85% growth in the plan period 2014 to 2017.

Table 1.24: Performance of IGF Sources (2013-2017)

Item	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL
Rates & Receipts	176,767.00	131,207.08	251,767.00	243,469.70	626,245.65	557,969.75	370,500	354,043.55	310,681.10	471,472.55
Lands & Royalties	102,025.00	83,291.25	133,600.00	114,796.25	75,040.00	155,142.00	104,590	112,041.40	108,530.00	129,361.00
Fees/Fines & Forfeits	108,051.00	109,286.80	178,635.00	151,718.50	142,803.00	145,989.75	154,202	124,821.50	120,051.22	120,894.50
Licenses	288,209.00	208,970.00	308,027.00	274,523.40	236,492.00	218,812.80	285,829.80	310,330.40	481,964.00	329,272.00
Rent	30,675.00	27,578.50	33,795.00	29,292.00	25,004.00	24,748.00	80,662.20	79,977.10	155,689.00	161,212.00
Investments							24,766.00	24,066.00	19,800.00	16,950.00
Miscellaneous	4,840.00	7,725.00	3,425.00	9,183.00	12,385.00	10,360.00	2,000.00	1,934.00	4,328.80	4,936.40
Taxes					75,265.00	100,379.00				
Total	710,727.00	371,111.63	909,249.00	822,982.85	1,355,990.65	1,213,401.30	1,022,550.00	1,007,213.95	1,201,044.12	1,234,098.45

Source: MFD, 2018

1.30 Contribution of revenue items to IGF

The trend of internally generated funds indicates that rates and receipts constitute the major source of revenue for the assembly annually contributing averagely 37% to the total IGF generation annually as indicated in Table 1.25. This is followed by licenses which make average of 27% annually to the total IGF budget. Fees and fines, rents and royalties continuously dwindle in their annual contributions to the budget. Generally there has been a significant increase in revenue accrued from all revenue items with revenue from rates and receipts increasing from GHC131,207.08 in 2013 to GHC471,472.55 in 2017.

There is therefore the need to strategize in consolidating the gains under rates and licenses while addressing the gaps in the collection of fees, fines, royalties and rents. The exercise to revalue property rates is to be scaled up to cover the entire municipality to provide realistic values for landed properties. The Assembly should also continue the construction of lockable stores in Tafo to improve revenue from rents.

Table 1.25: Internal Revenue Items and their Contributions to (IGF) 2013 -2017

Items	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%
	GHC		GHC		GHC		GHC		GHC	
Rates & Receipts	131,207.08	23.1	243,469.70	29.58	557,969.75	45.98	354,043.55	35.15	471,472.55	38.2
Lands & Royalties	83,291.25	14.7	114,796.25	13.95	155,142.00	12.79	112,041.40	11.12	129,361.00	10.5
Fees/Fines	109,286.80	19.2	151,718.50	18.44	145,989.75	12.03	124,821.50	12.39	120,894.50	9.8
Licenses	208,970.00	36.8	274,523.40	33.36	218,812.80	18.03	310,330.40	30.81	329,272.00	26.7
Rents	27,578.50	4.9	29,292.00	3.56	24,748.00	2.04	79,977.10	7.94	161,212.00	13.1
Investment							24,066.00	2.39	16,950.00	1.4
Miscellaneous	7,725.00	1.4	9,183.00	1.12	10,360.00	0.85	1,934.00	0.19	4,936.40	0.4
Taxes					100,379.00	8.27			0.00	
Total	568,058.63		822,982.85		1,213,401.30	100	1,007,213.95	100	1,234,098.45	100

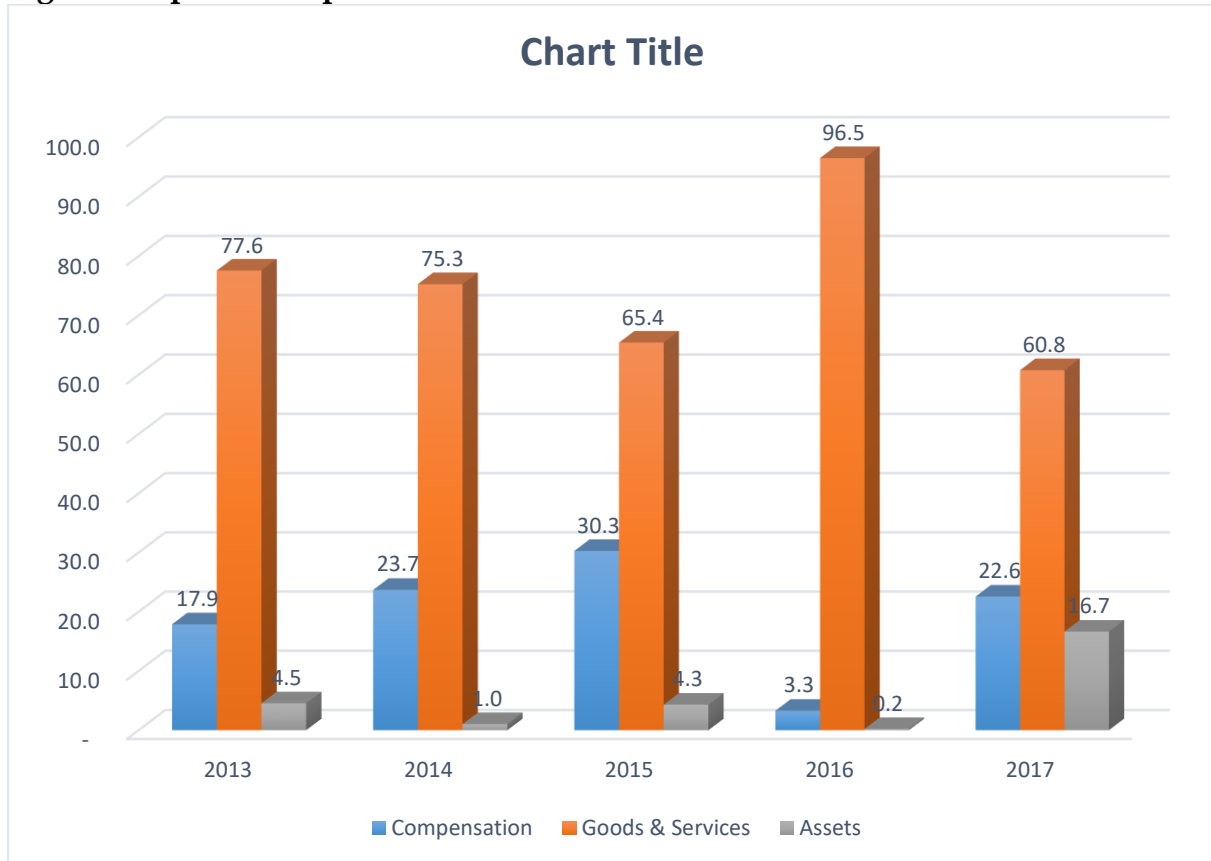
1.30.1 Expenditure

The Municipality's expenditure is also classified under employee compensation, goods and services and non-financial assets. In the period under review, the Assembly was able to spend within its budget except 2015 where expenditure was exceeded marginally by one percent (101.58%) as seen in Table 1.26. The analysis of the expenditure pattern over the past four years indicate that goods and services constitutes the highest expenditure item with an annual average of 75% followed by compensation with an average of 21% annually. Investment in assets was below 5% throughout the first three years of the Plan with the exception of 2017 which witnessed a significant jump to about 16% of the total IGF revenue as shown in Fig. 1.18. A development which needs to be addressed going forward if the Assembly is to encourage cooperation from rate payers in the Municipality.

Table 1.26: Expenditure Performance - IGF (2013-2017)

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017	
	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual		Budget	Actual
Employee Compensation	258,244.00	71,182.38	27.6	175,374.00	192,907.46	109.9	362,484.65	368,225.93	101.6	253,430.00	252,938.00	99.8	284,284.848.14	269,309.54
Goods and Services	406,517.00	308,677.97	75.9	669,153.00	612,674.59	91.6	779,750.00	795,749.19	102.1	751,680.00	7417,379.69	99.4	660,674.48	725,269.17
Non-Financial Assets	43,500.00	18,076.35	41.6	42,000.00	8397.30	19.9	51000.00	52488.00	102.9	17,440.00	15245.75	87.4	255,521.50	198,766.90
Total	708,261.00	397,936.97	56.2	886,527.00	813,979.35	91.8	1,193,234.65	1,216,463.12	101.9	1,022,550.0	1,015,563.44	99.3	1,201,044.12	1,193,345.61

Fig 1.18: Expenditure per sector



1.30.2 Efforts to improve revenue and expenditure performance

As part of the efforts to help boost revenue generation, the Assembly put in place a Revenue Mobilization Task Force to compliment the work of the permanent revenue collectors and also police the collection to curb leakages but this exercise lasted only up to 2015 due to the financial implication in servicing the Task Force. The Land Valuation Division was also engaged to revalue all landed properties in the major towns beginning with Tafo with the view to providing accurate data for revenue generation. The implementation of Street Naming and update of the revenue database coupled with the preparation of revenue enhancement plan also contributed to the assembly meeting its annual revenue target of at least 10% from 2015. In addition, a number of training programmes were organized for Revenue collectors within the plan period to improve upon their performance. The construction of market stalls and stores and lorry parks were all geared towards shoring up internal revenue generation while the Revenue vehicle was been refurbished to enhance mobility for the Revenue Task Force.

In terms of expenditure, the assembly strengthened its controls system including strict adherence to warrants, pre-auditing and spending within the budget. These and many more expenditure control mechanisms helped to keep expenditure within the budget throughout the plan period.

1.31 Governance

1.31.1 Structure of the Abuakwa South District Assembly

Abuakwa South was established as a District Assembly in the year 1988 with LI 1420 and subsequently elevated to Municipal status by LI 1878 in 2008. The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority with power to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. The Assembly has five (5) zonal Councils, 26 Unit Committees and one (1) constituencies (Abuakwa South). The Assembly is made up of Municipal Chief Executive; thirty four (34) Assembly members of whom twenty three (23) or two thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and nineteen (19) or one-thirds are appointed by the President in consultation with the chiefs and interest groups in the municipality. The two Members of Parliament in the municipality are ex-officio members. The Assembly is chaired by a Presiding Member elected from among their rank.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of sub-committees. The executive functions are performed by the Executive Committee which is presided over by the Municipality Chief Executive (MCE) and consists of the chairmen of the five statutory subcommittees, one chairman of the adhoc committees and two others elected from among the other assembly members. The Executive Committee exercises its executive and co-coordinating functions through the five statutory sub-committees and one adhoc committee that collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. Their work is complemented by the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) headed by the Hon. Presiding Member with the responsibility to educate members of the public on the activities of the assembly, promote transparency, probity and accountability as well as investigating complaints made against the conduct of the chief executive, members and staff of the assembly. sub-committees are as follow:

- Development Planning sub-committee;
- Social Services sub-committee
- Works sub-committee
- Finance and Administration sub-committee
- Justice and Security sub-committee
- Environment/Mines and Agric Sub-committee

1.31.2 Office of the Municipal Assembly

The Office of the Municipal Assembly which is headed by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) also exist to assist in the general administration of the Assembly. To facilitate the work of the Municipal Assembly, the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and L.I 1961 make provision for the establishment of a number of Units with varied but complementary functions under the Office of the Municipal Assembly including the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Human Resource Unit, Internal Audit Unit and Registry among others. All the Units are headed by highly qualified and dedicated officers with equally competent assistants

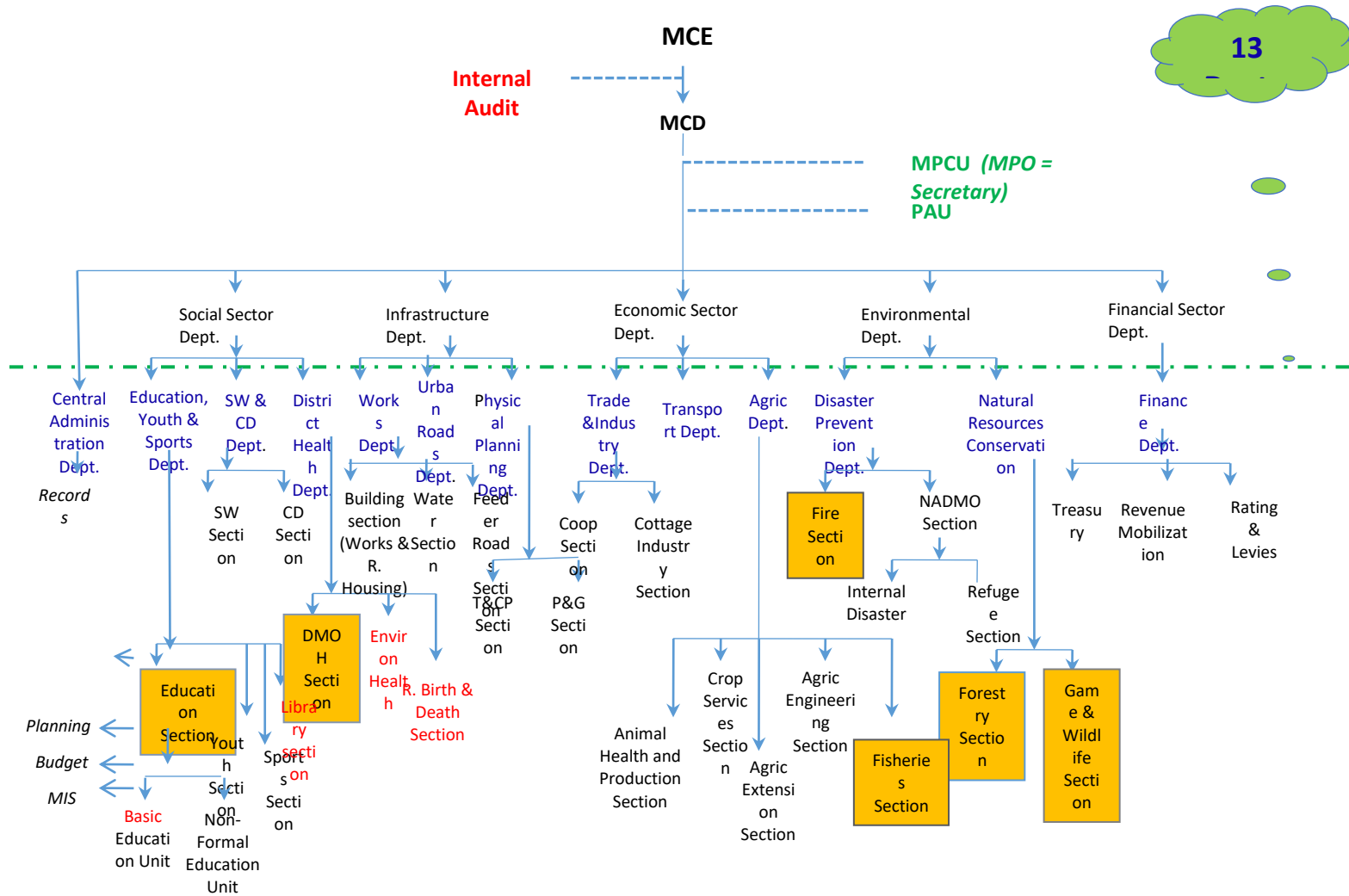
to support high standard service delivery in the municipality. The heads of the units report to the MCE through the MCD while the heads of departments of the assembly equally report through the same channel of communication as shown in Fig 1.19 The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) has been assigned the unique function of providing advisory and secretariat services to the Municipal Planning Authority. The MPCU comprises of all the heads of departments of the assembly as well as other relevant institutions as provided for in the first schedule of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I 2232). The Abuakwa South Municipal Assembly has therefore established a 23 member MPCU in consonance with the L.I 2232.

1.32 Departments of the Municipal Assembly

The Abuakwa South Municipal Assembly is by law responsible for the overall development of the municipality. It is charged with the task of revenue mobilization, formulation of programmes, budget preparation, and promotion of development activities within the municipality. The schedule two of the Act 936 provides for the establishment of thirteen departments of the assembly. However, only eleven are fully established and functional with roads and transport departments yet to be established. The following are the established departments:

- Central Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Social Protection and Community Development
- Works
- Physical Planning
- Agriculture
- Health
- Natural Resource Conservation Forestry and Game and Wildlife
- Disaster Prevention
- Trade and Industry

Fig 1.19: Organogram of Abuakwa South



1.32.1 Municipal Sub-Structures

Abuakwa South has been divided into 5 Zonal Councils and 23 Electoral Areas as shown in Table 1.24. These councils exist to ensure smooth administration, promote decentralization system of governance and bring decision making process closer to the people at the local level.

However, the functions of the sub-structures are affected by lack of permanent office accommodation and logistics. They also lack the full complement of permanent administrative staff to see to the day-to-day activities of the Area. The Assembly's plan to provide three of the Zonal Councils with permanent office accommodation has not materialized as all the projects have suffered undue delays in implementation. The two existing offices too are both dilapidated and need immediate renovation.

Table 1.27: Zonal Councils of A

No	Name Of Council	Number of Electoral Areas	Council Headquarters
1.	Apapam	2	Apapam
2.	Apedwa	5	Apedwa
3.	Asafo	5	Asafo
4.	Asiakwa	3	Asiakwa
5.	Kibi	8	Kibi
	Total	23	5

1.33 Social Accountability Activities

In order to improve citizens' participation in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and also to engender community ownership of projects, the Assembly has made it a policy to engage in social accountability activities since 2014 by organizing at least four quarterly Town Hall Meetings on rotational basis in all the Zonal Council capitals. The meetings are aimed at interacting with the various segments of the society and also to create a platform for them to ask relevant questions on development issues and the utilization of Assembly resources to better their lives. All Town Hall meetings are patronized by Traditional Authorities, Interest Groups, CSOs, CBOs and the general public who are always invited through letters and announcements.

One significant aspect of such meetings is that all heads of departments including the MCE subject themselves to the questions and suggestions of the general public in a cordial and open atmosphere. The use of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Templates in the presentation of plans, budget and financial situations of the assembly has also gone a long way in making such meetings more interactive and well appreciated by the general public. To ensure transparency and accountability, all the programmes were moderated by Edu-Media, a CSO in charge of Social and Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (SPEFA) activities in the Municipality. Besides the Town Hall Meetings, the assembly has established a functional Client Service Center responsible for receiving complaints from the public which are promptly addressed and feedbacks provided within two weeks.

1.34 Involvement of Traditional Authorities and Citizen Participation

The Akyem Abuakwa paramountcy with its traditional capital at Kibi, the municipal capital, has always shown keen interest in the activities of the Assembly. The involvement of the traditional authorities is seen in the allocation of lands for assembly projects, support for communal labour and the periodic meetings that the management of the assembly holds with, especially, the overlord of the traditional area, Osagyefo Amoatia Ofori Panin. In consonance with his interest in the development of the municipality, the Okyehene has released a 16.3 acre land for the establishment of a light industrial area at Kibi as well as 4 plots for the construction of a receptive center at Bunso Aboretoum as part of tourism promotion.

Besides meetings at the Ofori Panin Fie (Palace), the assembly holds and interactive meetings with Osagyefo on an annual basis during the Ohum Festival. At such meetings issues bordering the development of the municipality are discussed dispassionately while both sides commit itself to close collaboration in the development of the area. The Traditional Authorities also compliment the justice and security work of the assembly through its traditional system of adjudication which helps in maintaining peace and order in the communities. Other areas by which the assembly involves the traditional authorities are assembly and town hall meetings and project commissioning.

Citizens' participation in Assembly's activities has been encouraging although a lot more needs to be done. Patronage of assembly programmes is sometimes low in spite of the high level of publicity. Apathy is high among the youth especially while females are noted for their high attendance at Town Hall Meetings. In terms of revenue mobilization, the responsiveness of rate payers is encouraging as revenue collectors encounter little or no confrontation due of widespread public sensitization and consultation on fee fixing resolutions.

1.35 Security

Safety and peace is needed for improved wellbeing within any geographical location. Maintenance of security within the Municipality is the responsibility of the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) comprising; the Municipal Chief Executive, the Police Service, the Immigration Service, the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), Customs and Excise Preventive Service (CEPS) and the Prison Service with the Municipal Co-ordinating Director as the Secretary. The MUSEC is charged with the responsibility of formulating plans to combat crime within the Municipality and to take actions it deems fit in time of security threats to forestall peace within the Municipality. As a proactive measure in ensuring the safety of the People, there is the need for multifaceted approach including the formation of watch-dog committees in communities to aid the security agencies in combating crime in the Municipality. So far the municipality is relatively peaceful.

The Police to Citizen Ratio as of first quarter of 2017 was 1:1825 which is a far outcry of the national ratio of 1:777 and the U.N. standard of 1:500. This more often than not puts a strain on the Police Service in terms of combating crime which ranges from illegal mining,

highway robbery, petty thievery and chieftaincy disputes. The numbers notwithstanding, records indicate a positive trend in most of the indicators on security. Incidence of domestic violence for instance reduced from 203 in 2013 to 96 in 2016 while road accidents reduced from 76 to 27 in the same period. Reported cases of rape equally reduced from 16 in 2013 to 5 in 2016 even though number of violent cases resulting in deaths increased from one to 23 in the same period while road accidents increased from 76 in 2013 to 83 in 2016, a development which needs to be addressed in collaboration with all stakeholders including the Road Safety Commission.

In terms of disasters, number of flood related cases reduced from 11 in 2014 to 6 in 2016 while fire outbreaks reduced from 14 in 2013 to 4 in 2016. The impressive performance in all the indicators points to the dedication and commitment of the staff and the regular engagement of citizens through sensitization and collaboration on the prevention of crime and disasters. The municipal assembly needs to support the security agencies with logistics and the needed motivation to do more going forward. Table 1.24 provides security indicators.

Table 1.28: Security Situation in Municipality

No	Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Police:Citizens Ratio	1952	1499	1908	1866	1825
2	Number of reported cases of Domestic Violence against children in Municipality	203	91	132	96	23
3	Number of reported violent related cases resulting in deaths in Municipality	1	-	-	-	23
4	Number of reported road accidents per year	76	63	63	83	27
5	Number of juveniles arrested for offence (s)	-	-	-	-	-
6	Number of chieftaincy-related cases in Municipality	-	1	-	1	-
7	Number of reported cases of armed robbery	-	1	-	1	1
8	Number of reported cases of rape in Municipality	16	6	3	5	2
7	Number of “galamsey-related” cases in Municipality	1	11	3	8	-
8	Number of recorded flood-related disasters	8	11	9	6	4
9	Number of “galamsey-related” disasters	7	11	9	7	2

Source: Divisional Police-Kibi, 2017

1.36 Social Services

1.36.1 Education

The quality of human resource development of any Municipality is largely depended on the quality of education. This manifests in policies that bring quality and accessibility of educational facilities and infrastructure within the Municipality. The Abuakwa Municipal Assembly has, for the past three and half years put in place numerous efforts to ensure quality and accessibility to educational infrastructure. This is evident in the numerous 2, 3 and 6 unit

classroom blocks constructed for basic schools with funding from the World Bank, GETFund, DDF and DACF.

Currently, The Municipality has a total number of 430 first cycle schools for both private and public comprising 152 KG, 155 Primary and 123 JHS with 13 Technical/ Vocational and Senior High Schools alongside 3 tertiary schools comprising a college of education, nursing training and a university for environmental studies as seen in Table 1.25 It is indicative to note that the private sector contributes quite significantly to the delivery of education in the municipality controlling 37% of schools in that sector. It is therefore important to acknowledge the role of the private sector and support them in ways that will help them deliver quality services. The existence of a nursing training and a university is an added advantage to educational advancement and support services to government institutions such as the assembly and health facilities as students from these institutions can easily be used as interns to help address the manpower gap while research reports of the university could be adopted to address some of the issues confronting the agricultural and environmental subsector of the municipality.

Table 1.29 Municipal Educational Facilities (2016/2017)

FACILITIES	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL
	No.	%	No.	%	
Nursery/KG	58	32.7	34	36.4	152
Primary	58	34.2	33	35.8	155
JHS	51	30.2	38	23.0	123
SHS/Tech/Voc.	5	2.5	-	3.6	13
Tertiary Institutions	2	0.7	-	0.6	3
	282	63	164	37	446

Source: Municipal GES, Kibi

1.37 Condition of School Infrastructure

The existence of good educational infrastructure enhances teaching and learning. The school infrastructure in the District is in comparatively good condition while it continues to receive the attention of the Assembly and Government especially in recent times. However, a lot more work need to be done to ensure that all schools are provided with congenial atmosphere for teaching and learning.

The structures of the Senior High and Technical Institutions are fairly in good condition as most of them were either rehabilitated or expanded within the GSGDA I and II. Some of these institutions include: the Abuakwa State College (Kibi) St. Stephens SHS (Asiakwa). Not only were the existing facilities of these institutions rehabilitated many of them underwent expansion of the facilities. These include construction of additional bungalows for staff, classroom blocks, dining halls, dormitories for students and provision of ancillary facilities.

The situation with the first cycle institutions is quite different. Most of these schools still require rehabilitation and maintenance of the facilities particularly classroom blocks. Some of the classroom pavilions need to be cladded and painted. Even though the Municipal Assembly, communities and other stakeholders/NGOs have made meaningful contributions in the provision of infrastructure for basic schools, much remains to be done. In the period under review, the assembly eliminated all schools under trees even though two schools continued to run the shift system. Table 1.26 depicts the conditions and needs of some schools in the Municipality.

Table 1.30 Conditions of School Structure - Public

Level	No. of schools	No. in good condition	No. in poor condition	No. under trees	Number running shift system	No. under construction
KG	152	112	40	-	-	0
Primary	155	138	7	-	2	8
JHS	123	113	7	-	-	3

Source: Municipal GES, 2017

1.37.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) indicates the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age. Table 1.27 indicates a higher GER (over 100%) at the KG level implying a high participation at that level irrespective of age. The average GER at the primary level is about 90% which is a positive indication of achieving universal access in the municipality. However with an average GER of 70%, participation at the JHS and SHS levels can be said to be unsatisfactory hence the need to embark on enrolment drive. The phenomenon is also underpinned by the galamsey operation which has attracted children of school age. The implication is that more and more students drop out at the JHS level in search of early wealth and thus do not make it to the SHS. The low pass rate at the JHS level is also a contributory factor that needs to be addressed radically to avert a blisque future for the human resource of the municipality. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER), which measures the level of access to education, was significantly high at the primary school level increasing from 73.5 in 2013 to 76.1 in 2017. This is equally complimented by a favourable Gender Parity Index of 1.01 in 2013 as well as 2017 implying a well balanced distribution in terms of gender representation in access to and participation in education.

Table 1.31: Gross Enrolment Rate 2013-2017

Academic Year	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS
2012/13	108.2	91.8	69.7	79.8
2013/14	110.4	93.6	75.6	82.5
2014/15	113.4	89.7	69.2	88.4
2015/16	105.6	85.2	65.7	89.7
2016/17	110.3	90.4	70.2	90.3

Source: Municipal GES, 2017

1.38 Total public school enrolment

Enrolment in public school over the past four years has seen significant improvement in numbers and gender representation recording an average of 50% at par. This shows that access and participation in education is equally opened to both boys and girls without discrimination. The number of both boys and girls that move from primary through to the SHS level is however a source of grave concern as a significant proportion of them does not make it to the SHS level as seen in Tables 1.28 and 1.29. There is the need for the GES and Assembly to collaborate with all relevant stakeholders to address this development.

Table 1.32: Total Public School Enrolment 2013-2017

Year	Primary			JHS			SHS		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2013/14	10,712	10777	21489	4130	4450	8580	4238	4712	8950
2014/15	11119	11693	22812	4269	4279	8848	5251	5629	10880
2015/16	10539	11078	21617	4544	4922	9466	5670	5923	11593
2016/17	10637	10766	21403	4209	4506	8715	4735	4519	9254

Source: Municipal GES, 2017

Table 1.33: Total Public School Enrolment by Levels and Sex – 2013 - 2017

TYPE OF SCHOOL	2013/14					2014/15					2015/16					2016/17					2017/18 PROJECTION				
	MALE		FEMALE		Total	MALE		FEMALE		Total	MALE		FEMALE		Total	MALE		FEMALE		Total	MALE		FEMALE		Total
	NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%	
KG	4748	51.3	4501	48.7	9249	5109	50.6	4980	49.4	10089	4313	50.6	4217	49.4	8530	5469	51.4	5171	48.6	10640	5550	51.1	5300	48.9	10850
Primary	10777	50.2	10712	49.8	21489	11693	51.3	11119	48.7	22812	11078	51.2	10539	48.8	21617	10766	50.3	10637	49.7	21403	11200	50.9	10800	49.1	22000
JHS	4450	51.9	4130	48.1	8580	4579	51.8	4269	49.2	8848	4922	52.0	4544	48.0	9466	4506	51.7	4209	48.3	8715	4700	51.9	4350	48.1	9050
SHS	4712	52.6	4238	47.4	8950	5629	51.7	5251	48.3	10880	5923	51.1	5670	48.9	11593	4519	48.8	4735	51.2	9254	5275	49.1	5462	50.9	10737
Technical/Voc.	1614	77.7	463	22.3	2077	890	70.1	379	29.9	1269	719	95.2	36	4.8	755	1131	94.8	62	5.2	1193	1450	93.5	100	6.5	1550
Total	26301		24044		50345	27900		25998		53898	26955		25006		51961	26370		24814		51184	28175		26012		54187

Source:GES,2017

1.38.1 Academic Performance

Academic performance over the past four years has been improving gradually to commensurate the quantum of investment made in the education sub-sector even though a lot more needs to be done. Records on Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) from 2013 to 2016 indicates improvement in academic performance at the basic level as seen in Table 1.30. In the 2012/2013 academic year the overall academic performance at the BECE was 51.1% which has increased within the past four years to 65.4% in 2016. The number of schools obtaining zero percentage pass also reduced from six in 2013 to one in 2016. This notwithstanding, the total number of candidates recording aggregate 06 is woefully insignificant compared to the total number of candidates that passed within the four year period.

A number of measures need to be put in place to improve education ranging from strengthening of School Management Committees (SMCs), provision of logistics in schools and support to the Monitoring Unit of the Directorate to be effective in their work. The Education Oversight Committee also has the responsibility to demand results from Head Teachers and Circuit Supervisors by signing **Performance Contracts** with them.

Table 1.34: Performance at BECE in 2013 to 2016

SUMMARY OF BECE RESULTS	2012/13 ACTUAL	2013/14 ACTUAL	2014/15 ACTUAL	2015/16 ACTUAL
Total number of participating Schools	97	102	105	113
Total Enrolment in JHS 3	2245	2457	2273	2662
Total number of candidates Registered	2353	2508	2362	2896
Total number of Candidates Absent	21	22	27	43
Total number of Candidates Present	2332	2486	2335	2853
Total number of Candidates passed	1193	1604	1626	1867
Total number of Candidates Failed	1139	882	710	986
Percentage passed	51.1	64.6	69.6	65.4
Percentage failed	48.9	35.4	30.4	34.6
Total number of candidates with aggregate 06	10	37	52	32
Total number of candidates with aggregate 07-15	203	220	190	251
Total number of schools with 0%	6	4	5	1

Source: GES, 2017

1.38.2 Staffing

There is a total of 2,619 teachers at the first cycle level with a significant percentage (54%) being females. The large number of female Teachers also has an implication on school attendance and contact hours arising out of maternity leaves. It is therefore incumbent on Headteachers to put in place the right measures to make up for such situations if academic performance is to be improved. The high percentage of untrained Teachers (35%) also has an implication for academic performance if not well managed. There is the need for close monitoring and in-service training for such category of teachers to improve their performance. The municipality has adequate number of Teachers recording a favourable average Teacher to Pupil Ratio of about 1:17. Table 1.31 provides analysis of Teacher population in the municipality.

Table 1.35: Teacher Population

Level	Total School Enrolment	Trained		Untrained		Total	P:T Ratio
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
KG	10,636	12	332	22	296	662	16:1
Primary	21,403	304	367	228	142	1,041	21:1
JHS	8,715	456	244	180	36	916	10:1
SHS	9,254	253	83	89	29	454	20:1

Source: Municipal GES, Kibi

1.38.3 Infrastructure Requirements in Public Schools

Records available show that a number of schools lack either classroom blocks or sanitation facilities with majority of their needs being accommodation for the pre-school level. As many as 52 schools require sanitation facilities while 29 need 2-unit classroom blocks for the KGs. It is equally worthy to note that quite a number of classroom blocks under construction have been abandoned at varying levels of completion under GETFund and DDF. The development has resulted in most of the schools holding classes under unfavourable conditions. While some are using church halls or community libraries for classes, others are also putting up in dilapidated zonal council offices putting the safety of students and teachers at risk. There is thus the need to complete all ongoing classroom projects before new ones are commenced. The non availability of sanitation facilities such as toilets and urinals in schools negatively affect school hygiene and sanitation as well as posing a danger to the health of both pupils and teachers. It also has an implication on the policy to end open defecation while affecting girls' school attendance. Table 1.32 provides a list of schools in need of infrastructure.

Table 1.36: Public School infrastructure/sanitation requirement

No	Name/Location of School	3-Unit Block	6-Unit Block	Toilet Facility	KG Block
1	Nkronso M/A Prim/Kg			√	√
2	Apedwa New Town M/A Prim/Kg			√	√
3	Apedwa Sda Basic			√	√
4	Apedwa R/C Basic			√	√
5	Akooko M/A Jhs			√	
6	Akooko Presby Primary				√
7	Nkronso Meth Jhs			√	
8	Apedwa M/A Jhs			√	
9	Apedwa Presby Jhs			√	
10	Nkronso M/A Jhs			√	
11	Nkronso Meth Prim/Kg				√
12	Apedwa Meth Jhs/Kg			√	
13	Apedwa Presby Prim/Kg			√	
14	Adjapomaa Presby Kg			√	√
15	Adjapomaa Meth Primary			√	
16	Asafo Presby Jhs			√	
17	Asafo Presby Primary/Kg			√	√
18	Asafo Meth Jhs			√	
19	Asafo Salv. Army Basic	√		√	√
20	Asafo R/C Basic		√		√
21	Ntabea M/A Prim/Kg			√	√
22	Adortowa Presby Prim/Kg			√	√
23	Asafo Islamic Primary/Kg			√	
24	Adonkwanta M/A Kg			√	√
25	Abesim Yeboah M/A Basic			√	√
26	Asafo-Pechi M/A Primary/Kg			√	√
27	Akim-Adukrom M/A Basic			√	
28	Adadientam M/A Kg			√	
29	Ahwenease M/A Primary/Kg	√		√	
30	Ahwenease Presby Jhs			√	
31	Adadientam R/C Basic			√	
32	Apapam Salv. Army Prim/Kg				√
33	Kibi M/A State Primary/Kg				√
34	Kibi Anglican Basic	√		√	
35	Kibi Islamic Basic			√	√
52	Kwasi Komfo M/A Basic			√	
53	Odumase Presby Basic			√	
54	Okanta Presby Basic	√		√	√
55	Odumase Anglican Primary/Kg		√		√
56	Odumase Methodist Prim/Kg			√	√

Source: GES, 2017

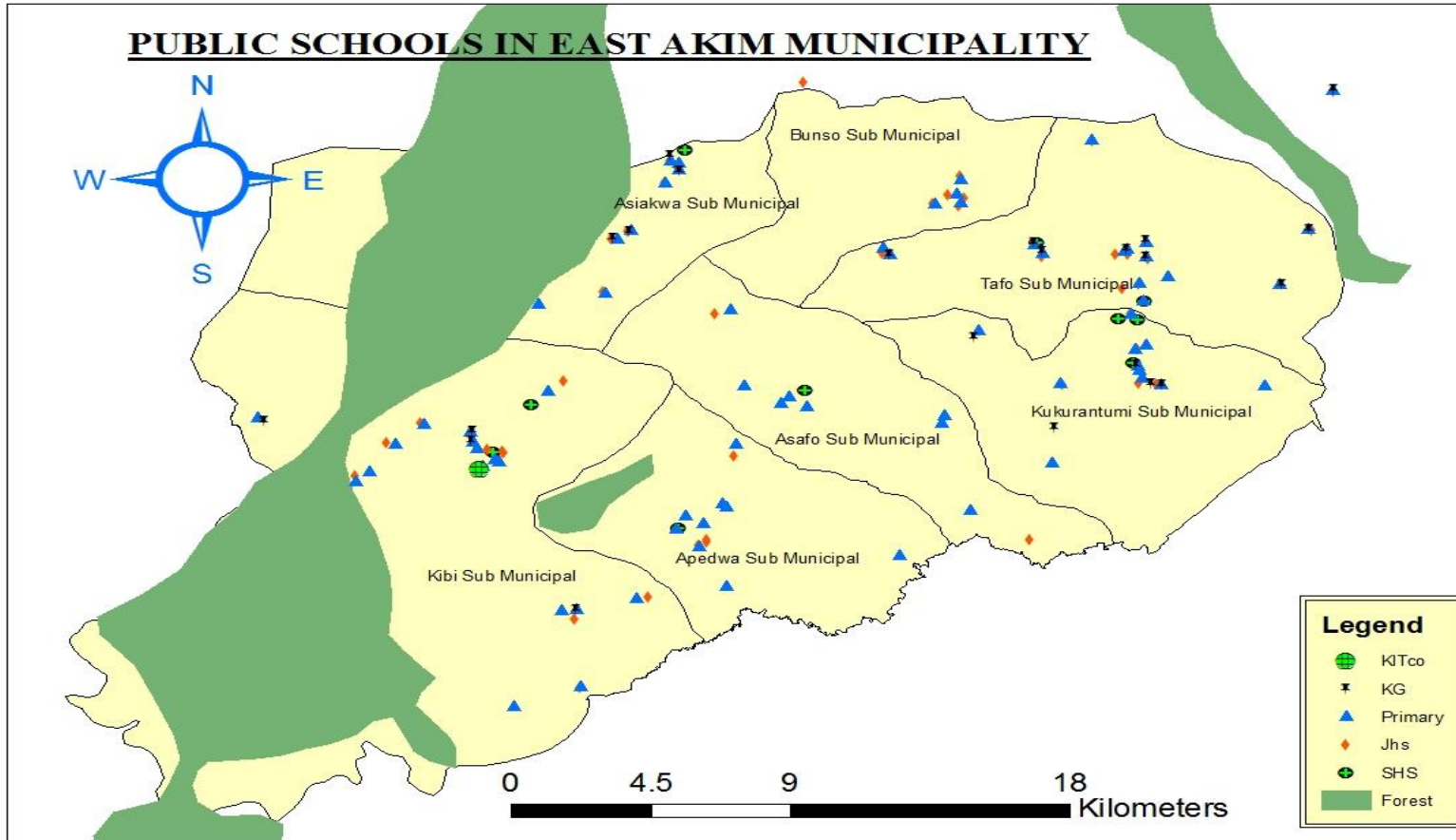
1.39 Distribution of schools in the municipality

The distribution of schools of all levels is skewed in favour of the Abuakwa North constituency as evidenced in Table 1.33 Abuakwa South has 152 basic schools. There are also 12 second cycle schools in the north as against 6 in the south. There are however 2 tertiary schools in the south against one in the north. It is worthy to know that about 50% of all the schools are private emphasizing the significant role of the private sector in education delivery. It also implies the need for the GES to strengthen its inspectorate division to support the private schools which usually rely on none trained teachers. Figure 1.20 shows the distribution of educational institutions in the municipality. The map shows that second cycle schools are only found in urban areas with most parts of the rural areas without JHS. This phenomenon has a negative effect on transitional rate from primary to JHS and even SHS as pupils who have to travel long distances on foot to attend JHS get discouraged to do so. There is the need for deliberate policy to increase the number of JHS in rural areas to help reduce the high drop-out rate at the primary level.

Table 1.37: Distribution of Schools

Constituency	#KG	#Primary	#JHS	#SHS	Tech/Voc	Tertiary	Total
Abuakwa South	92	91	72	4	1	2	262

Fig 1.20: Distribution of Schools by Circuits



1.39.1 Development of ICT Centres

Inadequate ICT facilities in the Municipality have been a major cause of concern. Available ICT centres are mostly privately owned and are not freely accessible to the youth. The Assembly constructed two ICT centres for the two constituencies aimed at improving access to ICT in the municipality. However, only the centre at Kibi is functional while the one at Tafo is being used by the Magistrate Court for want of space. Patronage by students and pupils to the Kibi centre is also and needs to be improved. It is equally worthy to note that most of the basic schools do not have electricity in order to benefit from ICT infrastructure. In the medium term the Assembly plans to place more emphasis on ICT education particularly at the basic education level by connecting electricity to schools without light and also incorporate ICT centre in new classroom blocks. In another development, schools with libraries are woefully inadequate as evident in Table 1.34 and call for the need to provide at least one Library Complex for each constituency to make it accessible to all.

Table 1.38: ICT, Electricity and Library Situation in Public Basic Schools

Level	Total No. of schools	No. with ICT facilities	Percentage with ICT facilities	No. with Library	Percentage without Library	No. with electricity	% with electricity
KG	92	11	12%	3	97%	46	50%
Primary	96	12	13%	8	92%	55	57%
JHS	85	17	20%	4	95%	66	78%

Source: GES, 2017

1.40 Health

In line with the Municipal overall vision of excellence in disease prevention and promoting good health of the people there has been a remarkable improvement in most of the key indicators of the various health delivery programmes within the past four years. Significant among these are the Disease Control and Surveillance program, Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Safe motherhood, School Health Services, Nutrition activities and HIV/AIDS programs.

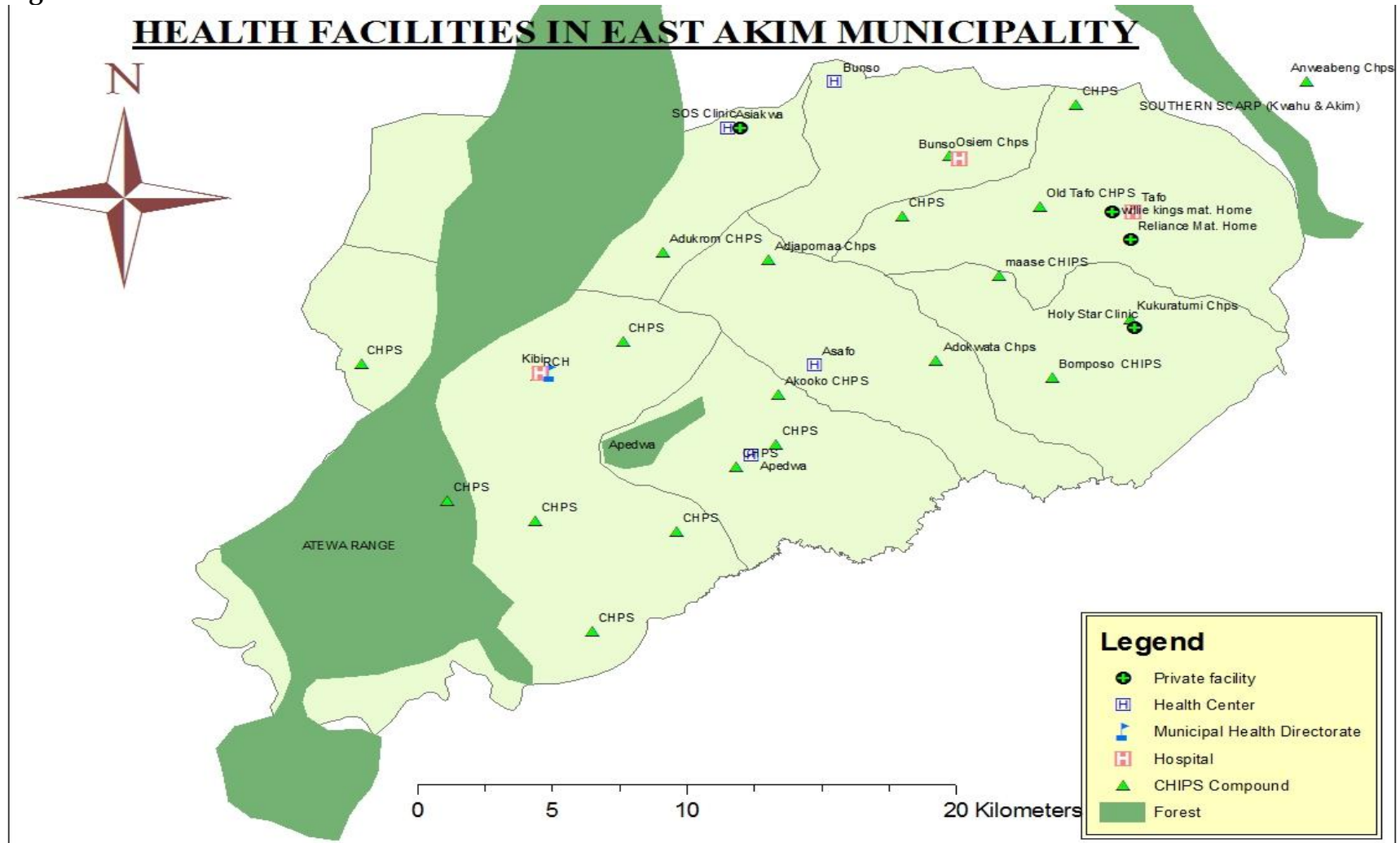
The health delivery system in the municipality is fairly good. The municipality has four hospitals comprising 1 public and 2 private at Kibi which serve as referral centers to a number of health centers, clinics and CHPS. Records show none existence of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) in the municipality, a development which can be said to result in a major gap in the chain of primary reproductive health care which emphasizes on the gate keeping concept by trained TBAs in especially rural and hard-to-reach areas. The number of structured CHPS is also woefully inadequate compared to the rural population of 67,828 even though it was increased from 14 in 2013 to 20 in 2016. The need for more CHPS compounds in the medium term cannot be overemphasized. Spatial accessibility of health services is also skewed in favour of the urban centers while rural areas can only boast of many unstructured CHPS with a few structured centers. Table 1.35 Show the existing health facilities available in the municipality while Fig 1.21 shows the spatial distribution of health facilities in the municipality.

Table 1.39: Health Facilities existing in the Abuakwa South

Type of Facility	Number Existing	Location
Public Hospital	1	Kibi
Health Centres	4	Asiakwa, Bunso, Asafo and Apedwa
RCH/FP Centre	1	Kibi
Private Clinic	1	SOS
CHPS	13 (Structured)	Apapam, Asikam, Akooko, Potroase, Odumase, Amanfrom, KwasiKomfo, Sagyemase, Adukrom, Bomponso No. 2, Maase, Agyapomaa, Addonkwanta,
Outreach Clinics	26(non-structured CHPS)	26 communities
TBAs	0	

Source: GHS-Kibi, 2017

Fig 1.21 Distribution of Health Facilities



1.41 Health Infrastructure Requirement

Data available indicates that 11 CHPS Zones lack basic infrastructure with most of them operating under trees and in mobile vans. The increase in population has also brought to the fore the need to upgrade some of the clinics to health center status with corresponding personnel and equipment as noticed in Table 1.36. The assembly shall take steps to complete ongoing CHPS compounds and either initiate or support communities to construct new centers to augment the existing facilities. Clinics that meet the criteria for upgrading too shall be supported to achieve that status to expand their services.

Table 1.40: Health Infrastructure requirement (please tick where applicable)

NO	Location/Community	Hospital	Clinic/HC	CHPS
1	Kibi	√		
2	Apedwa Town			√
3	Abessim / Yeboah			√
4	Atwiemamara/ Abokobi/ Pechi/ Salvation			√
5	Nkronso			√
6	Bosodumase			√
7	Maase (Upgrade)		√	
	Total	0	1	8

1.41.1 Health Personnel

The existence of adequate and well qualified staff is a sine qua non for equitable and accessible health delivery. The staffing situation in the health sector is woefully inadequate compared to the increasing population which now stands at approximately 198,755 as against staff strength of 214 in the public sector. The health personnel comprise 29 (14%) males and 185 (86%) females indicating a high female representation in the sector. With a Doctor to Patient Ratio of 1:32,370 and Nurse to Patient Ratio of 1:701 in 2016, the health sector can be said to be greatly understaffed with implication on real-time service delivery. The inadequate health personnel is partly attributed to the apparent lack of staff accommodation for health staff and this gap must be addressed going forward to attract adequate qualified staff to the municipality.

Table 1.41: Health Staff Population (Public)

Staff Category	No. in municipality	Sex	
		Male	Female
MEDICAL			
Specialists:			
Medical officers	6	3	3
Medical assistants			
Physician Assistant(Dental)	1		1
Physician Assistants(Medical)	7	4	3
Anaesthetist	2	1	1
NURSES			
Professional Nurse	35	7	28
ENT Nurse	1		1
Mental Health Officer	0	0	0
Mental Nurses	0	0	0
Midwives	35		35
Community Health Nurses	66	6	60
Enrolled Nurses	44	3	41
Health Assistants /Ward Assistant	8		8
PHARMACY			
Pharmacist	2	1	1
Dispensary Assistants	3	1	2
LABORATORY			
Biomedical Scientist	1	1	
Medical Laboratory Technologist			
Technical Officer(Laboratory)	1	1	
Physiotherapists	1	1	
Physiotherapist Assistants	1	1	
Optometrists	2	1	1
Radiographers	1	1	
Total	217	31	186

Source: MHD, 2017

1.41.2 Incidence of diseases

Generally, prevalence of diseases has decreases in the past four years as a result of the implementation of projects and programmes in the 2014-2017 MTDP. Performance in child immunization improved from 78.9% in 2013 to 90.5% in 2016 while coverage of insecticide bednet improved by a margin of 15% in 2016. Other health interventions such as free registration the indigents under the NHIS, community surveillance systems and nutrition promotion has helped to reduce the high incidence of diseases in the municipality. However, malaria continued to remain the topmost OPD cases recording about 30% of the first top ten diseases followed by upper respiratory track infection and rheumatism respectively as seen in Table 1.38.

s

Table 1.42: Top Ten Diseases in the Municipality (2016)

No	Type of Disease	Reported Cases	Percentage (%)
1	Malaria	42,826	30.52
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	30,934	22.05
3	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	18,791	13.39
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	9,308	6.63
5	Skin Diseases	9,053	6.45
6	Intestinal Worms	6,814	4.86
7	Acute Eye Infection	6,719	4.79
8	Anaemia	6,683	4.76
9	Pneumonia	5,186	3.70
10	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3,987	2.84

Source: MHD, 2017

1.41.3 Neglected Tropical diseases

Statistics available at the Disease Control Unit of the MHD reveals the presence of some neglected tropical diseases. In 2015, there were 9 reported cases of Onchocerciasis but decreased to zero in 2016. Yaws continued to prevail in the municipality even though it decreased from 104 cases to 5 in 2016 after stabilizing at 7 in 2014 and 2015. Schistosomiasis however increased from 60 in 2013 to 93 cases in 2016 as shown in Table 1.39 The high incidence of these neglected tropical diseases is an indication of the prevalence of conditions such as poor environmental sanitation and use of polluted water sources occasioned by illegal mining and lack of enforcement of sanitation by-laws. There is the need for deliberate policy towards eradicating these tropical diseases with the next four years.

Table 1.43: Neglected Tropical Diseases

Disease	Reported cases			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Onchocerciasis	0	1	9	0
Buruli Ulcer	0	0	0	0
Filariasis	0	0	0	0
Yaws	104	7	7	5
Schistosomiasis	60	68	97	93

Source: MHD, 2017

1.41.4 Epidemic Prone Diseases

Cholera continued to remain the most Epidemic Prone Disease (EPDs) in the municipality with reported cases of 75 in 2014 and 328 in 2015 even though it reduced to zero in 2016.

The rest of the EPDs recorded between 0-4 cases except Measles which recorded 14 cases in 2013 and zero in 2016. The high cases of cholera are linked to poor environmental sanitation which needs to be improved through the provision of good drainage system and organization of regular clean-up campaigns. Table 1.40 provides details on EPDs in the municipality.

Table 1.44: Epidemic Prone Diseases

No	Disease	Reported Cases				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Measles (suspected)	14	0	1	0	n/a
2	CSM (suspected)	1	4	0	0	n/a
3	Cholera (suspected)	2	75	328	0	n/a
4	Yellow fever (suspected)	0	0	0	2	n/a
5	AFP	0	0	1	0	n/a
6	Meningitis	0	0	0	1	n/a

Source: MHD, 2017

1.41.5 Tuberculosis Control

Incidence of TB in the municipality was a matter of concern as it also has a relationship with HIV and AIDS. Table 1.41 shows positive cases increased from 29 in 2013 to 46 in 2016 after peaking at 62 in 2015. Even though cure rate increased to 70.9% in 2015, the death rate of 8.5 is still too significant to call for stringent measures to eradicate the occurrence as TB is highly contagious and has implication for the prevalence of HIV and AIDS.

Table 1.45: TB Cases and Cohort Analyses

No	Indicator	Reported Cases				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Positive cases	29	49	62	46	n/a
2	Cure rate	18.8	25	70.9	n/a	n/a
3	Treatment Completed	88.2	81.8	83.8	n/a	n/a
4	Death Rate	10.6	12.9	8.5	n/a	n/a
5	Failure Rate	1.2	0.75	1.6	n/a	n/a
6	Defaulter Rate	0	3.8	1.6	n/a	n/a

Source: MHD, 2017

1.41.6 Family Planning

The persistent high birth and fertility rate in the municipality is an indication of a growing population which has outstripped economic development. There is therefore an urgent need for measures to improve performance of family planning strategies in the next four years in order to reduce population growth. Table 1.42 shows that saw a declining trend since 2013 decreasing from 3824 women to 3071 in 2016 while continuing acceptors increased from 4249 in 2013 to 5294 in 2016. The rate of contraceptive usage increased marginally from 6688 in

2013 to 7057 in 2016. Strategies to attract new acceptors will be stepped up to rope in more females to help control the municipal population growth rate.

Table 1.46: Family Planning

Indicator	Performance				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Acceptors	3824	2926	2661	3071	n/a
Continuing Acceptors	4249	4699	4240	5294	n/a
Total Visits	15137	14379	14075	15515	n/a
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	6688.1	4920.3	5217.4	7057.9	n/a

Source: MHD, 2017

1.42 HIV and AIDS

Knowledge of HIV and AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive behavioural change. People still engage in high risk sexual behaviors coupled with low condom use and multiple sexual partners. Indeed there is a big gap between knowledge on HIV and AIDS and its effects and the people's readiness to change their negative lifestyles.

Statistics from OPD records indicate an upsurge in Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs) and HIV and AIDS have been quite considerable in the municipality. There is no record on actual prevalence of HIV and AIDS as there is no sentinel site for HIV in the municipality. The assembly implemented a number of sensitization and support services aimed at reducing stigmatization and new infections. Records available indicate an increase in the number of people who undertook voluntary testing from 1676 in 2013 to 2630 in 2016 while positive cases declined from 326 to 269 in the same period as shown in Table. 1.43 The data also indicates that more females were screened than males in all the years. Voluntary counselling and testing should be encouraged among the male population while necessary support is given to the people living with HIV and AIDS. There is the need for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the provision of education through regular durbars to demystify the condition.

Table 1.47: HIV and AIDS Situation (2013–2016)

Indicator	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016
#Receiving Pre-test Information	M	756	853	859	974
	F	964	1,085	1,116	1,668
#Tested	M	730	792	813	973
	F	946	1,057	1,106	1,657
#Receiving Positive Test Results	M	115	76	80	80
	F	211	168	174	189
#Receiving Post-test counselling	M	730	766	805	973
	F	946	2,032	1,103	1,657
#Screened for TB	M	79	75	79	79
	F	149	168	169	186

Source: MHD, 2017

1.43.1 Risk Factors for HIV and AIDS in the Municipality

A number of factors may be considered as potential triggers for the infection and spread of HIV and AIDS in the municipality particularly, Kibi, the political, commercial and educational capitals respectively. The booming mining sector has resulted in the emigration of a lot of youth from both inside and outside the country with relatively high financial resources and as such are able to easily lure the girls in the mining communities who are mostly unemployed. The impact of these relationships results in both high rate of teenage pregnancies and spread of STIs including HIV. The need to step up public sensitization with emphasis on the female child cannot be overemphasized.

In another development, the numerous second cycle schools which are mostly private day-schools with its attendant laxity in discipline have exposed the youth to early sexual adventures. Records show that the development has contributed to high incidence of teenage pregnancies at Kibi, Askikam, the two adjoining communities with high youthful population. The Assembly must collaborate with the school authorities to strengthen awareness creation on the pandemic in both the schools and at the community level.

Besides these, the numerous constructional works in the municipality is also another major risk factor. The labour force of Contractors who are brought from outside the municipality may pose a great danger to the youth in beneficiary communities as they tend to engage in high risk behaviours when they take their wages. To this end, the Assembly must make the implementation of HIV and AIDS education as a pre-contract activity, mandatory in its Tender and Contract Documents and must ensure compliance by prospective contractors.

Other determinants of the deadly disease include social functions such as funerals, Ohum festivities and other social gathering which are on weekly and annual basis. Many people who patronize these functions meet sexual partners and engage in casual sex promoting the spread of the disease. There is therefore the need for annual and periodic awareness creation, counselling and testing of revelers at especially festivals and holidays. Table 1.44 shows an analysis of vulnerable groups.

Table 1.48: Key Vulnerable and High Risk Groups

Vulnerable Groups	High Risk Groups
Apprentices and unemployed females	Mining workers
Students	Constructional Workers and male students/tutors
Street Children	Revelers and mining workers
Domestic aids	Public Service Workers
Local residents	Revelers

Source: MPCU, 2016

1.43.2 Impact of HIV/AIDS

Records indicate that greater percentage of the HIV/AIDS infections fall within the age group of 15-49 which forms the potential labour force of the municipality. This has very serious implications because the economically active groups who are supposed to provide for the whole population are the most infected, vulnerable and high risk group. If care is not taken

the situation has the potential of having serious implications on the municipal economy. As most labour force will be lost leading to high labour cost, low productivity, low income level, high dependency ratio and increase in poverty.

This situation if not controlled can also affect health delivery by putting pressure on the existing health facilities, diversion of limited resources to support the control and prevention of the disease and reduction in life expectancy. With families, this could lead to stigmatization, pressure on incomes, increase in the number of orphans and street children and its related high dependency ratio and high poverty level.

1.43.3 Response Analysis

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with other stakeholders such as Municipal Health Department (MHD), Hospitals, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs in and outside the municipality is undertaking series of programmes to reduce the incidence of the disease. The Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and monitoring HIV/AIDS activities to reduce duplication of efforts and resources.

Funding for HIV and AIDS related programmes has been predominantly by the Ghana Aids Commission and the assembly's contribution funded from the mandatory 0.5% of its share of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). The assembly is yet to establish data on people leaving with HIV and AIDS and those affected by the pandemic such as OVCs. It is therefore important to commission a survey to identify such vulnerable groups to enable the Assembly provide the needed support to them.

1.43.4 Institutions involved in HIV and AIDS Programmes in the District

The fight against HIV and AIDS in the municipality has been structured in line with the National Strategic Framework. The assembly has a 15 member multi-disciplinary AIDS Committee and a 5 member Response Management Team (MRMT) team in place. At the local level, the municipal Assembly is the main body responsible for monitoring NGOs/CBOs providing HIV and AIDS activities in the municipality. Other institutions that support in the promotion of HIV and AIDS related issues include the Department of Social Protection and Community Development, Municipal Health Department, Ghana Education Service and National Commission on Civic Education.

1.44 Social Interventions

A number of social intervention programmes targeted at the most vulnerable groups in the municipality were implemented with funding from both the assembly and central government. The assembly in the period implemented social intervention programmes like the National Health Insurance Scheme, School Feeding, Capitation, Free School Uniforms and Exercise Books, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and the Disability Fund. The successful implementation of these programmes have brought improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries and are expected to make greater impact in the coming years.

1.44.1 National Health Insurance Scheme

The active membership of the Abuakwa South Municipal Health Insurance Scheme at the close of 2016 stood at 52,637, a decrease below that of the previous year which recorded a total of 59,807 (42% males and 58% females). Females continued to dominate the membership list accounting for about 58% with males comprising 42%. The total persons exempted from payment of premium in 2016 stood at 63% as against 45% in 2015, in line with Government's policy on promoting free access to health care for pregnant women, aged, children and indigents as shown in Tab. 1.45. In a related development, the MHIS within 2016 implemented the African Health Market for Equity (AHME) Project which seeks to integrate the poor and vulnerable unto the health insurance scheme. The project recorded a total of 18,387 people of which 1000 were issued with ID Cards to enable them access health services. A major challenge with the NHIS is the delay in payment for service providers as well as long waiting periods at service centers which need to be addressed going forward.

Table 2.49: MHIS membership

	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
INFORMAL	6,711	12,050	18,761	4,674	10,470	15,144
SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS	2,122	1,311	3,433	2,015	1,512	3,527
SSNIT PENSIONERS	119	24	143	100	45	146(145)
INDIGENTS	1,439	1,688	3,127	3,284	3,624	6,984(6908)
UNDER 18 YEARS	13,576	13,974	27,550	10,661	10,378	21,327(21039)
70+	1,240	2,342	3,582	1,088	2,108	3,197(3196)
PREGNANT WOMEN	-	3,211	3,211	-	2,312	2,312
	25,207	34,600	59,807	22,005	30,632	
GRAND TOTAL	59,807			52,637		

1.44.2 School Feeding Programme

The school feeding programme is focused on providing deprived public primary / KG schools with adequate nutritional meals per day to improve health status of the pupils and improve enrolment and retention of pupils in the basic schools. For the past three years, 32 schools in the municipality continued to benefit from the programme with a pupil population of 5,567 comprising 2,930 boys and 2,637 girls as at 2016 as in Table 1.46. The programme has, apart from promoting enrolment and retention in the beneficiary schools, also provided ready market for farmers in the Municipality. Delays in the release of funds for the programme continued to undermine smooth implementation. It is expected that the programme will further be extend to other schools in the Municipality in the coming years and training organized for caterers to sharpen their skills while funds are released on time to promote smooth implementation.

Table 1.50: Update on School Feeding Programme (Enrollment)

No	School	Primary			KG			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Akooko Presby Primary	73	74	147	22	25	47	194
3	Adjepomaa Methodist Primary	67	60	127	0	0	0	127
4	Adjepomaa Presby KG	0	0	0	37	36	73	73

5	Asafo Islamic Primary/KG	41	34	75	37	23	60	135
6	Aboabo M/A Primary	22	18	40	26	19	45	85
7	Asafo- Pechi M/A Primary/KG	21	17	38	13	9	22	60
8	Abesim Yeboah M/A Primary/KG	46	38	84	14	19	33	117
9	Okanta Presby Primary	76	54	130	26	21	47	177
10	Adadientam R/C	60	52	112	0	0	0	112
11	Adokwanta M/A KG	0	0	0	90	90	180	180
13	Adokwanta Catholic Primary	56	56	112	35	22	57	169
16	Ntabea M/A primary/KG	42	42	84	26	19	45	129
17	Sokode Juaso M/A primary/KG	35	23	58	16	10	26	84
21	Obodanase Presby primary/KG	60	65	115	20	23	43	158
22	Kibi Islamic primary/KG	59	38	97	33	25	58	155
23	Kwasi Komfo M/A primary/KG	67	65	132	40	35	75	207
24	Abremponso M/A primary	47	36	83	0	0	0	83
25	Adortowa presby primary/KG	28	28	56	19	25	44	100
26	Bomponso M/A primary/KG	31	29	60	20	23	43	103
27	Asikam M/A KG	0	0	0	47	50	97	97
28	Adadientem M/A KG	0	0	0	25	45	70	70
29	Akim Adukrom M/A primary/KG	140	130	270	44	55	99	369
	TOTAL	1,872	1,655	3,527	1,058	982	2,040	5,567

1.44.3 Support to People With Disabilities (PWDs)

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report puts the percentage of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Municipality at 3.5% comprising of 3.2% males as against 3.8% females. This makes support to such vulnerable section of the Municipal population imperative. To this end, the Assembly has been supporting PWDs from the PWDs Fund in the areas of economic, health, education and assistive devices among others. In 2016, a total of 144 PWDs comprising 89 males and 55 females were supported with a total amount of GHC109,602.00 in line with the Fund Management Guidelines. Most of these beneficiaries have established small scale businesses that support them. An evaluation of the activities of most of the beneficiaries indicates that the programme is making a positive impact in the family lives of these individuals. It is expected that the funds will leverage the lives of people in this category in the municipality. The Kibi School for the Deaf also benefit from the fund by way of vocational training equipment which are used to train the children in vocational skills.

Table 1,51: Breakdown of beneficiaries per type of disability - 2016

S/N	Type of Service	Male	Female	Total
1.	Physically challenged	52	33	85
2.	Visually impaired	16	7	23
3.	Hearing impaired	16	13	29
4.	Others (multiple disability)	5	2	7
TOTAL		89	55	144

1.44.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme is a social cash transfer program which provides cash and health insurance to extremely poor households across Ghana to alleviate short-term poverty and encourage long term human capital development. The program which started in 2016 in the municipality is being implemented by the Department of Social Protection and Community Development under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. In 2016, 71(7%) households were paid out of the total of 1,026 households selected to benefit from the programme. 67 out of the 459 current beneficiaries have also been registered under the national health insurance scheme and have been issued with ID cards for free. Table 1.52 shows the breakdown of beneficiaries in 2017.

Table 1.52: Breakdown of LEAP beneficiaries in 2017

S/N	Name of Community	No. of Registered Households	No. of Approved Households	No. of Beneficiaries		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Odumase	75	5	20	20	40
2.	Okanta	75	4	6	20	26
3.	Bukor	19	0	0	0	0
4.	Aposs	30	3	7	8	15
5.	Protrase	75	11	35	42	77
6.	Owura Twum	20	8	21	25	46
7.	Amanfrom	75	4	16	10	26
8.	Apedwa	72	2	3	6	9
9.	Adortwa	27	0	0	0	0
10.	Ntabea	30	1	0	6	6
11.	Obopekonya	35	2	5	7	12
12.	Abesim Yeboah	42	1	2	5	7
14.	Kwasi Komfo	67	6	16	26	42
15.	Maase	75	8	31	22	53
16.	Asafo	70	5	8	21	29
17.	Sagyimase	68	2	3	8	11
Total		1,026	71	199	260	459

1.45 Water and Sanitation

The availability and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG6) targets to ‘achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by 2030’. This target places an enormous task on Ghana and for that matter Abuakwa South to work extra hard on the provision of potable water and sanitation facilities with the view to increasing coverage in the short, medium to long term.

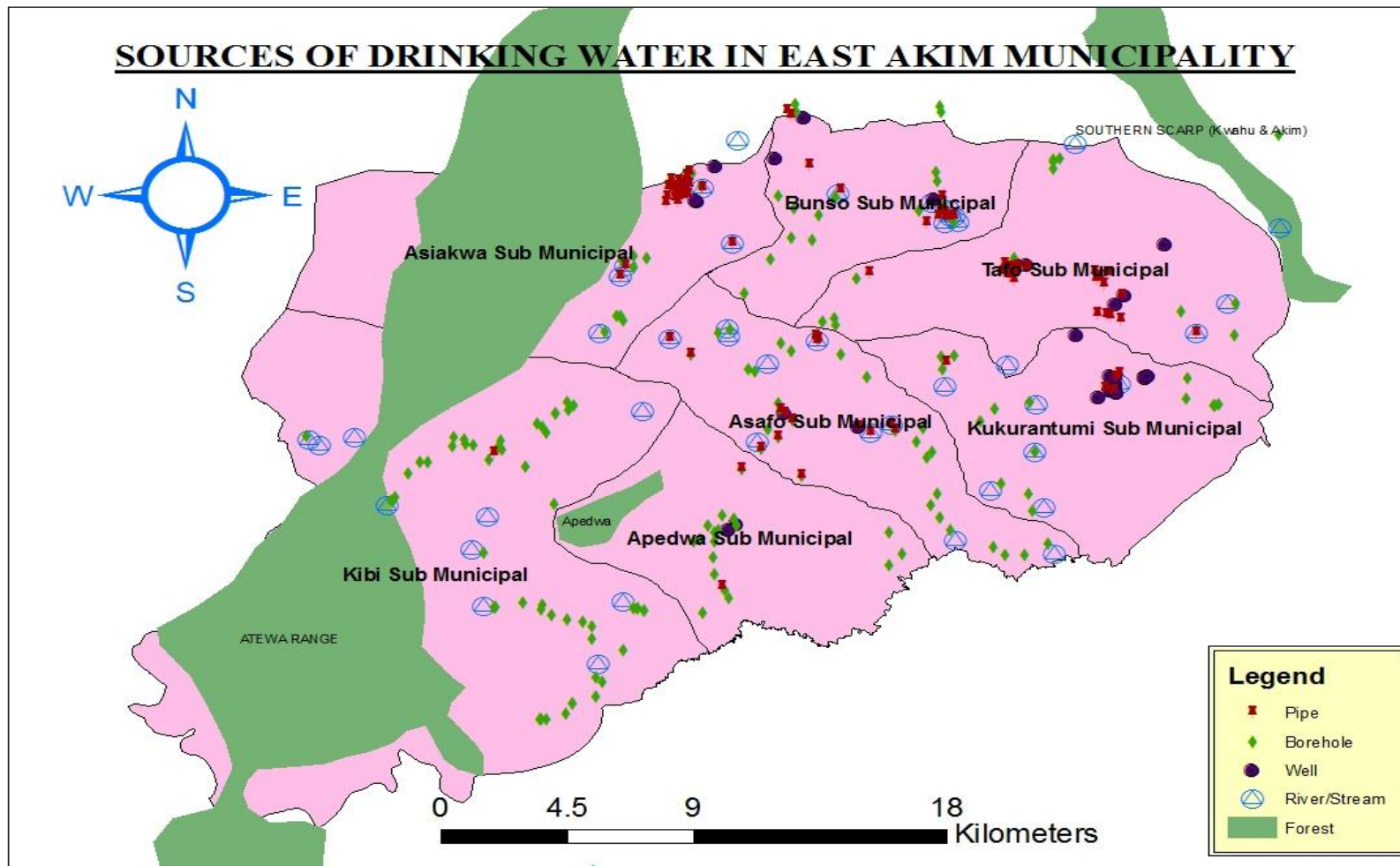
1.45.1 Access to Water

Access to water in the Municipality is estimated at 78% in the urban and 69% in the rural areas respectively. The 2010 Population Census identified about five main sources of water available to households in the municipality ranging from pipe born to sachet water. The report indicates that about 60% of households in the municipality either use bore-hole (30.4%), river/stream (15.9%) or protected well (13.7%) as the main source of drinking, while about a quarter depends either on Public tap/Standpipe, pipe-borne outside or inside dwelling. The least proportion of households uses unprotected spring (0.1%) as the main source of drinking water. At the locality level however, protected well (19.6%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.4%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (16.6%) are the three main sources of drinking water for urban localities whereas, about 80% of rural households depend either on bore-hole/pump/tube well (52.3%) or river/stream (29.6%). This is an indication that even though water coverage may be high, the source and quality of drinking water available to the population is below the acceptable standard.

In terms of institutions in charge of water supply, the Ghana Water Company Limited continue to dominate in the water supply subsector followed by the Municipal Assembly who, with the support of funding partners such as DANIDA, ADRA and ORAP, has sunk many boreholes in especially rural communities of which two, Asiakwa and Akooko, have been upgraded into Small Town Pipe Systems supplying water to the over 5510 people of which 51% are females. The Akooko water system broke down for over three years but thanks to the intervention of the RED Cross Society of Ghana, the system has been revived and currently providing over 180 gallons a day to the citizens.

Water supply to urban areas has been under serious threat through the activities of illegal miners (galamsey). The miners resorted to illegally diverting the courses of river Birim, the main source of water for the for Kibi and Bunsu while at the same time polluting rivers Densu and Ayensu all of which take their sources from the Atewa Forest. In 2016 and early 2017, the turbidity level of the Birim River went so high that treatment became virtually impossible or at best very costly forcing the GWCL to ration water leading to high shortage of portable drinking water supply in the urban areas. However, the recent ban on galamsey by Government has yielded positive results in the improvement of the turbidity levels of the water and increase in water supply.

Fig 1.22 Sources of drinking water



1.45.2 Water Security

The continuous supply of portable water in sufficient quantities at all times is a basic requirement for human survival and economic development. Water coverage in the municipality is encouraging however sedimentation of the Birim River and Kibi and Bunso water intakes as a result of alluvial gold mining operations, which have polluted the river, has reduced access to good quality and quantity of water for household, commercial and industrial uses in most of the urban areas in the municipality.

In 2016 and first quarter of 2017, the turbidity level of the Birim was so high so much so that the Ghana Water Company Limited was left with no option than to shut down operations after operating on half capacity with high input cost for over a year. The situation left the entire municipal capital and adjoining communities with an estimated population of 20,068 without water for over a year. The situation exposed residents to water-related diseases as most of them depended on streams for domestic uses.

Water supply in the rural communities is still inadequate as most of the boreholes that were drilled have either broken down or have high iron content. Coupled with this, the non-mechanisation of rural water facilities make access to water inadequate and time consuming. The drastic change in the rainfall pattern has also made rain harvesting and storage unsustainable while affecting agricultural production.

The collaborative efforts of stakeholders such as the Municipal Assembly, Water Resource Commission, Mineral Commission, EPA and NGOs are required to address the underlying drivers for water pollution and shortage in order to improve water security in the municipality.

1.46 Access to Sanitation

Bathing and toilet facilities are an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal. A toilet is a sanitation fixture used primarily for the disposal of human excrement and urine and sometimes for tampons. Availability of toilet and bath is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of household.

1.46.1 Facility

Available records show that only a tenth of households use W.C whereas a third (33.3%) use pit latrine and almost half use either public toilet (26.4%) or KVIP (21.5%). The use of pit latrine is more common among rural households (48.7%) than urban households (23.6%). In the urban locality however, public toilet (28.1%), KVIP (24.4%) and pit latrine (23.6%) are the most common toilet facilities. The use of W.C. should be encouraged in the rural areas (3.0%) as well as in the urban area (14.5%). A greater proportion of rural households (7.1%) resort to open defecation as against almost five percent of urban households. Generally, the existence of open defecation is a matter of grave concern to the Assembly as it underpins the health conditions of the citizens. Data on sanitation situation in the municipality clearly shows that only about 16% of the population uses improved sanitation facilities as against 63% who practice shared toilet facilities. Over 10% uses unimproved toilet facilities while

about 11% engage in open defecation. It is also true that less than 15% households use handwashing facilities. A situation which negatively affects health conditions of children and adults alike.

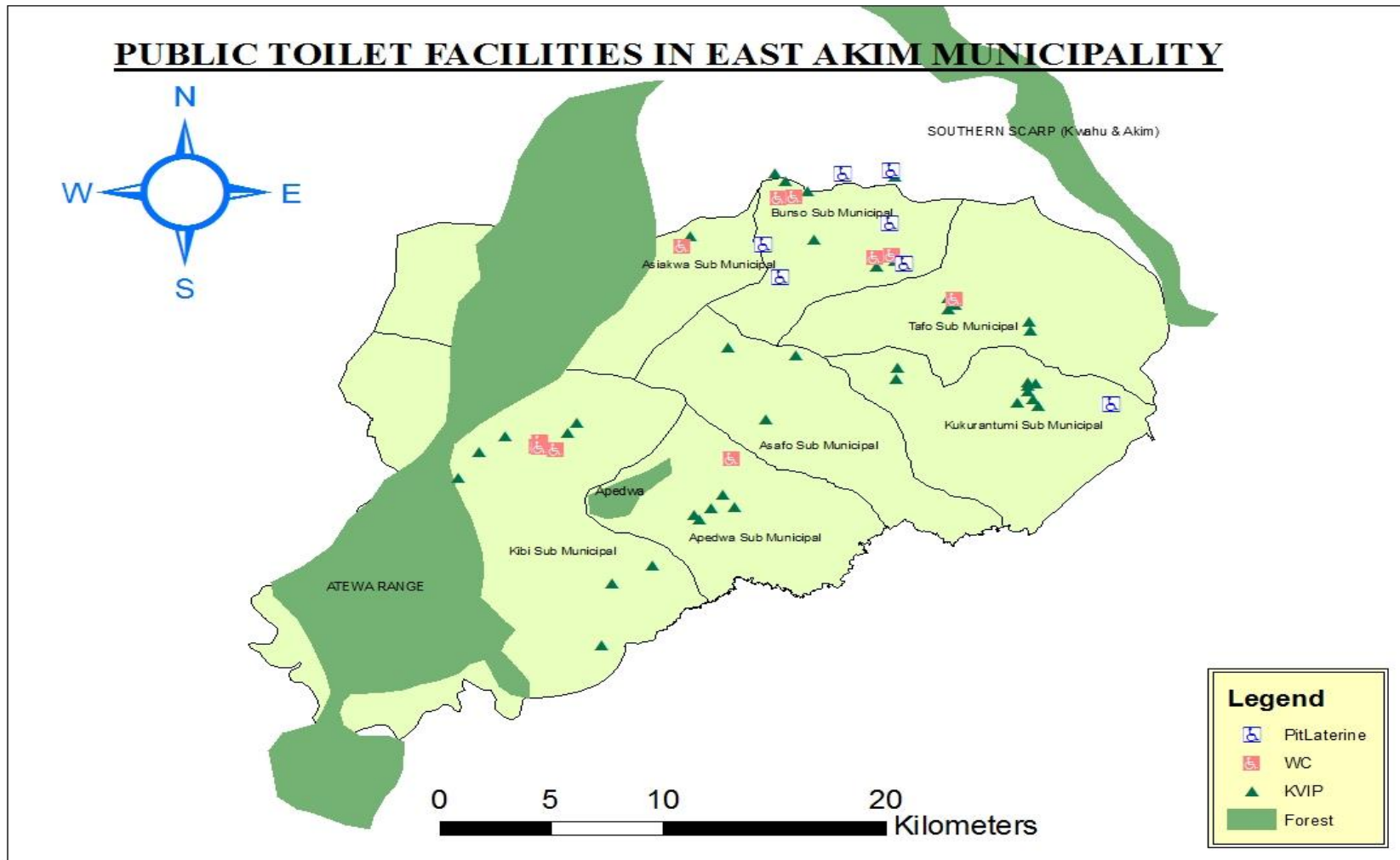
The use of public toilet (W.C/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc) dominates all other types of toilet facilities in the district. Figure 1.23 shows that a third (31.1%) of households use public toilet while 21.6 percent resort to open defecation with 21.0 percent using pit latrines. It is worthy of note that one percent of households continue to use bucket or pan latrines in the district. Similarly, the use of public toilet dominates in both the urban (33.5%) and rural (29.8%) areas whereas a greater proportion of rural households (29.3%) resort to open defecation as against almost seven percent of urban households.

The fact that most of the households use public toilets, pit latrines or go to toilet in the bush is indeed an invitation to public health hazards which requires intensified hygiene education and prosecution. The Assembly must develop a targeted policy of subsidizing the construction of household latrines as part of the efforts of reducing the practice of open defecation. There is the need to promote gender friendly school environment by providing institutional toilets and handwashing facilities to basic schools that lack such facilities and ensure open defecation free status within the plan period.

1.46.2 Bathing Facilities

There are four main sources of household bathing facilities in the municipality. Majority (39.3%) of households share separate bathrooms in the same house with other households in the dwellings. Also, about a quarter (25.8%) own bathroom for exclusive use while a fifth (20.6%) use shared open cubicle. The characteristic of bathing facilities available to households do not differ at the locality level. Almost half (45.2%) of both urban and rural households share separate bathrooms in the same house with other households while about 30% of both localities use own exclusive bathroom. Furthermore, it is observed that a significant proportion (4.4%) of households bath in an open space around house. There is no public bath house in the municipality hence an investment in such services by the private sector will be highly lucrative.

Fig 1.23 Distribution of toilet facilities



1.47 Method of Waste Disposal

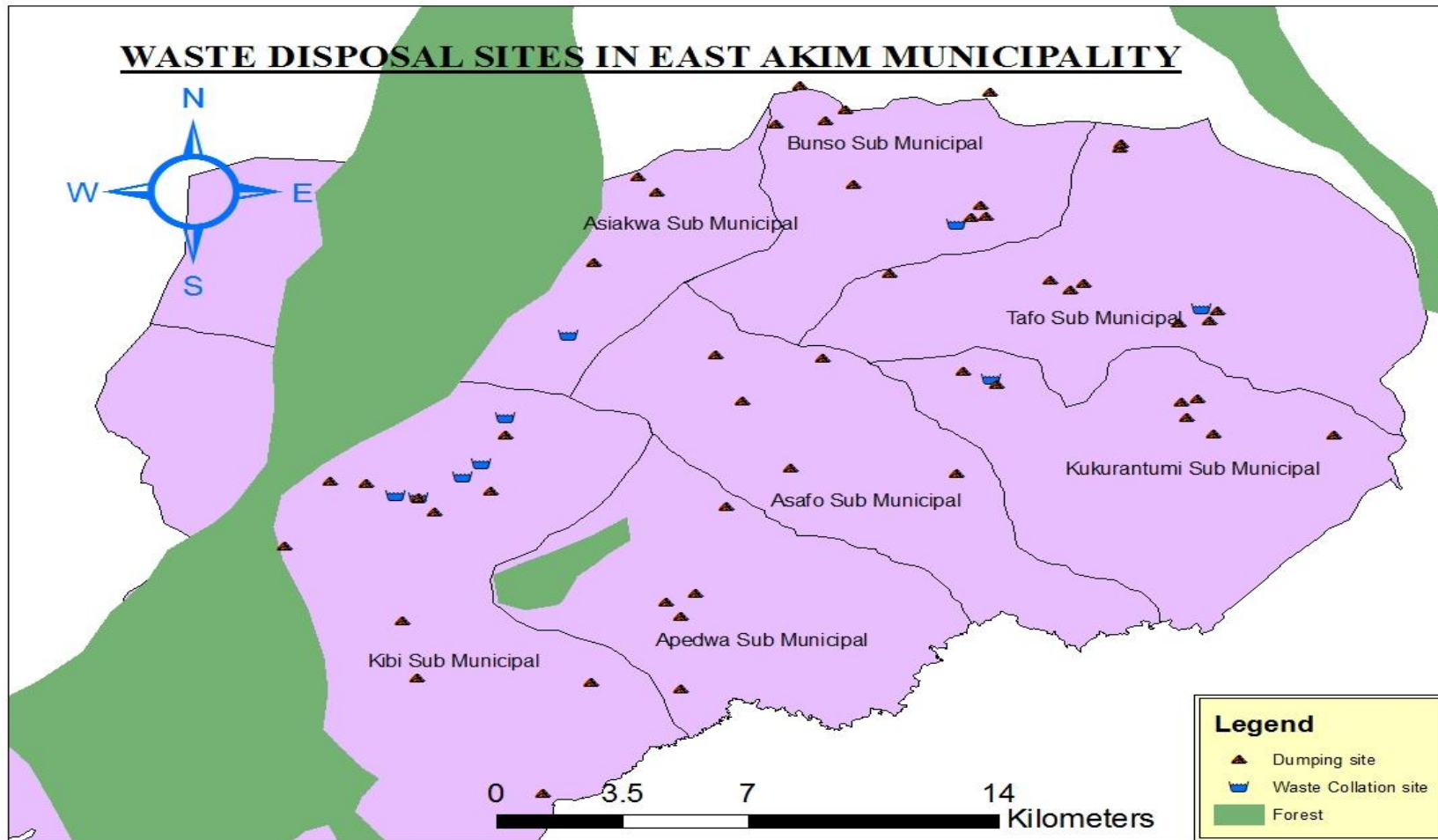
1.47.1 Solid waste disposal

About half (50.2%) of households in the municipality dispose off their solid waste at public dumps (open space), 23% burn their solid waste while those disposing their solid waste at public dump (container) constitutes 9.0 percent. A similar pattern of solid waste disposal is observed in all localities. However, indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is more common in the rural areas (10.8%) compared to urban areas (3.4%) in the municipality. There is no engineered landfill site to manage solid waste. The Assembly will therefore prioritise such a facility in the Plan while leveling of refuse dumps will continue as a temporal measure in collaboration with the private sector.

1.47.2 Liquid waste disposal

Disposal of liquid waste in the municipality needs attention. Available data reveals that about 88.8% of households in the municipality either dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds, on the street/outside or into gutter while less than one percent using the sewerage system. The situation is similar at the locality level, but obviously worse in the rural localities than urban. However disposal of liquid waste into gutters is observed to be more common among urban households compared to rural households comprising 25.3% as against 21.9%. This may be attributed to inadequate drainage infrastructure in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. Challenges with liquid waste disposal are the non-existence of an engineered final disposal site as well as choked and dilapidated drainage systems. In most cases too, drainage systems are non-existent. There is therefore the need for the desilting, rehabilitation and construction of new drainage systems.

Fig 1.24: Map of waste disposal sites



1.48 Housing

Housing is one of the major necessities of life and for that matter its provision has always been recognized as imperative in improving the living conditions of people. However, provision of housing facilities without healthy sanitary and environmental conditions has a negative impact on both economic and social development of the municipality. The availability of housing facilities such as access to adequate sanitary facilities, safe water supplies and drainage systems are essential requirements for enhancing the health status of men, women and children. The focus of the analysis is on housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities.

1.49 Housing Stock

In respect of housing stock, Table 1.53 shows that the municipality has a total number of 28,201 houses for a total population of 167,896 accounting for an average of 5.2 persons per house. There are 42,092 households giving an average household size of 3.9 with an average household per house being 1.5 for the municipality, 1.3 for rural and 1.7 for urban areas. The rural areas' share of the municipality's housing stock is 45% as against 55% for the urban area.

Table 1.53: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Municipality	Urban	Rural
Total population	167,896	100,068	67,828
Total household population	164,562	97,263	67,299
Number of houses	28,201	15,390	12,811
Number of households	42,092	25,865	16,227
Average households per house	1.5	1.7	1.3
Population per house	5.8	6.3	5.3
Average household size	3.9	3.8	4.1

Source: GSS, 2010

1.49.1 Type of dwelling units

There are three most common types of dwelling units; compound house, separate house, and semi-detached house in the municipality. There are 42,092 dwelling units in the municipality, of which compound houses constitute (62.4%), followed by separate houses (26.8%) and semi-detached houses (6.2%). Other dwelling units in popular use are flats and apartments (2.0%) and Huts/buildings (1.4%). Each of the other categories of dwelling units accounts for less than one percent of dwelling units in the municipality.

In terms of types of household heads, 66.8% of dwelling units with female heads are compound houses, followed by separate houses (23.3%), and Semi-detached houses (6.1%). In the case of male headed households, compound houses constitute 59.7% followed by separate houses (29.0%) and Semi-detached houses (6.3%). Data again shows that the proportion of dwellings units that are compound houses is higher in the urban (67.1%) areas than rural areas (54.9%). On other hand, separate house is more common in rural areas (35.1%) than in urban areas (21.5%).

1.49.2 Construction Materials

As evidenced in Table 1.54, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth are the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls in the municipality. Of the two construction materials, cement blocks/concrete accounts for 65.7% of all types of materials used for wall construction followed by mud brick/earth (24.9%). The use of cement blocks/concrete features most prominently in wall construction in the urban localities (77.6%) while rural localities mostly use mud brick/earth (48.1%) of wall materials.

Table 1.54: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total N	Total %	Urban %	Rural %
Total	5,817,607	686,478	46,201	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	11,524	24.9	15.3	39.1
Wood	200,594	12,028	514	1.1	0.9	1.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	283	0.6	0.7	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	21	0.0	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	1,745	3.8	2.0	6.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	30,331	65.7	77.6	48.1
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	1,625	3.5	2.9	4.5
Bamboo	8,206	954	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,062	111	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: GSS. 2010

1.49.3 Access to utilities and household facilities

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. Table 1.55 shows that the three main sources of light for households in the municipality are electricity which accounts for 67.2%, followed by kerosene (26.7%) and flashlight/torch (4.1%). Access to electricity is however above the regional average of 58.5%. The urban localities have a higher proportion of electricity of 72.8% while rural localities dominate in the use of kerosene (34.3%). The rural electricity coverage of about 60% is still inadequate and needs to be improved if the assembly's plans to establish more agro-processing industries in the rural areas is to be materialized. More rural communities need to be connected to the national grid within the plan period.

Table 1.55: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total N	%	Urban %	Rural %
Total	5,467,054	632,045	46,201	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	28,440	67.2	72.8	59.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	258	0.6	0.6	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	11,246	26.7	22.0	34.3
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	74	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	177	0.4	0.4	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	1,717	4.1	3.6	0.8
Firewood	13,241	1,593	81	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	42	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: GSS, 2010

1.50 Vulnerability Analysis

1.50.1 Introduction

The Abuakwa South Municipality, like any rural district, has a number of factors that predispose people to vulnerability. Vulnerability, in simple term connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to be negatively affected by human or natural induced risks or shocks with adverse repercussions on their well-being and therefore need to be given special attention when programmes and policies are designed and implemented.

In the case of Abuakwa South, the vulnerable and excluded include the disabled, peasant farmers, the aged, rural women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, vulnerable children along the mined areas and people living in disaster prone areas.

1.50.2 Disability

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are 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.¹ Chapter six focuses on disability in the district. The chapter analyses issues on the population with disability with respect to sex, locality of residence and activity status to aid in decision making.

1.50.3 Population with disability

It should be noted that, data on disability is a multiple response data and therefore total types of disability will not produce population with disability. Table 1.47 shows that, there are

¹ 2010 PHC National Analytical Report

5,855 persons with disability accounting for 3.5 percent of the entire population of Abuakwa municipal. For the sexes, there is a higher proportion of female population with disability compared to their male counterpart (3.8% against 3.2%).

1.50.4 Type of Disability

Table 1.56 shows the distribution of PWDs by type of disability in the district. The data indicates out of a total of 5,855 PWDs in the district, more than a third (38.2%) is visually impaired, and about a third (31.1%) challenged with physical impairment. Again about a third of PWDs either suffer from emotional disabilities (15.1%) or speech disabilities (15.0%). While about a tenth of PWDs is either identified with one of the challenges.

For the sexes, proportion of females with PWD attributable to visual impairment and emotional challenges (48.9% and 20.9% respectively) is relatively higher compared to their male counterparts (46.5% and 16.7% respectively). However, more males have speech impairment (22.8% against 17.7%) and physical disability (31.0% against 30.3%) compared with females.

Table 1.56: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All localities						
Total	167,896	100.0	81,767	100.0	86,129	100.0
Without dis	162,041	96.5	79,144	96.8	82,897	96.2
With disabil	5,855	3.5	2,623	3.2	3,232	3.8
Sight	2,235	38.2	938	35.8	1,297	40.1
Hearing	849	14.5	352	13.4	497	15.4
Speech	879	15.0	463	17.7	416	12.9
Physical	1,823	31.1	822	31.3	1,001	31.0
Intellect	812	13.9	358	13.6	454	14.0
Emotion	882	15.1	406	15.5	476	14.7
Other	703	12.0	341	13.0	362	11.2
Urban						
Total	100,068	100.0	47,621	100.0	52,447	100.0
Without dis	96,285	96.2	45,989	96.6	50,296	95.9
With disabil	3,783	3.8	1,632	3.4	2,151	4.1
Sight	1,467	38.8	588	36.0	879	40.9
Hearing	501	13.2	197	12.1	304	14.1
Speech	553	14.6	290	17.8	263	12.2
Physical	1,148	30.3	497	30.5	651	30.3
Intellect	518	13.7	223	13.7	295	13.7
Emotion	572	15.1	264	16.2	308	14.3
Other	432	11.4	180	11.0	252	11.7
Rural						
Total	67,828	100.0	34,146	100.0	33,682	100.0
Without dis	65,756	96.9	33,155	97.1	32,601	96.8
With disab	2,072	3.1	991	2.9	1,081	3.2
Sight	768	37.1	350	35.3	418	38.7
Hearing	348	16.8	155	15.6	193	17.9
Speech	326	15.7	173	17.5	153	14.2
Physical	675	32.6	325	32.8	350	32.4
Intellect	294	14.2	135	13.6	159	14.7
Emotion	310	15.0	142	14.3	168	15.5
Other	271	13.1	161	16.2	110	10.2

Source: GSS, 2010

1.50.5 Disability by Type of Locality

The locality of residence of persons with disability has impact on their ability to access social services. This is particularly critical in Ghana, as most of the social service agencies are concentrated in the urban areas.

As shown in Table 1.47, disability varies by locality of residence in the district. The table indicates that relatively more persons with disability reside in the urban areas (3.8%) than in rural areas (3.1%). The commonest kind of disability in both localities is visual impairment, with urban areas (38.8%) having relatively higher proportion of PWDs than that of rural areas (37.1%). More also, almost twice the number of physically challenged persons living in the rural areas (675) constitute the population of physically challenged persons residing in urban areas (1,148).

1.50.6 Disability and Economic Activity

Analysis of data on the economic activity status of persons with disability in the municipality shows that 3.3 percent of the employed population in the district constitutes persons with disability, while 8.0 percent of the economically not active population is PWDs. Considerably high employment rates exist among population with visual impairment (44.7%), Hearing (41.4%) and Emotional challenge (49.7%). Unemployment is relatively high persons with emotional challenge (4.5%) as their main disability. Furthermore, the proportion of PWDs who may not have sought for employment because of their disability is relatively higher among physical impairment (66.5%) and intellectual (63.3%). A similar distributional pattern can be observed for the sexes, female PWDs being more disadvantaged.

1.50.7 Disability, Education and Literacy

The general educational status among the disabled population in the district is very low. Available data indicates the educational level attained by PWDs 3 years and older in the district. The data show that 5,713 persons constituting 3.7 percent of population 3 years and older in the district are PWDs. More than half (54.8%) of this total have basic school certificate, 13.3 percent has either secondary or senior high school certificate, and 1.8 percent attained primary school level. Furthermore, almost 30 percent has never attended school, with a greater proportion of them being females (69.8%). Among the various disabilities, more than half of the persons living with Emotional (57.3%), Sight (54.8%), Speech (50.9%) and Hearing (50.4%) have attained basic level of education. In further analysis, the same proportions (13.3%) of those living with sight and emotional challenges have had either post-secondary or bachelor degree or postgraduate. The low percentage of PWDs with high level of education should stimulate policy on scholarships for such population for further education.

1.50.8 Barriers Faced By Physically Challenged

Persons living with disabilities face both environmental and attitudinal barriers. The situations and circumstances where the physically challenged face difficulties include public transport, access to public building/facilities, pedestrian streets, offices and factories, places of worship, access to information among others. Attitudinal barriers are less obvious but they can inhibit the disabled from achieving daily ideas. The physically challenged are

automatically assumed to be incapable, embittered, tragedy-stricken, in need of cure, of low intelligence and aggressive. They are sometimes excluded in many areas of society. These include the family, religion, education, health service, social services, class system, employment and political system.

1.50.9 Peasant Farmers

The incessant nefarious activities of galamsey operators in the deprived farming areas of the Municipality make peasant farmers the most vulnerable group. This situation, coupled with the increasing loss of farm lands due to the destruction of land surface coupled with reported deaths represents dominant shocks that affect incomes, food security and wealth creation. Besides the farmers, their children and other dependents find themselves in difficult situations as a result of these shocks.

The situation often results in high school drop-out among children of the peasant farmers which therefore calls for strategic intervention measures such the school feeding programme, capitation grant, fertilizer subsidies and increase in security for peasant farmers against attacks by the illegal miners.

1.50.10 Issues on Child Welfare

The United Nations convention on the child defines a child as a person between the ages of 0 and 14 years. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 17 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

Records at the Municipal Health Directorate indicate that 12 percent of children in the Municipality are malnourished with a major percentage coming from the deprived rural areas. The issue of malnutrition can therefore be seen as a factor of poverty. It also explains the poor academic performance in the rural schools. To this end, implementation of the school feeding programme and capitation grant would go a long way to help address some of the challenges associated with children's welfare.

Child neglect, labour and abuse still remain a major vulnerability issue in the Municipality. Communities with dominant child labour situation are the mining communities as well as Cocoa growing areas. A field survey indicate that about 18% of school-going children are involved in various forms of manual labour comprising galamsey, farming and trading at the peril of their health and education. Reported cases of child abuse rose from 9 in 2014 to 12 in the first quarter of 2017. The situation therefore requires concerted efforts and specific interventions to address the issues.

Besides these, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of the following shocks, death of parents, abandonment and separation of parents and therefore require varied forms of policy interventions by the assembly. Even though the assembly is yet to take records on street children, a cursory observation of the phenomenon indicates its prevalence in Tafo, the commercial town. This is due to migration of children from the

nearby villages to the area. Teenage pregnancy is also a major phenomenon prevailing at Kibi, Apapm, Asiakwa (mining communities) as a result of the mining activities

1.50.11 Types and Causes of Disasters in the Municipality

The disasters in the Municipality are primarily:

- ❖ Fire outbreaks caused mainly by human activities including hunting, slash and burn, domestic fires etc. There is the need for the Fire Service to educate the citizens on proper management of gas and fire in general to prevent avoidable accidents.
- ❖ Flooding and rain related destruction of properties. These are caused by both natural (heavy rainfall and thunderstorms) and made-made related factors (not adapting to the appropriate building codes and poor planning of settlements and land uses in the municipality). Water-related disasters constitute about 70% of all the types of disasters in the municipality. Development control is required to stem the periodic flooding caused by poor land use. Flood prone areas in the municipality are Adadientem, Bunso.
- ❖ Accidents at mining areas are also common in communities like Kibi, Adukrom. Asikam, Segyimase, Asiakwa, Adadientema and Apapam where galamsey operations are predominant. The miners are sometimes trapped and killed in the pits or the uncovered pits pose a danger to children and unsuspecting farmers who fall in them and get hurt or die. To this end, there is the need for the Assembly to step up education on environmental management while undertaking land reclamation activities to prevent disasters.

1.50.12 Interventions to mitigate vulnerability

For some time now, programmes for the vulnerable have been included in the municipal plans. Especially in the GSGDA, prominence has been given to the design, establishment and implementation of systems that provide resources to ameliorate conditions of extreme poverty and social deprivation.

Within the municipality, there exist systems that take care of some of the needs of the vulnerable and excluded. One of such systems worth mentioning is the Asiakwa SOS centre/home which has provided avenues for caring and training of orphans. Another is the Kibi School for the Deaf. The Ark Foundation is also into girl-child empowerment programmes aimed at equipping vulnerable girls with skills of survival. The NHIS is also collaborating with the Assembly to offer free registration for children, indigents, pregnant women and all the LEAP beneficiaries. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection has also rolled out the LEAP programme in about 16 communities with a target beneficiary household population of about 1200. As at the second quarter of 2017, 459 households were benefiting under the intervention of which 67 had been registered under the NHIS.

In spite of these, a lot requires to be done with respect to the coverage of the poorest groups, the aged, people living with HIV/AIDS, people orphaned by HIV/AIDS and PWDs. There is also the need to continuously strengthen and reconcile families, identify the needs of persons

with disability and support them, provide hospital services for patients, eliminate worse form of child labour, conduct investigations into child custody cases and also to conduct social enquiries on children in conflict with the law. There is also the need to partner other NGO's to support the needs of the vulnerable in the society. Table 1.57 shows the vulnerability analysis and response mechanisms in the municipality

Table 1.57: Vulnerability analysis in the Municipality

Indicator	Population	Baseline situation	Response Measures
Female population in district	51% of total population	Low representation in decision making, low economic empowerment, poor access to health care , teenage pregnancy, poverty	Capacity building, advocacy, micro finance support, construction of CHPS & clinics in deprived communities, sensitization on NHIS, LEAP
Children (under 15yrs) population in district	39.5% of total population	Child labour in mining and farming communities, poor access to health care, low school enrolment in rural areas, high rate of malnutrition	Formation of a committee on child labour to co-ordinate eradication process, advocacy, NHIS, school feeding programme, school infrastructure
HIV & AIDS	n/a	Lack of support for NAPLAS	Support the national strategic response
Disability	5.3% of total population	Low capacity, lack of access to public facilities, low economic empowerment	Equitable distribution of PWD Fund, support for school for the Deaf
Aged (60+) population in district	10.8% of total population	Poor access to health care, lack of recreational facilities and amusement centres, lack of homebase care	Implementation of NHIS, focused homebase support
Disasters	64% of total population suffer from different forms of disasters	Bush fires, domestic fires, flooding, windstorm, collapsed pits etc	Formation of District Disaster Committee, supply of relief items, sensitization of people prone to disasters.

Source: SP&CD, 2017

1.51 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

1.51.1 Use of ICT

The use of ICT is gradually gaining prominence in the municipal assembly especially for human resource management and recently the installation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) infrastructure. The assembly is however yet to take full advantage of ICT in its data management, revenue generation and investment promotion. In 2016, the assembly opened its first ever website which is expected to be used to project and promote it to the outside world and business communities. The challenge to a complete roll-out of ICT infrastructure is the lack of reliable network. There is thus the need for government to support the assembly by linking the municipality to the roll-out of the fibre optic facility and construction of the e-governance telecommunication infrastructure to improve network access.

1.51.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet

Cellular phone has formally become the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the Municipality and has been spreading faster than any telecommunication technology. About

79 percent of households own mobile phones in the Municipality. It was revealed that, 54.8 percent of males 12 years and older owned mobile phones while females recorded 46.2 percent. The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. Again, 59.7 percent of all households headed by males have internet access while 40.3 percent of households headed by females could access internet in the municipality.

1.51.3 ICT and Education

The use of ICT in schools would have positive effects such as, acquisition of knowledge on any subject from the internet, promotion of electronic learning (that is Distance Learning) leading to acquisition of academic certificates and degrees at one's own convenience. The few basic schools in the Municipality have benefitted from the provision laptops under the Government Policy of one (1) child one (1) laptop which was on pilot basis while almost all the second cycle schools have well equipped ICT laboratories. The promotion of ICT has helped students to check their BECE and WASCE results online, register for tertiary education, promotion of cultural exchange among others.

There are however challenges in the teaching of ICT in schools in the municipality. Some of which are; lack of adequate qualified trained ICT Teachers, lack of computers in schools together with computer laboratories, lack of electricity in many schools. There is therefore the need to invest in ICT training for teachers, setting up of computer laboratories in schools and connection of schools to electricity.

1.52 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

Natural environment is of crucial importance for social and economic life. It provides food, shelter, energy and recreation. In this respect the diversity of nature not only offers man a vast power of choice for his current needs and desires, it also enhances the role of nature as a source of solutions for the future needs and challenges of mankind. Everything that humans do has some impact on the environment. The Municipality has not been spared the drudgery of human activities such as land and water pollution through lumbering and mining activities.

1.52.3 Biodiversity Analysis

The Abuakwa south Municipal Assembly is located within the Atewa forest enclave with rich and varied biodiversity. Atewa is endowed with a variety of natural attractions, mountains and scenic beauty. The forest reserve covers an area of 215.7 sq.kms and it is home to several flora and fauna species. The area is also noted for beautiful butterflies including the largest African butterfly (*Papilio antimachus*). The forest is an upland wet evergreen forest with wet and cloudy conditions the year round. This has made it possible for the growth of some unusual plant species such as mosses and ferns drooping from branches of trees. For example, the tree fern (*Cyathea manniana*), Wawa (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), *Mansonia* (*Mansonia altissima*), *Ceiba* (*Ceiba pentandra*) are endemic to Upland Evergreen Forest in Atewa and elsewhere in the world. Other flora species include *Triplochiton scleroxylon*, *Antiaris Africana*, *Alstonia boni* and *Melicia excelis* (Osei-Owusu, 2016).

McCullough et al, 2017 has observed that the wide variety of fauna in the Atewa comprises about 700 different species of butterflies, 19 species of freshwater fish and 32 species of amphibians. Others include 155 bird species, 12 bat species, 22 species of large mammals and 6 species of primates all of which constitute rich ecotourism attraction. The reserve astrides two municipal assemblies, namely, East and West Akim and is surrounded by more than 40 settlements with an estimated population of about 75, 0180.

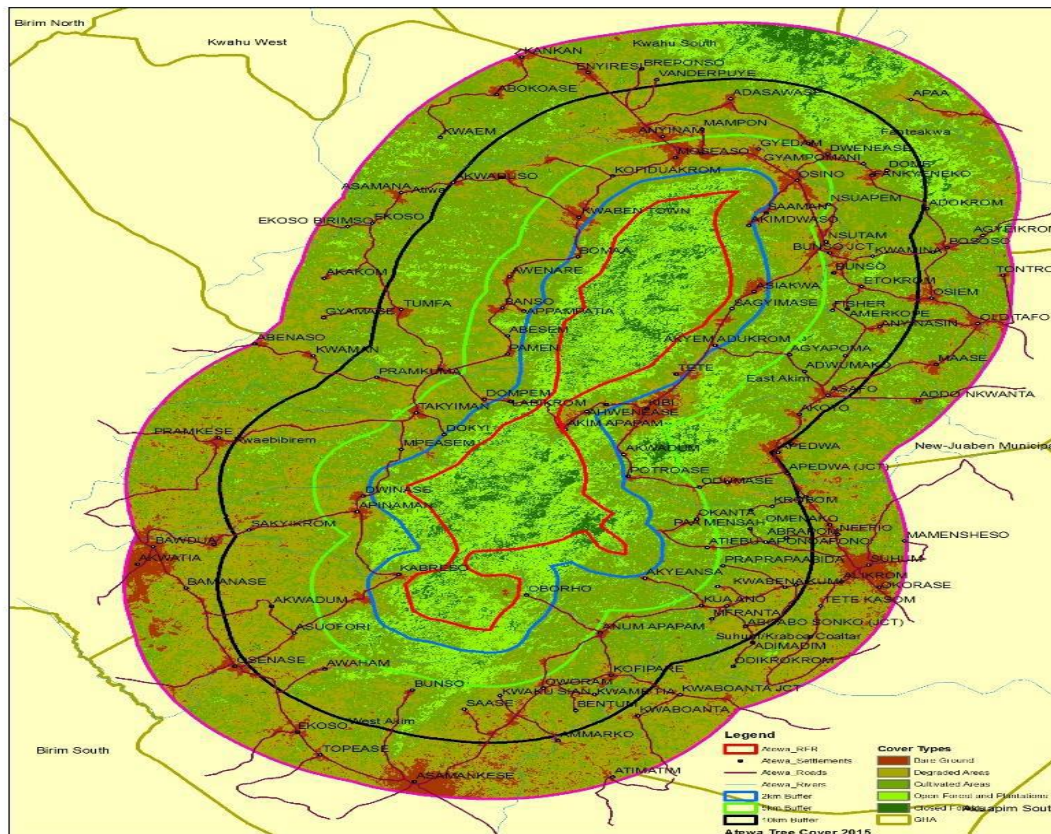
Atewa contains the watersheds of three important rivers, namely, the Densu (116 km), Birim (175 km) and Ayensu (103 km). These rivers provide many of the inhabitants of the Eastern, Greater Accra and Central regions of Ghana with drinking water (i.e. over 1 million people in Accra alone). At the same time the rivers support numerous industrial and agricultural activities along the river's course as it travels downstream into the sea (GNWP, 2014).

At the local level, the fringe communities depend on the upland forests in a variety of ways. This ranges from water supply, food, medicines, firewood, household equipment and building materials, to raw materials for processing enterprises as well as being home to a large diversity of flora and fauna. The physiology of Atewa makes the forest a critical component enhancing the environmental resilience of the municipality in terms of being able to withstand environmental stresses such as drought, mineral deficiencies, unfavorable temperatures, and air pollution (Osei-Owusu, 2016).

The regulating significance of the Atewa Forest cannot be underestimated. Some of the regulating services include local micro-climate amelioration and air quality maintenance, moderation of extreme events, erosion prevention and maintenance of soil fertility, pollination and biological control of pests. One striking feature in terms of regulating services of Atewa is the Range's carbon sequestration potential. The vegetation in the Atewa Range, including forest, cocoa and herbaceous cover, contribute to capturing and storing carbon from the atmosphere, thus contributing to the maintenance of favorable global climatic conditions. The carbon capture in itself provides a wide range of economic benefits in terms of foreign exchange earnings.

There are over 15 communities within the 2km radius of the forest reserve. These communities are engaged in farming mainly cocoa and a few food crop fields. In recent times, the population dynamics has changed with the influx of more youth between the ages of 15- 40 years engaged in artisanal mining and other nationals from neighbouring countries. The impact of human activities on the Atewa Forest constitutes one of the major environmental concerns to the Assembly. Figure 1.25 shows the impact of fringe communities within an average of 10km radius on the forest.

Fig 1.25: Map of Atewa showing fringe communities



Source: A Rocha, Ghana & Forestry Commission

1.52.4 Climate Change

Climate change is seen as one of the major environmental threats with international and national significance. Changes in the average weather conditions over a long period of time have its major ramifications on the socio-economic life of the citizens. Records available show that forest loss and fragmentation, which generate various negative environmental and ecological consequences, have become widespread phenomena across the municipality mainly due to negative human activities. At the local level, the drivers of the illegal activities within the Atewa forest include the perceived lack of meaningful participation of local stakeholders in decision making and management of the Atewa Forest Reserve and a lack of direct economic benefits from the reserve to the local communities (Agyare, 2016).

The frequently occurring threats include:

- Illegal small scale mining/*Galamsey*, especially within the surrounding landscape
- Illegal farming and admitted farming in the forest reserve
- Illegal farms from encroachment into the forest reserve
- Admitted farms have increased beyond original allotted areas in the reserve
- Illegal chain saw logging
- Bush meat hunting (including poaching)
- Overharvesting of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)
- Wildfires
- Potential bauxite mining

- Pollution from chemicals used in mining and agriculture
- Legally permitted mining activities that are carried out right up to the boundary line of the forest reserve, leaving no buffer area.

1.52.5 Impact of climate change and mitigation measures

The incidence of climate change in the country manifests in sudden changes in weather pattern, erratic rainfall among others with their adverse effect give cause for concern and measures should be put in place to mitigate the harmful effects. The haphazard construction of houses especially on water ways and wetlands/flood prone areas, deforestation, improper layouts, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, illegal mining activities that has polluted many rivers like the Birim and Densu are among the numerous factors that have worsened the situation.

Due to all these the Municipal Assembly has outlined the following measures to address the situation including strict compliance with building regulations, undertake environmental impact assessment on all major human and development activities before embarking on them, land reclamation, tree planting and regular desilting of drains. Other climate change mitigation interventions that the Assembly intends to adopt include making the construction of rain harvesting mandatory in both public and private building plans, engagement of the youth in land reclamation activities at quarrying sites and planting of ornamental plants along major roads and in schools. The Education directorate shall be supported to institute annual awards for environmentally responsible schools while encouraging the formation of environmental clubs at both basic and second cycle schools as well as enforcing the bye-laws on animal rearing. Also collaboration with relevant stakeholders to conserve and upgrade the Atewa Forest into a National Park for eco-tourism promotion and support to Government's anti-galamsey fight to rid the municipality of all illegal miners while ensuring strict compliance to the mining regulations by registered small and medium scale mining firms.

1.52.6 Green Economy

A Green Economy can be seen as an alternative vision for growth and development; one that can generate growth and improvements in people's lives in ways consistent with sustainable development. A Green Economy addresses three major issues; sustaining and advancing economic, environmental and social well-being. This means that Green Economy ensures inclusive economic growth, human development and improved well-being through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources while protecting the environment for generations yet unborn. Taking cognizance of this fact, the municipal assembly has been implementing projects and programmes in a sustainable manner amidst socio-economic constraints. The non availability of jobs coupled with the penchant for quick money has made majority of the youth in the municipality to engage in illegal artisanal mining (galamsey) with its attendant destruction of the environment and endangering of human lives. The destruction of farm lands through mining as well as the uncontrolled use of chemicals for farming has contributed largely to loss of soil fertility and low yield.

High levels of poverty still prevail among women and the youth in general making most teenage girls fall prey to irresponsible men. This development has resulted in annual increase in teenage pregnancies and high rate of child abandonment in the municipality. The high rate of poverty also results in high patronage of energy inefficient sources like firewood while the destruction of water bodies associated with mining not only result in water shortage but increase in water-related diseases which negatively affect productivity. Within the plan period, the assembly shall mainstream green economy concepts and best practices in the implementation of its projects and programmes to promote sustainable development. In view of this, the following areas shall be central in implementation:

- Environmental protection, conservation and eco-tourism
- Agriculture and land use
- Procurements and contract management
- Efficient and renewable energy
- Waste management and utilization
- Efficient water management
- Promotion of gender equity and cultural heritage

1.52.7 Gender Equality

The 2010 population and housing census puts the population of male to female at 48.7% and 51.3% respectively. In terms of locality, more women (52.4%) reside in urban areas than men (47.6%) while more men (50.3%) are in the rural areas than women. An analysis of the societal roles played by men and women in the municipality indicates a mixed-role situation. While males dominate in the formal sector of the economy, females are mostly found in the informal sector. However, the Census puts female headed household in the Municipality at 50.1% as against 49.9% male headed household. The implication is that the burden of catering for members of most households rest on the female members. The traditional roles of males as heads of families and providers of daily sustenance have waned over time giving way to an atmosphere of partnership with their female counterparts. This has also resulted in the acknowledgement of the significant roles females play in the society and for that matter their inclusion in all decision making processes as indicated in the ensuing analysis.

1.52.8 Employment and Entrepreneurship

The formal economic sector employs a small segment of the population (about 5 percent of females and 19 percent of males of the economically active population in 2010). Women account for 50.1 percent of the total labor-force and are highly concentrated in the agriculture sector (51.1 percent), followed by trade (27.4 percent) and manufacturing (13.9 percent). Twenty-one percent of economically active women work as unpaid family workers in agriculture as compared to the 9.6 percent share of men. The informal sector provides employment for 80 percent of males and 95 percent of females. The fact that the informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality means that policies in the sector should gear towards improving the well-being of those within the sector who are mostly females.

1.52.9 Ownership and size of business

While a very small number of women own medium scale enterprises, the majority of women are engaged in small or very small businesses. A large number of them (60 to 80 percent) is located in rural areas. Women tend to operate the more traditional low-income businesses, such as food processing activities, handicrafts of various kinds, and dress-making, often with low potential for growth. The majority of micro enterprises owned by women are operated by one person. Over 70 percent of them start their businesses with capital of less than GH¢100 while 90 percent of them started with personal or *sususavings* rather than loans from formal financial institutions. Service delivery (financial and non-financial) to women entrepreneurship is weak. A survey of 1000 women in Kibi revealed that only 17% of them are banked while the remaining 83% do business with susu collectors or safe at home. A deliberate policy on financial and technical support should therefore be implemented on affirmative action basis to improve the lot of women as a means to reducing poverty.

1.52.10 Gender and Poverty

The incidence of poverty by main economic activity indicates that food crop farmers are poorer than those who draw their incomes from other economic activities. Almost half of those identified as poor (46 percent) in the poverty mapping in 2009, earned their living as food crop farmers. As food crop farming is the domain of women in rural areas, this high level of incidence of poverty among people in this economic group suggests women's high vulnerability to poverty. There is therefore the need to support women to access support under the planting for food and jobs initiative as well as the cocoa pollination initiative to help improve their productivity and income. Improvement in rural roads, health and water situation will also help to improve the living conditions of such rural dwellers.

1.52.11 Agricultural Production and Gender

In the agricultural sector, women produce about 70 percent of food crops, and are important stake-holders in agro-forestry, fishery and post-harvest activities, comprising 95 percent of agro-processing and 85 percent in food distribution. In spite of the fact that women constitute 52 percent of the agricultural labor force, and contributing 46 percent to the total agricultural productivity, they lack the necessary resources to improve their productivity and increase their income. A large number of households (61 percent) are involved in food processing (including maize, cassava, vegetable and palm oil extraction etc) and 90 percent of the work is done by women. The limited use of improved technologies, low access to energy sources, the limited access to micro-credit schemes and the lack of access to markets are among the key challenges that require close attention in the coming years.

1.52.12 Access to Land

Women's limited access to land is an area that affects not only their role in agriculture but also their economic activities in other economic sectors. Most of the land (80 percent) in Ghana is managed by customary laws which in some cases are discriminatory to women (AFD-BD-IF-2008). The main means by which women acquire land are through their lineage, inheritance, marriage or contractual arrangements. Women often lose the security of land

holdings (ownership or user rights) as the result of divorce or death of spouses. To cure this canker, the Assembly intends to create land banks at agricultural zones to make them available to women in agricultural business.

1.52.13 Gender Representation in Education and Vocational Training

The proportion of literate males is higher (50.4 %) than that of females (44.6%) in the Municipality. Even though Ghana's progress towards reaching gender parity in primary education came as the result of concerted policy measures and strengthened institutional capacity, the gender gaps in secondary and tertiary education (64.5 percent boys and 35.5 percent girls) remain a concern. Likewise, girls' enrollment in polytechnic (69.5 percent for boys and 30.4 percent for girls) and science and technology fields is even lower. The story is no different in the Abuakwa Municipal Assembly. The proportions of male population which are now or had been to school in the past are higher compared with that of female population. Particularly, 44.2 percent of male population is now in school as against 37.7% female. The proportion of females (14.9%) which have never been to school is higher than that of male population (7.4%). The use of Science, Technology, Mathematics and English (STME) clinics to encourage more girls to opt for science related courses should therefore be encouraged and supported while educational sponsorship packages should be made gender sensitive with emphasis on the female students.

1.52.14 Representation of Women in Governance and Decision-Making

Currently, women's representation in the Assembly stands at 11.5 percent. In spite of Government's Affirmative Action Policy that put quotas ensuring female appointment at 40 percent at the District Assembly level, the policy has not yielded any positive dividends in the Municipality due to several factors. Some of the influencing factors for women's low participation in public offices include discriminatory beliefs and attitudes towards women, women's unwillingness to take up such challenges, and the lack of programs that mentor and empower women and young girls to build their capacity and prepare them for leadership positions. There is therefore the need for collaboration between the Assembly and NGOs to consciously and consistently build the capacities of girls and women in leadership roles to address the gap going forward. While the Assembly should strive towards appointing women to occupy responsible positions such as boards and committees, Municipal Chief Executives should use their powers of appointing government appointees to the Assembly in favour of women.

1.52.15 Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Even though there have been some reported cases of gender violence in the municipality, records show the canker is not as endemic as in other places. There are institutions in the municipality capable of handling such issues including the Domestic Violence Victims Services Unit (DOVVSU) within the Police and the Department of Social Development, CHRAJ and gender related NGOs to protect victims. The public should be sensitized on the existence of these departments to enable them seek redress whenever they fall victim. This notwithstanding, the recent increase in teenage pregnancies with its associated child abandonment is a growing concern which needs to be nibbed in the bud. Thankfully, the ban

in galamsey is expected to reduce the financial influence of the males who usually use money to lure unsuspecting vulnerable girls into unprotected sex.

1.52.16 Key Gender Issues

- Lack of land banks
- Low banking population of women
- Crude implements used for agro processing
- High rate of female school drop-out and teenage pregnancies
- Low representation of women in decision making

1.53 Inequalities

Inequalities continue to exist in the municipality inspite of efforts at bridging the gap in both spatial and socio-economic development. Households in urban areas continue to experience lower rates in poverty (10.6%) as against the rural areas (37.9%) consistent with the national averages. Accessibility to education, health and utility services is also skewed in favour of urban centers while rural areas remain deprived. Roadnetwork in rural and farming communities are equally in deplorable conditions while the urban areas benefit from relatively motorable roads.

In terms of gender, the male population dominates the formal sector whereas the female population dominates the informal sector, poverty is however high among the female population than the male population in the municipality. Access to education and health is favourable towards males and females even though the female population dwindle as they move above the educational ladder. The new development plan will seek to bridge the inequality gaps by embarking on targeted programmes and projects relative to the existing needs of the most vulnerable in the society.

1.53.1 Migration

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the Municipality. The urban nature of the Municipality and the vibrant mining activity with its related industries including trading has continued to attract people from all walks of life into the Municipality. There are 32,830 migrants in the municipality, with about 40.0 percent born either elsewhere in another region of Ghana or outside Ghana. Almost three quarters of the migrant population born elsewhere in another region is from Volta Region (5,626) and Ashanti Region (4,309), Greater Accra (3,798) and Central (2,126). A total of 1,203 migrants were born outside Ghana. In further analysis, a higher proportion of migrants from regions other than Eastern had lived in the municipality between one to four years.

The 2010 census data further show that though more people from the Volta Region have lived in the municipality for more than 20 years, the proportion of migrants from Upper east (30.0%) is relatively higher compared with migrants from other regions. Migrants from outside Ghana, who are mainly West and North Africans, constitute 4 percent of the migrant population in the municipality. The African migrants are engaged mainly in galamsey as they

neither possess technical skills nor education and are based mainly in the mining communities of Kibi, Asiakwa, Asikam and Segyimase. While they contribute to the local economy through the payment of rents and patronage of local goods, they do not pay any tax or revenue to the assembly for development purposes. It is however worthy to note that majority of the Ghanaian migrants in the municipality are peasant cocoa and food crop farmers with significant contribution to the municipal economy.

Migration trends continued to increase due to the intensification of activities of illegal mining and are expected to reduce drastically following the ban and swoop on galamsey sites. The improvement of socio-economic infrastructure coupled with improvement in cocoa production as a result of the stoppage of mining activities will continue to make the municipality a point of attraction to migrant farmers.

1.54 Demographic Dynamics

The demographic characteristics of the population in the municipality have social and economic implications and are the benchmark for the provision of social services such as recreational centres, housing, health services, and education. The age-sex structure also influences fertility and mortality levels. At the community level, age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's status and role in society.

1.54.1 Population Size and Growth Rates

The population of the municipality has been increasing since 1960 increasing from 119,766 to 167,896 in 2010. At a growth rate of 2.1 the municipal population is projected to increase to 217,643 by 2021. This is attributable to the influx of farmers, miners and government employees from other parts of the country. Another major reason for this increasing growth trend is the natural increase in population due to high fertility rate of 3.1. The exponential growth of the population however outpaces the growth in socio-economic development thereby increasing pressure on the available scarce resources with the worst affected being job creation and employment. The trend of the population growth and density is shown in table 1.58.

Table 1.58: Population growth and Density

Year	Actual Population	Projected Population	Population Density(Persons/km ²)
1960	119,766*	-	
1970	125,842*	-	
1984	166,191*	-	
2000	103,705	-	
2010	167,896		231.6
2014		185,328	255.6
2015		189,743	261.7
2016		194,225	267.9
2017		198,775	274.2

Source: GSS, 2017

1.54.2 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most critical characteristics of any population. The population of comprises 51.3% females and 48.7% males indicating the dominance of females in the municipality. At the locality level almost 60% of the population resides in urban localities with the females dominating in the urban areas by a proportion of 52.4% as against 47.6% males. The reverse is the case for rural localities having 50.3 percent of the population being males. Further to this, the age-sex structure indicates the number of male and female in the 5 years age cohort. Table 1.59 reveals that for population aged 0-4 years through to 15-19 years the male cohort population is slightly higher than that of the female and then reverses in favour of females from age 20-24 years onwards. The youth population (0-14 years) constitutes 35.9% of the entire population thus giving credence to the youthful nature of the municipal population while population 15-64 years representing the workforce of the Abuakwa municipal is more than half (57.4%) of the population. More so the older population (65 years and older) make up 6.7 percent indicating a rather favourable age dependency ratio of 74.3 contrary to the reality on the ground.

Table 1.59: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

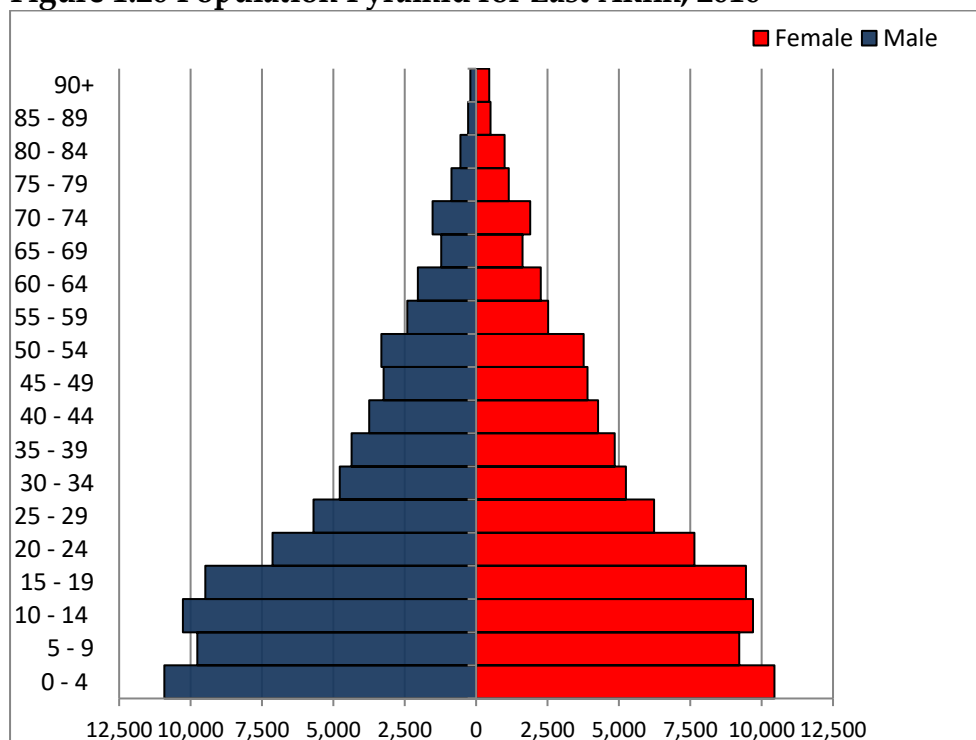
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	167,896	81,767	86,129	94.9	100,068	67,828
0 - 4	21,375	10,922	10,453	104.5	12,062	9,313
5 - 9	18,984	9,765	9,219	105.9	10,836	8,148
10 - 14	19,962	10,267	9,695	105.9	11,690	8,272
15 - 19	18,932	9,482	9,450	100.3	12,105	6,827
20 - 24	14,781	7,131	7,650	93.2	9,237	5,544
25 - 29	11,925	5,691	6,234	91.3	7,332	4,593
30 - 34	10,020	4,775	5,245	91.0	6,144	3,876
35 - 39	9,221	4,364	4,857	89.8	5,451	3,770
40 - 44	8,009	3,741	4,268	87.7	4,774	3,235
45 - 49	7,130	3,233	3,897	83.0	4,189	2,941
50 - 54	7,082	3,320	3,762	88.3	4,144	2,938
55 - 59	4,931	2,409	2,522	95.5	2,993	1,938
60 - 64	4,300	2,035	2,265	89.8	2,449	1,851
65 - 69	2,843	1,221	1,622	75.3	1,684	1,159
70 - 74	3,416	1,526	1,890	80.7	2,009	1,407
75 - 79	1,999	858	1,141	75.2	1,209	790
80 - 84	1,544	548	996	55.0	878	666
85 - 89	780	275	505	54.5	473	307
90 - 94	441	142	299	47.5	272	169
95 - 99	221	62	159	39.0	137	84
All Ages	167,896	81,767	86,129	94.9	100,068	67,828
0-14	60,321	30,954	29,367	105.4	34,588	25,733
15-64	96,331	46,181	50,150	92.1	58,818	37,513
65+	11,244	4,632	6,612	70.1	6,662	4,582
Age-dependency ratio	74.29	77.06	71.74		70.13	80.81

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.54.3 Population Pyramid of

Population pyramids are often viewed as most effective way to graphically depict the age and sex structure of a population. Figure 1.26 is a population pyramid which depicts the age-sex structure of the population of Abuakwa South Municipal. The pyramid has a broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that, at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. Particularly, for the age groups 20 - 24 years onwards there are more females than males. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 years and 5-9 years indicate that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years with implications for economic development of the municipality. It requires increased provision of educational and health facilities as well as social interventions targeted at children.

Figure 1.26 Population Pyramid for East Akim, 2010



Source: ¹2010 Population and Housing census

1.54.4 Population Density

The population increase over time is reflected in the density of population recorded in the year 2010. The land area of the East Akim municipality (725 sq. km) was inhabited by 125,842 in 1970, 166,191 in 1984, 103,705 persons in 2000 and 167,896 in 2010. The projected population density for 2017 stands at 274.2 persons per square kilometer increasing from 231.5 in 2010. The population density expresses the level of pressure that the sheer size of population exerts on land. The increasing density in time therefore shows the increasing pressure of the municipal population on the land and its resources. The increase in population density has implications on lands for agricultural and human settlement purposes. This is evident in the rapid conversion of farm lands into residential areas while illegal mining has

also exerted its toll on the available farm lands thereby negatively affecting agricultural productivity and food security in especially mining areas.

1.54.5 Fertility

Fertility is considered as the total number of live births that females, 15 years and older, ever had during their lifetime. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population and therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. The total fertility rate (TFR) for Abuakwa South municipal is 3.1 live births per woman aged 15-49 years which is lower than the regional average of 3.5. This implies that a woman living in the municipality would have an average of 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period, if the age-specific fertility rates were observed. Similarly, the general fertility rate for the municipality which stands at 89.9 live births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15-49 years is lower compared to the regional figure (103.9 live births per 1,000 women). The crude birth rate for the municipality stands at 22.3 which is also higher than the regional figure of 25.4, and again is the second highest in the region. The incidence of high fertility among women calls for intensification of family planning education coupled with incentives for small size families going forward.

1.54.6 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. However, factors that mitigate against further improvement in the mortality conditions of the population such as the persistence of poor environmental sanitation, inadequate nutrition, poor access to drinking water and the prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases, among others still persist in the municipality. The 2010 census data shows that a total of 1,427 household deaths, representing 6.6 percent the regional household deaths, occurred in Abuakwa within the 12 months prior to the 2010 PHC. The data again shows that the municipality recorded a higher crude death rate (per 1,000) of 8.5 relative to that of the region (8.2).

The data also shows that death due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 16.5 percent, while the remaining 83.5 percent is due to other causes. The data shows that the municipality comes third in ranking in death due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the region (10.4%). There is therefore the need for improvement in security and road safety education for both resident and transient drivers while enforcing the laws on road safety to the latter. The churches and mosques should also be encouraged to intensify counseling service to the followers to prevent homicide and suicide cases which has been on the rise in recent times.

1.54.7 Dependency Ratio

The economically active population (labour force) is within the 15-64 age group and form 57.4% of the population of the municipality. The dependency ratio, which is the number of economically active persons catering for economically inactive who are within the 0-14 and above 65 years or more in the municipality, is 74.3 percent. This implies that every 100 persons are catering for 74 dependants. Out of this figure, child dependency constitutes more than half (62.6%) compared with old age dependency ratio (11.7%). The higher figure for

child dependency indicates that it has a bigger influence on total age dependency ratio and population. The dependency ratio is however lower than the national average of 1:0.96. Despite the low dependency ratio of the municipality, its population growth rate of 3.8 as compared to that of the national average of 2.5 might result in higher dependency burden in the future. The relatively high dependency burden requires implementation of policies to create wealth and job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed youth. Furthermore as the aged population increases there is the need for social intervention policies including LEAP, Free NHIS and Home-Base Care geared towards the improvement in the lives of the aged.

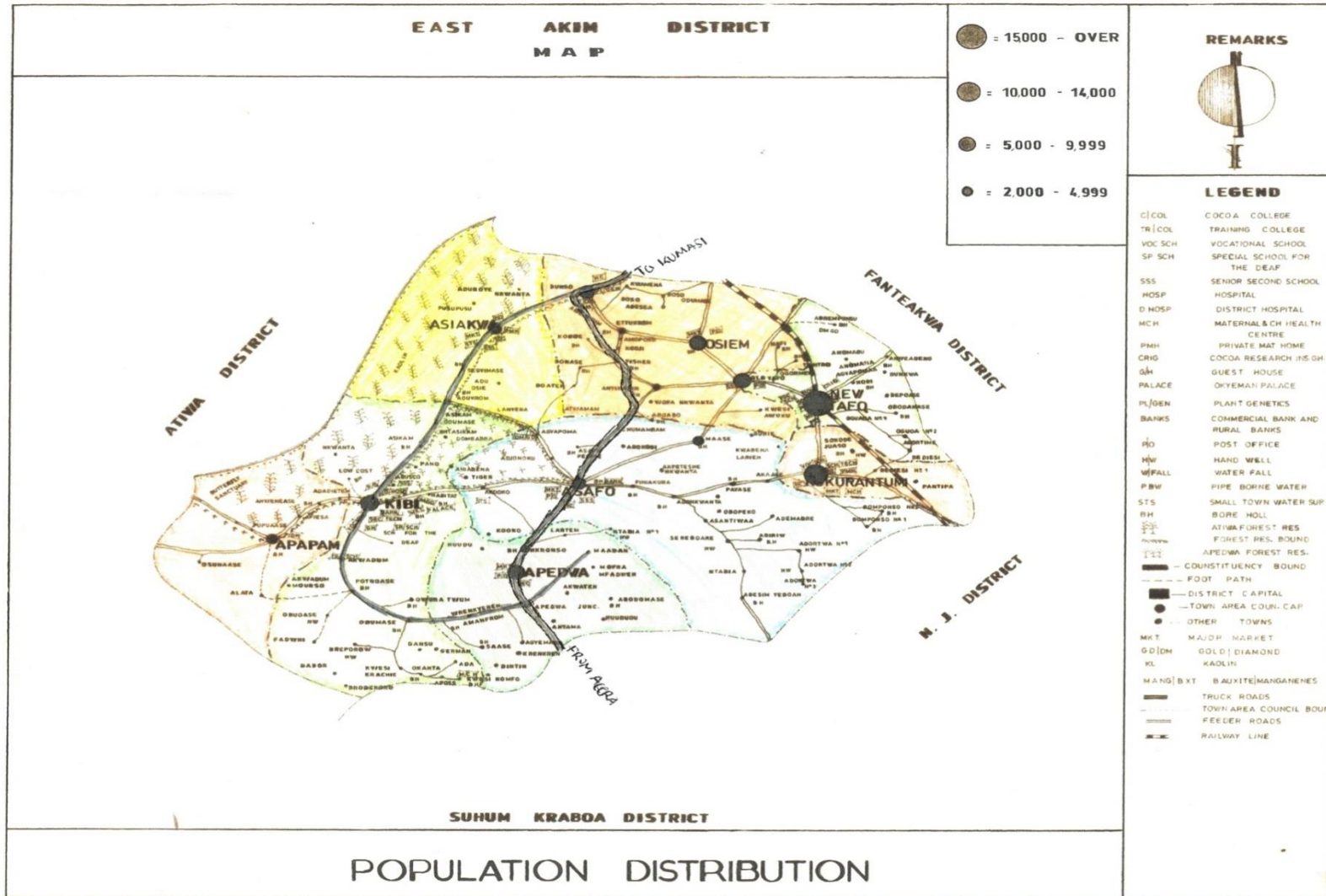
1.54.8 Rural-Urban Distribution

The population in the municipality is 60% urban and 40% rural depicting a typical urban economy within a rural setting as majority of the communities exhibit rural characteristics. Few towns, notably, Kibi, Asiakwa, Bunso, Asafo and Apedwa are urban. The apparent concentration of socio-economic infrastructure in the urban centers has contributed to a high level of rural-urban migration resulting in increase in the population of Kibi which control about 37% of the municipal population. The influx of the population in the town has had implications on housing, educational, health, water and sanitation facilities. There is therefore the need to expand the infrastructure and services of the urban areas while developing the rural areas to be attractive to the youth to stay and engage in agricultural activities which is the mainstay of the economy.

1.54.9 Households and household size

There are 42,092 households with household population of 164,562 in the municipality, accounting for an average household size of 3.9 which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.1. The rural locality has same figure as the municipal average, whereas in urban localities an average of 3.8 persons share a house. Furthermore there are 28,201 houses, with a municipal average of 1.5 households per house, which is the same as the regional average. At the locality level, there are fewer households per house in rural localities (1.3) than in the urban (1.7). The situation in urban localities has an average of 1.7 households per house relatively more compared with the region's average (1.5). The relatively low household average per house is consistent with the housing pattern in the municipality which is mostly self-contained interspersed with the traditional compound houses.

Fig. 1.27: Population Distribution



1.55 Summary of Key Development Issues/Gaps/Challenges

In line with the MTDP Guidelines, data on key development issues as well as gaps identified in the performance review were collated under the five thematic areas of the GSGDA II as below:

1.55.1 Sustainable macro economic stability

- Low revenue mobilisation
- Leakages in revenue collection
- Low motivation of revenue collectors

1.55.2 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs
- Limited access to credit facilities
- Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
- Lack of public private partnership initiatives
- Low level of local economic development promotion
- Low level of agro-processing

1.55.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Misuse of agro-chemicals
- Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities
- High rate of post harvest losses due to poor roads and lack of market
- Pollution of water bodies through illegal mining
- Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs
- Destruction of farm lands and crops by illegal miners
- Seasonal bush fires

1.55.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- Poor road surface condition
- Ineffective development control
- Perennial pipe-borne water shortage
- Low access to potable water in rural areas
- Inadequate household toilet facilities
- Inadequate public toilet facilities
- Poor street lighting
- Poor condition of rural housing
- Poor market infrastructure
- Lack of lorry parks

1.55.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- High rate of youth unemployment
- Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels
- Inadequate sanitation facilities at basic schools
- Poor Academic Performance

- Lack of Teacher accommodation at all levels
- Low family planning acceptor rate
- Limited and poorly equipped CHPS compounds
- Inadequate staff accommodation for health personnel
- Inadequate support for PWDs
- Inadequate support for women and children issues
- Low participation of women in decision making

1.55.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
- Inactive sub-district structures
- Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff of the assembly
- Inadequate office equipment, furniture and stationery .
- Low communal spirit in some communities
- Limited number of women in decision making positions at Assembly and Council levels.
- High level of insecurity and increase in crime rate

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the harmonized development issues under the GSGDA II linked to the thematic areas of the NMTDF 2018-2021. The chapter is concluded with a thorough analyses of the development potentials, opportunities as well as constraints and challenges identified in the Municipality.

2.2 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

To ensure harmony in the development process, the identified development problems/issues from the performance review were scored against the community need and aspirations obtained from the various community sensitization and needs assessment organised throughout the municipality to ensure its compatibility as shown in Table 2.1. The criteria for harmonisation is as follows:

Scoring

<u>Definition</u>	<u>Score</u>
<u>Strong relationship</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Weak relationship</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>No relationship</u>	<u>0</u>

Table 2.1: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013

No	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (From Performance and Profile)	Score
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability			
1	Increase in revenue mobilization	Low revenue mobilisation	2
2	Transparency in financial management	Leakages in revenue collection	2
3	Training and motivation of revenue collectors to improve performance	Low motivation for revenue collectors	2
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector			
1	Establishment of light industrial area	Low level of local economic development promotion	2
2	Promotion of tourism	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	2
3	Construction & equipping of agro-processing shops	Low level of agro-processing	2
4	Training of unemployed youth in employable skills	Limited access to credit facilities	1
5	Train and support SMEs to improve local economic development	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	2
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management			
1	Construction/ completion of fire station	Inadequate support for aquaculture	0
2	Reduction in post-harvest losses	High rate of post harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market	2
3	Increase in extension services to farmers	Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs	2
4	Increase in agricultural productivity	Misuse of agro-chemicals	1
5	Proper management and control of mining activities	Pollution of water bodies through illegal mining	2
6	Preservation of the natural environment	Increasing rate of environmental degradation	2
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development			
1	Construction of culverts	Poor drainage systems	2
2	Construction of final disposal site / evacuation of refuse dumps	Ineffective development control	1
3	Construction of toilets/ institutional latrines	Poor environmental sanitation and waste management	2
4	Procurement of electricity poles	Low access to and usage of ICT	1
5	Extension of electricity	Low electricity coverage and poor street lighting	2
6	Provision of potable water	Low access to potable water in rural and urban areas	2
7	Construction and rehabilitation of markets	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	2
8	Construction and Rehabilitation of roads	Poor road networks	2
Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
1	Reduction in the spread of diseases	Inadequate health personnel	2
2	Job creation and poverty reduction	High rate of youth unemployment	2
3	Improvement in teaching and learning	Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels	2
4	Rehabilitation/expansion of health facilities	Limited access to health care delivery	2
5	Completion/construction/equipping of CHPs	Inadequate support for women and children issues	2
6	Construction of Teachers' and Nurses' quarters	Inadequate Teacher accommodation at all levels	2

7	Completion of J. B. Danquah Library complex	Poor Academic Performance	2
8	Construction/completion of classroom blocks and recreational facilities	Inadequate sports and recreational facilities	2
9	Increase supports for the vulnerable	Inadequate support for PWDs	2
10	Prevention of new infections and management of HIV and AIDS	Increasing malaria and HIV cases	2
11	Improve women participation in decision making	Low participation of women in decision making	2
Transparent and Accountable Governance			
1	Completion of departmental offices	Inadequate funds, office and residential accommodation for staff	2
2	Renovation of Assembly block		2
3	Completion and rehabilitation of zonal council offices	Inactive and ill-equipped sub-district structures	2
4	Construction of divisional police headquarters	Poor condition of divisional police headquarters	2
		High level of insecurity due to threat of armed robbery	2
5	Construction of community social center	Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff	0
6	Procurement of M&E vehicle	Low level of M&E activities	2
7	Procurement of office equipment	Inadequate office equipment, furniture and stationery	2
8	Completion of court complex	Inadequate justice delivery systems and services	2
9	Construction of staff bungalows	Dilapidated official bungalows	2
Total Score			78
Average Score			1.9

2.3 Key development issues under GSGDAII with implication for 2018-2021

The harmonization exercise indicated that most of the key development issues have implications for the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP. There is the need to proffer critical interventions to address such issues in the new plan as indicated in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low revenue mobilisation
	Leakages in revenue collection
	Low motivation for revenue collectors
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs
	Limited access to credit facilities
	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
	Low level of local economic development promotion
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low level of agro-processing
	Misuse of agro-chemicals
	Inadequate support for aquaculture
	High rate of post harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market
	Pollution of water bodies through illegal mining
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs
	Increasing rate of environmental degradation
	Poor road networks
	Ineffective development control
	Low access to potable water in rural and urban areas
	Low access to and usage of ICT
	Low electricity coverage and poor street lighting
	Poor drainage systems
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Poor environmental sanitation and waste management
	High rate of youth unemployment
	Inadequate support for women, children and vulnerable persons
	Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels
	Poor Academic Performance
	Increasing Malaria and HIV cases
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate Health Personnel
	Inadequate support for PWDs
	Inadequate Teacher accommodation at all levels
	Low participation of women in decision making
	Inadequate sports and recreational facilities
	Limited access to health care delivery
	Inactive and ill-equipped sub-district structures
	Inadequate justice delivery systems and services
	Low level of M&E activities
	Inadequate funds, office equipment, furniture and stationery
	Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
Poor condition of divisional police headquarters	
Dilapidated official bungalows	
High level of insecurity due to threat of armed robbery	

2.4 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018–2021.

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the MPCU harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as seen in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low revenue mobilization	Economic Development	• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Leakages in revenue collection		• Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	Low motivation for revenue collectors		• Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs		• Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Limited access to credit facilities		• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector		• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
	Low level of local economic development promotion		• Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Misuse of agro-chemicals		• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Low level of agro-processing		• Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
	Inadequate support for aquaculture		• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
	High rate of post harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market		• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Pollution of water bodies through illegal mining		• Poor marketing systems
	Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs		• Poor storage and transportation systems
	Increasing rate of environmental degradation	• Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey"	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High rate of youth unemployment	• Environmental degradation	
		• Pollution of water bodies	
		• Weak extension services deliver	
		• Loss of forest cover	
		• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	
		• Forest fires	
		• High levels of environmental degradation	
		• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	
		Social Development	

	Inadequate support for women and children issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels Poor Academic Performance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Inadequate funding sources for education Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Increasing malaria and HIV cases		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet health needs of women and girls Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Inadequate health personnel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Inadequate Teacher accommodation at all levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Inadequate support for PWDs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Low participation of women in decision making		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Inadequate sports and recreational facilities		
	Limited access to health care delivery		
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor road networks •High incidence of road accidents	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network High incidence of road accidents Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance Inappropriate management of freshwater resources
	Ineffective development control		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Low access to potable water in rural and urban areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to water services in urban areas Increasing demand for household water supply
	Low access to and usage of ICT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable power supply
	Low electricity coverage and poor street		

	lighting		
	Poor drainage systems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor drainage system
	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, markets etc
	Poor environmental sanitation and waste management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and waste management Poor hygiene practices Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Poor disaster preparedness		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Poor environmental sanitation in Zongos		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inactive and ill-equipped sub-district structures	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate justice delivery systems and services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure
	Low level of M&E activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Inadequate funds, office equipment, furniture and stationery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Poor condition of divisional police headquarters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Dilapidated official bungalows		
	High level of insecurity due to threat of armed robbery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes

2.5 Adopted Issues

The sets of the two issues in Table 4 were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there were similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. Emerging issues from the NMTDPF were also adopted. The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP are presented as indicated in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs

DMTDP DIAMENSIONS 2018	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Limited number of skilled industrial manpower • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Environmental degradation • Pollution of water bodies • Weak extension services deliver • Loss of forest cover • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires • High levels of environmental degradation • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practice

Social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and schools’ operations • Low levels of teacher commitment • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Poor quality of services for children and families • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • High incidence of road accidents • Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Pollution of water bodies • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
Governance, corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • Ineffective sub-district structures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds, office equipment, furniture and stationery • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Low level stakeholder consultation • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
--	---

Table: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP (2018-2021)	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 	
	Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs • Limited access to credit by SMEs 	
	Industrial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Limited number of skilled industrial manpower • Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 	
		Tourism and creative arts development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
		Agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) • Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Weak extension services delivery
	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP (2018-2021)	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of teacher commitment
	Health and health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Employment and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Child and family welfare child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of services for children and families • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	Disability and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practice
DEVELOPMENT DIAMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OFMTDP (2018-2021)	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Transport infrastructure:road, rail, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • High incidence of road accidents
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks
	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Mineral extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Pollution of water bodies

	Deforestation, desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Human Settlements and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Energy and petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable power supply
	Land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide
	Rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns
	Zongos and inner cities development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
DEVELOPMENT DIAMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OFMTDP (2018-2021)	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Human security and public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Law and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure
	Local government and decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds, office equipment, furniture and stationery
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Public policy management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Public policy management Development communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level stakeholder consultation 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

2.6 POCC Analysis

The POCC analysis is done to scan the socio-economic environment within the Municipality. This activity was carried out to identify the potentials and opportunities that exist as well as challenges and constraints that need to be addressed to achieve the development goal of the Assembly. The POCC analysis was carried out by MPCU. The outcome is presented in Tables 2.5(a-d)

Table 2.5a:POCC-Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of traditional revenue -Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private properties, large population etc. - Large rateable properties - Some qualified revenue personnel -Existence of revenue data base -Internal Audit Unit -Availability of Budget Committee and F&A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of NGOs with investible funds -Government support to MA -Collaboration of the private sector -Support of donor-funded programmes -Access to government training programmes -External Auditors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor educational level of some revenue collectors -Inefficient/corrupt revenue staff - Loopholes in revenue collection - Ineffective monitoring - Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors - Inadequate motivation to revenue staff - Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates - Ineffective Zonal Councils impacting on poor revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non release of full budget allocation from the CF -Delays in the release of the district's share of the DDF -Political interference in the prosecution of defaulters
Weak expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Internal Audit Unit -Existence of internal controls -Proactive Finance Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Audit Committee - External Auditors -PFM Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate oversight controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political interference
Conclusion: Revenue under performance through leakages can be addressed by adequately resourcing the Internal Audit Unit to perform its core mandate as well as strengthening monitoring and supervision of collection process.				
Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Growing number of SMEs - Existence of NBSSI and BAC and Cooperative Unit - Capacity building for BAC staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from development partners - Existence of skill training institutions - Gender-related NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of education among SMEs -High cost of training -Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor fatigue - Inadequate staff strength of BAC -Non release of funds from central govt
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of DACF -Facilitation by Assembly through proposal writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of MASLOC -Bank loans -Support from NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds -Weak collaboration among stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Politicisation of MASLOC -High interest rates

	-Retooling of SMEs	-Introduction of 1D1F		and demand for collateral
Conclusion: Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs can be addressed by rolling out training modules suitable for the subsector while the implementation of 1D1F will help to introduce both backward and forward linkages in the value chain				
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	-Fertile land for cultivation of raw materials -Youthful population to support agriculture -Proactive Agric Department -Existence of plantations	-Existence of research institutions like CRIG -Willingness of TAs to release land for crop production -Introduction of planting for food and jobs	-Destruction of some farm lands through galamsey -Subsistence farming -Lack of interest of the youth for farming -Poor road network	-Later or non release of inputs and logistics for planting for food and jobs -unfavourable climatic conditions
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	-Existence of Technical Institute, Kibi -Commitment of local investors to support LED initiative -Youthful population	-Availability of training programmes by ILGS -Support from GTZ -High interest of NGOs in LED -GoG's commitment to LED implementation	-Inadequate funds to support LED initiatives	-Lack of investment from the private sector -Late or non release of funds to support training
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	-Existence of agro processing set-ups -Availability of raw materials	-Introduction of 1D1F -Existence of research institutions like CRIG -Introduction of planting for food and jobs	-High post harvest losses due to poor roads -Subsistence farming -Planting of traditional crops	-Lack of investment outside the big cities -Lack of incentive regime to attract investors
Conclusion: Limited supply of raw materials and low level of LED promotion can be addressed since adequate potential and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaboration and partnership with central government and the private sector in the implementation of the 1D1F and other initiatives. Strong collaboration with the existing research institutions can equally help in enhancing the value chain in agro production.				
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	- Existence of natural tourist sites - Commitment of Assembly to partner the private sector -Initial investment in tourism promotion by MA -Hospital communities -Existence of peace and security	-Mandate of GTA towards developing Tourism industry -Collaboration with NGOs and the private sector -Commitment of environmentally related NGOs in converting Atewa Forest to National Park for tourism eg, A Rocha Ghana -Proactive TAs	- High capital outlay - Difficulties in land acquisition - High cost of developing access to sites	- Competition from neighbouring districts -Threat of possible bauxite exploitation -Threat from illegal and legal mining
Conclusion: The tourism potential in the district can be harnessed through strong collaboration between the Assembly and the private sector with the technical support of the Ghana Tourist Authority.				

Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of agric dept. -Committed AEAs -Fertile lands -Youthful population -Availability of raw materials -Existence of small scale agro processing units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation of planting for food and jobs -Large market for agric produce -Support from NGOs and research institutions -Implementation of 1D1F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor road network -High post harvest losses -Lack of interest of the youth in agric -Destruction of farm lands through mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support for the agric dept from central govt -Late release of farm inputs
Low levels of private investment in aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of agric dept. -Committed AEAs -Availability of lands -Youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technical support from fisheries commission -Large market for fish -Existence of Banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of interest of youth in agric -Land turnure system -Lack of credit support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stiff completion from fisheries commission
Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of agric dept. -Committed AEAs -MA's support for farmer sensitisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of NGOs -Donor support -Reports from research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of funds for monitoring -Inadequate AEAs -Inadequate funding for sensitisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding support for research and non utilization of research results
Weak extension services, delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of agric dept. -Committed AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MOFA -Donor partners -Agric-related NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of road worthy vehicle -Lack of motor bikes for field work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Freeze on recruitment -Non release of needed logistics
Poor storage and transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of agric dept. -Committed AEAs -Fertile lands -Youthful population -Availability of raw materials -Existence of small scale agro processing units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GoG intervention on feeder roads rehabilitation -Existence of research institutions -Implementation of 1D1F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of storage facilities -Low level of agro processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor road network -Lack of investment in silos and processing
<p>Conclusion: Sufficient potentials and opportunities exist to address low agricultural productivity in general while structures and systems available have the capacity to address the challenges and constraints. The agric department should be well resourced with personnel and logistics to be more functional while the planting for food programme should be made more attractive to the youth. Collaboration with NGOs and traditional authorities will help to conserve the environment.</p>				

Table 2.5b: Create Opportunities for all

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large youth population with basic education certificate - Availability of employment interventions - Established departments and agencies to promote youth development - Availability of training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of youth employment funds - Introduction of planting for food and jobs - Implementation of 1D1F - Poverty alleviation fund - Support from donor partners - NGOs - NVTI - YEA/NYA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources/logistics to organize youth programs - Limited employment avenues in the formal sector - Unwillingness of some youth to access training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability of central government funds - Low investment
<p>Conclusion: The high youth unemployment can be addressed through multifaceted approach as the potential and opportunities exist. The assembly shall emphasise on skill training in alternative livelihoods and equipped with start-up kits. Data on skill set of all unemployed youth will be compiled for consideration under the 1D1F while unskilled youth will be encouraged and supported to go into farming under the planting for food and jobs. The assembly shall collaborate with youth employment related institutions like YEA and NYA in rolling out their employment modules.</p>				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of trained teachers - Adequate circuit supervisors - Established institutions to promote education i.e. EOC, SMC, PTA, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversight roles of MOE/GES - School Feeding Programme - Existence of PTA - Existence of college of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics for monitoring and supervision - Inadequate public libraries - Ineffective supervision - Inadequate teaching and learning materials - Poorly stocked libraries in school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate support for logistics from MOE/GES - Inadequate supply of T/L/M
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DACF, DDF and IGF for rehabilitation - Existence of works department for routine maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoG policy on improving educational infrastructure - Donor support for education - Roll out of Free SHS Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of classrooms for church services etc - Lack of maintenance culture on the part of school management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds from central government
Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MA's support for INSET - MA's support for municipal teachers' award - Existence of Municipal Education Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular payment of salaries by GoG - Support from MOE/GES - Existence of National Teachers' Award scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate supervision - Lack of teacher accommodation to serve as incentives - Inadequate INSET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds to provide teachers' accommodation
<p>Conclusion: The potential and opportunities exist to address challenges facing pre-tertiary education in the municipality. The provision of educational infrastructure including teacher accommodation coupled with periodic INSET and regular supervision will contribute to enhancing the performance of teachers and for that matter academic performance in general</p>				

Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of health facilities at all levels -Presence of MHMT - operation of the Mutual Health Insurance Scheme - Commitment of MA to improve health delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expansion of health training institutions in the country -Posting of qualified health personnel -Support from donor partners to improve health infrastructure and services -Availability of NGOs in health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate CHPS -Inadequate health education campaign -Inadequate trained health personnel - Inability of portion of the population to afford premiums of the MHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of special incentives for health staff who accept postings to rural districts and rural communities
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of Nursing training school in municipality -Use of DDF and UDG to provide accommodation for health staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Posting of qualified health personnel -Restoration of training allowance for nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate accommodation for health personnel -Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reluctance of health personnel to accept postings to rural areas
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MA's commitment - Availability of qualified health personnel -Use of part of CF to fund HIVAIDS - Health institutions to treat patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Ghana Aids Commission - Donor support - Role of NGOs - Efficient Referral systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of commitment to accept message - Lack of personal discipline - Proliferation of sex workers - Stigmatization - Unavailable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Effect from tourism/immigration - High cost of drugs - Promiscuity among the youth
Issues on health can be addressed through collaboration among all stakeholders. The commitment of central government and the assembly to improve health delivery coupled with donor support and commitment of health personnel should provide adequate impetus for improved health delivery system.				
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of primary health care centers -Improved knowledge on family planning methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Advocacy by population council and NGOs -Availability of NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High incidence of promiscuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Influence of religion
Conclusion:The issue of inadequate coverage of reproductive health services can be addressed through improved advocacy and sensitization by the primary health care centers in collaboration with other stakeholders such as traditional authorities and the population council				
Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Department of Social Protection -Implementation of the children's Act -MA's commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from the MoGSP -Child related NGOs -Implementation of FCUBE and Free SHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in teenage pregnancies -Incidence of single parenting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Slow judicial process -Inadequate funding -Inadequate social safety nets
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Department of Social Development -Implementation of the children's Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from the MoGSP -Child related NGOs -Implementation of LEAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Increase in child related abuse and crimes -Increase in parental neglect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Slow judicial process -Inadequate funding -Inadequate social safety nets

	-MA's commitment			
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities to addressing child protection and welfare services exist. The enforcement of the children's Act coupled with the implementation of LEAP, FCUBE and Free SHS will go a long way in promoting child welfare. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	-Existence of Department of Social Development -Availability of Gender Desk -MA's support for women empowerment	- Support from the MoGSP -Support of gender related NGOs eg Ark Foundation -Proactive political parties -	-Tradition and religion -Poverty -Lack of self confidence	-Limited coverage of MASLOC -Non implementation of affirmative action
Conclusion; Gender inequality exists due to challenges and constraints such as tradition and religious limitations as well as high poverty levels of women. These can be addressed through vigorous implementation of affirmative actions by all stakeholders				
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	-Existence of Dept of social development -Assembly policy on vulnerability -Availability of disability fund	-Government policy on vulnerability -Existence of MoGSP -School for the deaf -Disability Act	-social and cultural discrimination and stigmatization against disability -Low coverage of disability fund	-Non-release or erratic release of CF
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to address issues of PWDs exist which can be explored further through advocacy and collaboration with relevant agencies while the challenges and constraints can be addressed with the full implementation of the disability Act				
Inadequate sports and recreational facilities	-Existence of school sports coordinators -Existence of keep fit and football clubs -Tafo Golf club -School parks	-Existence of various sports organizations in Ghana -Government policy on sports development	- Ineffective sports development -Low patronage of inter-school sports festivals -Lack of public recreational centers	-Lack of standardize sports infrastructures -Inadequate funding for sports infrastructure
Conclusion: Inadequate sports and recreational facilities can be addressed through conscious investment by both MA and GoG in sports infrastructure with the collaboration of the private sector.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Increasing demand for household water supply 	-Use of DACF/MPCF to provide water & sanitation facilities - Use of IGF -MWST -Ban on galamsey activities	-Expansion of activities of NGOs in the water and sanitation sector e.g. World Vision, WaterAid etc -Preparedness of the private sector to collaborate with Assembly -Existence of PPP policy	-Lack of funding for MWST activities -Effects of galamsey on river Birim -Inadequate funds for providing water facilities	-Lack of expansion in the coverage by GWCL -Inactiveness of CWSA -Dwindling donor support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practices 	-Existence of MEHU -Proactive judicial system to prosecute sanitation related cases	-Existence of Ministry of Water & Sanitation -Support by NGOs	-Absence of a well established waste management unit - Frequent breakdown of waste	- Increasing cost of waste management especially maintenance of equipment, fuel

	-Use of DACF, DDF and UDG to provide sanitation facilities -Enforcement of sanitation related by-laws	-Involvement of the private sector	management equipment - Lack of commitment to prosecute sanitation offenders Lack of septic empties -Non replacement of retired/dead MEHU staff	and lubricant -Inactiveness of CWSA -Dwindling donor support
Adequate potentials and opportunities exist to address issues of water and sanitation. The assembly will collaborate with all relevant ministries and institutions including the private sector to address the challenges and constraints in water and sanitation.				

Table 2.5c: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance High incidence of road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of engineered feeder roads -Assembly's routine maintenance on roads -Existence of Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor support -Government policy on road maintenance -Roll out of cocoa roads project -Existence of Dept of feeder roads -Availability of road contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate counterpart support -Lack of funds -Low budgetary allocation -Lack of road maintenance equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited government resources -Seasonal destruction of roads through rain -Non release of budgeted funds from the CF
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Huge investment potential of the municipality - Adequately resourced government institutions and agencies to implement infrastructural development programmes -Existence of vibrant markets -Availability of CF, DDF, UDG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large local and foreign investors - Central government funding to provide infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor condition of markets and lorry parks -Low revenue generation from markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Dwindling donor support
The high capital intensive requirements for the provision of roads and market infrastructure pose a major challenge and constraint to the assembly. There is thus the need to collaborate with all relevant institutions including the private sector to address the challenges and constraints				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of CF, DDF -Existence of ICT centers in SHS -Availability of ICT teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of network services in urban areas -Private sector operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Inadequate ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited coverage of network services -Low investment

and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services				
The challenges and constraints in ICT can be addressed through the promotion of private sector investment as well as central government support				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Pollution of water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mineral deposits -Skills in artisanal mining by the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of EPA, MC, and relevant Ministries - Existence of mining laws -High potentials in mineral exploration -Ban on galamsey -Influence of national and international NGOs eg A Rocha Ghana, Solidaridad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Negative effects of galamsey -High levels of poverty leading to sale of farm lands -Weak monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ineffective environmental related agencies eg EPA, MC, FC etc -Government’s quest on bauxite exploration in Atewa forest reserve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Pollution of water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Agric Department -Support of traditional authorities on environmental conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of EPA, MC, and relevant Ministries - Existence of mining laws -High potentials in mineral exploration -Ban on galamsey -Influence of national and international NGOs eg A Rocha Ghana, Solidaridad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Negative effects of galamsey, logging and farming -High levels of poverty leading to sale of farm lands -Weak monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ineffective environmental related agencies eg EPA, MC, FC etc -Government’s quest on bauxite exploration in Atewa forest reserve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of forest reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Agric Department -Support of traditional authorities on environmental conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of EPA, MC, and relevant Ministries - Existence of mining laws -High potentials in mineral exploration -Ban on galamsey -Influence of national and international NGOs eg A Rocha Ghana, Solidaridad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Negative effects of galamsey, logging and farming -High levels of poverty leading to sale of farm lands -Weak monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ineffective environmental related agencies eg EPA, MC, FC etc -Government’s quest on bauxite exploration in Atewa forest reserve
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of PP Department -Availability of AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs -Role of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate logistics for monitoring -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities 	-Inadequate funding support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of MEHU -Availability of MESSAP -Use of DACF to fund waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Operation of waste management contractors -Support of NGOs -Willingness of TA to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate logistics for agric department 	-Inadequate funding support

		release land for landfill sites		
<p>The challenges and constraints in environmental management can be addressed through collaboration among all the relevant stakeholders. The ban on galamsey should be complemented by training of ex-galamsey youth in alternative livelihoods. The use of agro-chemicals for farming should be regulated through public sensitization of farmers and agro-chemical dealers.</p> <p>There are adequate potentials and opportunities for the Municipality to protect the forest reserve by ensuring a sustainable partnership between government and the private sector</p>				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Established T&CPD - Presence of qualified surveyors - Availability of base maps and planning schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments - Central govt support, ie. Urban development interventions - Donor support - Private sector including licenses surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate institutional capacity ie. Personnel, equipment and logistics - Funding - Problems emanating from ownership of land and acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political will - Lack of harmonized development with adjoining districts
<p>Adequate potential and opportunities exist to ensure effective development controls. There is the need for capacity building for the staff of the Physical Planning department and provided with adequate logistics to function. Collaboration of the stakeholders in land management will also ensure proper human settlement and development</p>				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of NADMO, Ambulance Service, Fire Service and Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from GoG, NGOs and donor partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Frequent breakdown of ambulance -Lack of fire hydrant -Lack of disaster preparedness plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate support for relief services -Erratic payment of salaries for NADMO staff
<p>The potentials and opportunities for addressing disaster related issues in the municipality exist. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through public sensitization on disaster management and prevention and well as strict enforcement of sanitation by-laws</p>				
Unreliable power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of two ECG districts in municipality -Use of DACF/DDF to support electricity extension -Promotion of alternative renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation of SHEP -Possible decrease in prices of LPG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds -Low patronage of LPG -High use of firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of LPG -Government policy on alternative power
<p>Access to power can be addressed as the potential and opportunities exist. The assembly will promote the use of alternative sources of power for domestic use eg. LPG. The cost of LPG is however expected to reduce drastically to promote patronage</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of DACF/IGF for rural development -Ongoing development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy on rural development -Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular flow of funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid growth of slums in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of DACF/IGF for urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular flow of funds

cities and towns	development -Ongoing development projects	urban development -Support from development partners		
Poor and inadequate rural and urban infrastructure can be addressed with the implementation of IPEP				
• Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	-MA's plans to improve conditions of Zongos -Organised interest groups in zongos	-Existence of MoZIC -Government policy on development of Zongos and inner cities	-Inadequate funds -Lack of land for new developments -Haphazard development	-Politisisation of interventions -Inadequate financial support
The challenges existing in Zongo communities can be addressed with collaborative efforts of all stakeholders. Intervention of the Ministry of Zongos and Inner Cities will be an added advantage				

Table 2.5c: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective sub-district structures	- Sub-structures established and inaugurated - Commitment of DA to strengthen structures - Availability of budgetary provision - Enthusiasm of local people to participate in local governance	- Support from Central gov't in capacity building - Donor support -Commitment of government to deepen decentralization	- Inadequate infrastructure - Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance - Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures i.e. Resources to pay remuneration and salaries	- Policy of voluntarism in substructure activities adversely affecting participation -Lack of adequate finance to initiate and execute projects
Inadequate funds, office equipment, furniture and stationery	- Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private properties, large population etc. - Large rateable properties - some qualified revenue personnel -adequate system in place to prosecute rate defaulters -Active internal audit unit	- Collaboration of the private sector - Support of donor-funded programmes to improve revenue collection - Access to government training programmes -Deployment of GIFMIS system	- un updated revenue data base - Ineffective monitoring - Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors - Inadequate motivation to revenue staff - Ineffective public education - Inadequate consultation with rate payers in fee fixing - Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates - Ineffective Operationalization of Zonal Councils impacting on poor revenue mobilization	- Central government ceilings on the imposition of certain levies - levy exemptions of revenue collectors
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization				
Huge potential and opportunities exist to address the issue of inadequate revenue mobilization. The assembly should prioritise construction and rehabilitation of markets and lorry parks as well as promoting LED. The Audit Unit should be strengthened to perform its gatekeeping role. The use of ICT in revenue mobilization and management should				

be vigorously explored.				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of law enforcement agencies - Support of civil society to partner agencies to fight crime - Highly trained security personnel to clamp down on criminal activities - Availability of FM stations - MUSEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of logistics by Central gov't - Donor support in equipment and vehicles -DOVSU and MTTD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources - Inadequate office and residential accommodation - Low personnel motivation - High incidence of out of court settlement of cases - Apathy on the part of people to report criminal activities to law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds from Central gov't to support policing operations - Delay in dispensing justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of magistrate court -Ongoing court complex at Kibi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from central govt. -Support from Judicial Service -High rate of rents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of accommodation for Judicial staff -Lack of permanent courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate financial support
The potential and opportunities for addressing the challenges facing law enforcement exist. The completion of the ongoing court project will facilitate upgrading of the magistrate to circuit court. The assembly will explore the expansion of existing staff quarters to provide accommodation for magistrates and other senior staff of the service				
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Full complement of MPCU -highly qualified and committed Planning Officers -Planning for M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry of Planning and Monitoring -Existence of RCC and NDPC -Advocacy of CSOs -Vibrant media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of dedicated vehicle for M&E -Inadequate funds and logistics for M&E -Non prioritization of M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Inadequate training organised at the national level
Huge potential and opportunities exist to address the challenges and constraints. The MPCU has its full complement of qualified and dedicated staff. The assembly should prioritise and release adequate funds for M&E activities. The government should provide dedicated vehicle for M&E.				
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Client Service Unit -Organisation of Town Hall Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of CSOs/NGOs in development -MGRDL policy on popular participation -IMCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High level of apathy -Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds from central government
The Assembly has been engaging the public within the PFM system. This should be scaled up to include broad spectrum of platforms for stakeholder engagements				

2.7 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed with the following criteria to facilitate their prioritisation:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.
- v. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - d. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - e. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - f. Nutrition.

2.8 Impact Analysis

Table 2.6 Impact Analysis - Build a Prosperous Society

Development Issues	Analysis Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues		
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak expenditure management	2	2	2	1	7	9 th
Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	2	2	2	1	7	9 th
Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low levels of private investment in aquaculture	2	2	2	1	7	9 th
Weak extension services, delivery	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

Table 2.7 Create Opportunities for all

Development Issues	Analysis Criteria				Total	Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights		
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	2	1	2	2	7	12 th
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children	2	1	2	2	7	12 th
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality and gender disparities in access to economic opportunity	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	1	2	1	1	5	14 th
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	2	2	2	2	2	1 st
Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	2	2	2	2	8	1st
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	8	1st

Table 2.8: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Development Issues	Analysis Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights		
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	2	2	1	2	7	11 th
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	1	2	1	1	5	12 th
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Environmental degradation	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Unreliable power supply	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

Table 2.9: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Development Issues	Analysis Criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Total Score	
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Ineffective sub-district structures	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	2	1	1	6	8 th
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	2	2	2	2	7	7 th
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

2.9 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involved assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. A positive relationship implied that the issues should be addressed be holistically while negative relationship connoted the need to reconsider the issues adopted as indicated in tables 2.10 to 2.13. All the development issues were found to be compatible with each other and thus making holistic implementation practicable.

2.10 Compatibility Matrix of Key Development Issues

Table 2.10 Compatibility Matrix - Build a Prosperous Society

	Prioritised Issues	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition	Weak extension services, delivery	Weak expenditure management	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Low levels of private investment in aquaculture
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Limited access to credit by SMEs				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources					√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower						√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry							√	√	√	√	√
7	Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition								√	√	√	√
8	Weak extension services, delivery										√	√
9	Weak expenditure management										√	√
10	Poor tourism infrastructure and services											√
11	Low levels of private investment in aquaculture											

Table 2.11: Create Opportunities for all

	Prioritised Issues	Poor quality of education at all levels	Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality and gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Poor sanitation and waste management	Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Poor quality of education at all levels		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth								√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality and gender disparities in access to economic opportunities									√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society										√	√	√	√	√
10	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas											√	√	√	√
11	Poor sanitation and waste management												√	√	√
12	Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare													√	√
13	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children														√
14	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure														

Table 2.12: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

	Prioritised Issues	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey	Environmental degradation	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Unreliable power supply	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Environmental degradation			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Unreliable power supply					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response							√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services								√	√	√	√	√
9	Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns									√	√	√	√
10	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities										√	√	√
11	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks											√	√
12	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services												√

Table 2.13: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

	Prioritised Issues	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	Ineffective sub-district structures	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Ineffective sub-district structures			√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation				√	√	√	√	√
5	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans					√	√	√	√
6	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels						√	√	√
7	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans							√	√
8	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners								√

2.11 Sustainable Prioritised Issues

Table 2.14: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIAMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
1	Economic development	Strong and resilient economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
2		Private sector development	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs
3		Private sector development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
4		Industrial transformation	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
5		Industrial transformation	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
6		Industrial transformation	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry
7		Agriculture and rural development	Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition
8		Agriculture and rural development	Weak extension services, delivery
9		Strong and resilient economy	Weak expenditure management
10		Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
11		Agriculture and rural development	Low levels of private investment in aquaculture
1	Social development	Education and training	Poor quality of education at all levels
2			Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations
3		Health and health services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
4			Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
5			Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
7		Population management	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
8		Employment and decent work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
9		Gender equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality and gender disparities in access to economic opportunity

10		Disability and development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
11		Water and sanitation	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
12			Poor sanitation and waste management
13		Child and family welfare child	Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare
14			Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children
15		Sports and Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
1	Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Transport infrastructure:road, rail, water and air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
2		Mineral extraction	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey
3			Environmental degradation
4		Environmental pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
5		Energy and petroleum	Unreliable power supply
6		Human Settlements and Development	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
7		Disaster management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
8		Rural development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
9		Urban development	Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns
10		Zongos and inner cities development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
11		Transport infrastructure:road, rail, water and air	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks
12		Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
1	<i>Governance, corruption and public accountability</i>	Human security and public safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services
2		Law and order	Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure
3		Local government and decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures
4		Local government and decentralisation	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
5		Public policy management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
6		Development communication	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
7		Public policy management	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans

8		Local government and decentralisation	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
---	--	---------------------------------------	---

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to the assessment of development projections for the medium term. It also highlights the adopted goals and sub-goals as well as adopted objectives and strategies from NMTDPF 2018-2021.

3.2 Development Projections

Development projections for 2018 to 2021 in relation to the adopted issues have been developed in line with acceptable standards with the view to identifying the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The additional services required shall be driven by the projected target population of the municipality as determined by development standards.

3.3 Demographic projections

Population is a major determinant in planning as development activities are centered on people. Therefore population and its attributes are very important in all planning endeavors. The demographic characteristics of the Municipality have therefore been projected. The assumptions underpinning the population projections are that, the growth rate of the population will remain 2.1 for the plan period and that total fertility rate will remain at 3.1 percentage. Aspects of the population projected include:

Municipal Population

Population Density

Population Structure

Rural and Urban composition

a. Municipal Population

Table 3.1 shows that an increase in the municipality's population is anticipated in the plan period coupled with a corresponding increase in the population density. This invariably implies that demand for both public and private infrastructure will increase, all things being equal. There would also be more pressure on available land, food supply and housing demands. There is therefore the need to make adequate interventions for infrastructure, food production, housing and job creation to stem the negative effect of increased population on the environment and human development.

Table 3.1 Trend of municipal population projection

Year	Population	Land area	Density
2010	167,896 (Actual)	725km ²	231.6
2017	198,775	725 km ²	274.2
2018	203,403	725 km ²	280.6
2019	208,091	725 km ²	287.0
2020	212,834	725 km ²	293.6
2021	215,451	725 km ²	297.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

b. Projection by Population Structure

The distribution of the population by sex and age is one of the most important demographic groupings. The importance of this projection is to make adequate provision for people of all age cohorts and sex. The assumptions adduced above still hold for this projection as well. Table 3.2 indicates the projections for sex structure and all age cohorts for the plan period. With a sex composition of 51.3% females as against 48.7% males, the male population is expected to reach 104,927 by 2021 while female population is also expected to reach 110,524 by the same period.

The implications in table 3.2 is that the female population will continue to dominate in the Municipality, all things being equal, giving rise to the need to increase pro-female interventions within the plan period. This is against the backdrop of the persistent marginalization of women in socio-economic development.

Table 3.2 Projection of Population by age and sex

Age Group	2010			2021		
	Bothe Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
0 - 4	21,375	10,922	10,453	27,429	14,016	13,414
5 - 9	18,984	9,765	9,219	24,361	12,531	11,830
10 - 14	19,962	10,267	9,695	25,616	13,175	12,441
15 - 19	18,932	9,482	9,450	24,294	12,168	12,127
20 - 24	14,781	7,131	7,650	18,968	9,151	9,817
25 - 29	11,925	5,691	6,234	15,303	7,303	8,000
30 - 34	10,020	4,775	5,245	12,858	6,127	6,731
35 - 39	9,221	4,364	4,857	11,833	5,600	6,233
40 - 44	8,009	3,741	4,268	10,277	4,801	5,477
45 - 49	7,130	3,233	3,897	9,150	4,149	5,001
50 - 54	7,082	3,320	3,762	9,088	4,260	4,828
55 - 59	4,931	2,409	2,522	6,328	3,091	3,236
60 - 64	4,300	2,035	2,265	5,518	2,611	2,907
65 - 69	2,843	1,221	1,622	3,648	1,567	2,081

70 - 74	3,416	1,526	1,890	4,384	1,958	2,425
75 - 79	1,999	858	1,141	2,565	1,101	1,464
80 - 84	1,544	548	996	1,981	703	1,278
85 - 89	780	275	505	1,001	353	648
90 - 94	441	142	299	566	182	384
95 - 99	221	62	159	284	80	204
Total	167,896	81,767	86,129	215,451	104,927	110,524

Source: GSS

c. Broad Age Cohort Projection

The broad age groups shown in table 3.3 helps assess dependency in the municipality for the planned period. From the table the dependency ratio for the plan period is 73.6. This means that every 100 persons aged between 15-64 years support about 70 dependents in the planned period. In term so locality, the urban population is projected to be 129271 by 2021 while the rural population is also projected to be 86180 in the same period. This has an implication on urban infrastructure and social services. The MTDP will therefore provide interventions that will help to address challenges in the urban areas.

Table 3.3 Broad Age Cohort Projection

Age Group	2010			2021			Percentage
	Bothe Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	
0-14	60321	30954	29367	77407	39722	37685	35.9
15-64	96331	46181	50150	123615	59261	64355	57.4
65+	11244	4632	6612	14429	5944	8484	6.7
	167896	81767	86129	215451	104927	110524	100

3.4 Local Economy

Projections made on employment in the various sectors of the local economy are based on the following assumptions:

- Population growth rate would remain constant
- The Agriculture sector would reduce its per capita population in favour of the Service and Manufacturing/Mining sector in view of the growing urban population

In terms of sector, the agric sector is projected to reduce from 33.9% to 26.1% by 2021 owing to the possible increase in urban population within the plan period. The service sector is expected to be the net beneficiary of population increase from 48.6% to 53.2% while manufacturing is expected to marginally increase from 17.5% to 20.7% due to the role out of interventions such as the One-District-One-Factroy and support for agro-processing.

Similarly, the economically active population is expected to increase from 86,273 in 2017 to 93,751 as shown in Table 3.4. This will call for interventions to create jobs to absorb the teaming unemployed population which stood at 6.9% of the total population as at 2010.

Table 3.4 Labour Force Projections

Year	Population of Labour Force	Projected Unemployed Population
2010	73,058	5,041

2017	86,273	5,953
2018	88,084	6,078
2019	89,934	6,205
2020	91,823	6,336
2021	93,751	6,469

Projections of Population of School-going Age at Basic Level

Projections under the education sector were considered in the following categories.

- Estimated Population for School Going Age
- Demand for Classrooms
- Projected Enrolments
- Demand for Professional Teachers

Table 3.5 Estimated population of school going age – basic education

Year	Projected Total Population	KG (0-4)	Primary	JHS
2010	167,896 (Actual)	21,375	18,984	19,962
2017	198,775	24,722	21,957	23,088
2018	203,403	25,241	22,418	23,573
2019	208,091	25,771	22,889	24,068
2020	212,834	26,313	23,369	24,573
2021	215,451	26,865	23,860	25,089

3.5 Demand for Classrooms

The phenomenon of the school going age constituting half of the entire municipality's population underlies the demand for more classrooms in the municipality. The following standards were considered in the projection of the demand for classrooms in the municipality.

- Maximum class size for KG is 50
- Maximum class size for Primary is 45

The table below shows the projections made for the planned period using the above standards and the available facilities. The table clearly shows that there is stress number for classrooms and this would increase significantly if the existing number of classrooms remain the same. In order to avoid unbearable overcrowding of classrooms, there should be policy for and delivery of educational infrastructure at the KG level.

Table 3.6 Demand for Classrooms

Year	KG			Primary		
	EN	RN	SN	EN	RN	SN
2017	152	247	95	155	81	-81
2018	152	252	100	155	83	-83
2019	152	258	106	155	85	-85
2020	152	263	111	155	87	-87
2021	152	269	117	155	88	-88

EN-Existing Number, RN-Required Number, SN-Stress Number

3.6 Adopted District Development Goals

Table 3.7. Linking Development Issues with Adopted Goals

Focus Area	Development Issue	Adotped Goal
Strong and resilient economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a Prosperous Society
Private sector development	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	
Industrial transformation	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	
	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	
	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	
Agriculture and rural development	Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition	
	Weak extension services, delivery	
Strong and resilient economy	Weak expenditure management	
Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	
Agriculture and rural development	Low levels of private investment in aquaculture	
Focus Area	Development Issue	Adotped Goal
Education and training	Poor quality of education at all levels	<i>Create Opportunities for all</i>
	Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	
Health and health services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	
Population management	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	
Employment and decent work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	
Gender equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality and gender disparities in access to economic opportuniti	
Disability and development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	
Water and sanitation	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	
	Poor sanitation and waste management	
Child and family welfare child	Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children	
Sports and Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	
Focus Area	Development Issue	
Transport infrastrucur:road, rail, water and air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Mineral extraction	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey	
	Environmental degradation	
Environmental pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	
Energy and petroleum	Unreliable power supply	
Human Settlements and	Weak enforcement of planning and building	

Development	regulations	
Disaster management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	
Rural development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	
Urban development	Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns	
Zongos and inner cities development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	
Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air	Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	
Focus Area	Development Issue	Adotped Goal
Human security and public safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	<i>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</i>
Law and order	Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	
Local government and decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures	
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	
Public policy management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	
Development communication	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	
Public policy management	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	
Local government and decentralisation	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	

3.7 Adopted Municipal Goals

Pursuant to the NDPC Guidelines, the adopted suitable thematic goals and sub-goals from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 that reflect the Municipality's development aspirations are:

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society

3.7.1 Adoption of objectives and strategies

To ensure harmony between the municipal development goal and the national development goals, the adopted sustainable development issues were linked to the adopted national objectives and strategies. Based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues, the MPCUs adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021. The adopted policy objectives were then subjected to strategic environmental assessment using the sustainability tools to determine their sustainability.

Table 3.8 .Linking development issues to objectives and strategies

Development Issue	Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Linkage with SDGs
Build a Prosperous Society			
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Diversify sources of resource mobilization	SDG 1,8,17
Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	SDG 1,8
Limited access to credit by SMEs			SDG 1,8
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure and lorry parks	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	SDG 1,8
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry	SDG 1,2,7,9,17
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale	SDG 1,2,7,9,17
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	SDG 1,2,7,9,17
Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	SDG 2,8,9,12,17
Weak extension services, delivery	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	SDG 2,8,9,12,17
Weak expenditure management	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	SDG 1,8,17
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	SDG 8,9,12
Low levels of private investment in aquaculture	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development	SDG 2,8,12,14
Development Issue			
Adopted Objective			
Adopted Strategies			
Linkage with SDGs			
Create Opportunities for all			
Poor quality of education at all levels	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary	SDG 4

		education Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	
Poor linkage between management processes and school's operations	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	SDG 4
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities	SDG 3
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	SDG 3
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB	SDG 3
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics	SDG 1,2,3,20
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture Facilitate access to credit for the youth	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17
Unfavourable socio-cultural	Attain gender equality and	Introduce measures to promote	SDG 1,3,5,17

environment for gender equality and gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Generate database on PWD Promote participation of PWDs in national development	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17
Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20
Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative Provide public education on solid waste management	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20
Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	SDG 1, 2, 3,4
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children		Increase awareness on child protection Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	SDG 1, 2, 3,4
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure Promote less recognised sporting activities	SDG 3, 9, 16,17
Development Issue	Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	
<i>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</i>			
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	SDG 9, 11, 14, 15,17
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey"	1.1 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	SDG 13,15,16,17

Environmental degradation	1.2 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure land restoration after mining operations	SDG 13,15,16,17
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products Intensify public education on noise pollution Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	SDG 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16,17
Unreliable power supply	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,16,17
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	SDG 9, 11, 15,17
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1.3 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	SDG 1, 6, 9, 15,17
Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns	Promote resilient urban development	Support district assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 15,17
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities	SDG 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15,17
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms	SDG 5, 8, 9, 16,17
Development Issue	Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	
<i>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</i>			
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	SDG 9, 16,17
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	SDG 9, 16,17
Ineffective sub-district structures	1.1 Deepen political and administrative	Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG 16,17

	decentralization		
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	SDG 16,17
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	SDG 16,17
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	SDG 5, 6, 16,17
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Improve decentralised planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	SDG 16,17
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	SDG 16,17

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Table 3.9a Compound Matrix – key environmental concerns against 2018 – 2021 MTDP objectives

Goal 1: **Build a Prosperous Society**

Major environmental concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues						Economic Issues					Institutional				
	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Reduction in mortality rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Reduction in HIV/AIDS	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to MA	Level of agricultural productivity	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service delivery	
MTDP 2018-2021 Objectives																					
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	-/+	-/+	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-/+	0	+	
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Improve Post-Harvest Management	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	
Ensure improved Public Investment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	+	-/+	-/+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	

Table 3.9b Compound Matrix – key environmental concerns against 2018 – 2021 MTDP objectives

Goal 2: **Create Opportunities for all**

Major environmental concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues					Economic Issues					Institutional				
	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Reduction in mortality rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Reduction in HIV/AIDS	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to MA	Level of agricultural productivity	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service delivery
MTDP 2018-2021 Objectives																				
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	
Strengthen school management systems	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Strengthen healthcare management system	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Improve population management	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Promote the creation of decent jobs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Table 3.9c Compound Matrix – key environmental concerns against 2018 – 2021 MTDP objectives
 Goal 3: *Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment*

Major environmental concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues					Economic Issues					Institutional				
MTDP 2018-2021 Objectives	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Reduction in mortality rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Reduction in HIV/AIDS	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to MA	Level of agricultural productivity	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service delivery
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+	+	+	+	+	+	-/+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	0	+
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	-	0	-	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote resilient urban development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance application of ICT in national development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Table 3.9d Compound Matrix – key environmental concerns against 2018 – 2021 MTDP objectives

Goal 4: *Maintain a stable, united and safe society*

Major environmental concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues					Economic Issues				Institutional					
	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Reduction in mortality rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Reduction in HIV/AIDS	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to MA	Level of agricultural productivity	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service delivery
MTDP 2018-2021 Objectives																				
Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve decentralised planning	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

3.8 Summary of sustainability test results

The Sustainability Appraisal Test was used mainly on the objectives. 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 various objectives. The individual Matrices for the objectives have been grouped under the four adopted goals. A summary of the performance of individual objectives against the Sustainability Test are also outlined below:

In undertaking the sustainability test, all the Municipal objectives were first matched against the issues under the four main SEA Pillars using the Compound Matrix tool. The Compound Matrix is generally used to evaluate individual PPPs against a range of criteria which serves as indicators of the conditions affecting poverty and other cross cutting issues. The criteria relate to natural resources, socio-cultural issues, economic issues and institutional constraints.

The use of the compound matrix revealed that, a number of the objectives will have negative impacts on mostly the natural resource component. It was realised that improving and expanding access to education and health delivery were likely to impact negatively on conservation of biomass and conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes. Similarly, the objective to promote agricultural mechanisation was likely going to have negative impact on all but one of the issues under natural resources.

Another objective which exhibited generally negative impact on the natural resources is the expansion and improvement of productive infrastructure. It is envisaged that construction of productive infrastructure such as roads, markets and extension of electricity will lead to destruction of forest cover and land degradation. The influx of workers in construction and mining coupled with increase in disposable incomes may also trigger promiscuous behaviours that may lead to increase in teenage pregnancies and HIV and AIDS.

From the foregoing, it could be deduced that all constructional activities will have negative impact on the natural resource and socio-cultural components of the environment. It therefore requires the adoption of mitigating measures to make the PPPs sustainable. It is however worthy to note that more than 90% of the PPPs are favourable in terms of majority of the environmental issues while a number of them reflects neutral characteristics.

It is equally worthy to note that all the objectives are compatible and for that matter supportive of each other. The use of the compatibility matrix in this respect indicated that none of the objectives conflicted with one another and therefore making them sustainable.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Programme of Action and Sub Programme

In relation to the adopted goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies, the MPCU reviewed and formulated programmes and sub-programmes, based on the mandate and functions of the Assembly in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and L.I1961. The programmes and sub-programmes are outlined in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Programme and Sub-Programme

No	Programme	Sub-Programme	L. I. Departments
1	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1: General Administration	Central Administration/ Finance
		SP2: Finance	
		SP3: Human Resource	
		SP4: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	
2	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP2.1 Education, youth & sports and Library services	Education, Youth and Sports/ Health/ Social Welfare and Community Development, Birth and Death
		SP2.2 Public Health Services and management	
		SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services	
		SP2.4 Birth and Death Registration Services	
		SP2.5 Social Welfare and community services	
3	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Physical Planning/ Urban Roads/ Works Department/ Transport
		SP3.2 Spatial planning	
		SP3.3 Public Works, rural housing and water management	
4	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Industry and Trade / Agriculture
		SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	
5	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management	Disaster Prevention/ Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division
		SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation and Management	

4.2.1 Formulation of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Table 4.2 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	P1. Management And Administration	SP1.1: General Administration
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure		
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding		
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes		
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages		SP 1.2: Finance
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization		
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization		
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting		SP 1.3: Human Resource
Improve decentralised planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		SP 1.4: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting		
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability		
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special	P2. Social Services	SP 2.1 Education, youth & sports

to, and participation in quality education at all levels	needs Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Delivery	and Library services
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials		
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure Promote less recognised sporting activities		SP 2.1 Education, youth & sports and Library services
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities		
Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff		
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB		SP 2.2 Public Health Services and management
Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative		

	Provide public education on solid waste management		
			SP 2.4 Birth and Death Registration Services
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.</p> <p>Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues</p> <p>Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders</p> <p>Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.</p>		SP 2.5 Social Welfare and community services
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Increase awareness on child protection</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p>	P2. Social Services Delivery	
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>Generate database on PWD</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in national development</p>		
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	P3. Infrastructure Development And Management	SP 3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p> <p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p>		SP 3.2 Spatial planning
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities		
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid		SP 3.3 Public Works, rural housing and water management

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems		
	Improve water production and distribution systems		
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.		
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	P4. Economic Development	SP 4.1 Agricultural Services and Management
Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district		
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery		
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development		
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures		
	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship		
	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates		
	Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture		
	Facilitate access to credit for the youth		
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth		
	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade		
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry		
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale		

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans		
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	P5. Environmental Management	SP 5.1 Disaster prevention and Management
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner		SP 5.2 Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products Intensify public education on noise pollution Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning		

Table 4.3 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria				Total score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
P1. Management and Administration	2	3	2	2	9	5 th
P2. Social Services Delivery	3	3	2	3	11	1 st
P3. Infrastructure Development and Management	3	3	1	3	10	3 rd
P4. Economic Development	3	3	2	3	11	1 st
P5. Environmental Management	3	2	2	3	10	3 rd

The above prioritised programme matrix indicates that service delivery and economic development will be the central focus of the DMTDP. This will be followed by infrastructure development and environmental management without compromising the delivery of projects and programmes under management and administration.

4.3 Programme of Action

Table 4.4: Programme of Action (PoA)-Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy														
1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize annual publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	Internally Generated Revenue increased by 10% annually	x	x	x	x		24,000		MFD	NCC E/ISD
				Update revenue database.				x			23,500.00		MFD	CA, World Bank
				Develop a modernized automated billing system	Revenue generated increased by 10% annually		x				50,000.00		MFD	CA, World Bank
2.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize annual training sessions on strategies in revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors and provide protective clothes and incentives to increase revenue generation	Internally Generated Revenue increased by 10% annually	x	x	x	x		60,000		MFD	
3.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize annual stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution, monitor and enforce	Revenue generated increased by 10% annually	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		MFD	

				tax compliance											
4.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration	Finance	Procure and erect revenue barriers at Akooko, Asiakwa, Amanfrom	Revenue generated increased by 10% annually	x	x	x	x		30,000		MFD	MWD	
5.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake property revaluation in (Kibi, Apedwa, & Bunsu)	Revenue generated increased by 10% annually	x	x	x	x	200,000.00		50,000.00	MPPD	MWD, CA, World Bank	
6.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration	Finance	Scale-up street naming and property addressing system at Kibi and Apedwa.	Revenue generated increased by 10% annually	x	x	x	x	100,000.00		150,000.00 120,000.00	MPPD	MWD, World Bank	
Focus Area: Private Sector Development															
7.Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Identify and Train at least 200 ex-galamsey youth in alternative livelihood jobs and equip them with start-up kits annually	Proportion of unemployed youth trained and equipped with employable skills	x	x	x	x	50,000.00		50,000.00	BAC/NBSSI	Arocha-Gh	
8.Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Organize women agro processors into 4 cooperative societies of at least 20 members(at Bunsu, Anyinasin, Anhweaben) train and equip them with	Level of production increased	x	x	x	x	20,000.00		200,000.00	BAC/NBSSI	Social Welfare	

				processing equipment											
9.Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Identify and train at least 10 youth in each of the 40 electoral areas through apprenticeship and equip them with Start Up Kits	Rate of unemployment reduced	x	x	x	x	100,000.00		100,000	BAC/NBSSI	Social Welfare	
10.Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Facilitate the training of at least 10 SMEs annually in technical, managerial credit management and marketing skills with emphasis on women	Efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs improved	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			BAC/NBSSI	Social Welfare	
11.Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Organize training programmes for 3 Co-operatives distillers on production and packaging.	Efficiency of SMEs improved Production increased	x	x	x	x		5000.00		Cooperatives	BAC/NBSSI	
12.Ensure improved skills development for industry	Create an information portal and set up a taskforce to assist the youth and artisans in making their own products and services visible on the local, national and global scale	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Organize 4 women groups into agro processing extraction societies and other business ventures and train them on marketing & packaging skills	Skills of beneficiaries improved	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Cooperatives	BAC/NBSSI	

13.Ensure improved skills development for industry	Create an information portal and set up a taskforce to assist the youth and artisans in making their own products and services visible on the local, national and global scale	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Facilitate the participation of local SMEs in annual Trade Fair Exhibitions to promote local products	Efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs improved	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			Cooperatives	BAC/NBSSI
14.Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Acquire and service at least 50 acre land to leverage on PPP arrangement under the One-District-One-Factory initiative at Amafrom, Kibi and Bunso	Decent jobs created for youth	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			BAC	CA
15.Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of 1D1F and other government investment initiatives	Decent jobs created for youth	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	10,000		BAC	CA
16.Promote the creation of decent jobs	Provide support for small- and medium – scale agro processing through the One District , One Factory Initiatives	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	Collaborate with the private sector to revive the brick and tile factory at Kibi under the 1D1F to promote use of local materials in housing	Decent jobs created for youth	x	x	x	x			100,000.00	CA	
Focus Area: Tourism and Creative Arts Development														

17.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Collaborate with the private sector and NGOs to convert Atewa forest reserve into a National Park and develop existing sites to promote tourism at Bunso, Kibi, Segyimase	Local tourism improved	x	x	x	x	5,000.00		50,000	Aroch a Ghan a	BAC
18.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Produce and publish Tourism and Investment brochures annually to promote local economic development	Local tourism promoted	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00		BAC	CA
Promote good corporate governance	Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs & corporate entities.	Economic Development	Trade, Industry & Tourism Services	Construction of light industrial area with 1No. 2Storey 100Unit lockable stores and 10No. Open sheds with 10seater WC toilets and urinary facilities and extension of water and electricity	Local trade and industry improved		x					4,318,500.00	MW D	CA, Worl d Bank
				Conduct business opportunity identification survey and update inventory on local trade and businesses	Revenue generated increased by 10% annually		x					10,000.00	BAC	CA, Worl d Bank

Enhance business enabling environment	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement	Economic Development	Trade, industry & Tourism Services	Organise workshop between private sector actors and assembly on expansion of local business									6,000.00	BAC	CA, World Bank
Focus Area: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development															
19.Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Support the private sector to train at least 10 youth in fish farming annually and assist them to establish their own ponds	Decent jobs created Fish stock increased	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				DoA	FC/N GO/PS
Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development															
20.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Introduce 5 improved crop varieties and distribute to at least 100 farmers for planting annually	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				DoA	BAC
21.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Organize annual sensitization for at least 2000 farmers on the use of agro-chemicals, climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	5,000			DoA	CRIG
22.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Build capacity of 10 AEAs and NSPs and provide them with logistics to perform	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	40,000.00				DoA	

23.Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Repair and re-tool Assembly tractor to undertake subsidized transportation services to farmers in deprived rural communities.	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			DoA	MWD
24.Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Facilitate the distribution of farm inputs under the Planting-for-food, jobs and investment initiative to at least 1000 farmers annually	Improved food security	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DoA	BAC
25.Enhance application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Support DoA to undertake regular field monitoring and administrative duties	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DoA	
26.Enhance application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Train at least 100 cocoa farmers on organic cocoa farming in selected communities	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	Aroch a-Gh	DoA
27.Enhance application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Train at least 200 farmers and provide them with start-up kits for NTFP cultivation	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x			40,000.00	Aroch a-Gh	DoA
28.Enhance application of science, technology and innovation	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Establish at least one nurseries for oil palm, plantain, and citrus and distribute to 500 farmers annually at Asikam	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			DoA	Aroch a-Gh

29.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Provide technical support for at least 400 farmers for livestock production.	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	10,000	5,000.00		DoA	MOFA
30.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Facilitate the control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for all livestock annually	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			DoA	MOFA
31.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services & Mgt	Organize One (1) Municipal Farmers' Day Celebration annually	Agricultural productivity increased	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			DoA	CA/FO
TOTAL										925,000	249,000	760,000		

Table 4.2b: Programme of Action (PoA) - Create Opportunities for All

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/impac t indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla b
Focus Area: Education and Training														
1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct, rehabilitate and complete 8No. 6 unit, 4No. 3unit, 1No 2Unit classroom, block with ancillary facilities and PWD access at Akwadum, Adukrom, Asafo R/C Prim., Odumase Anglican Prim., Apedwa Presby. Prim., Roses Prim., Asiakwa R/C Prim., Ahwenease Presby. JHS, Apapam, Asafo R/C JHS, Wirenkyeren Amanfrom and Akooko Presby. Prim & KG.	% increase in Enrolment and % of students obtaining aggregate 24 or below at the BECE	x	x	x	x	4,000,000		850,000	GES	MW D
2.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 2No. Teacher's quarters at Agyapongmaa, Potroase.	working conditions of teachers improved	x	x	x	x	250,000.00		250,000	GES	MW D

3.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	i. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs ii. expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct and complete 3No. community libraries at Asiakwa, Asikam and Kibi	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	200,000		1,000,000	GES	MP
4.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate the extension of school feeding programme to 20 new schools	% increase in Enrolment	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	
5.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise a 1 day circuit level SPAM at all 12 circuit centres and a municipal level SPAM annually	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	10000	6000.00		GES	
6.Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the toilet for all and water for all programmes under IPEP initiative	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 10No. 4/6 unit KVIP institutional toilets at Abesim yeboah M/A, Kibi M/A, Okanta M/A, Kibi Islamic, Ankaase-Maase M/A Basic and Apadwa new town M/A primary.	Improved environmental sanitation	x	x	x	x	300,000.00		200,000	GES	MW D,M EHU

7.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise Enrolment Drive activities in 30 selected school communities and sensitize stakeholders on girl's education to increase retention of girls in school.	Enrolment at primary level improved	x	x	x	x		8000.00		GES	
8.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise 3 days separate training workshop for 160 public school heads on leadership for learning and drawing of SPIP, capitation Grant accounts and school census annually	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	10,000			GES	
9.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Support the organisation of annual Municipal teachers day to award deserving teaching	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			GES	
10.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Support the organisation of annual inter-school, inter-district etc. sporting and cultural competitions	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			GES	
11.Enhance inclusive and equitable	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise the celebration of Independence Day	Level of academic performance	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			GES	

access to and participation in education at all levels	in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant			annually	improved									
12.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate the construction/upgrading of at least 2 parks at Kibi to promote sports	Sporting activities promoted	x	x	x	x	1,000,000		1,000,000		
13.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Support the conduct of a standardised end of term exams for all JHS pupils in the municipality to improve performance in BECE	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	16,000.00			GES	
14.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise a 2 day in-service training workshop for Mathematics, science, ICT and English JHS teachers' level annually.	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			GES	
15.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special need Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Provide financial support to at least 100 brilliant but needy students (40:60) and support annual Science, Technology & Mathematics	Level of academic performance improved	x	x	x	x	40,000			GES	

	(STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education			Innovation Education (STMIE)											
Focus Area: Gender Equality															
16. 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 Service Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Services	Organize annual community sensitization on involvement of women in decision making at all levels	Increased involvement of women in decision making	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		Social Welfare Dept	NCC E	
17. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute mentoring of girls programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Organize social education programme for young women on leadership and decision making	Increased number of females in leadership position	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		Social Welfare Dept	NCC E	
2. Focus Area: Water and Sanitation															
18. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct/repair and mechanize at least 40 BHs and facilitate the expansion of existing water system	Access to potable water increased	x	x	x	x	400,000.00		400,000	MWS T	MWD	
19. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply service for all	Improve water production and distribution systems	Social Service Delivery	Public works, rural housing and water management	Facilitate the dredging of Brim river to ensure smooth flow of water and plant trees along its banks	Access to safe water improved	x	x	x	x			50,000.00	MWS T	MWD	
Focus Area: Water and Environmental Sanitation															

Improved access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Procure 1No. cesspit emptier	1No. cesspit emptier procured			x				300,000.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
				Procure 150no. refuse containers	150no. refuse containers		x	x	x			37,500.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
20.Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative	Social Service Delivery	Public health Services and Management	Construction of 4No 10-seater WC toilet facilities at 4 public places to promote environmental sanitation	Increased OPDF	x	x	x	x	240,000.00		240000	GHS	MWD,MEHU
3. Focus Area : Health and Health Services														
21.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construct/complete/renovate and furnish 2No CHPS at Odumase, Adukrom, and upgrade 1No clinic to Health Centre status to improve access to health care services	Access to quality healthcare improved	x	x	x	x	80,000		600,000	GHS	MWD
22.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construct 2No nurses quarters at Kibi, Asiakwa	Working condition of health staffs improved	x	x	x	x	900,000.00			GHS	MWD

23.Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Promote Maternal/ Infant and adolescent health through counselling and sensitization at health facilities.	Infant and maternal mortality decrease	x	x	x	x		4000.00		GHS	
24.Ensure The Reduction of New HIV and AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially among the Vulnerable Groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Organize annual sensitization on prevention and spread of communicable and non- communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle.	Healthcare delivery improved	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GHS	ISD
25.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	i. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes ii. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization iii. intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Support annual public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes to ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	HIV and AIDS/STIs infections reduced	x	x	x	x	20,000.00		20,000	GHS	ISD
26.Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Support annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc)	Health condition improved	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GHS	GES, ISD
27.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal	Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing (HTC) programmes	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Organise health screening for pupils in all basic schools and atleast 5000 food and drinks	Health condition improved	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		GHS	

Health Coverage(UHC)			nt	vendors annually to prevent spread of diseases											
28.Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the toilet for all and water for all programmes under the IPEP initiative	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construct 1No. 10-seater W/C toilet for Kibi hospital	Sanitation improved	x	x	x	x	120,000.00			GHS	MW D/MEHU	
29.Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production of and distribution mix of critical staff	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Conduct refresher training on community management of acute malnutrition for at least 20 health personnel annually	Health condition improved	x	x	x	x	8,000.00			GHS		
30.Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Liaise with health facilities to register at least 60% of pregnant women free of charge onto the NHIA Programme	Access to healthcare improved	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	NHIA	GHS	
31.Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Enrol at least 60% of the municipal population unto the NHIA Programme to provide financial risk protection against the cost of quality basic health care for all resident	Access to healthcare improved	x	x	x	x			40,000.00	NHIA	GHS	

32.Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Organize quarterly sensitization programme on importance and adoption of family planning practices	Reproductive health improved	x	x	x	x		4000.00		GHS	
33.Strengthen Healthcare Management	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Build capacity of at least 100 health staff in CHPS and family planning services	Efficiency in healthcare delivery	x	x	x	x	6,000.00			GHS	
4. Focus Area :Social Protection														
34.Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children Increase awareness on child protection	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Settle at least 10 child maintenance cases at Family Tribunals annually	child protection and family welfare improved	x	x	x	x		4000.00		Social Welfare Dept	
35.Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children Increase awareness on child protection	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Conduct Social Enquiry/ Investigation cases on at least 100 children in conflict with the law and the vulnerable so as to provide needed interventions	child protection and family welfare improved	x	x	x	x		5000.00		Social Welfare Dept	
36.Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Provide financial support for at least 800 PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices to improve their standard of living	Livelihood of PWDs improved	x	x	x	x	800,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	

37.Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Facilitate the training of at least 200 PWDs in basic vocational and technical skills and support them with start-up kits	Livelihood of PWDs improved	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	
38.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 Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Organise annual community sensitisation on involvement of women in decision making at all levels	% of Women invoved in decision makng	x	x	x	x		4000.00		Social Welfare Dept	
39.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 Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Support gender desk to organise annual capacity building programmes for female assembly members and women in leadership position at all levels	equality and equity in political, social and economic development promoted	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Social Welfare Dept	
40.Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Support DSW&CD/NGOs to identify and train at least 100 single mothers in deprived condition in basic employable skills and provide them with start-up kits	Skills and livelihood of beneficiary developed	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Social Welfare Dept	
TOTAL										9,070,000	193,000	5,660,000.00		

Table 4.2c Programme of Action –Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Focus Area : Environmental Pollution														
1.Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies	Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Acquire at least 10 acre land for solid and liquid waste management at Asafo	Level of Sanitation improved	x	x	x		80,000			MEHU	PPD
Focus Area : Environmental Management														
2.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Establish and equip and empower 5 community resource management committees to promote natural resource conservation at local levels.	Natural resource conserved	x	X	X	x			10,000.00	NADMO	AROCHA Ghana

3.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Train local community members on negotiation skills with respect to dealing with public institutions on natural resource management	Natural resource conserved	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	NADMO	AROCHA Ghana
4.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Sensitize registered small scale miners on impact of mining on the environment to facilitate compliance with best practises in mining	Natural resource conserved	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	NADMO	AROCHA Ghana
5.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Train CSOs and stakeholders and organise annual mass media platforms on EIA to enable them demand compliance from concessioners	Natural resource conserved	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	EIA	AROCHA Ghana
6.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Collaborate with NGOs and Development Partners to reclaim miners sites and convert them to woodlots	Natural resource conserved	x	x	x	x			350,000.00	CA	AROCHA Ghana

Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air

7. Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Develop modern market and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Infrastructure development and management	Urban Road and Transport services	Construct a lorry park through PPP at Apedwa, Bunso Kyebi	Level transportation improved, to improve the road condition mix.	x	x	x		900,000.00		1,000,000	MURD	
8. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure development and management	Urban Road and Transport services	Construct/Repair 12 No culvert and existing drains at Dabo, Potroase, Sagyimase, Adadientam, Ahwenease & Asiakwa.	To improve the Road condition mix	x	x	x	x	500,000.00			MURD	
9. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Road and Transport Services	Construct/Rehabilitate/maintain 40km and 60km of feeder and urban roads respectively (For Urban Roads – roads such as Kyebi-Apapam Road, Centinary Road, Bunso sites 1-3 roads, and Adiembra).	To improve the road condition mix.	x	x	x	x	3,100,000.00			MURD	
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare & implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Infrastructure Development & Management	Urban Roads & Transport Services	Construction of 500m reinforced storm drain	Change in incidence of flood cases.		x					667,219.06	MURD	CA, World Bank

10.Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	Construct/renovate 6No Markets to promote trading activities at Bunso, Asiakwa, Nkronso, Akooko, Amanfrom, Kibi Zongo	Domestic market improved	x	x	x	x	900,000		1,000,000	MWD	
10.Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	Construct of 1No. 3Storey 195Unit lockable stores with 910m ² court yard at Kibi	Domestic market improved							3,134,700.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
10.Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	Construct 1No 3storey 552Unit lockable stores and 100Unit stalls with pavement of 4433m ² ground with 20seater WC toilets and urinal at Kibi Market and Lorry park	Domestic market improved							8,146,100.00	MWD	CA, World Bank

Promote resilient urban development	1.Create awareness on greening of human settlements 2. Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development & Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Construction of a greenery site with 2No. 4 Storey 128 rooms hostel, 600 sitting capacity auditorium and event center (volley ball and basketball court, long tennis)	Growth in IGF generated				x			7,732,000.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
11. Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade.	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	Construct 2No 40 unit each 2-storey lockable stores at Asiakwa and Kibi	Domestic market improved	x	x	x	X	800,000		800,000	MWD	
Focus Area : Disaster Management														
12. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters ii implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Manement	Organize quarterly community sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality	% occurrence of natural disaster reduced	x	x	x	x		8000.00		NADMO	
13.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Manement	Train 5 Zonal Officers and 5 Disaster Volunteer Group on disaster prevention and management	% occurrence of natural disaster reduced	x	X	X	x		2000.00		NADMO	

14.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental management	Natural resource conservation	Support sub-committee on mining, agric and environment with logistics to help enforce ban on illegal mining and monitor compliance by small scale mining firms	Illegal mining activities reduced	x	X	X	x		14000.00		NADMO	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize quarterly community sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality	Change in effect of natural disaster		x					8,000.00	NADMO	CA, World Bank
15.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	Environmental management	Disaster prevention and management	Procure and supply relief items to disaster victims with emphasis on women and children	Disaster victims relieved	x	X	X	x	40,000.00			NADMO	
16.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement land use and satial planning Act 2016, (Act 925)	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Prepare site plans and acquire title deeds for all public facilities with the view to securing them	Assembly lands secured	x	X	X	x	20,000	20,000.00		MPPD	

17.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement land use and satial planning Act 2016, (Act 925)	Infrusture development and management	Spatial planning	Organise quarterly SPC &TSC meetings to approve development permits	SPC &TSC meetings held	x	X	X	x		32,00 0.00		MPPD	
18.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use and planning and managenment nationwide	Infrusture development and management	Spatial planning	Support PPD& WD to undertake quarterly inspection and monitoring to promote effective development control	Illegal development s controlled	x	X	X	x		10,00 0.00		MPPD	
19.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement land use and satial planning Act 2016, (Act 925)	Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Collaborate with the traditional council authorities to develop schemes, layouts and base maps for atleast 7 towns	orderly development of human settlement	x	x	x	x		20,00 00.00	80,00 0.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank
				Synchronise revaluation list with property addressing system.	Growth in IGF generated			x				10,00 0.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank
				Procure GIS mapping instruments	Growth in IGF generated			x	x			81,50 0.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank

				Conduct social and environmental safeguards on sub-projects that trigger social and environmental concerns			x	x	x			50,000.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank
20.Enhance application of ICT in national development	Increase citizens accessibility to data platforms	Social services delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Facilitate the construction of 2No. community information centers and equip them to promote ICT education and usage	Citizens accessibility to data improved	x	x	x	x			400,000.00	MWD	
TOTAL										3,740,000	286,000	3,610,000		

Table 4.2d Programme of Action - Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Focus Area : Local Government and Decentralization														

1.Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct/Complete/Renovate and furnish 3No. Zonal Council Offices at Akim Asafo, Apedwa , Asiakwa	Working environment and efficiency of staffs improved	x	x	x		800,000.00			MWD	
Focus Area : Local Government and Decentralization														
2.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Procure 2No. Official vehicle and 1No. motorbike to promote M&E and effective administration	Monitoring enhanced	x	x	x	x	470,000.00			CA	
3.Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete/Renovate and furnish 1No. Ongoing departmental Office and 3No. Existing offices, Kibi	Working environment improved	x	x	x	x	1,000,000			MWD	
4.Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	General administration	Procure/Maintain office equipment and furniture, Kibi	Working environment improved	x	x	x	x	400,000.00			CA	

5. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institution for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organize generic/tailor made capacity building programmes for Assembly members, Assembly staff and Zonal Council Members to build their capacities in local governance, Kibi	Efficiency of staffs improved	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			CA	
Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization		Management and Administration	Human Resource	Training of core staff, revenue collectors & IT staff on automated billing system	Training organized		x					8,000.00	MFD	CA, World Bank
		Management and Administration	Human Resource	Training of Physical Planning Department staff on the use of GIS instruments	Report on Training organized				x			5,000.00	PPD	CA, World Bank

6.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coodination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro econometric modelling and forecasting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Support MPCU activities: MTDP/AAP, quarterly meetings, review meetings, Data collection and dissemination etc.	MPCU activities undertaken	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	50,000.00		CA	
7.Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise quarterly budget committee meetings to promote internal controls on revenue and expenditure	Budget meetings held	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			CA	
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Update Asset inventories register& Training of staff on asset management	Change in number of assets & report on training organized				x			20,000.00	CA	World Bank
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Procure 1No. Desktop and 1No. photocopier for MPCU Secretariat	Change in outcome of work			x				27,000.00	CA	World Bank
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Procure GPS and total station for works Dept.	Change in performance	x	x					78,500.00	MWD	World Bank

8. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organize Town Hall, Public Hearing and SPEFA Meetings and engage FM Stations to educate the public on Planning, budget, finance and Government policies and programmes	Social accountability improved	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			CA	
9. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold collaborative meetings with NGOs, MMDAs and Traditional Authorities to promote the conversion of Atewa forest to a National park to promote eco-tourism	Popular participation increased	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		10,000	CA	
10. Improve population management	Restructure and reposition Birth and Death Registry	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support the birth and death registry with logistics	No. of birth and death registration increased	x	x	x	x		10,000		Birth and death registry	
11. Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide logistics to the security services to promote security at all times and support government programmes	security service delivery improved	x	x	x	x	400,000.00	40,000		CA	

12..Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the construction of new Divisional Head Office, maintain existing Police stations and support public engagements with the Police	Security service delivery improved	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	20,000	500,000.00	CA	
13.Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the construction and furnishing of court building at Kibi and construct 1No. bungalow for magistrate and provide logistics for the courts to function	Judicial service delivery improved	x	x	x	x	600,000.00	20,000		MWD	
14.Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Administration	Maintain staff bungalows and other public facilities to promote their sustainability (O&M)	Working condition of staffs improved	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	100,000		MWD	
15.Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the creation of Abuakwa North Municipality through the provision of accommodation and logistics	New Municipality established	x	x			400,000.00	50,000.00		MWD	CA

16.Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration	Conduct 2 annual citizens perception survey to promote improved service delivery	Service delivery improved		x		x	100,000		100,000		
17.Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro econometric modelling and forecasting	Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake quarterly M&E activities on the implementation of MTDP through data collection, evaluation and reporting	Value for money implementation achieved	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	100,000	160,000	MPCU	CA, World Bank
TOTAL										6,760,000.00	390,000.00	710,000.00		

4.4 Indicative Financial Strategy

The total estimated cost of the projects and programs outlined in the DMTDP is Thirty-Two Million, Three Hundred and Fifty-Three Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢32,353,000) while the budget revenue for the four year period from the traditional sources of funding, namely, GoG and IGF is projected at Eighteen Million, Six Hundred and Sixty-Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Five Ghana Cedis, Eighty-Five Pesewas (GH¢18,664,795.85) registering a budget deficit of 42%. To address the yawning gap in financing, the Assembly plans to roll out the following strategies among others:

- i. Explore the different forms of PPP in implementing most of the self-financing projects such as hostels, lorry parks and markets
- ii. Partner with A-Rocha Ghana in implementing most of the environmental-related programmes which the NGO has committed to providing funding
- iii. Collaborate with the Ministry of Inner Cities and Zongo Development to implement projects related to Zongo development and the Ministry of Special Development Initiative for projects related to the One-District, One-Factory and the one-constituency, one million dollar initiative.
- iv. Scale-up the street naming and property addressing system project to create accurate database for budgeting and monitoring of revenue collection
- v. Establish and automated database and billing system to promote efficiency and effectiveness in revenue collection and accounting
- vi. Partner the private sector in managing developed tourism centres in the Municipality to generate revenue
- vii. Build capacity of revenue collectors on strategies for revenue mobilization, set targets, monitor performance and apply rewards/sanctions as the case may be.
- viii. Set-up a project proposal writing committee within the MPCU to develop fundable project proposals for submission to International Financing Partners for consideration and funding.
- ix. Undertake property revaluation in most of the commercial towns to obtain realistic property values for budgeting.

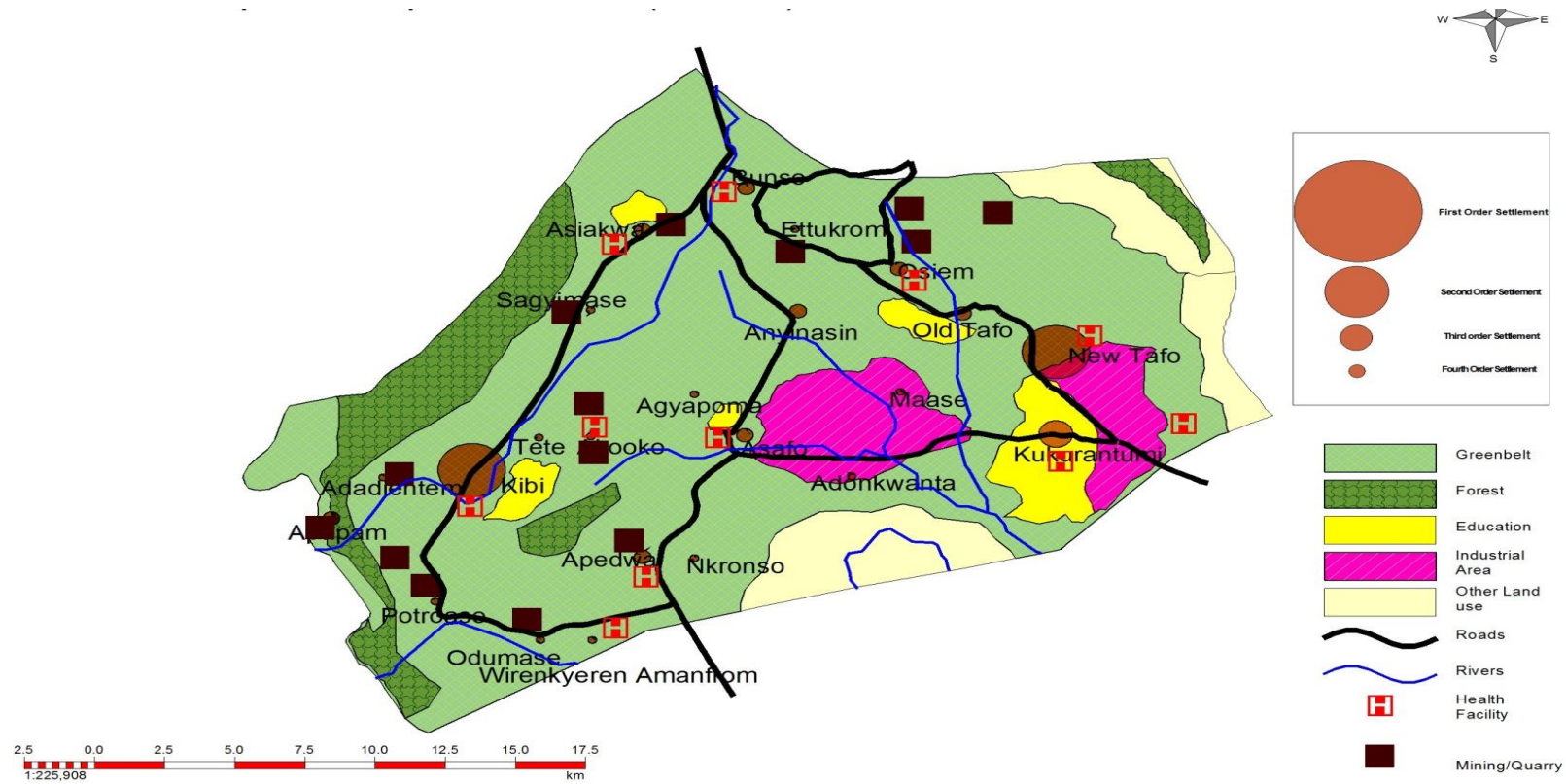
The five programme areas and the respective financial strategies have been outlined in Table 4.3.

1. Management And Administration
2. Social Services Delivery
3. Infrastructure Development And Management
4. Economic Development
5. Environmental Management

Table 4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue			
P1. Management and Administration	8,704,000.00	60%	40%			8,813,398	109,398.00		
P2. Social Services Delivery	15,323,000.00	50%	15%	35%		1,350,731.80	(13,972,268.20)	Pass FOAT & lobby GETFund	Use PPP
P3. Infrastructure Development and Management	3,182,000.00	60%	15%	25%		2,806,316.74	(375,683.26)	Use PPP	Use PPP
P4. Economic Development	4,590,000.00	60%	15%	25%		3,186,739.91	(1,403,260.09)	Use PPP	Use PPP
P5. Environmental Management	554,000.00	50%	10%	40%		2,507,608.40	1,953,608.40	Partnership with NGOs	Write and submit project proposal for funding
Grand Total	32,353,000.00					18,664,795.85	(13,688,204.15)		Use PPP

Fig. 4.1: Abuakwa South Map of Desired Future



CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The Municipal composite PoA has been phased out into four Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the Assembly. These are expected to be accomplished in collaboration with NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, Private sector and the Communities in the Municipality. Smooth implementation of the planned activities is contingent on timely and adequate flow of funds hence maximum efforts shall be made to explore innovative ways to generate adequate IGF and Donor support to close the gap in GoG transfers. Tables 5.1 to 5.4 provide details of the CAAP for the four year period beginning from 2018 to 2021.

In phasing out the MTDP, it should be noted that most of the programmes are recurrent hence shall necessarily run through all the four CAAPs. Others too by their nature will be rolled over to span two planned periods depending on the date of commencement. With this in mind, the Assembly should see the implementation of the MTDP as a continuous process which will require periodic review to respond to the dynamics of the prevailing micro economy of the country.

2018

Table 5.1a. Composite Annual Action Plan – Build A Prosperous Society

ADOPTED GOAL(S): Build A Prosperous Society														
MDA PROGRAMMES & SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE (2017)	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB	
Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability (SDG 1,8,17)														
1. Management and Administration: Finance	Organise four budget committee meetings to promote internal controls on revenue and expenditure	Kibi	4 meetings held annually	4 meetings held	x	x	x	x		20,000.00			MBU	MFD
2. Management and Administration: Finance	Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	Municipal wide	2 publicity done in 2017	2 publicity programmes held	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00			MFD	NCCE
3. Management and Administration: Finance	Procure protective clothes and provide incentives to 40 Revenue Collectors to increase revenue generation	Municipal wide	No revenue collector has protective dress	40 pieces of protective cloths provided	x	x	x	x					MFD	

4.Management and Administration: Finance	Organise one training on strategies in revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	Kibi	No training in 2017	1 training organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00 DACF	5,000.00		MFD	CA
5.Management and Administration: Finance	Organize one stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and disseminate it	Municipal wide	4 consultation meetings held in 2017	4 consultation meetings held	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	1,500.00		MFD	CA
Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development (SDG 1,8)													
6.Economic Development: Trade Industry and Tourism	Provide Business Counseling Services for 50 SMEs and link them up with GIP and GEPA to promote export	Municipal wide	90 SMEs counselled	50 SME businesses promoted	x	x	x	x		400.00		BAC/NBS SIs	
7.Economic Development: Trade Industry and Tourism	Organize basic skills training for 50 girls and 50 boys in SME activities	Municipal wide	30 youth trained in 2017	100 youth trained	x	x	x	x		500.00		BAC/NBS SI	
8.Economic Development: 9.Trade Industry and Tourism	Construct/Rehabilitate 1No. market stores/stalls with rain harvesting	Asiakwa	All three markets are in deplorable state	1 No. markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	100,000.00 DACF 300,000.00 DDF 80,000.00 UDG	150,000.00		MWD	

	system to boost municipal economy												
Objective: Ensure Improved Development For Industries (SDG 1,2,7,9,17)													
10.Economic Development: Trade Industry and Tourism	Reclaim a 16.3 acre land and provide access to utilities and roads to establish a light industrial area and facilitate the implementation of 1D1F	Kibi, Amanfrom	None	16.3 acre land reclaimed for light industrial area 1D1F implementation supported	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	50,000.00	DOA	A Rocha
Objective: Improve Post Harvest Management (SDG 1,2,7,9,17)													
11.Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	Introduce 5 improved crop varieties to farmers and train 200 farmers on effects of climate on post-harvest loss activities	Municipal wide	5 crop varieties introduced in 2017	5 improved crop varieties introduced 200 farmers trained	x	x	x	x		1,000.00		DOA	
12.Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the distribution of planting inputs to at least 400 farmers under the planting for food and jobs project	Municipal wide	145 farmers supported	400 farmers	x	x	x	x	2,746.07 GOG			DOA	
13.Economic Development:	Organize One (1) Municipal	Kibi	1 organised	One (1) Municipal Farmers' Day	x	x	x	x	40,000.00 DACF	1,000.00 IGF		DOA	CA

Agricultural Services and Management	Farmers' Day Celebration per year		in 2017	organized									
Objective: Ensure Sustainable Development And Management of Aquaculture (SDG 2,8,12,14)													
14.Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	Provide support for 20 youth in aquaculture and livestock production	Municipal wide	None	20 youth supported					2,000.00			DOA	
15.Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for at least 15000 livestock and pets	Municipal wide	15,192 animals vaccinated in 2017	15000 livestock and pets vacinated	x	x	x	x	14,000.00 GOG	2,000.00 IGF		DOA	
Objective: Enhance The Application Of Science and Technology and Innovation(SDG2,8,9,12,17)													
16.Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	Support 13 AEAs to undertake weekly farm and home visits	Municipal wide	13 AEAs supported	13 AEAs supported	x	x	x	x		42,685.91		DOA	
17.Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	Establish at least two nurseries for oil palm and distribute to 500 farmers to promote oil palm plantation farms	Asikam,	None	1No. nurseries established	x	x	x		10,000.00 GOG		10,000.00	DOA	
Objective: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development(SDG 8, 9,12)													
18.Economic Development: Trade Industry and Tourism	Hold one collaborative meeting with NGOs and TAs	Kibi	4 meetings held in 2017	1No. meeting held		x				5,000.00	5,000.00	AROCHA	CA

	on conversion of Atewa Forest to a National Park to promote eco-tourism												
Sub-Total													

Table 5.1b Create Opportunities for All

ADOPTED D GOAL(S): Create Opportunities for All													
MDA PROGRAMMES & SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
Objective: Enhance The Inclusive and Equitable Access to and Participation in Quality Education at All Levels (SDG 4)													
1.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Support 80 brilliant but needy students with educational scholarships	Municipal wide	148 BBN students supported	80 brilliant students supported	x	x	x	x	140,000			GES	MA
2.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Construct/Complete/ Rehab. 1No. 3-unit,1No. 6-unit & 1No 2-unit classroom blocks with access to PWDs	Akooko Presby KG & Primary	3 classroom block constructed under DACF & GETfund	1No. 3-unit, 1No. 6-unit & 1No 2-unit classroom block constructed	x	x	x	x	500,000.00	100,000.00		GES	MWD
3.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Conduct a standardized end of term exams for at least 3000 JHS students in the Municipality	Municipal wide	Mock exams conducted for 2666 students in all JHS schools	Mock exams conducted	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GES	
4.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate the participation of 100 JHS girls in 1 day regional Science, Technology & Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE)	Municipal wide	100 JHS girls in 1 day regional participated in STME	100 JHS girls benefited	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GES	
5.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate the organization of Inter schools Sporting and cultural	Municipal wide	12 Inter schools Sporting and cultural competitions.	2No. inter school sporting and cultural activities	x	x	x	x	30,000.00 DACF			GES	

	competitions.													
Objective: Strengthen School Management Systems														
6.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Organize a 1-day school SPAM at two circuit centers to review BECE performance	Municipal wide	n/a	1-day school SPAM organized	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			GES	MWD	
7.Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Organize the celebration of Independence day	Municipal wide	n/a	1 No. independence day organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			GES	MA	
8. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Train MEO staff and 9 circuit supervisors to improve School Monitoring	Kibi	n/a	9 circuit Supervisors trained	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	2,000.00		GES		
9. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Provide training for 20 pre-school attendants and inspect 40 KG facilities to promote child welfare.	Municipal wide	n/a	20 pre-school attendants trained	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	1,000.00	IGF	GES		
Objective: Ensure Affordable , Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage(UHC)														
10. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Support free access to health Social Services Delivery care by at least 200 pregnant women	Municipal wide	-	200 pregnant women supported	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			GHS	NHIS	
11. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Promote maternal/Infant health: 1. Ensure free access to health care and ITN by pregnant women 2. Immunization & Malaria controls 3. Health educational talks	Municipal wide	-	ITN provided to pregnant women	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			GHS		

	on importance of seeking early care during pregnancy													
12. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Conduct quarterly advocacy on healthy lifestyles through community durbars, health talks	Municipal wide		4No. advocacy programme conducted	x	x	x	x	5,000.00 DACF			GHS		
13. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 1No CHPS, complete 2No. ongoing and construct 10-seater WC and bathhouse for Kibi Hospital	Kibi hospital		1No. CHPS constructed 1No. 10-seater WC constructed	x	x	x	x	309,244.00 DACF			GHS	MWD	
Objective: Strengthen Healthcare Management System														
14. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Train 50 health staff in IYCF, C4D, OTSS and IDSR to improve their skills in health delivery	Municipal wide		50 health staff trained	X	x	x	X	30,000.00 DACF			GHS		
Objective: Improve Population Management System														
15. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Organize 4 quarterly Sensitization programme on Teenage pregnancy and family planning	Municipal wide		4 quarterly Sensitization programme organised	x	x	x	x	4,000.00 DACF			GHS		
Objective :Ensure The Reduction Of Hiv And Aids/STI Infections, Especially Among The Vulnerable Group														
16. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate HIV/AIDs and Malaria alertness programme and sensitization in selected schools and communities	Municipal wide			x	x	x	x	40,000.00 DACF			GHS		
17. Social Services	Organize	Municipal wide		capacity	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			GHS		

Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	capacity workshop for health staff on HIV and monitor the integration of HIV/AIDS in teaching and learning in 28 basic schools			workshoporganise d					0 DACF					
18. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Organize medical screening for 5000 food vendors to promote food safety	Municipal wide		5000 food vendors screened	x	x	x	x		80,000 .00			GHS	MEHO
Promote The Creation Of Jobs														
19. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Train 200 ex- galamsey youth in alternative livelihood jobs and equip them with start-up kits	Municipal wide		200 ex-galamsey youth trained	x	x	x	x		2,000.00			BAC/N BSSI	
Objective: Promote Full Participation Of PWDs In Economic Development														
20. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Support 100 persons with disability to expand their businesses	Municipal wide		100 PWDs supported	x	x	x	x	80,000. 00 DACF	1,000.00 4,000.00			Dept. Of Social Welfare	BAC/N BSS
Objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection And Family Welfare														
21. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Conduct social enquiry on 20 children in conflict with the law and undertake 4 quarterly sensitization programmes against child labour.	Municipal wide		social enquiry cases conducted 4 sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	768.58 GOG				Dept. of Social Welfare	
Objective: Improve Access To Safe And Reliable Water Supply														

22. Social Services Delivery: Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 20No mechanised boreholes to 20 communities to improve water supply	Municipal Wide	Access to water in 2017 is 74% on the average	20No. Borehole constructed	x	x	x	x		210,000 .00			MWD	MP

Table 5.1c: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

ADOPTED D GOAL(S): Safeguard The Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment													
PROGRAMME S & SUB-PROGRAMME S	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELIN E	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLA B.
Objective: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure													
1. Infrastructure Development And Management: Urban Roads and Transport Services	Improve conditions of 20km of selected roads through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reshaping, • spot improvement • Grass cutting • 3No. Culverts and plant ornamental trees along the edges of roads to protect the soil surface from erosion 	Kibi town roads Kibi-Akooko	Over 72% of roads are in poor condition	20km road and 3No. Culverts constructed	x	x	x	x	310,000.00	60,000.00		MURD	URD
Objective: Ensure Availability of Clean Affordable and Accessible Energy													
2. Infrastructure Development and Management: Energy	Procure 200 pieces of high and low tension light poles and facilitate extension of electricity to 10 communities	Municipal wide	Access to electricity is 92.2%	200 pieces of high and low tension procured	x	x	x	x	120,000.00 DDF			MWD	ECG
Objective: Promote A Sustainable Spatially Integrated Balanced and Orderly Development of Human Settlement													
3. Infrastructure Development	Organize quarterly	Municipal wide	4 quarterly meetings	4No. meetings organised	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DPP	

and Management: Spatial Planning	statutory Planning committee meetings to approve plans to ensure development controls		organised											
Objective: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources														
4. Environmental Management: Natural resource conservation and Management	Establish, equip and empower 5 community Resource Management Committees to promote natural resource conservation at local levels.	Asikam Asiakwa Kibi Adukrom Potroase	No RMC in any of the mining communities	5 RMCs established and equipped to function	x	x	x	x			20,000	NADMO	A Rocha	
5. Environmental Management: Natural resource conservation and Management	Train local community members on negotiation skills with respect to dealing with public institutions on natural resource management	Asikam Asiakwa Kibi Adukrom Potroase	low involvement of community members in natural resource mgt	Local community members trained	x	x	x	x			10,000	NADMO	A Rocha	
6. Environmental Management: Natural resource conservation and Management	Sensitize 50 registered small scale miners on impact of mining on the environment to facilitate compliance with best practises in mining	Asikam Asiakwa Kibi Adukrom Potroase	High level of environmental degradation from mining	50 registered small scale miners sensitized	x	x	x	x			10,000	NADMO	A Rocha	
7.Environmental Management: Natural resource	Train CSOs and stakeholders and organise annual	Asikam Asiakwa Kibi	Low involvement	Stakeholders trained on EIA	x	x	x	x			20,000	NADMO	A Rocha	

conservation and Management	mass media platforms on EIA to enable them demand compliance from concessioners	Adukrom Potroase	t of communities in EIA	issues										
8.Environmental Management: Natural resource conservation and Management	Collaborate with NGOs and Development Partners to reclaim at least 10 acres of mined sites and convert them to woodlots and monitor activities of small scale miners	Asikam Asiakwa Kibi Adukrom Potroase Akwadum Odumase Segyimase Bunso	30.7 acres of degraded lands reclaimed	10 acres of mined sites reclaimed	x	x	x	x	50,000	10,000	200,000	DoA	A Rocha	
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														
9.Environmental management: Disaster prevention and mangement	Organize quarterly sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	Low level of disaster preparedness among communities	4 sensitisations programmes organised	x	x	x	x		2000.00		NADMO	A Rocha	
10.Environmental management: Disaster prevention and mangement	Train 8 Zonal Officers and 5 DVGs on disaster prevention and management	Municipal Wide	Low level of disaster preparedness among communities	8 officers and 5 DVGs trained	x	x	x	x		1000.00		NADMO	A Rocha	
11.Environmental management: Disaster prevention and mangement	Procure and supply relief items to disaster victims with emphasis on women and children	Municipal Wide	Low level of disaster preparedness among communities	Disaster victims supported	x	x	x	x	20,000	10,000	20,000	NADMO	DSD	

Table 5.1d: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED D GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
Objective: Improve Popular Participation at Regional and District Level													
1.Management and Administration: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organize Town Hall and SPEFA Meetings to educate the public on government and assembly policies and programmes	Municipal wide	High level of public participation in local governance process	2 No. meetings organised	x	x	x	x	30,000.00 0 DACF	12,000.00		CA	ISD, NCCE, MPCU
2.Management and Administration: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organize four community level public hearings on planning and budgeting to promote public participation	Municipal wide	High level of public participation in local governance process	4No. community hearings organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00 0 DACF	5,000.00		CA	ISD, NCCE, MPCU
Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization													
3.Management and Administration: General Administration	Facilitate the organization of 4 quarterly Zonal Council Meetings	Municipal wide	5 out of 8 zonal councils are functional	4 Zonal Council Meetings organized	x	x	x	x		1000.00		CA	MPCU
4.Management and Administration: General Administration	Complete 2No. Zonal Council offices	Asafo	0	2No. Zonal Council offices completed	x	x	x	x	150,000			MWD	CA

5.Management and Administration: General Administration	Maintain 4 No. Assembly bungalows, Office block, market stalls, classroom blocks, toilet and water facilities (O&M)	Municipal wide		4 No. Assembly bungalows and public facilities maintained	x	x	x	x	120,000	160,000	10,000	MWD	CA
6.Management and Administration: General Administration	Repair of 8 Assembly Vehicles (O&M)	Municipal wide	Only 2 out of 8 vehicles are road worthy	At least 6 vehicles made road worthy	x	x	x	x	50,000	50,000.00		CA	MWD
7.Management and Administration: General Administration	Procure or maintain office equipment, furniture and stationery and building materials to support self-help projects	Kibi	Ill equipped offices	Offices well equipped	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	69,286.40		CA	MWD
8.Management and Administration: General Administration	Procure 58 motorbikes for Assembly Members	Municipal wide	Lack of mobility by Ass. Members	58No. motorbikes procured	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			CA	MWD
9.Management and Administration: General Administration	Promote public security in general through community policing and support government programmes	Municipal wide	Increasing crime rate	Crime rate in municipality decreased	x	x	x	x	50,000.00 DACF	10,000.00		CA	Police/SSs
10.Management	MPCU Activities:	Municipal wide	(4)Quarterly	(4)Quarterly	x	x	x	x	80,000.0	10,000		CA	MPCU

and Administration: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	MTDP, M&E, Quarterly meetings, Review Meetings, Data Collection, and disseminate.		meetings and M&E organized	meetings and M&E organised					0	.00			
11. Management and Administration: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise four budget committee meetings to promote internal controls	Kibi	Four(4) budget committee meetings held	Four(4) budget committee meetings held	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		CA	MPCU
12. Management and Administration: Human Resource	Train Assembly Members, assembly staff and zonal council members to build their capacities in local governance	Kibi	30% of officers trained in 2017	40% of officers trained	x	x	x	X	50,000.00	50,000.00		CA	HRU
Sub-Total													

2019

Table 5.2a 2019 AAP - Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
PROGRAM MES	SUB PROGRAM MES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB
Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability (SDG 1,8,17)													
1. Management and Administration	Finance	Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness and one training on strategies in revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	Municipal Wide	2 publicity programmes organised	x			x		24,000.00		MFD	NCCE
2. Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake property revaluation in 2 towns Kibi and automate billing systems	Bunso	Landed properties revaluated	x	x	x	x	210,000.00		50,000.00	DPP	LVD, World Bank
3. Infrastructure development and management	Spatial Planning	Scale-up street naming and property addressing system	Apedwa	Additional streets named	x	x	x	x	270,000.00			DPP	MWD
Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development (SDG 1,8)													
4. Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Collaborate with GIZ and COTVET to train at least 120 youth in basic vocational skills and equip them with start-up kits	Municipal wide	120 Youth trained and equipped	x	x	x	x	2,500.00		200,000	BAC/NB SSI	GIZ/COT VET
5. Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Construct/renovate 2No Markets to promote trading activities	Kibi zongo Amanfrom	2No Markets developed	x	x	x	x	258,000.00			MWD	
		Construction of light	Kibi	1No. 2Storey	x	x	x	x			4,318,5	MWD	CA,

		industrial area with 1No. 2Storey 100Unit lockable stores and 10No. Open sheds with 10seater WC toilets and urinary facilities and extension of water and electricity		100unit lockable stores, 10No. open sheds, 10seater WC toilets and urinal facilities constructed							00.00		World Bank
5.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Construct of 1No. 3Storey 195Unit lockable stores with 910m ² court yard at Kibi	Kibi	1No. 3-storey 195unit lockable stores with 910m ² court yard constructed	x	x	x	x			3,134,700.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
6.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Construct 1No 20 unit each two storey lockable stores	Kibi	2No 20 unit each two storey lockable stores consructed	x	x	x	x	1,300,000.00			MWD	
7.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Collaborate with NGOs to identify and train at least 200 ex-galamsey youth in alternative livelihood jobs and equip them with start-up kits	Municipal Wide	200ex-galamsey youth trained	x	x	x	x	25,000.00		200,000	Arocha-Gh,	DOA
8.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Organize women agro processors into 2 cooperative societies of at least 20 members and train and equip them with processing equipment and help them access EDAIF loan.	Bunso, Amanfrom	2 cooperative societies strengthened and trained	x	x	x	x	50,000.00		50,000	BAC/NB SSI	Cooperatives

9.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Facilitate the training of at least 5 SMEs annually in technical, managerial credit management and marketing skills with emphasis on women	Municipal wide	5 SMEs trained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			BAC/NB SSI	Cooperatives
9.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Conduct business opportunity identification survey and update inventory on local trade and businesses	Kibi	Report on survey conducted	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	BAC/NB SSI	Cooperatives, World Bank
10.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Organize training programmes for 6 Co-operatives distillers on production enhancement and packaging.	Municipal wide	Co-operatives distillers trained	x	x	x	x		6000.00		Cooperatives	BAC/NB SSI
Objective: Ensure Improved Skilled Development for Industries (SDG 1,8,17)													
11.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Facilitation the participation of SMEs in annual Trade Fair Exhibitions	Municipal wide		x	x	x	x	15,000.00			BAC/NBS SI	Cooperatives
Objective: Improve Post Harvest Management (SDG 1,2,7,17)													
12.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Introduce 5 improved crop varieties to 100 farmers and train them on effects of climate on post-harvest loss activities	Municipal wide	5 improved crop varieties introduced to 100 trained farmers	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DoA	
Objective: Enhance the Application of Science and Technology (SDG 2,8,9,12,17)													
13.Economic	Agricultural	Build capacity of 10	Municipal wide	10 AEAs	x	x	x	x	10,000			DoA	

Development	Service and Management	AEAs and NSPs and provide them logistics to perform		trained					.00				
14.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Repair and re-tool Assembly tractor to undertake subsidize transportation services to farmers in deprived rural communities	Municipal wide	1No. tractor repaired	x	x	x	x	7,500.00			DoA	
15.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Support DoA to undertake regular field monitoring and administrative duties	Municipal wide	Monitoring of DoA enhanced	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DoA	
16.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Maintain and expand two nurseries for oil palm, plantain, and citrus and distribute to 500 farmers to promote oil palm, plantain and citrus production	Asikam	Production of selected crops increased	x	x	x	x	7,500.00		20,000	DoA	A Rocha
Objective: Ensure improved skills development for industry (SDG 1,2,7,917)													
17.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Train at least 100 cocoa farmers on organic cocoa farming in selected communities	Municipal wide	100 cocoa farmers trained	x	x	x	x			50,000.00	DoA	Arocha-Gh
18.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Train at least 100 farmers and provide them with start-up kits for NTFP cultivation	Municipal wide	100 farmers trained	x	x	x	x			50,000.00	DoA	Arocha-Gh
Objective: Ensure Sustainable Development and Management of Aquaculture (SDG 2,8,12,14)													
19.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide technical support to 100 youth for aquaculture and livestock production.	Municipal wide	100 youth supported	x	x	x	x		12000.00	40,000.00	DoA	Arocha
20.Economic	Agricultural	Facilitate the control	Municipal wide	2000 pets and	x	x	x	x	10,000	5000.0		DoA	Vet.

Development	Service and Management	of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for at least 2000 pets and livestock annually		livestock vaccinated						.00	0			
Sub-Total														

Table 5.2b: Create Opportunities for All

ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
Objective: Enhance the Inclusive and Equitable Access to And Participation in Quality Education at All Levels (SDG4)													
1.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct/Complete/Renovate 3No. 6 unit and 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and PWD access.	Akim Asafo RC Primary Agyapomaa Methodist Primary Apapam MA JHS	4 classroom blocks constructed	x	x	x	x	700,000		700,000	GES	MWD
3.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 1No. Teacher's quarters	Potroase.	1No. Teacher's quarters constructed	x	x	x	x			500,000.00	GES	MWD
4.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct and complete of 1No. community libraries	Asikam	1No. community libraries	x	x	x	x	400,000.00			GES	MWD
5.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Facilitate the extension of school feeding programme to 5 new schools		5 new schools enrolled on GSFP	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		GES	MFD
Objective: Strengthen School Management Systems													
6.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise a 1 day circuit level SPAM at all 12 circuit centres and a municipal level SPAM level annually	Municipal wide	1 day circuit level organised			x			6000.00		GES	

7.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise one Enrolment Drive activities in 30 selected school communities and sensitize stakeholders on girls education in increase retention of girls in school.	Municipal wide	30 selected school communities organised	x	x	X	x		2000.00			GES	
8.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise 3 days separate training workshop for 160 public school heads on leadership for learning and drawing of SPIP *capitation Grant accounts *school census annually	Municipal wide	3 days separate training workshop organised		x				12,500.00			GES	
9.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Organise a 2 day in-service training workshop for Mathematics, science, ICT and English JHS teachers' level annually.	Municipal wide	2 day in- service training workshop organised	x					5,000.00			GES	
10.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Provide financial support to 25 brilliant but needy students (40:60) and support annual Science, Technology & Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE)	Municipal wide	25 brilliant but needy students supported	x	x	x	x		50,000.00			GES	
Objective: Improve Access to Safe And Reliable Water Supply Service for All														
11.Infrastructure development	Public works, rural housing and water management	Construct 4No. mechanised boreholes	Nkronso Afiasa Asikam Kwasi krachi	4No. boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		125,000			MWD	MWST
Objective: Ensure Affordable , Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage(UHC)														
12.Social	Public Health	Construct 1No CHPS	Apapam	1No. CHPS	x	x	x	x		300,000.0			GHS	MWD

Service Delivery	Service and Management	compound wit nurses quarters		constructed					0				
13.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Construct 1No nurses quarters	Asiakwa	1No nurses quarters constructed	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			GHS	MWD
14.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Support annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc)	Municipal wide	annual disease control programmes supported	x	x	x	x		2,500.00		GHS	
15.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Liaise with health facilities to register at least 60%of pregnant women free of charge onto the NHIA Programme	Municipal wide	60% of pregnant women registered	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GHS	NHIA
16.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Enrol at least 60% of the municipal population unto the NHIA Programme to provide financial risk protection against the cost of quality basic health care for all resident	Municipal wide	60% of the municipal population enrolled	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GHS	NHIA
17.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Promote Maternal/ Infant and adolescent health through monthly counselling and sensitization at health facilities.	Municipal wide	Monthly counselling sessions held	x	x	x	x		1000.00		GHS	NGOs
18.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Organize quarterly sensitization on prevention and spread of communicable and non- communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle.	Municipal wide	4 quarterly sensitisations organised	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			GHS	
Objective :Ensure the Reduction of HIV and AIDS/STIS Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Group													
19.Social	Public Health	Support quarterly	Municipal	4 public	x	x	x	x		10,000.		GHS	NGOs

Service Delivery	Service and Management	public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes to ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	wide	sensitizations organised						00				
Objective: Improve Population Management System														
20.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Organize quarterly sensitization programme on importance and adoption of family planning practices	Municipal wide	(4)quarterly sensitizations held	x	x	x	x		1000.00		GHS	DSD	
Objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare System														
21.Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Settle at least 10 maintenance cases at Family Tribunals annually	Municipal wide	10 maintenance cases settled	x	x	x	x		1000.00		DSD	CHRAJ	
22.Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Conduct Social Enquiry on at least 25 children in conflict with the law and the vulnerable so as to provide needed interventions	Municipal wide	Social Enquiry/ Investigation cases conducted	x	x	x	x		1300.00		DSD	NCCE	
Objective: Promote Full Participation of PWDs in Economic Development														
23.Social Welfare and Community Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Provide financial support for at least 100 PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices to improve their standard of living	Municipal wide	100 PWDs supported financially	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			Social Welfare Dept.	NGOs	
24.Social Welfare and Community Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Facilitate the training of at least 50 PWDs in basic vocational and technical skills and support them with start-up kits	Municipal wide	50 PWDs trained	x	X	x	x	50,000.00			Social Welfare Dept.	NGOs	

Table 5.2c: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
MDA	PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 ^T H	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLAB
Objective: Reduce Environmental Pollution													
1. Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Acquire at least 10 acre land for solid and liquid waste management at Asafo and procure sanitary tools to maintain environmental sanitation	Asafo	10 acre land acquired for waste management	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	20,000		DPP	MEHU
Objectives: Improve Access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services													
2.Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construct 1No. 6 seater KVIP toilet facility and undertake hygiene education in schools and public places	Apadwa new town M/A	1No. 6 seater KVIP toilet facility constructed	x	x	x	x	75,000.00	10,000		GES	MWD,MEHU
		Procurement of 50No. refuse containers	Kibi	50no. refuse containers procured	x	x	x	x			12,500.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
Address recurrent devastating floods													

3.Environmental Management	Infrastructure Development & management	Construction of 500m reinforced storm drain	Kibi	500m reinforced drain constructed		x	x				667,219.06	MURD	CA World Bank
Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation													
3.Environmental Management	Disaster Management	Organize quarterly community sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality	Municipal wide	(4) quarterly community sensitization organised	x	x	x	x		4000.00		NADMO	MEHU
4.Environmental Management	Disaster Management	Procure and supply relief items to disaster victims with emphasis on women and children	Municipal wide	Disaster victims supported	x	x	x	x	70,000			NADMO	CA
		Organize quarterly community sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality	Kibi	Change in effect of natural disaster/Report			x	x		8,000.00		NADMO	CA, World Bank
Objective: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure													
5.Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport	Construct 1No. lorry park through PPP	Bunso.	1No. lorry park constructed	x	x			100,000.00		500,000	MWD	
6.Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport	Construct/Repair 2No culvert and existing drains	Dabo, Potroase, Sagyimase, Adadientam, Ahwenease, connection of	2No. culvert constructed	x	x	x	x	3,130,000.00		200,000	MWD	

			Kyebi water intake road.											
7.Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport	Construct/rehabilitate /maintain 20km and 12km of feeder and urban roads respectively	Akwadum town roads Odumase-Kwasikomfo, etc.	32km of roads upgraded	x	x	x	x	1,000,600.00			MWD	URD	
Objective: Promote A Sustainable Spatially Integrated Balanced and Orderly Development of Human Settlement														
8.Infrastructure Development and Management:	Spatial Planning	Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve plans to ensure development controls	Municipal wide	4No. meetings organised	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DPP	MWD	
8.Infrastructure Development and Management:	Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes	Kibi	Growth in IGF generated		x	x				80,000.00	PPD	CA, World Bank	
Objective: Ensure Availability of Clean Affordable and Accessible Energy														
9.Infrastructure Development and Management:	Energy	Procure 200 pieces of high and low tension light poles and facilitate extension of electricity to 10 communities	Municipal wide	200 pieces of high and low tension	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			MWD	ECG	
Objective: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources														
10.Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and Management	Establish and equip and empower 5 community resource management committees to promote natural resource conservation at local levels.	Segyimase Apedwa Akooko Anyinasin Adadientem	5 CRMCs established	x	x	x	x			20,000	NADMO	A Rocha	
11.Environmental Management	Natural resource Conservation and Management	Train local community members on negotiation skills with respect to dealing with public institutions on natural resource management	Segyimase Apedwa Akooko	3 Trainings orgained	x	x	x	x			10,000	NADMO	A Rocha	
12.Environmental	Natural resource	Sensitize registered	Segyimase	20 small scale	x	x	x	x			4000.00	NADM	A Rocha	

management	conservation and Management	small scale miners on impact of mining on the environment to facilitate compliance with best practises in mining	Apedwa Akooko Anyinasin Adadientem	miners sensitised									O	
13.Environmental management	Natural resource conservation and Management	Train CSOs and stakeholders and organise annual mass media platforms on EIA to enable them demand compliance from concessioners	Segyimase Apedwa Akooko Anyinasin Adadientem	Stakeholders trained	x	x	x	x			20,000		NADM O	A Rocha
14.Environmental management	Natural resource conservation and Management	Collaborate with NGOs and Development Partners to reclaim 10 acre mined sites and convert them to woodlots	Segyimase Apedwa Akooko Anyinasin Adadientem	10 acre mined land reclaimed	x	x	x	x	50,000		50,000		NADM O	A Rocha
Sub-Total														

Table 5.2d: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLAB	
Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization														
1.Management and administration	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	Procure 1No. Official vehicle to promote M&E and maintain existing ones	Kibi	No. Official vehicles procured	x	x	x	x	400,000.00	200,00			MWD	CA
Objective: enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination														
2.Management	General	Complete	Kibi	Departmental	x	x	x	x	250,000				MWD	CA

and administration	Administration	construction of 1No departmental office complex		office complex completed					.00				
4.Management and administration	Human Resource	Organize generic/tailor made capacity building programmes for Assembly members, Assembly staff and Zonal Council Members to build their capacities in local governance	Kibi	Generic/tailor made capacity building programmes organised		x			50,000.00			CA	Consultants
		Training of core staff, revenue collectors & IT staff on billing system	Kibi	Staff trained in new billing system		x	x				8,000.00	MFD	CA, World Bank
		Procure GPS instrument	Kibi	GPS instruments procured		x	x				46,500.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
Objective: Improve Popular Participation at Regional and District Level													
5.Management and administration	General Administration	Organize quarterly Town Hall and SPEFA Meetings to educate the public on Government and Assembly policies and programmes	Municipal wide	4 quarterly Town Hall Meetings organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			MPCU	
6.Management and	Planning, Budgeting,	MPCU Activities: MTDP, M&E,	Municipal wide	(4)Quarterly meetings held	x	x	x	x	80,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	MPCU	CA, World

Administration:	Monitoring and Evaluation	Quarterly meetings, Review Meetings, Data Collection, and disseminate monitoring etc							DACF				Bank
7.Management and Administration:	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise four budget committee meetings to promote internal controls on revenue and expenditure	Kibi	Four(4) budget committee meetings held	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		MFD	
8.Management and Administration	General Administration	Promote public security in general through community policing and support government programmes	Municipal wide	Crime rate reduced	x	x	x	x	100,000	50,000		CA	Security Services
9.Management and Administration:	General Administration	Maintain 4 No. Assembly bungalows, (O&M)	Municipal wide	4 No. Assembly bungalows maintained	x	x	x	x	120,000.00	60,000		MWD	
10.Management and Administration:	General Administration	Procure or maintain office equipment, furniture and stationery and building materials to support self-help projects	Kibi	maintain office equipment, furniture and stationery and building materials procured	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	20,000		CA	

2020

Table 5.3a: 2020 AAP - Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability (SDG 1,8.17)													
1.Management and Administration	Finance	Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness and one training on strategies in revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	Municipal wide	2 publicity programmes organised	x	x	x	x		6,000.00		MFD	NCCE
2.Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake property revaluation in 1 towns (Kibi, Apedwa) and automate billing systems	Municipal wide	Properties in 1 No. Community reevaluated	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	80,000.00	MFD	MPPD, World Bank
2.Management and Administration	Finance	Update revenue database	Kibi	Revenue database updated		x	x				23,500.00	MFD	CA, World Bank
3.Management and Administration	Finance	Train revenue collectors in revenue mobilization strategies annually and equip them with logistics to improve performance	Municipal wide	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		15,000		MFD	
4.Management and Administration	Finance	Organise annual stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution, monitor and enforce tax compliance	Municipal wide	annual stakeholder consultation meeting organized	x	x	x	x		20,000		MFD	
Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development. (SDG 1,8)													
5.Economic	Trade, industry	Train 20 Youth In	Municipal wide	20 Youth trained	x	x	x	x		2,500.00		BAC/NBS	Social

development	and tourism development	Handicraft And Equip Them With Start Up Kits										SI	Welfare
6.Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism development	Facilitate the training of at least 10 SMEs annually in technical, managerial credit management and marketing skills with emphasis on women	Municipal wide	10 SMEs trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		BAC/NBSI	Cooperatives
7.Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism development	Identify and Train at least 50 ex-galamsey youth in alternative livelihood jobs and equip them with start-up kits	Municipal Wide	50 ex-galamsey youth identified and trained	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		Arocha-Gh	NBSSI/BAC
8.Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism development	Organize training programmes for 6 Co-operatives distillers on production enhancement (efficiency) and packaging.	Municipal wide	6 Co-operatives distillers trained	x	x	x	x		1,200.00		Cooperatives	BAC/NBSSI
9.Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism development	Construct/renovate 3No Markets to promote trading activities	Asafo Akooko Maase	3No Markets constructed	x	x	x	x	475,000.00			MWD	
		Construct 1No 3storey 552Unit lockable stores and 100Unit stalls with pavement of 4433m ² ground with 20seater WC toilets and urinal	Kibi market and lorry park	1No. 3storey 552 Unit lockable stores 100unit stalls constructed and 4433m ² ground paved with 20seater WC toilets and bath		x	x	x		8,146,100.00		MWD	CA, World Bank

		at Kibi Market and Lorry park		constructed									
10.Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism development	Construct 1No 20 unit each double storey lockable stores	Kibi lorry park	1No 20 unit each double storey lockable stores	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			MWD	
Objective: Ensure Improved Development for Industries (SDG 1,2,7,9,17)													
11.Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism development	Facilitation the participation of SMEs in annual Trade Fair Exhibitions	Municipal wide		x	x	x	x		10,000.00		BAC/NBS SI	Cooperatives
Objective: Provide the Creation of Decent Jobs													
12.Economic Development	Trade, Industry And Tourism	Collaborate with the private sector to revive the brick and tile factory at Kibi under the 1D1F to promote use of local materials in housing	Kibi	1Brick And Tile Factory revived	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		BAC/NBS SI	
Objective: Improve Post Harvest Management (SDG 1,2,7,9,17)													
13.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Introduce 5 improved crop varieties to farmers and train 100 farmers on effects of climate on post-harvest loss activities. Train 800 farmers on adaptation	Municipal wide	5 improved crop varieties introduced 100 farmers trained on effects	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			DoA	
Objective: Enhance the Application of Science and Technology and Innovation (SDG2,8,9,12,17)													
14.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Build capacity of 10 AEAs and NSPs and provide them logistics to perform	Municipal wide	10 AEAs trained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DOA	
15.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Support DoA to undertake regular field monitoring and administrative	Municipal wide	2 motorbikes procured	x	x	x	x		2,500.00		DOA	

		duties											
16.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Train at least 100 cocoa farmers on organic cocoa farming in selected communities	Municipal wide	100 cocoa farmers trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DOA	Arocha-Gh
17.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Train at least 100 farmers and provide them with start-up kits for NTFF cultivation	Municipal wide	100 farmers trained	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	DOA	Arocha-Gh
Objective: Ensure Sustainable Development and Management of Aquaculture(SDG 2,8,12,14)													
19.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Provide technical support 10 farmers for aquaculture and livestock production.	Municipal wide	10 aquaculture and livestock farmers supported	x	x	x	x		1,000.00		DOA	
20.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Provide support to private sectors to undertake aquaculture	Municipal wide		x	x	X	x				DOA	BAC
21.Economic Development	Agricultural Services And Management	Facilitate the control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for all livestock annually	Municipal wide	No. livestock vaccinated	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DOA	
22.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Identify and train at least 5 FBOS in conservation agriculture and climate smart production and tenure registration	Municipal wide	5 FBOs identified and trained	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	5,000.00		DoA	
23.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Organize one(1) municipal farmers day celebration	Municipal wide	One(1) municipal farmers day organised	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DoA	

Table 5.3b: Create Opportunities for All

ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 ^T H	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	
Objective: Enhance The Inclusive and Equitable Access to and Participation In Quality Education At All Levels													
1.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Construct/Rehab. 1No. 6 unit, 2No. 3unit, 1No 2Unit classroom, block with ancillary facilities and PWD access.	Akwadum, Asafo, Adukrom Gyanobuse	2No. 6 unit, 2No. 3unit, 1No 2Unit classroom constructed.	X	x	x	x	3,000,000.00			GES	MWD
2.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Construct 1No. Teacher's quarters	Akwadum, Asafo,	1No. Teacher's quarters constructed	X	x	x	x	400,000.00			GES	MWD
3.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Facilitate the extension of school feeding programme to 10 new schools		10 new schools benefited	X	x	x	x	20,000.00			GES	MWD
Objective: Strengthen School Management Systems													
4.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Organise a 1 day circuit level SPAM at all 12 circuit centres and a municipal level SPAM level annually	Municipal wide	1 day circuit level SPAM organised		x	x	x		1500.00			GES
5.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Organise one Enrolment Drive activities in 15 selected school communities and sensitize stakeholders on girls education in increase retention of girls in school.	Municipal wide	15 selected school communities sensitized		x	x			2000.00			GES
6.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Organise 3 days separate training workshop for 80 public school heads on leadership for learning and drawing of SPIP *capitation Grant accounts *school census annually	Municipal wide	3 days separate training workshop organised			x			2,500.00			GES
7.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Organise a 2 day in-service training workshop for Mathematics, science,	Municipal wide	2 day in- service training workshop		x				5,000.00			GES

		ICT and English JHS teachers' level annually.												
8.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide financial support to 25 brilliant but needy students (40:60) and support annual Science, Technology & Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE)	Municipal wide	25 brilliant but needy students supported	X	x	x	x		10,000.00				GES
9.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Support the organisation of annual municipal teachers' Day to award deserving teachers	Municipal wide	1No. Municipal Teachers Day organised	X	x	x	x		5,000.00				GES
10.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Support organisation of annual inter-school, inter-district etc. sporting and cultural competitions	Municipal wide	3No. inter-school, annual inter-school, inter-district etc. sporting and cultural competitions	X	x	x	x		10,000.00				GES
11.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Organise the celebration of one independence day annually	Municipal wide	1No. independence day organised	X	x	x	x		20,000.00				GES
12.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Support the conduct of a standardised end of term exams for all JHS pupils in the municipality to improve performance in BECE.	Municipal wide	standardised end of term exams conducted	X	x	x	x		4,000.00				GES
Objectives: Increase Citizens Access to Data Platforms														
13.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Facilitate the construction of 1No. Community information center/library and equip them to promote ICT education and usage.	Asikam	1No. Community information center/library	X	x	x	x		200,000.00				GES
Objective: Improve Access to Safe and Reliable Water Supply Service														
14. Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing And Water Management	Construction, mechanisation and rehabilitation of 5No. boreholes	Sagyimase Adadientem Maase Kibi Maase,	5No. Boreholes constructed	X	x	x	x		10,000.00				MWST MWD

Objective: Ensure Affordable , Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage(UHC)													
15.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Construct/complete/renovate of 1No. CHPS	Odumase	1No. CHPS constructed	X	x	x	x	400,000.00			GHS	MWD
16.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Construct 1No nurses quarters	Kibi	1No nurses quarters constructed					200,000.00			GHS	MWD
17.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Support annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc)	Municipal wide	Annual disease control programmes implemented	X	x	x	x		2,500.00		GHS	
18.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Liaise with health facilities to register at least 60%of pregnant women free of charge onto the NHIA Programme Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Municipal wide	60%of pregnant women supported	X	x	x	x		2,500.00		NHIA	GHS
19.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Enrol at least 60% of the municipal population unto the NHIA Programme to provide financial risk protection against the cost of quality basic health care for all resident	Municipal wide	60% of the municipal population enrolled	X	x	x	x	10,000.00			NHIA	
Objective: Strengthen Healthcare Management System													
20.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Promote Maternal/ Infant and adolescent health through counselling and sensitization at health facilities.	Municipal wide	Maternal/ Infant and adolescent health promoted	X	x	x	x		1000.00		GHS	
21.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Organize on prevention and spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle.	Municipal wide	Annual sensitization organised	X	x	x	x		2,500.00		GHS	

22.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Conduct refresher training on community management of acute malnutrition for at least 20 health personnel annually	Municipal wide	20 health personnel trained	X	x	x	x		2,000.00		GHS	
23.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Build capacity of at least 50 health staff in CHPS	Municipal wide	50 health staff trained	X	x	x	x		6,000.00		GHS	
Objective :Ensure the Reduction of HIV and AIDS/STIS Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Group													
24.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Support annual public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes to ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Municipal wide	annual public sensitization organised	X	x	x	x		5,000.00		GHS	
Objective: Improve Population Management System													
25.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services And Management	Organize quarterly sensitization programme on importance and adoption of family planning practices	Municipal wide	(4) quarterly sensitization organised	X	x	x	x		1000.00		GHS	
Objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare System													
26.Social Service Delivery		Settle at least 10 maintenance cases at Family Tribunals annually	Municipal wide	10 maintenance cases settled	X	x	x	x		1000.00		Social Welfare Dept.	
27.Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Conduct Social Enquiry/ Investigation cases on at least 25 children in conflict with the law and the vulnerable so as to provide needed interventions	Municipal wide	25 children in conflict provided with needed support	X	x	x	x		1,250.00		Social Welfare Dept	
Objective: Promote Full Participation of PWDs in Economic Development													
28.Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Provide financial support for at least 100 PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices to improve their standard of	Municipal wide	100 PWDs supported	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			Social Welfare Dept.	

		living											
29.Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Facilitate the training of at least 100 PWDs in basic vocational and technical skills and support them with start-up kits	Municipal wide	100 PWDs trained	X	x	x	x	10,000.00			Social Welfare Dept.	
Objectives: Attain Gender Equality in Equity in Political, Social and Economic Development													
30.Social Welfare and Community Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Support gender desk to organize annual capacity building Programmes for female Assembly Members and women in leadership positions at all levels	Municipal wide	Capacity of female Assembly Members built	X	x	x	x	2,5000.00			Social Welfare Dept	
31.Social Welfare and Community Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Organize annual community sensitization and involvement of women indecision making at all levels	Municipal wide	annual community sensitization organised	X	x	x	x	4,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	
32.Social Welfare and Community Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Support DSW&NGOS to identify and train at least 100 single mothers in deprived conditions in basic employable skills and provide them with start-up kits	Municipal wide	100 single mothers in deprived conditions supported	X	x	x	x	5,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	

Table 5.3c: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLAB
Objective: Improve Access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services													
1.Social Service Delivery	Environment and Sanitation Service	Construct 3No. 6 unit KVIP toilet facility	Kibi Anglican Primary Kibi Islamic, Abesim yeboah,	3No. 10 unit KVIP toilet facility constructed	x	X	x	x	75,000.00			GES	MWD, MEHU
2.Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construct 1No. W/C toilet to promote environmental places sanitation	Maase Market	1No. W/C toilet constructed	x	X	x	x	160,000.00			MEHU	MWD
		Procure 50No. refuse containers	Kibi	50No. refuse containers procured		x	x				12,500.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
3.Social Service Delivery	Environment and Sanitation Service	Facilitate the construction toilet facility for Kibi District Police Office	Kibi	1no. 10 seater toilet facility constructed	x	X	x	x	25,000.00			CA	MWD,MEHU
Objective: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure													
4.Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport	Construct 1No. lorry park through PPP	Asiakwa	1No. lorry park constructed	x	x			100,000.00			MWD	
5.Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport	Construct/Repair 2No culvert and existing drains at Potroase, Adadientam	Ahwenease Potroase	2 No. Culvert constructed	x	X	x	x	125,000.00			MWD	
6.Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport	Construct/rehabilitate/maintain 60km and 40km of feeder and urban roads respectively	Asiakwa town roads, Nobi, CRIG New Site,London street	20km and 10km of feeder and urban roads constructed rehabilitate/main tain	x	X	x	x	1,000,000.00			MWD	

Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation													
7.Environmental management	Natural Resource Management	Organize quarterly community sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality-	Municipal wide	(4) quarterly community sensitization oraginsed	x	x	x	x		500.00		NADMO	Arocha Gh
8.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Establish, equip and empower community resource management committees to promote natural resource conservation at local levels	Municipal wide	community resource management committees established, equipped and empowered	x	x	x	x				Arocha Gh	NADMO
9..Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Train local community members on negotiation skills with respect to dealing with public institution on natural resource management	Municipal wide	local community members on negotiation skills trained	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	Arocha Gh	NADMO
10.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Sensitize registered small scale miners on impact of mining on the environment to facilitate compliance with best practises	Municipal wide	No. Sensitization prog. organised	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			Arocha Gh	NADMO
11.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Train CSOs and stakeholders and organise annual mass media platforms on EIA to enable them demand compliance from concessioners collaborate with and NGOs and	Municipal wide	No. training prog. organised	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Arocha Gh	NADMO

		development partners to reclaim mined sites and convert them to woodlots												
Objective: Fully Implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act, 925)														
12.Infrustructure development and management	Spatial planning	Organise quarterly SPC& TSC meetings to approve development permits	Kibi	4No. SPC&TSC meetings organised	x	x	x	x	12,000.00			MPPD		
12.Infrustructure development and management	Spatial planning	Procure GIS mapping instruments for Physical Planning Department	Kibi	GIS mapping instruments procured		x	x	x			30,000.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank	
12.Infrustructure development and management	Spatial planning	Synchronise revaluation list with property addressing system.	Kibi	No. of properties synchronized with SNPA		x	x	x			10,000.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank	
13.Infrustructure development and management	Spatial planning	Support PPD & WD to undertake quarterly inspection and monitoring to promote effective development control	Municipal wide	4No. inspection and monitoring conducted	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			MPPD	MWD	
Objective: Ensure Availability of Clean, Affordable and Accessible Energy														
14.Infrustrure Development		Procure and distribute at least 100 electricity poles to all electoral areas.	Municipal wide	100 electricity poles procured	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			CA		

Table 5.3d: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLAB
Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization													
1.Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct/renovate of 2No. Zonal Council Office	Asiakwa,	1No. Zonal Council Office constructed	x	x	x		200,000.00			CA	MWD
2.Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure 1No. Official vehicle and 2No.motrbike to promote M&E and effective administration, Kibi	Kibi	1No. Official vhicle and 2No. Motorbike procured	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			CA	
3.Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure/Maintain office equipment and furniture Kibi,	Kibi	office equipment and furniture maintained	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			CA	
4.Management and administration	General Administration	Support MPCU Activities: MTDP/AAP, M&E, Quarterly meeting, review Meetings, Data collection, and disseminate etc.	Municipal wide	MPCU Activities organised	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		CA	
5.Management and administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly budget committee meetings to promote internal controls on revenue and expenditure	Municipal wide	4 No. budget hearing organised	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		CA	
6.Management and administration	General Administration	Support birth and death registry with logistics	Kibi	birth and death registry supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		B&D registry	
Objective: Enhance Capacity for Policy Formulation and Coordination													

7.Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organize generic/tailor made capacity building programmes for Assembly members, Assembly staff and Zonal Council Members to build their capacities in local governance, Kibi	Municipal wide	Assembly members, Assembly staff and Zonal Council Members trained	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			HRU	
		Procure set of total station for works dept.	Kibi	Total station procured		x	x				32,000.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
Objectives: Improve Popular Participation at Regional and District Levels													
8.Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and Evaluation	Organize Town Hall and SPEFA Meetings to educate the public on Government and Assembly policies and programmes	Municipal wide	(4)quarterly oragised	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		MPCU	
		Procure 1No.Desktop and 1No.photocopier for MPCU secretariat	Kibi	1No. desktop and photocopier procured		x	x				27,000.00	CA	CA, World Bank
Objective: Enhance Security Service Delivery													
9.Management and administration	General Administration	Provide logistics to the security services to promote security at all times and support government programmes	Municipal wide	Logistics provided	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			CA	
10.Management and Administration	Planning , Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertake quarterly M&E activities on the implementation of MTDP through data collection,	Municipal wide	(4)quarterly M&E activities organised	x	x	x	x	250,000.00	25,000.00	27000.00	M&E Team	CA, World Bank

		evaluation and reporting											
11.Management and administration	General Administration	Maintain staff bungalows and other public facilities to promote sustainability (O&M)	Municipal Wide	No. bungalows and other public facilities maintained	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			CA	

2021

Table 5.4a: 2021 AAP - Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED GOAL(S):BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB.
Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance And Sustainability (SDG1,8,17)													
1.Management and Administration	Finance	Organize 2 publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness and one training on strategies in revenue collection for all revenue collectors and supervisors	Municipal Wide	2 publicity programmes organized	x	x	x	x		6,000.00		MFD	NCCE
2.Management and Administration	Finance	Train revenue collectors in revenue mobilization strategies annually and equip them with logistics to improve performance	Municipal wide	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		MFD	
3.Management and Administration	Finance	Organise annual stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution, monitor and enforce tax compliance	Municipal wide	No. of meetings organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		MFD	
Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development (SDG 1, 8)													
4.Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Organize women agro processors into 4 cooperative societies of at least 20 members train and equip them with processing equipment and help them access EDAIF loan.	Bunso Apapam,	2 cooperative societies organized	x	x	x	x		6,000.00		Cooperatives	BAC/NBS SI
5..Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and Train at least 50 ex-galamsey youth in alternative	Municipal Wide	50 ex-galamsey youth trained	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		Arocha-Gh	NBSSI/BAC

		livelihood jobs and equip them with start-up kits												
6.Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Train 20 Youth In Handicraft And Equip Them With Start Up Kits	Municipal wide	20 Youth trained	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		BAC/NB SSI	Cooperatives	
		Organise workshop between private sector actors and assembly on expansion of local business	Kibi				x	x			6,000.00	BAC/NB SSI	World Bank	
7.Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the training of at least 10 SMEs annually in technical, managerial credit management and marketing skills with emphasis on women	Municipal wide	10 SMEs trained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			BAC/NB SSI	Cooperatives	
8.Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Organize training programmes for 6 Co-operatives distillers on production enhancement (efficiency) and packaging.	Municipal wide	3 Co-operatives distillers trained		x	x	x		1200.00		Cooperatives	BAC/NBS SI	
Objective: Ensure Improved Development for Industry (SDG 1,2,7,9,17)														
10.Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Organize 2 women groups into agro processing extraction societies and other business ventures	Municipal wide	2 women groups formed	x	x	x	x	50,00.00			Cooperatives	BAC/NBS SI	
11.Economic development	Trade Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitation the participation of SMEs in annual Trade Fair Exhibitions	Municipal wide		x	x	x	x	10,000.00			Cooperatives	BAC/NBS SI	

Objective: Improve Post Harvest Management (SDG 1,2,7,9,17)														
12.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Introduce 5 improved crop varieties to 800 farmers	Municipal wide	5 improved crop varieties introduced	x	x	x	x	5,000.00				DoA	
Objective: Enhance the Application of Science, Technology and Innovation (SDG 2,8,9,12,17)														
13.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Build capacity of 10 AEAs and NSPs and provide them logistics to perform	Municipal wide	10 AEAs trained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				DoA	
14.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Support DoA to undertake regular field monitoring and administrative duties	Municipal wide	4 motorbikes procured	x	x	x	x	2,000.00				DoA	
15.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Train at least 100 cocoa farmers on organic cocoa farming in selected communities	Municipal wide	100 cocoa farmers trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	Arocha-Gh	DoA	
16.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Train at least 100 farmers and provide them with start-up kits for NTFF cultivation	Municipal wide	100 farmers trained	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	Arocha-Gh	DoA	
17.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide technical support 100 farmers for aquaculture and livestock production.	Municipal wide	100 aquaculture and livestock farmers supported	x	x	x	x		2,000.00			DoA	
18.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Facilitate the control of animal disease through surveillance and vaccination for all livestock annually	Municipal wide	No. of livestock vaccinated	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				DoA	
19.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide support to private sectors to undertake aquaculture	Municipal wide		x	x	x	x		10,000.00			BAC	DOA
20.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Identify and train at least 10 FBOS in conservation agriculture and climate smart production and tenure	Municipal wide	10 FBOS trained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				DoA	

		registration											
21.Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Organize one(1) municipal farmers day celebration		one(1) municipal farmers day celebration organized	X	x	x	x	20,000.00				DoA

Table 5.4b: Create Opportunity for All

ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
MDA	PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
Objective: Enhance the Inclusive and Equitable Access to And Participation in Quality Education at All Levels(SDG 4)														
1.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports And Library	Construct 1No. 6 unit, 1No. 3unit classroom, block with ancillary facilities and PWD access.	Gyanobuse, Obodanase	2No. 6 unit constructed	x	x	x	x	2,700,000.00				GES	MWD
2.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports And Library	Construct 1No. Teacher's quarters	Potroase	1No. Teacher's quarters constructed	x	x	x	x	120,000.00				GES	MWD
3.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports And Library	Construct and complete of 1No. community library	Apadwa	1No. community libraries constructed	x	x	x	x	400,000.00				GES	MWD
5.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports And Library	Facilitate the extension of school feeding programme to 5 new schools	Municipal wide	School feeding extended to 5 new schools	x	x	x	x	5,000.00				GES	MFD
Objective: Strengthen School Management Systems														
6.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports And Library	Organise one Enrolment Drive activities in 30 selected school communities and sensitize stakeholders on girls education in increase retention of girls in school.	Municipal wide.	30 selected school communities enrolled	x	x	x	x		2,000.00			GES	
7.Social Service	Education, Youth	Organise 3 days	Municipal wide	3 days separate		x			2,500.00				GES	

Delivery	& Sports And Library	separate training workshop for 160 public school heads on leadership for learning and drawing of SPIP *capitation Grant accounts *school census annually		training workshop organised									
8.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports And Library	Organise a 1 day circuit level SPAM at all 12 circuit centres and a municipal level SPAM level annually	Municipal wide	1 day circuit level organised				x		1500.00		GES	
9.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Library	Support the organisation of annual municipal teachers' Day to award deserving teachers	Municipal wide	1No. Municipal Teachers Day supported	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		GES	
10.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library	Support organisation of annual inter-school, inter-district etc. sporting and cultural competitions	Municipal wide	3No. inter-school, annual inter-school, inter-district etc. sporting and cultural competitions organised	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	
11.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library	Organise the celebration of one independence day annually	Municipal wide	1No. independence day organised	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	
12.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Library	Support the conduct of a standardised end of term exams for all JHS pupils in the municipality to improve performance in BECE.	Municipal wide	6No. standardised end of term exams conducted	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		GES	
13.Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library	Organise a 2 day in-service training workshop for Mathematics, science, ICT and English JHS teachers' level annually.	Municipal wide	2 day in-service training workshop organised	x				5,000.00			GES	
14.Social Service	Education, Youth & Sports and	Provide financial	Municipal wide	25 brilliant but needy students	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GES	

Delivery	Library	support to 25 brilliant but needy students (40:60) and support annual Science, Technology & Mathematics Innovation Education (STMIE)												
Objective: Improve Access To Safe And Reliable Water Supply														
16.Infrastructure development and Management	Public health and sanitation service	Construction, mechanisation and rehabilitation of 5No. boreholes	Apadwa Amanfrom Kwasikrachi KwasiKomfo, nobi, bonponso No. 1 and 2,	10No. Boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x	1,000,000.00				MWST	MWD
Objective: Ensure Affordable , Equitable, Easily Accessible And Universal Health Coverage(UHC)														
17.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Construct/complete/renovate of 1No CHPS	Adukrom	1No. CHPS Construct/complete/renovate	x	x	x	x	400,000.00				GHS	MWD
18.Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Construct 1No nurses quarters	Kibi,	1No nurses quarters constructed	x	x	x	x	250,000.00				GHS	MWD
Objective: Strengthen Health Management System														
19.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Promote Maternal/ Infant and adolescent health through counselling and sensitization at health facilities.	Municipal wide	Maternal/ Infant and adolescent health promoted	x	x	x	x		1000.00			GHS	
20.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Organize annual sensitization on prevention and spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle.	Municipal wide	annual sensitization organised	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				GHS	ISD
21.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Conduct refresher training on community management of acute malnutrition for at least 20 health personnel annually	Municipal wide	20 health personnel trained	x	x	x	x	2,000.00				GHS	

22.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Build capacity of at least 100 health staff in CHPS	Municipal wide	100 health staff in CHPS trained	x	x	x	x	6,000.00			GHS	
23.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Support annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc)	Municipal wide	annual disease control programmes orgained	x	x	x	x		2,500.00		GHS	
24.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Liaise with health facilities to register at least 60%of pregnant women free of charge onto the NHIA Programme Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Municipal wide	60% of pregnant women supported	x	x	x	x		2,500.00		NHIA	
25.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service And Management	Enrol at least 60% of the municipal population unto the NHIA Programme to provide financial risk protection against the cost of quality basic health care for all resident	Municipal wide	60% of the municipal population enrolled	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			NHIA	
Objective: .Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups													
26.Social Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Support annual public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes to ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Municipal wide	annual public sensitization held	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		GHS	
Objective: Improve Population Management System													
27.Social	Public Health	Organize quarterly	Municipal wide	(4)quarterly	x	x	x	x		1,000.00		GHS	

Service Delivery	Service And Management	sensitization programme on importance and adoption of family planning practices		sensitization organised										
Objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare														
28.Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Service	Settle at least 10 maintenance cases at Family Tribunals annually	Municipal wide	10 maintenance cases settled	x	x	x	x		1,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	
29.Social Service Delivery	Social Service and Community Service	Conduct Social Enquiry/ Investigation cases on at least 25 children in conflict with the law and the vulnerable so as to provide needed interventions	Municipal wide	25 children in conflict Social Enquiry/ Investigation cases conducted	x	x	x	x		1,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	
Objective: Promote Full Participation of PWDs in Economic Development														
30.Social Service Delivery	Social Service and Community Service	Provide financial support for at least 50 PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices to improve their standard of living	Municipal wide	50 PWDs supported	x	x	x	x		120,000.00			Social Welfare Dept	
31.Social Service Delivery	Social Service and Community Service	Facilitate the training of at least 50 PWDs in basic vocational and technical skills and support them with start-up kits	Municipal wide	50 PWDs trained	x				10,000.00				Social Welfare Dept	
Objectives: Attain Gender Equality & Equity in Political Economic Dev't														
32.Social Welfare and Community Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Organize annual community sensitization and involvement of women indecision making at all levels	Municipal wide	No. Sensitization prog. organised	x	x	x	x	4,000.00				Social Welfare Dept	
33.Social Welfare and	Social Welfare and Community	Support gender desk to organize annual	Municipal wide	female Assembly	x	x	x	x	2,500.00				Social Welfare	

Community Service	Service	capacity building Programmes for female Assembly Members and women in leadership positions at all levels		Members and women in leadership positions at all levels trained									Dept	
-------------------	---------	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--

Table 5.4c: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUATERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLAB
Objective: Improve Access To Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services													
1.Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construct 2No. W/C toilet to promote environmental places sanitation	ApedwaJn, Apapam,	2No. W/C toilet constructed	x	x	x	x	160,000.00			MEHU	MWD
1.Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Procure 1No. cesspit emptier	Kibi	1no. cesspit emptier procured		x	x			300,000.00		MWD	CA, Wolrd Bank
1.Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Procurement of 50No. refuse containers	Kibi	50no. refuse containers procured		x	x			12,500.00		MWD	CA, Wolrd Bank
Objective: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure													
2.Infrastructure	Urban Roads And	Construct 1No.	Apedwa	1No. Lorry	x	x			100,000			MWD	

Development And Management	Transport Services	lorry park through PPP		park constructed					.00				
3.Infrastructure Development And Management	Urban Roads And Transport Services	Construct/Repair 2No culvert and existing drains at Dabo, Potroase, Sagyimase, Adadientam, Ahwenease,	Dabo Potorase	2No. Culvert constructed	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			MWD	
4.Infrastructure Development And Management	Urban Roads And Transport Services	Construct/rehabilitate/maintain 60km and 40km of feeder and urban roads respectively	Sagyimase town roads Afiasa, Ahwenease, Adaiantem town roads	60km and 40km of feeder and urban roads constructed	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			MWD	
	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Construction of a greenery site with 2No. 4Storey 128 rooms hostel, 600 sitting capacity auditorium and event center (volley ball and basketball court, long tennis)	Kibi	Greenery site with 2No. 4storey 128 rooms hostel, 600 sitting capacity auditorium and event center constructed		x	x				7,732,000.00	MWD	CA, World Bank
Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
5.Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation And Management	Organize quarterly community	Municipal wide	(4) quarterly community sensitization	x	x	x	x		2000.00		NADMO	

		sensitization programme to create awareness of the public on disasters in the Municipality		organised										
6.Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation And Management	Train 5 Zonal officers and 5 disaster volunteer groups and disaster victims with emphasis on women and children	Municipal wide	5 Zonal officers and 5 disaster volunteer trained	x	x	x	x		5,000		NADMO		
7.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Procure and supply relief items to disaster victims with emphasis on women and children	Municipal wide	No. Procured	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			NADMO		
8.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Establish, equip and empower community resource management committees to promote natural resource conservation at local levels	Municipal wide	community resource management committees established, equipped and empowered	x	x	x	x				Arocha GH	NADMO	
9.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Train local community members on negotiation skills with respect to dealing with	Municipal wide	local community members on negotiation skills trained	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	Arocha GH	NADMO	

		public institution on natural resource management											
10.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Sensitize registered small scale miners on impact of mining on the environment to facilitate compliance with best practises	Municipal wide	No. Sensitization prog. organised	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			Aroha GH	NADMO
11.Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Train CSOs and stakeholders and organise annual mass media platforms on EIA to enable them demand compliance from concessioners collaborate with NGOs and development partners to reclaim mined sites and convert them to woodlots	Municipal wide	No. training prog. organised	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Arocha	NADMO
Objective: Fully Implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act, 925)													
12.Infrustructure development and management	Spatial planning	Organise quarterly SPC& TSC meetings to approve development	Kibi	4No. SPC&TSC meetings organised	x	x	x	x	12,000.00			MPPD	

		permits												
13. Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Support PPD & WD to undertake quarterly inspection and monitoring to promote effective development control	Municipal wide	4No. inspection and monitoring conducted	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			MPPD	MWD	
		Procure GIS mapping instruments for Physical Planning Department	Kibi	GIS mapping instruments procured		x	x				51,500.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank	
		Undertake street naming & property addressing exercise.	Kibi	No. of street named and property addressed		x	x				120,000.00	MPPD	CA, World Bank	
14. Infrastructure development and management	Spatial planning	Collaborate with the traditional council to develop schemes, layouts and base maps for at least 2 towns	Kibi	schemes, layouts and base maps developed	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			MPPD	TA	
Objective: Ensure Availability of Clean, Affordable and Accessible Energy														
15. Infrastructure Development		Procure and distribute at least 100 electricity poles to all electoral areas.	Municipal wide	100 electricity poles procured	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			CA		

Table 5.4d: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
MDA PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLAB
Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization													
1. Management and administration	General Administration	Maintain staff bungalows and other public facilities to promote sustainability (O&M)	Municipal Wide	No. staff bungalows constructed	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			CA	
2. Management and administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly budget committee meetings to promote internal controls on revenue and expenditure	Municipal wide	4 budget committee meetings organised	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		CA	
4. Management and administration	General Administration	Support birth and death registry with logistics	Kibi	birth and death registry supported	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			B&D registry	
5. Management and administration	General Administration	Procure/maintain office furniture and furniture, Kibi	Kibi,	Office furniture procured/maintained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			CA	
Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination													
6. Management and Administration	General administration	Procure 1 No. Official vehicle and 1 No. To promote M&E and effective administration, Kibi	Kibi	1 No. Official vehicle procured	x	x	X	x	100,000.00			CA	
7. Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organize generic/tailor made capacity building programmes for Assembly members, Assembly staff and Zonal Council Members to	Kibi	Assembly members, Assembly staff and Zonal Council Members		x				50,000.00		HRU	

		build their capacities in local governance, Kibi,		trained									
		Training of Physical Planning Department staff on the use of GIS instrument	Kibi	Report on training conducted							5,000.00	PPD	CA, World Bank
		Update Asset inventories register & Training of staff in asset management	Kibi	Asset mapping and inventories register prepared							20,000.00	MBU	CA, World Bank
8.Management and administration	Planning , Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Support MPCU Activities: MTDP/AAP, M&E, Quarterly meeting, review Meetings, Data collection, and disseminate etc.	Municipal wide	MPCU Activities organised	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	20,000.00	CA	World Bank
Objective: Improve Popular Participation at Regional and District Level													
9.Management and Administration	Planning , Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Organize Town Hall and SPEFA Meetings to educate the public on Government and Assembly policies and programmes	Municipal wide	(4)quarterly organised	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		MPCU	
10.Management and Administration	Planning , Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertake quarterly M&E activities on the implementation of MTDP through data collection, evaluation and reporting		(4)quarterly organised	x	x	x	x	250,000.00	25,000.00	25000.00	M&E Team	
Objective: Promote Access to Efficiency in Delivery of Justice													
11.Management and administration	General Administration	Provide logistics to the security services to promote security at all times and support government programmes	Municipal wide	Logistics provided to the security services	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			CA	

Table 5.5: M&E Communication Activities

S/NO.	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				COLLABORATING STAKEHOLDERS	BUDGET (GHC)
		2018	2019	2020	2021		
1.	DMTDP Evaluations						
	DMTDP Mid-Term Evaluation		June			MPCU, HODs/HOU/HOAs, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Zonal Councils, Resource Persons	10,000.00
	Annual Citizens' Perception Survey		December		December	MPCU, Consultant, Ass. Members, ZCs, CSOs, TAs	100,000.00
	Participatory M&E	Mid-July	Mid-July	Mid-July	Mid-July	MPCU, HODs/HOU/HOAs, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Zonal Councils, Beneficiaries	12,000.00
	Terminal Evaluation	Start January 2022				MPCU, HODs/HOU/HOAs, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Zonal Councils, Beneficiaries	21,000.00
2.	Implementation monitoring						
	Monthly field visits and site meetings	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	M&E Team, Beneficiaries, Contractors, Consultants, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs	48,000.00
	Quarterly MPCU Review meetings	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	MPCU, HODs/HOU/HOAs, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Zonal Councils	32,000.00
	Project Certificate Verification	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	M&E Team, Beneficiaries, Contractors, Consultants, Assembly Members	16,000.00
	Procure 1No M&E Vehicle		March			Tender Committee, Procurement Unit	120,000.00
3.	Preparation of M&E Reports						
	Prepare & submit quarterly reports (15 th Schedule of L.I2232)	End of: April July Oct. Jan.	End of: April July Oct. Jan.	End of: April July Oct. Jan.	End of: April July Oct. Jan.	MPCU, All Heads of Depts. RCC, NDPC, MLGRD, OHLGS	3,200.00
	Organize Draft APR review workshops	20 th January	20 th January	20 th January	20 th January	MPCU, HODs/HOU/HOAs, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Zonal Councils	32,000.00
	Prepare & submit annual progress reports	January	January	January	January	MPCU, All Heads of Depts. RCC, NDPC, MLGRD, OHLGS	2,000.00

	(APRs)	31 st	31 st	31 st	31 st		
	TOTAL						396,200.00

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

In order to track progress and make adjustments for smooth implementation of the DMTDP, an M&E matrix containing inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts and their corresponding activities for each DMTDP objective have been outlined in Table 6.1. It summarizes the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including a list of methods to be used in collecting data as well as the linkage of the DMTDP to the National Development Framework.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Percentage change in IGF	Total amount of IGF annually	Outcome	12.75%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Abuakwa South	Annually	Finance Dept. Budget Unit
Objective 2: Support entrepreneurship and SME development										
Proportion of unemployed youth trained and equipped	Total number of unemployed youth trained annually	Output	2.2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Male:60% Female: 40%	Annually	YEA, YES, DSD, MPCU, BAC, Co-opt.
Percentage change in agro-processing	Annual increase in agro-processing	Outcome	n/a	5%	10%	15%	20%	Abuakwa South	Annually	DoA, MPCU
Objective 3: Promote the creation of decent jobs										
Number of factories established	Implementation of 1D1F	Output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Amanfrom	Annually	BAC, DCAT
Objective 4: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Percentage change in Tourist arrival	Number of tourists visiting annually	Outcome	16.9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Abuakwa South	Annually	GTA, MPCU, BAC
Objective 5: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture										
Number of fish ponds established	Annual increase in fish ponds	Output	4	5	5	5	5	Abuakwa South	Annually	DoA, FC, MPCU
Objective 6: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials										
Percentage change in yield of selected crops: maize, cassava, plantain, vegetables etc	Annual increase in crops under planting for F&Js per ton	Outcome	(5%)	5%	5%	5%	5%	Abuakwa South	Annually	DoA, FC, MPCU
Percentage increase in yield of selected crops	Annual increase in livestock production	Outcome		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Abuakwa South	Annually	DoA, FC, MPCU
Objective 7: Enhance application of science, technology and innovation										
Percentage change in organic cocoa production	Annual increase in organic cocoa production	Outcome	n/a	10%	10%	10%	10%	Abuakwa South	Annually	DoA, CMB, MPCU
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities For All										

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels										
Number of classroom blocks constructed/renovated	A measure of provision of classroom blocks	Output	2	3	3	3	4	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	GES
Number of Teachers quarters constructed	A measure of Teachers quarters provided	Output	2	-	1	-	1	Potroase Agyapomaa	Quarterly	GES
Number of libraries constructed	A measure of new libraries provided	Output	1	1		1	1	Kibi, Asikam, Asiakwa	Quarterly	GES
Number of schools on GSFP	Additional schools put on the GSFP	Output	32	32	37	42	45	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	GES
Gross Enrolment Rate Primary JHS	indicate the number of pupils at a given level of schooling- regardless of age as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group	Outcome	92.1	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	Primary	Annually	GES
			68.9	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	JHS		
Net admission rate in Primary Schools	Indicates primary one of people aged 6 years	Outcome	75.7	77.5	79.5	81.5	84.0	Primary Schools	Annually	GES
Gender parity index	Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1	Outcome	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	Primary & JHS	Annually	GES
Number of brilliant but needy students benefiting from scholarship	A measure of students benefiting from scholarship	Output	148	200	200	200	200	Male: 60% Female: 40%	Annually	GES
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Number of CHPS compounds constructed	A count of CHPS compounds provided	Output	2	2	2	1	1	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	GHS
Number of nurses' quarters constructed	A count of nurses' quarters provided	Output	n/a	-	1	-	1	Kibi & Asiakwa	Quarterly	GHS
Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										

HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive	Outcome	n/a	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	Abuakwa South	Annually	GHS
Maternal Mortality	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	89.1/100,000	0	0	0	0	Females	Annually	GHS
Under five mortality rate ratio	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 100 live births	Outcome	5.1/1,000	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Annually	GHS
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Number of under 5 deaths resulting from malaria	Outcome	8.6/10,000	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Annually	GHS
Percentage increase in MHIS membership	% of population on MHIS	Outcome	30.9%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Male Female	Annually	GHS
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation	Percentage of the population using approved toilets	Outcome	78.9%	80%	85%	85%	85%	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	MEHU
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Number of child maintenance cases settled	Total number of child maintenance cases settled	Output	2	10	10	10	10	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	DSD
Objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
Number of PWDs benefiting from disability fund	Total number of PWDs supported with funds	Output	105	200	200	200	200	Male:50% Female:50%	Quarterly	DSD
Number of PWDs trained in vocational skills	Total number of PWDs trained annually	Output	n/a	50	50	50	50	Male:60% Female:40%	Quarterly	DSD
Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes										
Number of women in leadership trained	Total number of women benefiting from training	Output	n/a	10	10	10	10	Females	Quarterly	DSD
Number of single mothers trained and equipped	Total number of single mothers	Output	n/a	25	25	25	25	Females	Quarterly	DSD

	trained									
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement										
Goal 3: Safeguard The Natural Environment And Ensure A Resilient Built Environment										
Objective 1: Reduce environmental pollution										
Final disposal site acquired	Acres of land acquired for final disposal site	Output	n/a	-	10 acres	-	-	Asafo	Quarterly	MEHU
Objective 2: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources										
Number of community resource management committees established	Number of CRMCs established and trained	Output	n/a	5	5	5	5	Mining communities	Quarterly	FC, NGO
Number of small scale miners practicing sustainable mining	Total number of small scale miners trained to practice sustainable mining	Outcome	n/a	10	10	10	10	Mining communities	Quarterly	FC, NGO, MC
Hectares of degraded forest & mining lands restored	Hectares of mined sites reclaimed	Output	30.7 h.a	30 h.a	30 h.a	30 h.a	30 h.a	Mining communities	Quarterly	FC, NGO, MC
Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport										
Number of lorry parks constructed	Total number of lorry parks	Output	1	-	1	-	-	Bunso	Quarterly	MWD
Length of roads maintained	Length of roads maintained annually	Output	68km 15km 84km	10km 5km 15km	10km 5km 15km	10km 5km 15km	10km 5km 15km	Trunk Roads Urban Roads Feeder Roads	Quarterly	MWD, URD
Number of culverts constructed	Total count of culverts constructed	Output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Potroase, Sagyimase, Adadientam, Ahwenease	Quarterly	MWD, URD
Objective 4: Support entrepreneurship and SME development										
Number of markets constructed/renovated	Total count of new markets constructed	Output	1	1	1	2	2	Bunso, Asiakwa, Nkronso, Akooko	Quarterly	MWD,
Number of 2-storey lockable stores constructed	Total number of 2-storey lockable stores	Output	1		1	1		Kibi	Quarterly	MWD,
Objective 5: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										

Number of community sensitization programme on disaster organised	Measure of disaster-related sensitization programmes	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of disaster victims supported with relief items	People supported in times of disaster	Output	n/a	50	50	50	50	Male:40% Female: 60%	Quarterly	NADMO
Objective 6: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement										
Number of Spatial Planning Committee Meetings organized	Number of SPC meetings organized to approve permits	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Kibi	Quarterly	DPP
Number of town schemes developed	Number of schemes	Output	0	-	2	2	3	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	DPP
Objective 7: Enhance application of ICT in national development										
Number of community information centers and equipped	CICs constructed and equipped	Output	0	-	1	-	1	Asafo	Quarterly	GES
Development Dimension: Strengthening Ghana and Public Accountability										
Goal 4: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society										
Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Number of Zonal Council Offices completed/renovated	Count of ZC offices completed for use	Output	-	1	2	2	-	Asafo Apedwa	Quarterly	CA, ZCx
Number of Citizens Perception Surveys conducted	Citizens perception survey used as an evaluation tool	Outcome	-	-	1	-	1	Abuakwa South	Annually	CA, Consultant
Objective 2: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination										
Number of official vehicles procured	Total number of new vehicles procured	Output	-	1	1	-	-	Kibi	Quarterly	CA
Number of office equipment procured	Count of new office ICT equipment	Output	5	5	5	5	5	Kibi	Quarterly	CA
Percentage completion of office accommodation	Completion stage of Departmental office	Output	65%	80%	100%	-	-	Kibi	Quarterly	CA

Number of Officers trained	Total count of Assembly Members & staff trained	Output	20	15	15	15	15	Males: 70% Females: 30%	Quarterly	CA, HRU
Number of MPCU quarterly meetings held per annum	Total number of statutory meetings held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Kibi	Quarterly	CA, MPCU
Number of M&E activities organised	Number of M&Es conducted	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Abuakwa South		CA, MPCU
Number of budget committee meetings held per annum	Total number of budget meetings	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Kibi	Quarterly	CA, MPCU
Objective 3: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels										
Number of Town Hall Meetings organised	Total number of public engagements held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Abuakwa South	Quarterly	CA, MPCU
Number of collaborative meetings held on Atewa Forest	Number of meetings held	Output	3	2	2	2	-	Kibi, Kwaben	Quarterly	CA, NGOs
Objective 4: Enhance security service delivery										
Number of reported cases of abuse	Count of reported cases of abuse	Outcome	91	50	40	30	20	Men, Women, Children	Quarterly	DSD, Police
Police: Citizen Ratio	Proportion of citizens per one police	Outcome	1 : 1,499	1:450	1:450	1:450	1:450	Male: 70% Female: 30%	Quarterly	Police
Percentage of work completed on Police Headquarters	Level of completion of Divisional Headquarters	Output	-	-	-	50%	100%	Kibi	Quarterly	MWD, Police
Objective 5: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice										
Percentage of work completed on court building and Magistrate bungalow	Level of completion of court building and residential accommodation	Output	65%	80%	100%			Kibi	Quarterly	MWD, JS

6.2 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix

6.2.1 Data collection, collation

Data for Monitoring and Evaluation will be collected on the basis of the indicators and activities identified in the core indicators and the results matrix for the assessment of the socio-economic impact of projects and programmes initiated to improve the living standards of the people. There are two main aspects of data collection: Primary and Secondary. Non-existing data would be collected to augment existing data from primary sources. A Questionnaire would be prepared and administered to gather data on demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure, gender issues, environmental concerns as well as other important data using the indicators specified in the results matrix.

Existing data to be collected from the secondary sources would primarily be obtained from various files, reports from departments, speeches, NGOs, MDAs, RPCU, NDPC, GSS among others. In most cases, secondary data required will be requested for through official correspondence while some will be sourced from the official websites of the MDAs concern. The primary and secondary data collected would be reviewed and validated before they are collated and analyzed. There would also be an assessment of programmes and projects for their level of achievement of set goals and objectives.

6.2.2 M&E Information System

Appropriate IT-based monitoring information system would be adopted to ensure effective storage and retrieval to assess the impact of programmes and projects implementation in the Municipality. The Planning Unit will collaborate with the MIS Unit to set up a functional M&E Information System with a dedicated desk officer who shall be responsible for data entry, update and retrieval.

6.2.3 Data Analysis and Use

The collected and collated data will be of no use if it is not analyzed for us to draw conclusions and also used as basis for future decision making. The analysis of the available data will therefore take various forms in order to enable the general public to appreciate it. The tools for data analysis will mainly be excel and Statistical Package for the Social Scientist (SPSS). To this end, the capacity of MPCU members will be built on these tools to promote their usage.

The results of the analysis will be presented in both tabular and pictorial forms which will include graphs, maps, pie charts, bar charts tables, etc. The results will help to assess whether the target set will be achieved or not and the necessary actions needed to be taken will be prescribed. The results of the data analysis and the lessons learned will also be used to review the Annual Action Plans to reflect the reality on the ground.

6.2.4 Quaterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

To ensure efficient and effective implementation of projects and programmes in the DMTDP, the MPCU will prepare and submit situational, quarterly and annual progress reports on project implementation and M&E activities to stakeholders. The content and context of reports to each of the stakeholders will however be guided by the data needs and responsibilities of the given stakeholder. To this end, the quarterly and annual progress reports will be presented consistent with the sixth schedule of L.I 2232 as in Table 6.3.

Table 6.2: Format for M&E reporting

<p>Title Page</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Name of MMDA ii. Time period for M&E report <p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP ii. Purpose of M&E for the stated period iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered <p>M&E Activities Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year ii. Update on funding sources iii. Update on indicators and targets iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results <p>The Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed ii. Recommendations
--

6.3. Dissemination and Communication Strategy

In order to carry along all the stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review of the DMTDP, a number of dissemination and communication strategies have been outlined for implementation. The strategy is intended to inform and create awareness on the plan, promote dialogue and generate feedback from stakeholders on the performance of the Assembly. The framework of dissemination and communications strategy shall include the following among other things while the details are outlined in Table 6.4:

- i. Arrangements for distribution of the quarterly and annual progress reports

- ii. Creation of awareness:
 - a. Through announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media (including local FM stations) on the DMTDP, Annual Progress Reports, etc.
 - b. On the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes to improve their living conditions
- iii. Organisation of meetings with stakeholders who must then take messages back to their constituencies.
- iv. Holding workshops and community meetings at central locations.
- v. Use of social media such as WhatsApp and Facebook as well as EAMA Website.
- vi. Strengthening of Client Service Unit to act as an interface between the Assembly and the general public in respect of complains and feedbacks
- vii. Establishment of Development Communication Committee chaired by the Presiding Member
- viii. Use of interactive radio discussions to create awareness on interventions in the Plan, their performance and seek feedback from the general public.

6.3.1 Dissemination of Annual and Quarterly Progress Report

To ensure efficient and effective implementation of projects and programmes in the DMTDP, the MPCU will prepare and submit demand driven, quarterly and annual progress reports on project implementation and M&E activities to Management, Development Partners, the General Assembly, RCC, NDPC, OHLGS, MDAs and other relevant stakeholders. Pursuant to the schedule fifteen of L.I 2232, the timelines for submitting quarterly and annual progress reports shall be end of April, July, October and January. The content and context of reports to each of the stakeholders will be guided by the data needs and responsibilities of the given stakeholder.

Table 6.3: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Target Audience	Purpose	Method/Tools	Timeframe	Responsibilities
Public forum/Town hall meetings	Community members, traditional authorities, CSOs, development partners etc	Create awareness and assess performance on the DMTDP and Budget	Community durbars, use of PFM Template	Quarterly	Media Group, MPCU, DCC
SPEFA meetings	CSOs, SPEFA Groups	Create awareness and assess performance on the DMTDP and Budget	Presentation and focus group discussions	Quarterly	Media Group, MPCU, DCC
Sensitisation and consultations	Zonal Council Members, Organised Groups, CSOs	Update and collect data on implementation of the DMTDP and Budget	Meetings and workshops	Annually	MPCU
General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Assembly members, Zonal Council Members, HODs, CSOs	1.Get them to appreciate and make inputs into the DMTDP & Budget 2.Update them on the status of implementation of the DMTDP	MCE's address, PPT presentations by MPO	Quarterly	MCE/MCD/MPO
Information sharing through electronic media	Internal and external stakeholders	Share information on the implementation of the DMTDP& Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assembly Web site - EAMA Facebook, News Letters - Flyers - Radio Discussion - Notice Board 	Weekly and Quarterly	MIS/DCC/CSU/HOD/MPCU
Submission of progress reports	1.NDPC 2. RPCU 3. DPs	Reporting on DMTDP implementation and M&E activities	Delivery of hard & soft reports through the RPCU	End of: April, July, October & January and on demand	MCD/MPO/MPCU

6.4 Evaluations Arrangements

The principal purpose of evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and accountability. Evaluating the implementation of the DMTDP will help to determine strengths and weaknesses of interventions implemented in respect of outcomes, impact and sustainability. The Assembly will follow the following steps in embarking on evaluation activities to assess performance of the DMTDP:

- i. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
- ii. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
- iii. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake (ex-ante, terminal, ex-post evaluation).
- iv. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation (external and self-evaluation).
- v. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
- vi. Estimating the costs involved which would be factored into the budget of the AAP.
- vii. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above.
- viii. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663).
- ix. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
- x. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
- xi. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

6.4.1 Evaluation Matrix

The Evaluation Matrix is a table of the evaluation work plan. All the components in the matrix are interrelated and help to develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. The matrix in Table 6.5 have been developed along five main criteria to formulate evaluation questions that will seek to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of interventions in the DMTDP.

Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Method
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	1.0 Is the program purpose set in line with the NMDPF	1.1 Is the program consistent with the NMDPF?	2018-2021 National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 Development programmes of the DMTDP	NMDPF, NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021 DMTDP	Questionnaire
		1.2 Is the program consistent with the prioritized development needs of the Assembly?			
		1.3 Is the program consistent with the DMTDP?			
Efficiency	2.0 Is the scenario to achieve the program purpose appropriate?	2.1 Is the program purpose clear?	POA	2018-2021 DMTDP,	Questionnaire, Interview
		2.2 Can the program purpose be examined based on the data or facts?			
		2.3 Can the program purpose (its target value) be achieved within the plan period?			
		2.4 Is the logical sequence from each sub-component project to the program purpose clear?			
		2.5 Was the Program structured by considering the accomplishments of the district and other districts in order to achieve the program purpose effectively?			
Effectiveness	3.0 Were the sub-programmes implemented properly to achieve the program purpose?	3.1 Were the plans (approval and implementation of sub-component projects) conducted as planned?	Quarterly/Annual Progress reports	Progress report file	Questionnaire, Interview
		3.2 Was there an integrated system to manage the sub-component projects of the Assembly Program (an			

		assignment of program manager and others)?			
		3.3 Was the understanding of the Assembly's Program by related persons adequate?			
		3.4 Was the monitoring system shared among the related persons? Was the necessary data and information collected and accumulated?			
		3.5 Were other program management activities (collaboration and coordination with the ERCC and other departments of the assembly, risk management, revision of the program, and others) conducted properly?			
Impact	4.0 Was the program purpose achieved?	4.1 To what extent was the program purpose achieved?	Annual Progress Reports	Progress report file	Questionnaire, Interview
		4.2 What kinds of impact did the implementation of the Program generate to achieve the development goal of the NDPC?			
		4.3 What other impact was generated by the implementation of the Program?			
Sustainability	5.0 Was the program outcome sustainable?	5.1 To what extent was the program outcome sustainable?	Evaluation Reports	Evaluation Reports	Questionnaire, Interview

R6.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The Assembly will provide update on the implementation of its PM&E activities in all the quarterly and annual progress reports which will be disseminated to all major stakeholders. The PM&E tools will enable the Assembly to among other things:

- Promote judicious use of resources
- Create an information base for future evaluation
- Provide for the definition of more relevant local indicators
- Identify problems and proffer timely solutions
- Maintain good standards

6.5.1 PM&E Tools

The Assembly will employ variety of Social Accountability methods such as Citizens' Report Cards and Community Score Cards to ascertain the outcome and impact of service provision that emanate out of the DMTDP. All major stakeholders will also be involved in the monitoring of ongoing physical and non-physical projects including site meetings and handing over/taking over meetings. The following are PM&E tools that will be adopted in the course of implementing the four year DMTDP:

- i. Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- ii. Citizen Report Card.
- iii. Community Score Card.
- iv. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys
- v. Citizens' Perception Survey

APPENDIX

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2018-2021)

Name of District: Abuakwa South Municipal Assembly **Region: Eastern**

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Kibi

Venue: Municipal Assembly Hall

Date:27/09/2017

- a. Medium of invitations: Letters, and Announcement by Information Centre,
- b. Invitees: Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, GPRTU, Association of Artisans, Representative of Market Women, PWDs, Political Parties, Small Scale Miners, Zongo Community, Chief Imam, Local Council of Churches, NGOs, Heads of Departments/Agencies and Regional Economic Planning Unit
- c. Identifiable Representations at hearing: Assembly Members, Representative of Abuakwa South MP, Constituency Chairmen of NPP and NDC, Local Chairman and Secretary of Ghana Federation of Disables, Representatives of NGOs, Chairman and Secretary of GPRTU-Kibi, Representative of Okyehene, Zongo Chief of Kibi, Representative of Chief Imam-Kibi, Association of Artisans, Kibi Market Queen, Heads of Departments, Agencies and Units, Executives of Kibi Youth in Development, Representative of Okyeman Foundation (NGO) and the Eastern Regional Chief Economic Development Planning Officer.
- d. Total Number of Persons at hearing: 120 (Attendance attached)
- e. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Males: 86(72%), Females: 34(28%)
- f. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi
- g. Major Issues at Public Hearing:
 - Development Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities in the Municipality
 - Highlight of National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
 - Development programmes and projects for 2018-2021
 - Spatial Distribution of development Programmes and Projects
 - Estimated cost of development programmes and projects, sources of funding, funding gaps and measures to address the gaps
 - Role of stakeholders in implementing the programmes and projects in terms of funding
 - Modalities for implementing community-led self-help projects
 - Role of stakeholders in project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
- h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:
 - Rapid environmental degradation as a result of illegal mining (galamsey) and its resultant blame-game
 - The role of foreigners in the illegal mining menace and how to address it in the face of ECOWAS Protocols

- Apparent unbalanced distribution of projects which seemed skewed in favour of five major communities, namely, Kibi and Buno.
 - Large size of Municipality and the need to divide it
 - Lack of start-up kits for skill training beneficiaries
 - Low patronage of markets due to road-side trading
 - Poor development controls leading to springing up of illegal buildings and temporal structures in major communities including Kibi, Apedwa, Asafo, Bunso, Asiakwa and Apapm
- i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:
- Assembly was to ride on the back of the national ban on small scale mining to enforce a total ban on galamsey and strengthen the Environmental and Mining Committee to monitor compliance in collaboration with the Traditional Authorities, EPA, Forestry Commission, Minerals Commission and the Security Agencies. A Rocha Ghana, an environmental NGO, proposed a number of interventions in alternative livelihood programmes to absorb “ex-galamsey youth and support in reclamation of mined sites.
 - All foreigners in mining were to be stopped within the dictates of the ban on small scale mining. MUSEC was to collaborate with the Ghana Immigration Service to ensure all foreigners in the Municipality are legal residents.
 - Regarding the alleged unbalanced project distribution, the proponents were informed that all project and programmes were extracted from the priority areas identified in the Local Development Plans and that certain communities have been identified as growth poles by virtue of centrality of their locations for the benefit of all surrounding communities.
 - Regarding the size of the Municipality, it came to light that the Government through the MLGRD had initiated processes to create new Districts and that Abuakwa South may benefit from it.
 - The Association of Artisans were advised to form cooperatives and register with the BAC/NBSSI and Cooperatives Unit in order to benefit from EDAIF and BUSAC loans and start-up kits at subsidised rates.
 - Market Queens were admonished to welcome non-indigenes to sell on the markets unconditionally. Zonal Councils were to collaborate with their environmental Health Officers to evacuate all traders on road sides into the markets. Assembly had prioritised the rehabilitation of markets all major market centres to provide conducive environment for trading.
 - The Inspectorate Unit of the Physical Planning Department and Works Department was to be resourced with Motorbikes and logistics to embark on regular monitoring. The Zonal Councils and Unit Committees were to be trained and strengthened to play the gate-keeper role effectively in collaboration with the Traditional Authorities. The Assembly was to strictly sanction any Officer caught in compromising on the enforcement of development controls in the Municipality.
- j. Unresolved questions or queries: All questions were duly addressed
- k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: No outstanding issue

1. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation: All invitees actively participated in the deliberations and were fully cooperative and satisfied with the PPs in the Plan.