



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2018-2021.

PREPARED BY

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MPCU

FEBRUARY, 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The West Akim Municipal Assembly (WAMA) wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana (GoG) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for providing the essential resources required for the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). While appreciating the contribution of our key Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful completion of the Plan, we wish to specifically acknowledge the following management members; Municipal Coordinating Director; Mrs. Elizabeth Ampaw Deletsa, the Municipal Planning Officer; Mr. Eric Adomako, the Municipal Finance Officer; Mr. Felix Quainoo and heads of all 13 decentralised departments of the Assembly for their invaluable support during the data collection and report writing exercise.

To the Presiding Member, Hon. Joseph K. Baah, Assembly members and unit committees in the 3 zonal councils of the municipality, we say “AYEKOO” for your significant contribution in providing us with the key development issues and adopting the final plan as your legitimate policy document.

Finally, we wish to thank all the report writers, including Mr. Owiredu Gyamera, Mr. Agyakwa Charles Yaw, Mr. Bless Bene and all members of MPCU who contributed to the preparation of the reports for their commitment in ensuring the timely and successful completion of the West Akim Municipal Medium Term Development Plan.

HON. SETH ODURO BOADU
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Executive Summary

Introduction

With the promulgation of the Local Government Act (1993) Act 462, National Development Planning Commission Act (1994) Act 479, National Development Planning systems act 1994 Act 480 and other legislative instruments has resulted in a decentralized planning in which the line of communication is bottom-up.

Review of the 2014-2017 MTDP

The West Akim Municipal Assembly in fulfilling its national obligation prepared the four-year Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

However, with the elapse of the plan period (2014-2017), a review of the plan was undertaken with the appropriate stakeholders. The evaluation of the four-year Medium Term Development showed an achievement rate of about 67%. The implication is that about 33% of development programmes and projects were not implemented.

However, with a change in development policy from the GSGDA II to CPESD, five main thematic areas have been identified:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and the international community

The West Akim Municipal in fulfilling this mandate prepared its MTDP (2018-2021) under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all.

The document was prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the NDPC and to meet the objectives of the Coordinated Programme which include:

1. Creating opportunities for all
2. Safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment

3. Maintaining a stable, united and safe country
4. Building a prosperous country

Identification and Prioritization of Development Issues

To ensure that the actual needs and aspirations of the citizenry are captured in the MTDP 2018-2021, a socio-economic survey was conducted throughout the municipality. This made it possible to analyse the key development problems of the Municipality.

To ensure linkage of the key development problems with the CP of the nation, each identified development problem was scored for prioritisation under each appropriate thematic area of the Agenda for Jobs and Prosperity, and Creating Equal Opportunity. The prioritized issues are presented below;

Economic Development

- Increasing Agriculture production
- Reducing the use of rudimentary farming tools
- Provision of storage facilities
- Enhancing access to credit
- Provision of market infrastructure

Social Development

- Creating job avenues
- Provision of health facilities
- Improved access to potable water
- Rehabilitation of schools

Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Improved road condition
- Initiating Afforestation Programmes
- Improved sanitation
- Safe mining activities

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- Functional sub-structure of the Assembly
- Involve community in all levels of governance processes.

Formulation of POAs, AAPs and Financial Plan

The prioritized issues were used as basis for the West Akim Municipal Composite Programme of Action (PoAs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs) covering the plan period (2018-2021). The PoA and AAPs consist of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives as outlined under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all thematic areas. For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated. The project options identified in collaboration with all stakeholders are projects and programmes that will receive support within the four-year (2018-2021) plan period.

In all, the total cost of projects for the plan period (2018-2021) was **GH¢ 31,815,000.00** and the final selection of priority projects were based on consensus building, guided by criteria such as:

- Widespread effects that the selected project should reach a large proportion of the citizen especially the poor and the vulnerable like children, women and the disabled.
- Significant linkage effects on meeting basic human needs and
- Significant multiple effect on local economic attraction of enterprise job-creation and increase in incomes and growth

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The West Akim Municipal Assembly is the local planning authority entrusted with local governance and development control. The Assembly executed its responsibility with the co-operation of all departments and agencies in the municipality. The Assembly mobilise resources to facilitate its development. However, given the uncertainties in the external sources of assistance, the Assembly has devised a strategy to mobilize resources from local source for implementation of its development activities.

To ensure that the challenges faced in the implementation of projects and programmes in the 2018-2021 MTDP are identified and analysed, the MPCU and other stakeholders will conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the MMTDP. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives. It will also assess the overall changes caused by the intervention or project. The

evaluations will be used as management tool to improve upon programme design and implementation. The MPCU at relevant times shall also undertake or commission other studies such as:

- Strategic Evaluation
- Impact Assessments (Economic, social and Environmental)
- District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
- Thematic Evaluation Studies
- Beneficiary Assessments

To ensure an effective feedback mechanism and open information channel, the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Units will submit periodic report to the Municipal Assembly and funding agencies. The report thereof will include;

- Monitoring Reports
- Quarterly Progress Reports
- Annual Progress Reports

Communication Strategy

The West Akim Municipal Assembly will adopt to disseminate the plan and its progress of implementation to all stakeholders. The strategy will employ a well-planned series of actions, combining different communication methods, techniques and tools, to achieve communication and feedback among stakeholders utilizing the available resources within a specific time frame. The objective of the strategy is to pass on information and elicit feedback and action from stakeholders. The strategy will include;

- Use of information centers and FM stations to announce, discuss and broadcast content of reports using largely local languages.
- Use of analogies, graphs or pictorial displays and well explained summaries to highlight selected findings
- Meeting with traditional authorities, community opinion leaders, Zonal Councils, Unit Committees as “conduit” for sending the messages to their communities
- Organisation of public hearings, Town Hall Meetings holding of community meetings/durbars/fora at central locations throughout the Municipality to disseminate information

Public Hearing and Adoption of the Plan

Since planning is for the people and also to make people happy, the West Akim Municipal organised its public hearings, Town Hall Meetings holding of community meetings/durbars/fora at central locations throughout the Municipality to disseminate information, create general awareness among the population, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and foster greater understanding, appreciation, acceptance and ownership of the MTDP.

The hearing composition was the following;

- The Chief Executive and Staff of the Municipal Assembly
- Chairman of the Municipal Assembly Sub- Committees
- Members of the Zonal council and Unit committees
- Head of all decentralised departments
- Assembly members
- A representative of the traditional Authorities
- General Public

Following the final hearing, the Municipal Assembly approved the draft plan as a legitimate development policy framework for the West Akim Municipality.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xvi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Scope of the plan	1
1.3 Objective of the plan	2
1.4 Methodology	3
1.5 Plan Proposals	3
1.6 Plan preparation process	3
1.7 Vision of the West Akim Municipal Assembly	5
1.8 Mission Statement of the West Akim Municipal Assembly	5
1.9 Function of the West Akim Municipal Assembly	5
1.10 Core Values of the West Akim Municipal Assembly	6
1.11 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND COMPILATION OF MUNICIPAL PROFILE	8
1.11.1 Objectives of the performance review	8
1.11.2 Performance of West Akim Municipal Under Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II(2014-2017)	9
1.11.3 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the West Akim Municipal Assembly	54
1.11.4 Summary of findings under performance review	58
1.12 Summary of key challenges encountered	58
1.13 Lessons learnt which have implications for 2018,2021, MTDP	58
1.14 Compilation of Municipal Profile	59
1.15 Institutional Capacity Needs	59
1.15.1 Structure of the Local Governance System	66
1.15.2 Organizational Hierarchy	66
1.15.3 Problems of the West Akim Municipal Assembly	69
1.16 Profile of West Akim Municipality	69

1.16.1	Physical and natural environment	69
i.	Location and Size	69
ii.	Natural Resource	70
iii.	Relief and Drainage	70
iv.	Geology	71
v.	Climate and vegetation	73
vi.	Soils	73
1.16.2	Environment Climate Change And Green Economy	76
i.	Conditions of the natural environment	76
ii.	Conditions of the built environment	77
iii.	Climate change issues	79
iv.	Biodiversity issues.....	79
v.	Green economy issues	80
1.16.3	Water Security issues	80
1.16.4	Natural and manmade disasters	83
1.16.5	Population	84
i.	Basic demographic Statistics	84
ii.	Population Density.....	84
iii.	Population by settlement	85
iv.	Spatial Distribution of Population	86
v.	Age-Sex Distribution	87
vi.	Population Pyramid	88
vii.	Dependency ratio	89
viii.	Migration	90
ix.	Gender analysis	91
1.16.6	Settlement systems	92
i.	Housing stocks	92
ii.	Main construction material for outer walls	93
iii.	Main constructions materials for roofing	94
iv.	Functional Hierarchy of Settlements.....	94
v.	Road and transportation	97

1.16.7	Waste management	98
1.16.8	Culture and social structure	102
	i. Marital Status	102
	ii. Religion	103
1.16.9	Governance	104
	i. Political Administration	104
	ii. Traditional Authority	106
1.16.10	Security issues	106
	i. Ghana Police Service	107
	ii. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	109
	iii. Fire Service	110
1.16.11	Local economic Development	111
1.16.12	Economy of the municipality	112
	i. Agric Development	113
	ii. Women in agriculture	114
	iii. Marketing/Storage for agriculture produce	115
	iv. Manufacturing industry	115
	v. Banking and Finance	117
	vi. Post and Telecommunication	118
	vii. Energy	118
	viii. Tourism development	120
1.16.13	Food Security	122
1.16.14	Social Services	122
	i. Education	122
	ii. Health care and infrastructure	130
	iii. Tuberculosis/HIV AIDS issues	135
	iv. General analysis of performance of the sector	135
	v. Challenges encountered	135
	vi. Way forward for 2018 to 2021	135
1.16.15	Information Communication and Technology	136
1.16.16	Poverty and Social protection issue	136

i. Social Protection	136
1.16.17 Science Technology and Innovation (STI)	139
1.17 Summary of key Development issues	141
1.18 Summary of key community Needs and Aspiration.....	142
CHAPTER TWO	144
2.1 Development Issues	144
2.2 Harmonize identified development problems	150
2.3 linking harmonize identified development problems to the NMTDPF 2018, 2021	151
2.4 Prioritisation of Development Issues.....	163
2.4.1 Introduction.....	163
2.4.2 Application of opportunities, constraints and challenges to adopted development issues.....	163
2.4.3 Compatibility analysis	175
2.4.4 Impact analysis	184
2.4.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment.....	191
CHAPTER THREE	233
Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies	233
3.1 Introduction	233
3.2 Municipal Assembly Development Focus	233
3.2.1 Population projections	233
3.2.2 Projection of basic service needs	238
a. Education	238
b. Health personnel's	241
c. Water and Sanitation	243
d. Housing	245
e. Dependency ratio	246
3.3 Development of West Akim objectives and strategies	247
3.3.1 Economic development	247
3.3.2 Social development	254
3.3.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human development	273

3.3.4 Governance, corruption and public accountability	290
CHAPTER FOUR	303
Programmes, sub-programmes and indicative financial strategies	303
4.1 Introduction	303
4.2 Programmes and sub-programmes	304
4.2.1 Build a prosperous society	304
4.2.2 Create opportunity for all	306
4.2.3 Maintain a stable united and safe society	308
4.3 Formulation of composite programme of action	310
4.4 Map of future desires of West Akim Municipal Assembly	328
4.5 Indicative financial plan	331
CHAPTER FIVE	332
Municipal Annual Function Plan	332
5.1 Municipal annual action plan	332
5.2 Adoption of West Akim MTDP	376
CHAPTER SIX	377
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	377
6.1 Introduction	377
6.2 Implementation arrangement	377
i. Central government	378
ii. Private sector participation	378
iii. West Akim Municipal Assembly	378
iv. Interagency cooperation	379
v. Community participation	379
6.3 Municipal level monitoring and evaluation	379
6.3.1 Monitoring and evaluation matrix	380
6.3.2 Programme monitoring/report	394
6.3.3 Data collection, validation and correlation	394
i. Data on programmes and projects	394
ii. Primary data	395
iii. Secondary data	395

6.3.4 M&E information systems	396
6.3.5 Data analysis and use of results	397
6.4 Evaluation	399
6.5 Reporting arrangement	400
CHAPTER SEVEN	402
DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	402
7.1 Introduction	402
7.2 Dissemination of reports	402
7.3 The need	403
7.4 Objectives of communication strategy	403
7.5 Target group	403
7.6 Stakeholder analysis	406
7.6.1 National and district policy formulators and decision makers	406
i. Sub districts level of institutions	406
ii. Civil society and advocacy groups	407
iii. Local development actors	407
7.7 Participatory monitoring and evaluation	410
7.7.1 Summary of activities to promote PM&E	410
LIST OF ANNEXES	411

LIST OF TABLES

1.1 Performance of WAMA from 2014 to 2017 Under GSGDA II	10
1.2 Total Releases from government of Ghana	68
1.3 All sources of financial resources for WAMA	55
1.4 Disbursements' of funds of the Assembly	58
1.5 Human Resource capacity of West Akim Municipal Assembly.....	60
1.6 Available logistics and Gaps.....	61
1.7 MPCU Capacity and Management Index.....	64
1.8 Soil types, their characteristics and capabilities	74
1.9 Communities in the municipality without access to portable waters	81
1.10 Population Density of the Municipality.....	85
1.11 Population figures for eleven selected communities	78
1.12 Population by Age group and Sex	87
1.13 Population dependency by age group/sex	89
1.14 Stock of houses and households	93
1.15 Main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by types of locality	93
1.16 A Functional Matrix (Scalogram) for the West Akim Municipality.....	96
1.17 Types of toilet facility for occupied dwelling units	100
1.18 Marital Status	102
1.19 Annual Police Intelligent Report 2015 to 2017	108
1.20 Disaster records in the municipality	110
1.21 Occupational Structure	112
1.22 Average production levels for selected crops in the municipality	113
1.23 Categories of industries in the municipality	116
1.24 Financial institutions in the municipality	117
1.25 Main fuel used for cooking in occupied housing unit	119
1.26 Household energy use in the municipality	119
1.27 Main source of lighting facility	119
1.28 Enrolment levels for 2017/2018 AY	123
1.29 School Feeding enrolment	124

1.30	Literacy levels	125
1.31	Educational Attendant	127
1.32	Type of Health Facility	130
1.33	Trends of top ten diseases	132
1.34	Top ten diseases causing admission	133
1.35	Malnutrition prevalence and severerity	133
1.36	CHIPS implementation status	133
1.37	Trends of malaria	133
1.38	Trends of NHIS subscription and renewal	134
1.39	Tuberculosis/HIV AIDS prevalence	135
1.40	Leap beneficiaries	137
1.41	Child welfare cases	137
1.42	Child Labour in the municipality	130
1.43	Summary of key development issues under GSGDA II	140
2.1	Summary of harmonize community needs and aspirations with identified key development issues	144
2.2	Score scale	146
2.3	Harmonization Result	148
2.4	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018, 2021 MTDP	150
2.5	Identify development issue under GSGDAII and agenda for jobs	152
2.6	Adopted development issues under agenda for jobs	160
2.7	POCC analysis of adopted development issues	164
2.8	Scoring criteria	175
2.9	West Akim goal compatibility matrix	177
2.10	Local-National goal compatibility matrix	180
2.11	List of goals in order of ranks	183
2.12	Impact assessment matrix of West Akim Municipal	185
2.13	Sustainable prioritize issues as categorize under teams and goals for agenda for jobs	232
3.1	Trends of projected total population for West Akim Municipal	233
3.2	Trends of projected population by sex	234
3.3	Population projections for 11 selected communities	235

3.4 Male and Female population projections	236
3.5 Occupational projections	236
3.6 General school enrollment projections	238
3.7 Private school enrollment projections	239
3.8 General school enrollment projection by gender	239
3.9 Classroom projection	239
3.10 Availability of teachers at various schools	241
3.11 Projections of teachers' requirement	241
3.12 Availability of Doctors and nurses	242
3.14 Sources of portable water supply	243
3.15 Projected population and water requirement	243
3.16 Selected communities and their water requirement	244
3.17 Projected housing stock	245
3.18 Projected dependency population	246
3.19 Development of objectives and strategies	247
4.1 West Akim programmes and sub programmes	304
4.2 Composite Programme of Action	310
4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy	331
5.1 2018 Annual Action Plan	332
5.2 2019 Annual Action Plan	342
5.3 2020 Annual Action Plan	354
5.4 2021 Annual Action Plan	366
6.1 NME Matrix of West Akim Municipal	381
6.2 NME Calendar 2018	390
6.3 NME Calendar 2019	391
6.4 NME Calendar 2020	392
6.5 NME Calendar 2021	393
6.6 Evaluation Matrix	401
6.7 Data collection matrix	405
7.1 Strategic approach for communication	413
7.2 Stakeholder analysis and their needs	416

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 Core Values	7
1.1 Revenue inflows	56
1.2 Organogram of the Local Governance System	61
1.3 Relief and Drainage Map	71
1.4 Geology Map	72
1.5 Soil Map	75
1.6 Population Pyramid of West Akim Municipal	88
1.7 Main roofing material in the municipality	94
1.8 Transportation map of the municipality	98
1.9 Physical accessibility map for water and sanitation	101
1.10 Marital Status of population 12years and older	102
1.11 Population by religion	104
1.12 Location of ecstatic figures for tourism development	121
1.13 Population 11 years and older by illiteracy and sex	126
1.14 11 years and older by literacy status	127
1.15 Educational accessibility map	129
1.16 Health accessibility map	132
1.17 Bar graph showing trends of top ten diseases	131
1.18 Base Map of West Akim Municipal Area.....	142
3.1 Trends of increase in population from 2010 to 2021	234
3.2 Occupational distribution of the municipality	236
4.1Map of future desires of West Akim Municipal Assembly.....	328

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AEA	-	Agric. Extension Activities
ARV	-	Anti Retro-viral
AU	-	African Union
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BoG	-	Bank of Ghana
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CBSV	-	Community Based Service Volunteers
CCML	-	Christian Community Micro Finance Limited
CHNs	-	Community Health Nurses
CHOs	-	Community Health Officers
CHPs	-	Community Health and Planning Services
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CSIR	-	Center for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
MCD	-	Municipal Co-ordinating Director
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DHM	-	District Health Management
DRI	-	District Response Initiative
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
DUR	-	Department of Urban Roads
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	-	Electoral Commission
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana

EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
ERCC	-	Eastern Regional Coordinating Council
fCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Basic Education
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFDC	-	Ghana Food Distribution Co-operation
GHGs	-	Green House Gases
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GIZ	-	German Co-operative
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GT	-	Ghana Telecommunication
GTB	-	Ghana Tourism Board
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTC	-	HIV Testing and Counselling
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IPEP	-	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
JS	-	Judiciary Service
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LED	-	Local Economic Development
L.I	-	Legislative Instrument
LTNDPF	-	Long Term National Development Policy Framework
LUS	-	Lesser Used Species

MA	-	Municipal Assembly
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MFO	-	Municipal Finance Officer
MHD	-	Municipal Health Directorate
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLIC	-	Municipal Leap Implementation Committee
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MMTDP	-	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MOEP	-	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	-	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOYS	-	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	-	Municipal Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
MTCTH	-	Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTPF	-	Medium Term Policy Framework
MWST	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
NABCO	-	Nation Builders Corps
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NMTPF	-	National Medium Term Policy Framework
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	Nation Development Planning Commission
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisations
NHIA	-	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
No.	-	Number
NVTI	-	National Vocational Training Institute
OPD	-	Out-Patient Department

PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	-	Provisional National Defence Council
POA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PTR	-	Parent Teacher Ratio
PWD	-	Public Works Department
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	-	Regional Co-ordinating Council
REP	-	Rural Enterprise Programme
RHD	-	Regional Health Directorate
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
RTF	-	Rural Technology Facility
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	-	Senior High School
SIC	-	State Insurance Company
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SPR	-	School Participatory Rate
STEM	-	Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UDG	-	Urban Development Grant
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit
WAMA	-	West Akim Municipal Assembly
WC	-	Water Closet
YES	-	Youth Enterprise Service
ZC	-	Zonal Council

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Plan

The main aim of enacting PNDC Law 207 and the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), currently, Act 936 of 2016, is to introduce decentralized Planning in Ghana. Both legislations aim at improving the decision-making machinery and strengthening institutions at the Municipality to participate meaningfully in the political, environmental social and economic development of the Assemblies in particular and the country as a whole. To this end, all Municipal Assemblies have the responsibility of preparing their own Development Plans in line with the national development framework policy guidelines.

A survey was therefore conducted to collect data on existing facilities and economic potentials of the West Akim Municipality. This is not only to provide the needed database for planning purposes but also enable us to assess the development potentials of the Municipality as well as the hopes and aspirations of the people. By so doing the people and other development partners will serve as major players in the development planning process.

Since development and for that matter outcome of policies, plans and programmes manifest themselves in space and the environment in general; the plan has been prepared with the integration of environmental concerns to ensure sustainable development.

1.2 Scope of the Plan

The West Akim Municipal Medium Term Development Plan, (2018-2021) is divided into seven main chapters;

Chapter 1 summaries the plan and considers areas including the mission, vision, functions, core values, performance review and current situation of the Municipality to enable West Akim contribute to the achievement of the national vision of an equal opportunity for all.

Chapter 2 focuses on the development priorities including inputs from sectoral departments linked to the appropriate thematic areas of the MTDP.

Chapter 3 emulates the Municipal Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies consistent with the goal of the MTDP (2018-2021) including development projections.

Chapter 4 presents the adopted Composite Programmes of Action (2018-2021) with indicative costs.

Chapter 5 presents the Annual Action Plan(s) (2018-2021).

Chapter 6 presents the key Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements by the Municipality and

Chapter 7 looks at the Communication Strategy

The Medium Term Development Plan covers the period 2018-2021 and was prepared in line with the coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024) of an Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all which has four main goals in relation to the vision as follows;

- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- Build a prosperous society.

The Development Plan is also prepared within the framework of achieving the African Union Agenda 2063, the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21) and the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, it is prepared to meet the needs and aspirations of the inhabitants of the municipality and the conditions and requirements of the development partners and other donors like the World Bank, European Union, GIZ, CIDA, Danida, NDPC, The Netherlands, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) etc.

1.3 Objective of the Plan

To harness both human and physical resources for the development of social and economic infrastructure to increase employment and productivity in order to raise the standard of living of the people in the Municipality to realise the vision of the Government of Ghana. To achieve these goals, the West Akim Municipal medium-term priority policies, programmes and projects will be anchored on the following strategic areas:

- restoring the economy;
- transforming agriculture and industry;
- strengthening social protection and inclusion;

- revamping economic and social infrastructure;
- reforming public service delivery institutions

1.4 Methodology

The West Akim Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) facilitated the preparation of the 2018-2021 MTDP. To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which respond to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process adopted effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of achievement of the vision of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development. The plan has been prepared without much ambitious development programmes and projects to ensure an achievement rate of about 90% by December 2021.

The document has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) within the context of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies spanning the period 2017-2024.

1.5 Plan Proposals

The goal of the medium term development plan set within the context of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) is to reduce poverty, increase employment opportunities, and enhance the municipality’s human resources, improving social and infrastructural services, engaging in the establishment of agro-based small – scale industry and adequately resourcing the Municipal Assembly.

1.6 Plan Preparation Process

The preparation of the West Akim Municipal Assembly’s Medium Term Development Plan was done through the following process.

1. Formation of the plan preparation Task Force.

To facilitate information gathering, ownership and implementation a 9-member plan preparation task force under the chairmanship of the Municipal Chief Executive was formed. The Composition was the following:

- Municipal Chief Executive
- Chairman

- Municipal Coordinating Director
- Municipal Planning Officer - Secretary
- Municipal Budget Analyst
- Municipal Engineer
- Municipal Director of Education
- Municipal Director of Agriculture
- Municipal Director of Health Services
- Community Development Officer
- Municipal Officer, NBSSI

1. Submission and Discussion of Reports

Members of the task force submitted detailed reports on their respective sectors for discussion and analysis for inclusion in the plan formulation.

2. Collection of Primary Information

A socio – economic survey was undertaken throughout the Municipality to identify the Community felt needs and observed the nature and the extent of the development Problems. The result of the socio-economic survey made it possible to analyze the key Development problems of the Municipality

3. Involvement of Sub-structures

The Zonal Councils Members as well as the Traditional Authorities and the Community members were consulted and involved in the identification and analysis of the Community’s development problems and needs.

4. Data Analysis and Public hearing

Following the primary and secondary data collection and analysis, a public hearing was undertaken in all the Zonal Councils headquarters with, Osenase, Brekumanso and Asamankese to solicit suggestions on the analysis of the development problems and needs.

5. Prioritization of Development Themes

The Medium Term Development Plan was developed prioritizing its programmes to conform to the thematic areas of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All policy (2017-2024) including the following;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and the International Society

The policy implication is that, within the plan period, greater resources will be allocated to improve the social and economic sector through the implementation of flagship programmes such as Planting for food and Jobs (PFJ) and the Nation Builders Corps (NABCO). This will stimulate the growth of others sectors and reduce poverty amongst the people in the Municipal economy.

1.7 Vision of the West Akim Municipal Assembly

The West Akim Municipal Assembly seeks to become an internationally acclaimed Municipality with a vibrant economy, a sound environmental quality and a prosperous healthy society.

1.8 Mission Statement of the West Akim Municipal Assembly

The West Akim Municipal Assembly exist to proactively improve upon the quality of life of its people by harnessing the resources for effective development of the Municipality.

1.9 Functions of the West Akim Municipal Assembly

The West Akim Municipal Assembly performs the functions conferred on District Assemblies by the Local Government Act, 1993(Act 462). The Assembly is responsible for the following;

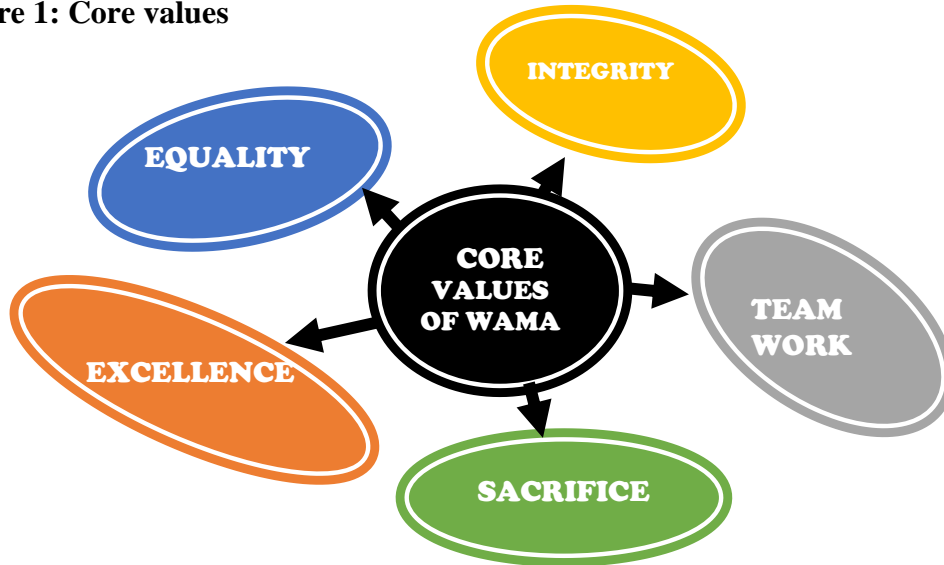
1. The overall development of the Municipality and ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council:-
 - a. Development plans of the Municipality for approval; and

- b. Budget of the municipality related to the approved plans to the Minister of Finance for Approval.
- 2. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
- 3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacle to initiative and development.
- 4. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and improve Municipal works and services in the Municipality.
- 5. Responsible for development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality.
- 6. Co-operate with the appropriate national and local security agencies for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.
- 7. Ensure ready access to Courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.

1.10 Core Values of the West Akim Municipal Assembly

The core values of the West Akim Municipal are to make equal opportunity and prosperity available to all its citizenry through the pursuit of equality, integrity, teamwork, sacrifice and excellence in all our actions and endeavors.

Figure 1: Core values



Equality: The West Akim Municipal Assembly believes in fairness, objectivity and mutual respect; The Assembly seeks to pursue zero tolerance for all forms of discrimination in the municipality.

Integrity: The West Akim Municipal Assembly will act with honesty, uprightness, transparency and without compromising the truth. We strive for high moral character in all our actions and endeavors.

Team work: We value cooperation, using our individual skills and providing constructive feedback to get stakeholders on the same page; we work collaboratively with all stakeholders and organisations in order to achieve our vision and goals.

Sacrifice: We take ownership and go the extra mile to achieve goals, placing the citizens and stakeholders before our interest.

Excellence: We give out our best to the task at hand at all times; with dedication and commitment we put our heart and mind in the work to get the best result.

1.11 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND COMPILATION OF MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Metropolitan/ Municipal/District Assemblies in collaboration with the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) are required to draw a Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2014 - 2017 based on the GSGDA II in line with the vision of the central government to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the vision of the National Medium Term Policy Framework.

In fulfillment of this national requirement, the West Akim Municipal Assembly developed its Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2014-2017 in line with the national Medium Term Policy Framework (NMTPF) and NDPC Guidelines.

The West Akim Municipal Assembly received support from the Central Government, Donor Agencies and other Development Partners in the implementation of its programmes and projects contained in the plan. With the elapse of the plan period (2014-2017), an evaluation of the plan was undertaken. The evaluation result showed an achievement rate of about 67%. The planning implication is that about 33% of development programmes and project were not implemented. Among some of the underlying reasons were as follows:

1. Unreliable flows of donor funds
2. Relatively smaller size of District assemblies Common Fund DACF in relation to the district size and needs.
3. Delays in the release of DACF for projects
4. Over reliance of external sources of financing
5. Low internal revenue mobilization

1.11.1 Objectives of the Performance Review

The main objectives of this performance review are to:

1. Assess the achievement of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP in terms of programmes and projects fully implemented, not initiated at all and started but not completed.
2. Identify the major factors accounting for the non-implementation of some planned projects and programmes by the Assembly.

3. Identify key issues and lessons which have implications for the current 2018-2021 MTDP.
4. To utilize the review result as a tool for developing proactive strategies for addressing challenges likely to be uncouncted in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2018-2021 plan.

1.11.2 Performance of the West Akim Municipal under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

The Municipal MTDP (2014-2017) was completed in October 2014 and a draft copy was submitted through the ERCC for comments and vetting for harmonization into the Regional Plan (2014-2017). It is of significance to note that, the Municipal Assembly could not fully implement most of the projects and programmes in the Plan. Some projects not included in the Plan were executed. The review thus included the roll-over and on-going projects and programmes. A review of the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan for the West Akim Municipality is presented in table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Performance of West Akim Municipal Assembly from 2014 to 2017 under GSGDA II

Period	Thematic Area: Policy Objective:			Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability To Improve upon fiscal management			
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline (2013)	Indicators MTDP Target	Achievements	Remarks
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	1.Updating of revenue data	Obsolete Revenue data	Update revenue data	0	No release of funds
			2.Valuation and re-evaluation of property	0	100%	0	Funds not released on time
			3. Provide Logistics for revenue collectors	0	Logistics Provided	100%	Fully implemented
			4.Capacity building workshop for revenue staff/ collectors	0	5	0	No release of funds
			5.Organize public education on revenue mobilization	0	3	-	No release of funds
			6.Completion of Market Stores	1	1	100%	Delay in release of funds
			7. Construction of satellite markets	0	3	0	No release of funds
			8. Conduct Business Survey	0	1	100%	Fully implemented
			9. Maintenance of vehicles	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
			10. Procurement of official vehicle parts	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
			11. Purchase of tipper truck and	1	3	0	No release of funds

			hand roller				
2015	Management and Administration	Finance	1.Updating of revenue data	Obsolete Revenue data	Update revenue data	100%	Fully implemented.
			2.Valuation and re-evaluation of property	0	100%	-	No release of funds
			3. Provide Logistics for revenue collectors	0	Logistics Provided	100%	Fully implemented.
			4.Capacity building workshop for revenue staff/ collectors	0	5	-	No release of funds
			5.Organize public education on revenue mobilization	0	3	-	No release of funds
			6.Completion of Market Stores	1	1	-	Delay in release of funds
			7. Construction of satellite markets	0	3	-	No release of funds
			8. Conduct Business Survey	0	1	100%	Fully implemented.
			9. Maintenance of vehicles	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
			10. Procurement of official vehicle parts	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
			11. Purchase of tipper truck and hand roller	1	3	-	No release of funds
2016	Management and Administration	Finance	1.Updating of revenue data	Obsolete Revenue data	Update revenue data	100%	Fully implemented.

2017	Management and Administration	Finance	2.Valuation and re-evaluation of property	0	100%	-	No release of funds
			3. Provide Logistics for revenue collectors	0	Logistics Provided	100%	Fully implemented.
			4.Capacity building workshop for revenue staff/ collectors	0	5	-	No release of funds
			5.Organize public education on revenue mobilization	0	3	100%	No release of funds
			6.Completion of Market Stores	1	1	30%	Delay in release of funds
			7. Construction of satellite markets	0	3	-	No release of funds
			8. Conduct Business Survey	0	1	-	Fully implemented.
			9. Maintenance of vehicles	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
			10. Procurement of official vehicle parts	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
			11. Purchase of tipper truck and hand roller	1	3	-	No release of funds
			1.Updating of revenue data	Obsolete Revenue data	Update revenue data	100%	Fully implemented.
			2.Valuation and re-evaluation of property	0	100%	20%	No release of funds
			3. Provide Logistics for	0	Logistics Provided	100%	Fully implemented.

		revenue collectors				
		4.Capacity building workshop for revenue staff/ collectors	0	5	100%	No release of funds
		5.Organize public education on revenue mobilization	0	3	-	No release of funds
		6.Completion of Market Stores	1	1	-	Delay in release of funds
		7. Construction of satellite markets	0	3	-	No release of funds
		8. Conduct Business Survey	0	1	-	Fully implemented.
		9. Maintenance of vehicles	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
		10. Procurement of official vehicle parts	-	100%	100%	Fully implemented.
		11. Purchase of tipper truck and hand roller	1	3	-	No release of funds

Period	Thematic Area: Policy Objective:			Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector To promote an enabling environment for private investors to increase production			
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline (2013)	Indicators MTDP Target	Achievements	Remarks
2014	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	1.Construction and Installation of traffic lights	-	100%	0	No release of funds
			2.Procurement of intercom & networking	0	100%	0	No release of funds

			3.Rehabilitation of streetlights	-	100%	30%	Delays in release of funds
			5. Reshaping of roads	-	250km	0	Delays in release of funds
			6. Rehabilitation of Lorry Park	0	100%	100%	Completed
			7. Extension of electricity to new industrial area	0	100%	30%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Rehab. Of 1 No. Oil Palm &Gari Processing Plant	0	100%	40%	Delays in release of funds
			9. Rehab. Of 1 No. Rattan Factory	0	100%	0	No release of funds
			10. Assistance to investors to access credit from financial institutions	0	100	-	In progress
			11. Rehab. Of cocoa farms in 11 communities	0	11 farms	25%	Delays in release of funds
			12.Est. of Agro-processing factories	0	100	0	No release of funds
			13. Procurement of computers and laptops	-	Computers and Laptops procured.	-	Delays in release of funds
2015	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	1.Construction and Installation of traffic lights	-	100 %	0	No release of funds
			2.Procurement of intercom & networking	0	100%	0	No release of funds
			3.Rehabilitation of streetlights	-	100%	10%	Delays in release of funds
			5. Reshaping of	-	250km	-	Delays in release of funds

			roads				
			6. Rehabilitation of Lorry Park	0	100%	100%	Completed
			7. Extension of electricity to new industrial area	0	100%	20%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Rehab. Of I No. Oil Palm &Gari Processing Plant	0	100%	30%	Delays in release of funds
			9. Rehab. Of 1 No. Rattan Factory	0	100%	0	No release of funds
			10. Assistance to investors to access credit from financial institutions	0	100	-	In progress
			11. Rehab. Of cocoa farms in 11 communities	0	11 farms	10%	Delays in release of funds
			12.Est. of Agro-processing factories	0	100	-	No release of funds
			13. Procurement of computers and laptops	-	Computers and Laptops procured.	-	Delays in release of funds
2016	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	1.Construction and Installation of traffic lights	-	100 %	0	No release of funds
			2.Procurement of intercom & networking	0	100%	0	No release of funds
			3.Rehabilitation of streetlights	-	100%	10%	Delays in release of funds
			5. Reshaping of roads	-	250km	10%	Delays in release of funds
			6. Rehabilitation of	0	100%	100%	Completed

2017	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	Lorry Park				
			7. Extension of electricity to new industrial area	0	100%	0	Delays in release of funds
			8. Rehab. Of 1 No. Oil Palm &Gari Processing Plant	0	100%	0	Delays in release of funds
			9. Rehab. Of 1 No. Rattan Factory	0	100%	-	No release of funds
			10. Assistance to investors to access credit from financial institutions	0	100	20%	In progress
			11. Rehab. Of cocoa farms in 11 communities	0	11 farms	0	Delays in release of funds
			12.Est. of Agro-processing factories	0	100	0	No release of funds
			13. Procurement of computers and laptops	-	Computers and Laptops procured.	85%	Delays in release of funds
			1. Construction and Installation of traffic lights	-	100 %	0	No release of funds
			2. Procurement of intercom & networking	0	100%	0	No release of funds
			3. Rehabilitation of streetlights	-	100%	20%	Delays in release of funds
			5. Reshaping of roads	-	250km	30%	Delays in release of funds
			6. Rehabilitation of Lorry Park	0	100%	100%	Completed
			7. Extension of electricity to new	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds

		industrial area				
		8. Rehab. Of I No. Oil Palm &Gari Processing Plant	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
		9. Rehab. Of 1 No. Rattan Factory	0	100%	-	No release of funds
		10. Assistance to investors to access credit from financial institutions	0	100	-	In progress
		11. Rehab. Of cocoa farms in 11 communities	0	11 farms	0	Delays in release of funds
		12.Est. of Agro-processing factories	0	100	0	No release of funds
		13. Procurement of computers and laptops	-	Computers and Laptops procured.	-	Delays in release of funds

Period	Thematic Area: Policy Objective:			Accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management To ensure adequate food security			
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline (2013)	Indicators MTDP Target	Achievements	Remarks
2014	Economic	Agric Services and Management	1.Support for farmers day celebration	Once yearly	100%	100%	Completed.
			2. Extension of market storm drain	-	100%	0	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of Market stores and provisions of security features	1	3	0	No release of funds

			4. Organize training workshop for officers and farmers	2 times yearly	2	100%	Completed
			5. Procurement of chemical drugs for ruminants - against scheduled livestock diseases	Once yearly	1	0	Delay in release of funds
			6. Improvement Works at Market 'B'	0	100%	-	Delay in release of funds
			7. Train 4,600 farmers on improved maize production	0	4,600	30%	Delay in release of funds
			8. Dredging of river Anyinasin, Asamankese Zongo	-	River Anyinasin dredged.	0	Delay in release of funds
			9. Vaccination of 2000 pets against rabies	0	2000	25%	Delay in release of funds
			10. Organize 16 demonstrations on promotion of local foods	0	16	50%	Delay in release of funds
			11. Conduct 12 demonstrations on food fortification in relation to diet improvement	0	12	40%	On- going
2015	Economic	Agric Services and Management	1. Support for farmers day	Once yearly	100%	100%	Completed.

		celebration					
		2. Extension of market storm drain	-	100%	50%	Delays in release of funds	
		3. Construction of Market stores and provisions of security features	1	3	-	No release of funds	
		4. Organize training workshop for officers and farmers	2 times yearly	2	100%	Completed	
		5. Procurement of chemical drugs for ruminants against scheduled livestock diseases	Once yearly	1	-	Delay in release of funds	
		6. Improvement Works at Market 'B'	0	100%	-	Delay in release of funds	
		7. Train 4,600 farmers on improved maize production	0	4,600	30%	Delay in release of funds	
		Dredging of river Anyinasin, Asamankese Zongo	-	River Anyinasin dredged.	30%	Delay in release of funds	
		9. Vaccination of 2000 pets against rabies	0	2000	30%	Delays in release of funds	
		10. Organize 16 demonstrations on promotion of local foods	0	16	30%	Delays in release of funds	

2016	Economic	Agric Services and Management	11. Conduct 12 demonstrations on food fortification in relation to diet improvement	0	12	35%	On going
			1.Support for farmers day celebration	Once yearly	100%	100%	Completed.
			2. Extension of market storm drain	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of Market stores and provisions of security features	1	3	0	No release of funds
			4. Organize training workshop for officers and farmers	2 times yearly	2	100%	Completed
			5. Procurement of chemical drugs for ruminants against scheduled livestock diseases	Once yearly	1	100%	Delay in release of funds
			6. Improvement Works at Market 'B'	0	100%	45%	Delay in release of funds
			7. Train 4,600 farmers on improved maize production	0	4,600	20%	Delay in release of funds
			Dredging of river Anyinasin, Asamankese Zongo	-	River Anyinasin dredged.	-	Delay in release of funds

			9. Vaccination of 2000 pets against rabies	0	2000	25%	Delay in release of funds
			10. Organize 16 demonstrations on promotion of local foods	0	16	20%	Delay in release of funds
			11. Conduct 12 demonstrations on food fortification in relation to diet improvement	0	12	25%	On going
2017	Economic	Agric Services and Management	1.Support for farmers day celebration	Once yearly	100%	100%	Completed.
			2. Extension of market storm drain	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of Market stores and provisions of security features	1	3	-	No release of funds
			4. Organize training workshop for officers and farmers	2 times yearly	2	100%	
			5. Procurement of chemical drugs for ruminants against scheduled livestock diseases	Once yearly	1	100%	Delay in release of funds
			6. Improvement Works at Market 'B'	0	100%	-	Delay in release of funds

			7. Train 4,600 farmers on improved maize production	0	4,600	20%	Delay in release of funds
			Dredging of river Anyinasin, Asamankese Zongo	-	River Anyinasin dredged.	-	Delay in release of funds
			9. Vaccination of 2000 pets against rabies	0	2000	20%	Delay in release of funds
			10. Organize 16 demonstrations on promotion of local foods	0	16	0	Delay in release of funds
			11. Conduct 12 demonstrations on food fortification in relation to diet improvement	0	12	0	Delay in release of funds

Period	Thematic Area: Policy Objective: Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Infrastructure, energy and human settlements To improve upon production and infrastructure			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	Indicators MTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Public works, rural housing and water management.	1. Reshaping of roads	0	250km	10%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Drainage improvement works at Asamankese and Oworam	0	100%	0	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of Culvert and Retaining Wall	0	30 culverts	0	No release of funds
			4. Construction	0	1/1800 x	-	No release of funds

			of 1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter “U” Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road. 5.Construction of 4 No 20 seater WC community toilet	1	1800mm Diameter “U” Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road. 4 No 20 seater WC community toilet s	35%	Delays in release of funds
			6. Construction of 5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	-	5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	-	Delays in release of funds
			7. Rehabilitation of public toilets in zonal council	0	100%	35%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Construction of day-by-day road to bungalow	Bad condition of road	Road constructed	-	Delays in release of funds
			9. Consultancy on road construction	0	100	-	No release of funds
			10. Construction of Osenase Town road	0	50km	-	Delays in release of funds
			11. Construction of 5 No. KVIP	1	5	20%	Delays in release of funds
			12.Rehabilitation of Asuotwene-Danso feeder road	0	100	-	No release of funds
			13. Construction of community durbar ground at Amanfrom	0	100	35%	Delays in release of funds
2015	Infrastructure Delivery	Public works, rural housing and water	1.Reshaping of roads	0	250km	10%	Delays in release of funds

Management	management.	2. Drainage improvement works at Asamankese and Oworam	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
		3. Construction of Culvert and Retaining Wall	0	30 culverts	-	No release of funds
		4. Construction of 1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter “U” Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road.	0	1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter “U” Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road.	-	No release of funds
		5. Construction of 4 No 20 seater WC community toilet	1	4 No 20 seater WC community toilet s	-	Delays in release of funds
		6. Construction of 5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	-	5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	45%	Delays in release of funds
		7. Rehabilitation of public toilets in zonal council	0	100%	15%	Delays in release of funds
		8. Construction of day-by-day road to bungalow	Bad condition of road	Road constructed	-	No release of funds
		9. Consultancy on road construction	0	100	-	Delays in release of funds
		10. Construction of Osenase Town road	0	50km	20%	Delays in release of funds
		11. Construction of 5 No. KVIP	1	5	20%	Delays in release of funds
		12. Rehabilitation of Asuotwene-	0	100	-	No release of funds
		Infrastructure Delivery Management	Public works, rural housing and water management.			

2016	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Public works, housing and management. rural water	Danso feeder road				
			13. Construction of community durbar ground at Amanfrom	0	100	20%	Delays in release of funds
			1. Reshaping of roads	0	250km	0	Delays in release of funds
			2. Drainage improvement works at Asamankese and Oworam	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of Culvert and Retaining Wall	0	30 culverts	0	No release of funds
			4. Construction of 1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter "U" Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road.	0	1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter "U" Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road.	0	No release of funds
			5. Construction of 4 No 20 seater WC community toilets	1	4 No 20 seater WC community toilets	0	Delays in release of funds
			6. Construction of 5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	-	5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	0	Delays in release of funds
			7. Rehabilitation of public toilets in zonal council	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
8. Construction of day-by-day road to bungalow	Bad condition of road	Road constructed	-	Delays in release of funds			

			9. Consultancy on road construction	0	100	-	Delays in release of funds
			10. Construction of Osenase Town road	0	50km	-	Delays in release of funds
			11. Construction of 5 No. KVIP	1	5	-	Delays in release of funds
			12. Rehabilitation of Asuotwene-Danso feeder road	0	100	-	No release of funds
			14. Construction of community durbar ground at Amanfrom	0	100	15%	Delays in release of funds
2017	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Public works, rural housing and water management.	1. Reshaping of roads	0	250km	10%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Drainage improvement works at Asamankese and Oworam	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of Culvert and Retaining Wall	0	30 culverts	-	No release of funds
			4. Construction of 1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter "U" Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road.	0	1/1800 x 1800mm Diameter "U" Culvert at GOIL Filling Station to Zongo Road.	-	No release of funds
			5. Construction of 4 No 20 seater WC community toilets	1	4 No 20 seater WC community toilets	-	Delays in release of funds

		6. Construction of 5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	-	5 No. 10 sitter vault chamber toilet	-	Delays in release of funds
		7. Rehabilitation of public toilets in zonal council	0	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
		8. Construction of day-by-day road to bungalow	Bad condition of road	Road constructed	100%	Completed
		9. Consultancy on road construction	0	100	100%	Completed
		10. Construction of Osenase Town road	0	50km	-	Delays in release of funds
		11. Construction of 5 No. KVIP	1	5	0	Delays in release of funds
		12. Rehabilitation of Asuotwene-Danso feeder road	0	100	-	No release of funds
		13. Construction of community durbar ground at Amanfrom	0	100	-	Delays in release of funds

Period	Thematic Area: Policy Objective:		Human development, productivity and employment To raise the standard of education				
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline (2013)	Indicators MTDP Target	Achievements	Remarks
2014	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	1. Completion of 6 No Classroom Blocks	-	6 Classroom Blocks	30%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Construction of 15 No 3-Unit C/B	-	15 Classroom Blocks	30%	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of 15 No 6-Unit Classroom	-	15 Classroom Blocks	15%	Delays in release of funds
			4. Construction of 1 No SSS Girls' Dormitory Phase 1	-	1 dormitory	0	No release of funds
			5. Construction of 1 No Teacher's Quarter Kobriso	-	1 Teacher's quarters	1	On-going
			6. Rehabilitation of 10 No Classroom Blocks	-	10 Classroom Blocks	25%	Delays in release of funds
			7. Drilling and construction of 40 No Boreholes for 40 communities	-	4 Boreholes for 40 communities	-	Delays in release of funds
			8. Rehabilitation of 30 No. Boreholes	-	30 Boreholes	10%	Delays in release of funds
			9. Construction of 5 No 3-Unit	-	5	-	No release of funds

			Teachers' quarters				
			10. Construction of Day Care Centre	-	1	100%	completed
			11. Support for training of teachers in the Municipality	-	Training of teachers supported	30%	Delays in release of funds
			12. Purchase of computers and accessories for Library	-	Computers and accessories procured	-	No release of funds
			13. Implementation of school feeding program – District wide	15 beneficiary schools	30	-	Delays in release of funds
			15. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block at Anglican Asamankese	-	100	20%	Delays in release of funds
			16. Procurement of 405 mono desks for school in some selected schools	-	405 mono desks	-	Delays in release of funds
			17. Support for best teacher award	Once yearly	1	100%	Completed
2015	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library	1. Completion of 6 No Classroom	-	6 Classroom Blocks	30%	Delays in release of funds

		Services	Blocks				
			2. Construction of 15 No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	-	15 Classroom Blocks	25%	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of 15 No 6-Unit Classroom	-	15 Classroom Blocks	10%	Delays in release of funds
			4. Construction of 1No SSS Girls' Dormitory Phase 1	-	1 dormitory	-	No release of funds
			5. Construction of 1No Teacher's Quarter Kobriso	-	1 Teacher's quarters	-	On-going
			6. Rehabilitation of 10 No Classroom Blocks	-	10 Classroom Blocks	10%	Delays in release of funds
	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	7. Drilling and construction of 40 No Boreholes for 40 communities	-	4 Boreholes for 40 communities	20%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Rehabilitation of 30 No. Boreholes	-	30 Boreholes	20%	Delays in release of funds
			9. Construction of 5 No 3-Unit Teachers' quarters	-	5	-	No release of funds
			10. Construction of Day Care	-	1	100%	completed

			Centre				
			11. Support for training of teachers in the Municipality	-	Training of teachers supported	-	Delays in release of funds
			12. Purchase of computers and accessories for Library	-	Computers and accessories procured	-	No release of funds
			13. Implementation of school feeding program – District wide	15 beneficiary schools	30	40%	Delays in release of funds
	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	15. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block at Anglican Asamankese	-	100	-	Delays in release of funds
			16. Procurement of 405 mono desks for school in some selected schools	-	405 mono desks	-	Delays in release of funds
			17. Support for best teacher award	Once yearly	1	100%	Completed
2016	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	1. Completion of 6 No Classroom Blocks	-	6 Classroom Blocks	-	Delays in release of funds
			2. Construction of 15 No 3-Unit Classroom	-	15 Classroom Blocks	10%	Delays in release of funds

		Blocks				
Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	3. Construction of 15 No 6-Unit Classroom	-	15 Classroom Blocks	10%	Delays in release of funds
		4. Construction of 1No SSS Girls' Dormitory Phase 1	-	1 dormitory	-	No release of funds
		5. Construction of 1No Teacher's Quarter Kobriso	-	1 Teacher's quarters	-	On-going
		6. Rehabilitation of 10 No Classroom Blocks	-	10 Classroom Blocks	15%	Delays in release of funds
		7. Drilling and construction of 40 No Boreholes for 40 communities	-	4 Boreholes for 40 communities	15%	Delays in release of funds
		8. Rehabilitation of 30 No. Boreholes	-	30 Boreholes	-	Delays in release of funds
		9. Construction of 5 No 3-Unit Teachers' quarters	-	5	-	No release of funds
		10. Construction of Day Care Centre	-	1	-	completed
		11. Support for training of teachers in the	-	Training of teachers supported	20%	Delays in release of funds

			Municipality				
	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	12. Purchase of computers and accessories for Library	-	Computers and accessories procured	-	No release of funds
			13. Implementation of school feeding program	15 beneficiary schools	30	25%	Delays in release of funds
			15. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block at Anglican Asamankese	-	100	40%	Delays in release of funds
			16. Procurement of 405 mono desks for school in some selected schools	-	405 mono desks	-	Delays in release of funds
			17. Support for best teacher award	Once yearly	1	100%	Completed
2017	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	1. Completion of 6 No Classroom Blocks	-	6 Classroom Blocks	25%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Construction of 15 No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	-	15 Classroom Blocks	10%	Delays in release of funds
			3. Construction of 15 No 6-Unit Classroom	-	15 Classroom Blocks	20%	Delays in release of funds

Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	4. Construction of 1No SSS Girls' Dormitory Phase 1	-	1 dormitory	-	No release of funds
		5. Construction of 1No Teacher's Quarter Kobriso	-	1 Teacher's quarters	30%	On-going
		6. Rehabilitation of 10 No Classroom Blocks	-	10 Classroom Blocks	10%	Delays in release of funds
		7. Drilling and construction of 40 No Boreholes for 40 communities	-	4 Boreholes for 40 communities	-	Delays in release of funds
		8. Rehabilitation of 30 No. Boreholes	-	30 Boreholes	20%	Delays in release of funds
		9. Construction of 5 No 3-Unit Teachers' quarters	-	5	-	No release of funds
		10. Construction of Day Care Centre	-	1	-	completed
		11. Support for training of teachers in the Municipality	-	Training of teachers supported	25%	Delays in release of funds
		12. Purchase of computers and accessories for	-	Computers and accessories procured	-	No release of funds

		Library				
		13. Implementation of school feeding program – District wide	15 beneficiary schools	30	25%	Delays in release of funds
		15. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block at Anglican Asamankese	-	100	25%	Delays in release of funds
		16. Procurement of 405 mono desks for school in some selected schools	-	405 mono desks	100%	Delays in release of funds
		17. Support for best teacher award	Once yearly	1	100%	Completed

Period	Thematic Area: Policy Objective:		Human development, productivity and employment To improve upon health delivery				
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1.Support of HIV/AIDS, Immunization, Malaria Control, etc	1	3	25%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Completion of Maternity block	Uncompleted	100%	-	Delays in release of funds

			Asamankese Government Hospital				
			3. Constr. of pediatric ward Asamankese	No pediatric ward	100%	-	On-going
			4. Construction of 10 No. CHPS compound at some selected communities	-	10 CHPS compounds	-	Delays in release of funds
			5. Electrification of Hospital ward Asamankese	Not connected to the Grid	Connection to the Grid.	100%	completed
			6. Rehab. & Provision of furniture to Clinics	Inadequate furniture	Supply furniture to clinics	-	Delays in release of funds
			7. Organize programmes for People With Disabilities	1	2	20%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Supply of 10 No Refuse Containers	-	10 refuse containers	50%	On going
			9. Fumigation of sanitary sites and offices	1	2 times	30%	Delays in release of funds
			10. Acquisition of land for waste disposal site	-	100% acquisition	100%	Completed

			11. Refuse evacuation	1	1	100%	Completed
2015	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1.Support of HIV/AIDS, Immunization, Malaria Control, etc	1	3	25%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Completion of Maternity block Asamankese Government Hospital	Uncompleted	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			3. Constr. of pediatric ward Asamankese	No pediatric ward	100%	-	On-going
			4. Construction of 10 No. CHPS compound at some selected communities	-	10 CHPS compounds	20%	Delays in release of funds
			5. Electrification of Hospital ward Asamankese	Not connected to the Grid	Connection to the Grid.	100%	completed
			6. Rehab. & Provision of furniture to Clinics	Inadequate furniture	Supply furniture to clinics	-	Delays in release of funds
			7. Organize programmes for People With Disabilities	1	2	15%	Delays in release of funds

			8. Supply of 10 No Refuse Containers	-	10 refuse containers	50%	On going
			9. Fumigation of sanitary sites and offices	1	2 times	20%	Delays in release of funds
			10. Acquisition of land for waste disposal site	-	100% acquisition	-	Delays in release of funds
			11. Refuse evacuation	1	1	100%	Completed
2016	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1.Support of HIV/AIDS, Immunization, Malaria Control, etc	1	3	25%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Completion of Maternity block Asamankese Government Hospital	Uncompleted	100%	60%	Delays in release of funds
			3. Constr. of pediatric ward Asamankese	No pediatric ward	100%	-	On-going
			4. Construction of 10 No. CHPS compound at some selected communities	-	10 CHPs compounds	-	Delays in release of funds
			5. Electrification of Hospital ward	Not connected to the Grid	Connection to the Grid.	-	completed

2017	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Asamankese				
			6. Rehab. & Provision of furniture to Clinics	Inadequate furniture	Supply furniture to clinics	20%	Delays in release of funds
			7. Organize programmes for People With Disabilities	1	2	20%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Supply of 10 No Refuse Containers	-	10 refuse containers	-	No release of funds
			9. Fumigation of sanitary sites and offices	1	2 times	20%	Delays in release of funds
			10. Acquisition of land for waste disposal site	-	100% acquisition	-	Delays in release of funds
			11. Refuse evacuation	1	1	100%	Completed
			1.Support of HIV/AIDS, Immunization, Malaria Control, etc	1	3	25%	Delays in release of funds
			2. Completion of Maternity block Asamankese Government Hospital	Uncompleted	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			3. Constr. of	No pediatric ward	100%	70%	On-going

			pediatric ward Asamankese				
			4. Construction of 10 No. CHPS compound at some selected communities	-	10 CHPS compounds	30%	Delays in release of funds
			5. Electrification of Hospital ward Asamankese	Not connected to the Grid	Connection to the Grid.	100%	completed
			6. Rehab. & Provision of furniture to Clinics	Inadequate furniture	Supply furniture to clinics	-	Delays in release of funds
			7. Organize programmes for People With Disabilities	1	2	20%	Delays in release of funds
			8. Supply of 10 No Refuse Containers	-	10 refuse containers	-	Delays in release of funds
			9. Fumigation of sanitary sites and offices	1	2 times	30%	Delays in release of funds
			10. Acquisition of land for waste disposal site	-	100% acquisition	-	Delays in release of funds
			11. Refuse evacuation	1	1	100%	Completed

Period	Thematic Area:			Transparency and accountable governance			
	Policy Objective:			To increase citizen participation in governance			
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration Planning Budgeting and M&E	1. Construction of 2 Zonal Council Office	0	3	30%	completed
			2. Capacity building of WAMA staff Asamankese	1	2	100%	Completed
			3. Renovation of Assembly Hall Asamankese	-	Assembly Hall Renovated	20%	Delays in release of funds
			4. Rehabilitation of MCE's & MFO's Offices	-	MCE & MFO's office rehabilitated	-	No release of funds
			5. Rehabilitation of Municipal Offices	-	100%	10%	Delays in release of funds
			6. Furnishing of MCE's Residence	MCE's residence unfurnished	Furnish MCE's residence	-	On going
			7. Organize training workshops on integrated use and spatial planning	1	1	100%	Completed
			8. Construction of 1No Staff	-	1	-	No release of funds

			Bungalow				
			9. Renovation of P.W.D. Building	Deplorable infrastructure	Renovate P.W.D building	-	No release of funds
			10. Renovation of Circuit or magistrate Court	Deplorable structure	Court renovated	100%	Completed
			11. Procurement of 2 Double Cabin Pickup	-	2 pickup trucks	-	Delays in release of funds
			12. Rehabilitation of Asamankese Police Cells	Cell in deplorable state	Cell condition improved	-	Delays in release of funds
			13. Renovation of staff accommodation	Deplorable state of staff accommodation	Improve staff accommodation	20%	Delays in release of funds
			14. Project Monitoring in 3 zones	3	4 times Annually	100%	Completed
			15. Procurement of Furniture and Fittings	-	Furniture and fittings procured	-	Delays in release of funds
			16. Renovation of Judge's residence	Deplorable state of judge's residence	Renovate residence	-	Delays in release of funds
			17. Procurement of 3 tractors	1	3	-	No release of funds
			18. Constr. Of Fire tender Bay	0	100%	-	No release of funds
			19. Support for National	-	100%	100%	Fully supported

			Programmes					
			20. Landscaping & constr. Of garage	-		100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			21. O&M of vehicles	-		2 times Annually	20%	Delays in release of funds
			22. Maintenance and repairs of Assembly properties	-		2 times Annually	20%	Delays in release of funds
			23. Picking up survey details and drawings of schemes	No data		Prepare scheme designs	-	Delays in release of funds
			24. Procurement of 6 No desk top computers and 6 No laptop computers for official use.	-		6 desktops 6 laptops computers	-	Delays in release of funds
			26. Organize workshop on integrated land use and spatial planning for Assembly functionaries	1		2	-	No release of funds
			27. Construction of 5 unit parking lot and landscaping at Asamankese.	-		100%	-	Delays in release of funds

			28. Organize biannual joint planning and review sessions to ensure alignment of plan and budget across MDAs	2 times Annually	2 times Annually	-	No release of funds
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration Planning Budgeting and M&E	1. Construction of Zonal Council Office	0	3	100%	completed
			2. Capacity building of WAMA staff Asamankese	1	2	100%	Completed
			3. Renovation of Assembly Hall Asamankese	-	Assembly Hall Renovated	25%	Delays in release of funds
			4. Rehabilitation of MCE's & MFO's Offices	-	MCE & MFO's office rehabilitated	-	Delays in release of funds
			5. Rehabilitation of Municipal Offices	-	100%	25%	Delays in release of funds
			6. Furnishing of MCE's Residence	MCE's residence unfurnished	Furnish MCE's residence	100%	Completed
			7. Organize training workshops on integrated use and spatial planning	1	1	-	Delays in release of funds

			8. Construction of 1 No Staff Bungalow	-	1	-	No release of funds
			9. Renovation of P.W.D. Building	Deplorable infrastructure	Renovate P.W.D building	-	No release of funds
			10. Renovation of Circuit or magistrate Court	Deplorable structure	Court renovated	100%	Completed
			11. Procurement of 2 Double Cabin Pickup	-	2 pickup trucks	-	Delays in release of funds
			12. Rehabilitation of Asamankese Police Cells	Cell in deplorable state	Cell condition improved	40%	Delays in release of funds
			13. Renovation of staff accommodation	Deplorable state of staff accommodation	Improve staff accommodation	20%	Delays in release of funds
			14. Project Monitoring in 3 zones	3	4 times Annually	100%	Completed
			15. Procurement of Furniture and Fittings	-	Furniture and fittings procured	20%	Delays in release of funds
			16. Renovation of Judge's residence	Deplorable state of judge's residence	Renovate residence	100%	Completed
			17. Procurement of 3 tractors	1	3	-	No release of funds
			18. Constr. Of	0	100%	-	No release of funds

			Fire tender Bay				
			19. Support for National Programmes	-	100%	100%	Completed
			20. Landscaping & constr. Of garage	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			21. O&M of vehicles	-	2 times Annually	10%	Delays in release of funds
			22. Maintenance and repairs of Assembly properties	-	2 times Annually	15%	Delays in release of funds
			23. Picking up survey details and drawings of schemes	No data	Prepare scheme designs	-	Delays in release of funds
			24. Procurement of 6 No desk top computers and 6 No laptop computers for official use.	-	6 desktops 6 laptops computers	-	Delays in release of funds
			26. Organize workshop on integrated land use and spatial planning for Assembly functionaries	1	2	-	Delays in release of funds
			27. Construction of 5 unit parking	-	100%	100%	Completed

2016	Management and Administration	General Administration Planning Budgeting and M&E	lot and landscaping at Asamankese.				
			28. Organize biannual joint planning and review sessions to ensure alignment of plan and budget across MDAs	2 times Annually	2 times Annually	-	Delays in release of funds
			1. Construction of 2 Zonal Council Office	0	3	100%	Completed
			2. Capacity building of WAMA staff Asamankese	1	2	100%	Completed
			3. Renovation of Assembly Hall Asamankese	-	Assembly Hall Renovated	-	Delays in release of funds
			4. Rehabilitation of MCE's & MFO's Offices	-	MCE & MFO's office rehabilitated	100%	Completed
			5. Rehabilitation of Municipal Offices	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			6. Furnishing of MCE's Residence	MCE's residence unfurnished	Furnish MCE's residence	-	Delays in release of funds
7. Organize training workshops on	1	1	100%	Completed			

			integrated use and spatial planning				
			8. Construction of 1 No Staff Bungalow	-	1	-	No release of funds
			9. Renovation of P.W.D. Building	Deplorable infrastructure	Renovate P.W.D building	-	No release of funds
			10. Renovation of Circuit or magistrate Court	Deplorable structure	Court renovated	-	Completed
			11. Procurement of 2 Double Cabin Pickup	-	2 pickup trucks	-	Delays in release of funds
			12. Rehabilitation of Asamankese Police Cells	Cell in deplorable state	Cell condition improved	30%	Delays in release of funds
			13. Renovation of staff accommodation	Deplorable state of staff accommodation	Improve staff accommodation	-	Delays in release of funds
			14. Project Monitoring in 3 zones	3	4 times Annually	100%	Completed
			15. Procurement of Furniture and Fittings	-	Furniture and fittings procured	10%	Delays in release of funds
			16. Renovation of Judge's residence	Deplorable state of judge's residence	Renovate residence	-	Delays in release of funds

			17. Procurement of 3 tractors	1	3	-	No release of funds
			18. Constr. Of Fire tender Bay	0	100%	-	No release of funds
			19. Support for National Programmes	-	100%	100%	Completed
			20. Landscaping & constr. Of garage	-	100%	50%	Delays in release of funds
			21. O&M of vehicles	-	2 times Annually	30%	Delays in release of funds
			22. Maintenance and repairs of Assembly properties	-	2 times Annually	15%	Delays in release of funds
			23. Picking up survey details and drawings of schemes	No data	Prepare scheme designs	100%	Completed
			24. Procurement of 6 No desk top computers and 6 No laptop computers for official use.	-	6 desktops 6 laptops computers	100%	Completed
			26. Organize workshop on integrated land use and spatial planning for Assembly	1	2	100%	Completed

			functionaries				
			27. Construction of 5 unit parking lot and landscaping at Asamankese.	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			28. Organize biannual joint planning and review sessions to ensure alignment of plan and budget across MDAs	2 times Annually	2 times Annually	-	Delays in release of funds
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration Planning Budgeting and M&E	1. Construction of 2 Zonal Council Office	0	3	-	Completed
			2. Capacity building of WAMA staff Asamankese	1	2	100%	Completed
			3. Renovation of Assembly Hall Asamankese	-	Assembly Hall Renovated	25%	Delays in release of funds
			4. Rehabilitation of MCE's & MFO's Offices	-	MCE & MFO's office rehabilitated	-	Delays in release of funds
			5. Rehabilitation of Municipal Offices	-	100%	25%	Delays in release of funds
			6. Furnishing of MCE's Residence	MCE's residence unfurnished	Furnish MCE's residence	-	Delays in release of funds

			7. Organize training workshops on integrated use and spatial planning	1	1	-	Delays in release of funds
			8. Construction of 1 No Staff Bungalow	-	1	-	No release of funds
			9. Renovation of P.W.D. Building	Deplorable infrastructure	Renovate P.W.D building	-	No release of funds
			10. Renovation of Circuit or magistrate Court	Deplorable structure	Court renovated	-	Completed
			11. Procurement of 2 Double Cabin Pickup	-	2 pickup trucks	100%	Completed
			12. Rehabilitation of Asamankese Police Cells	Cell in deplorable state	Cell condition improved	-	Delays in release of funds
			13. Renovation of staff accommodation	Deplorable state of staff accommodation	Improve staff accommodation	-	Delays in release of funds
			14. Project Monitoring in 3 zones	3	4 times Annually	100%	Completed
			15. Procurement of Furniture and Fittings	-	Furniture and fittings procured	30%	Delays in release of funds
			16. Renovation	Deplorable state of judge's residence	Renovate residence	-	Delays in release of

			of Judge's residence				funds
			17. Procurement of 3 tractors	1	3	-	No release of funds
			18. Constr. Of Fire tender Bay	0	100%	-	No release of funds
			19. Support for National Programmes	-	100%	100%	Completed
			20. Landscaping & constr. Of garage	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			21. O&M of vehicles	-	2 times Annually	10%	Delays in release of funds
			22. Maintenance and repairs of Assembly properties	-	2 times Annually	20%	Delays in release of funds
			23. Picking up survey details and drawings of schemes	No data	Prepare scheme designs	-	Delays in release of funds
			24. Procurement of 6 No desk top computers and 6 No laptop computers for official use.	-	6 desktops 6 laptops computers	-	Delays in release of funds
			26. Organize workshop on integrated land	1	2	-	Delays in release of funds

			use and spatial planning for Assembly functionaries				
			27. Construction of 5 unit parking lot and landscaping at Asamankese.	-	100%	-	Delays in release of funds
			28. Organize biannual joint planning and review sessions to ensure alignment of plan and budget across MDAs	2 times Annually	2 times Annually	100%	Completed

1.11.3: Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the West Akim Municipal Assembly, 2014-2017

Table 1.2: Total Releases from Government of Ghana (GoG)

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	B-C		
2014	372,518.16	372,518.16	3,741,621	-	(16,436.84)	3,741,621	-
2015	4,896,530	4,896,530	6,154,495	-	(1,257,956)	6,154,495	-
2016	4,978,570	4,978,570	6,154,495	-	(1,175,925)	6,154,495	-
2017	2,312,924	2,312,924	2,003,770	-	309,154	2,003,770	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
2014	6,624,081	6,624,081	3,082,476	-	3,541,605	1,954,551.22	1,127,924.78
2015	10,329,248	10,329,248	2,949,301	-	7,379,947	1,121,363	1,827,938
2016	3,931,917	3,931,917	2,167,589	-	1,764,328	339,650	1,827,939
2017	4,117,722	4,117,722	5,116,979	-	(999,257)	4,768.758	348,212
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	524,479	524,479	372,041.81	-	-	372,041.81	-
2015	691,118.32	85,065.84	538,796.99	606,052.48	453,731.15	538,796.99	-
2016	365,932.84	365,932.84	312,548.98	-	53,383.86	312,548.98	-
2017	467,900	50,121.70	140,360.31	417,778.30	90,238.61	140,360.31	-

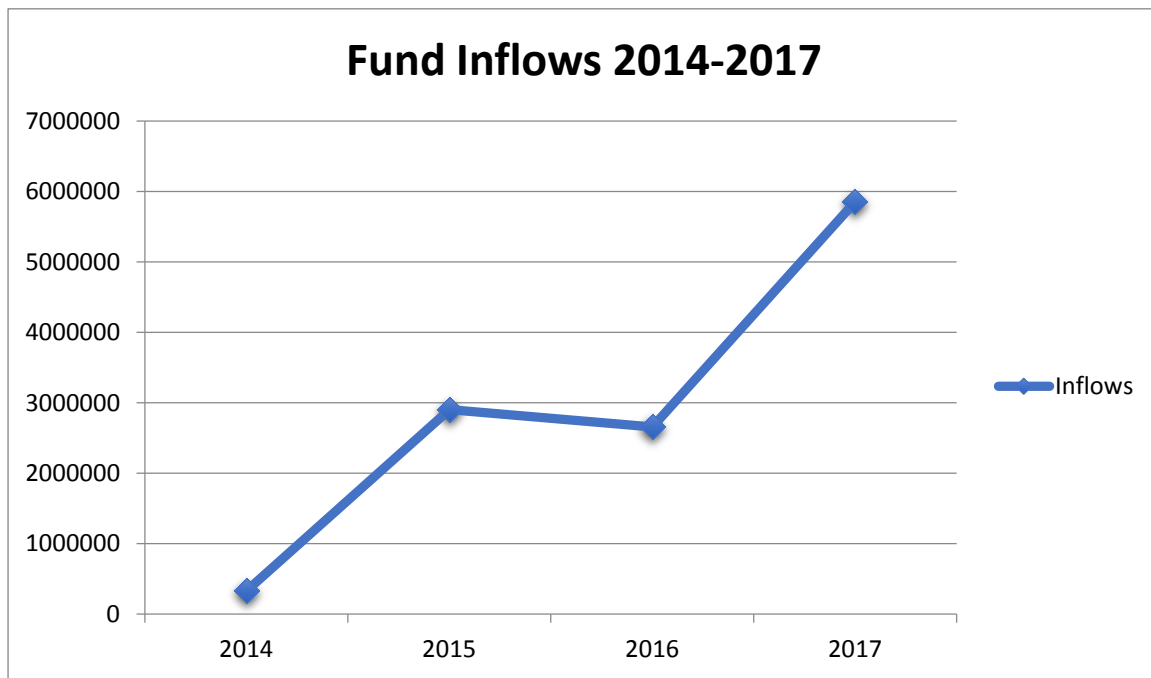
Source: Municipal Budget Office, 2018

Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources for WAMA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance
GoG				85,065.84	-	85,065.84	69,214.00	15,862.00	53,352.00	144,214.00	83,070.41	61,143.59
IGF	646,502.00	497,793.18	148,708.82	865,274.00	677,780.66	187,493.34	686,045.24	574,392.45	111,652.79	733,760.00	935,233.70	(201,473.70)
DACF	2,416,7180.39	9054,246.00	1,511,472.39	2,905,219.63	1,476,691.99	1,428,527.64	3,069,754.89	1,892,593.74	1,177,161.15	3,295,649.31	1,419,822.79	1,875,826.52
DDF	570,205.50	540,049.64	30,155.86	258,267.02	331,756.00	(73,488.98)	810,607.75	543,447.00	267,160.75	512,581.36	-	512,581.36
UDG	2,778,521.17	1,322,063.83	1,456,457.34	1,850,122.16	755,563.42	1,094,558.74	3,616,642.54	1,490,039.92	2,126,602.62	4,870,825.95	2,648,376.19	2,222,449.76
GET FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (MAG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	75,000	75,000
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE	28,162,409.06	11,414,152.65	3,146,794.41	5,963,921.65	3,241,792.07	2,795,645.56	8,252,264.42	4,516,305.11	3,735,929.31	9,707,030.62	5,161,503.09	4,747,001.23

Source: Municipal Finance Office, WAMA -2018

Figure 1.1: Revenue inflows from various sources



Source: WAMA MPCU Construct, 2017

Inflow of funds from the various sources into the Municipality coffers has been very erratic. Figure 1.1 above shows the trend of revenue inflows to the West Akim Municipal Assembly for the period 2014-2017. From the diagram, there was a sharp and significant reduction of revenue for the period 2014-2017. This situation occurred mainly because major sources of income such as the District Development Facility (DDF), Urban Development Grant (UDG) and Internally Generated Funds were not imminent. This further goes to explain the challenges the Municipal Assembly faces in terms of getting revenue to manage its affairs. However, consistent inflows of the DDF and UDG especially as well as the increases in the IGF saw some increases in the total revenue inflow for the Assembly for the period 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 respectively as shown in figure 1.1.

It is important therefore, that the Municipal Assembly put in measures and mechanisms to increase revenue particularly the IGF to be able to undertake and support development in the municipality.

1. DACF

Estimated revenue of GHC 33,437,804.22 was expected from this source (DACF) for the period under review (2014-2017). However an amount of GHC 13,843,354.52 was realized. This fell short of the total budget estimate by GHC 19,594,449.70 representing a shortfall of 58.60%. The late disbursement and mandatory deductions made from the DACF constrained

the Assembly's capability to undertake some of its development programmes for the (2014-2017) period.

2. UDG

Estimated revenue expected from the Urban Development Grant (UDG) was approximately GHC 13,116,111.82 for the period under review (2014-2017). However an amount of GHC 6,216,043.36 was realized. This fell short of the total budget estimate by GHC 6,900,068.46 representing a shortfall of 52.61%. This also constrained the Assembly's capacity to undertake some of its development programmes for the (2014-2017) period.

3. IGF

The total IGF estimate for the years 2014-2014 was GHC 2,931,581.24 while the actual total receipts was GHC 2,685,199.99 representing a shortfall of GHC 246,381.25 (8.40%) against the target set. Total IGF receipts increased from GHC 574,392.45 in 2016 to GHC 935,233.70 in 2017.

The improved IGF performance was attributed to the adoption of a number of strategies including;

1. Strengthening of Budget Committee
2. Setting of revenue targets for revenue staff
3. Updating revenue collection database

Expenditure Performance of WAMA

Expenditure performance assesses the performance of the West Akim Municipal assembly in spending on key areas such as:

1. Compensation transfers
2. Spending on Goods and Services
3. Asset Transfers

Table 1.4: Disbursements of Funds of the Assembly (2014-2017)

Expenditure	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure
Compensation Transfer	1867570.00	3623361.162	2279703.00	2434371.08	4831014.72	1900403.37	2158699.77	1055779.65
Expenditure on Goods and Services	1366399.00	1301445.00	1546307.00	288301.92	2170320.95	1064321.12	2467250.00	201038.14
Asset Transfers	2895357.00	1029407.76	5105677.85	391119.84	4629971.84	2584129.60	5203188.41	1907610.49
Total	6129326.00	595423.92	8313077.65	3113792.84	11631607.51	5548854.09	9829138.18	3164428.28

Source: WAMA Composite Budget Report, 2017

1.11.4 Summary of findings under Performance Review

During the period under review, ninety-nine (99) projects and programmes were implemented as part of strategies in achieving the planned objectives of the MTDP (2014-2017). Thirty-two (32) projects were fully implemented; fifty (50) projects were implemented and are still on-going and seventeen (17) projects and programmes are yet to be implemented. Some planned interventions could not be implemented due to inadequate funding, and in some cases, lack of commitment on the part of the plan implementers.

1.12 Summary of Key Challenges Encountered During Implementation of the 2014-2017 MTDP.

The key development problems are:

1. Untimely release of funds
2. Low IGF generation
3. Low level of Community Participation
4. Weak monitoring and evaluation
5. Weak sub-structures

1.13 Lessons learned which have implications for the preparation of MTDP (2018-2021)

Based on the identified challenges from the review of the 2014-2017 plan as implemented by the West Akim Municipal, the lessons learned are expected to guide the preparation of the current Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021), these include:

1. The lesson learnt here is that, the over reliance on funds from development partners for development has resulted in a delay in the commencement and execution of projects. In light of this, the Assembly will ensure mobilization of resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public-Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures to fund some of the Assembly's development projects.
2. To increase IGF generation for the Assembly development activities, WAMA will adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from Internal Generation sources. Strategies will include; updating of revenue data, recruitment and training of revenue staff.
3. To ensure ownership of the plan, the Assembly will empower stakeholders to actively participate in governance through Organisation of programmes to improve beneficiary communities and other key stakeholder's participation in all aspects of the project cycle, especially during plan preparation and implementation.
4. Again, the lesson learnt here is that, effective monitoring and evaluation can serve as a feedback mechanism to help stakeholders make an informed decision thus there is the need to resource the MPCU for effective performance of its monitoring and evaluation function.
5. Sub-structures at the zonal and community level should be strengthened and office accommodation provided to make them functional.

1.14 COMPILATION OF WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL PROFILE

West Akim Municipality could be described as rural with less than ten (10) out of its over 300 settlements being urban. The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population at 108,298 people with an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. The projected figure for 2020 stands at 144,728 using the exponential growth rate formula ($P_t = P_o \cdot e^{rt}$). The economic stay of the Municipality is basically agriculture, employing over 63.2 per cent of the labour force. This is followed by commerce 24.8 services with 9.6 per cent and industry with 2.4 per cent of the labour force.

Although the Municipality seems to be rapidly urbanizing the characteristics and features of urbanization are not manifested in the provision of social and technical infrastructure, and the type of employment avenues.

1.15 Institutional capacity needs of the West Akim Municipal

The quality of development plans is dependent on the capacity of the Agency responsible for ration. It is thus far-sighted to evaluate the capabilities and capacities of the West Akim to ascertain if the essential financial, human and materials resources are available to prepare

implement and execute an effective M&E. An assessment of the human resource base of the West Akim Municipal indicates that the assembly has a full complement of the MPCU with twenty-one membership.

However, the capacity index of 6.6 as indicated in table 1.7 below shows that the MPCU has an average capacity to achieve the district's development focus. Table 1.5 shows the resources required as well as the available resources by the departments of the assembly.

Table 1.5: Human Resource capacity of West Akim Municipal Assembly

Department	Staff Strength			No. Required
	No. of Staff	Male	Female	
Central administration	10	4	6	-
Finance	30	9	21	-
Development Planning	2	2	-	2
Budget	2	2	-	-
Works	12	12	-	-
Human Resource	2	2	-	
Records	5	2	5	-
Internal Audit	2	1	1	-
Environmental Health	35	20	15	10
Physical Planning	7	6	1	3
Information	5	4	1	-
Social Welfare	11	4	7	4
Agric	19	15	4	10
Urban roads	1	1	-	2
NCCE	6	4	2	2
NADMO	16	11	5	44
GHS	25	13	12	15
BAC	2	1	1	1
GES	62	44	18	8
Non- formal	7	5	2	8

SOURCE: WAMA, MPCU, 2018.

Table 1.6: Available logistics and Gaps

Required Logistics	Available Logistics	Gap
Central Administration		
1 vehicle (MCE) 1 vehicle (MCD) 1 general administration 1 monitoring vehicle(MPCU) 2 motor bikes 1 Projector 1 Camera	1 vehicle (MCE) 1 vehicle (MCD) 1 general administration 1 Projector 1 Camera	1 monitoring vehicle (MPCU) 2 motor bikes
Finance		
Office accommodation Accounts staff Revenue vehicle Printers Computers Comb binding machines	Adequate 8 Accounts staff 3 Printers 6 Computers 1 Comb binding machines Adequate	2 Revenue vehicles 2 Comb binding machines
Development Planning		
3 Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 2 printer 1 cameras 1 projector 1 Comb binding machine	2 Staff 1 Printer	1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 1 printer 1 cameras 1 projector 1 Comb binding machine
Budget Department		
3 Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 2 printer 3 Computers 1 Comb binding machine	2 Staff 1 printer 2 Computers	1 Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 1 printer 1 Computers 1 Comb binding machine
Works Department		
Adequate Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 2 photo copy machine 2 printer 1 cameras	Adequate Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 2 printer	2 photo copy machine 1 cameras
Human Resource		
3 Staff	1 Staff	2 Staff

1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 2 printer 3 Computers	1 vehicle 1 printer 2 Computers	1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 1 printer 1 Computers
Records Department		
4Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 2 printer Adequate file cabinets	4 Staff 1 File cabinet 1 vehicle	2 motor bikes 1 photo copy machine 2 printer
Internal Audit		
Adequate Staff 1 vehicle 1 photo copy machine 2 printer	Adequate Staff 1 vehicle 1 photo copy machine 1 printer	1 photo copy machine 1 printer
GES		
3 Pick ups 13 Motor bikes Complete Office accommodation 3 printers 10 desks 10 cabinets and shelves 3 laptops	1 Pick ups 2 Motor bikes 1 Complete Office accommodation 3 printers 10 desks 6 cabinets and shelves 3 laptops	2 Pick ups 11 Motor bikes Complete Office accommodation 10 desks 4 cabinets and shelves 3 laptops
Agriculture Department		
Residential accommodation Office accommodation Vehicle 13 Motor bikes for extension officers 15 Protective clothing 5 Printers 7 Desktop computers 6 Laptops 2 photocopier	2Residential accommodation 1 Office accommodation 1 Vehicle 3 Motor bikes for extension officers 3 Printers 1 Desktop computers 1 Laptops	Residential accommodation 10 Motor bikes for extension officers 15 Protective clothing 2 Printers 6 Desktop computers 5 Laptops 2 photocopier
Environmental Health		
1 Office accommodation Residential accommodation 1 Vehicle 15 Motor bikes 3 Printers	1 Office accommodation 1Residential accommodation 2 Motor bikes 1 Protective clothing	Residential accommodation 1 Vehicle 13 Motor bikes 3 Printers 3 Computers

3 Computers 15 Protective clothing		14 Protective clothing
Disaster Prevention		
Office accommodation Residential accommodation 1 Vehicle 10 Motor bikes 1 Store room 1 Printers 3 Computers 2 GPS	1 Office accommodation 1 Residential accommodation 2 Motor bikes 1 Store room 1 Printers 3 Computers	1 Vehicle 8 Motor bikes 2 GPS
Social Development		
3 motor bike 1 Office accommodation 1 Residential accommodation 3 Printers 3 Computers	1 motor bike 1 Office accommodation 1 Residential acc. 1 Printers 1 Computers	2 motor bike 2 Printers 2 Computers
Information Service		
Adequate staff 1 Vehicle 3 Motor bikes 2 Printers 3 Computers	Adequate staff 1 Printers 1 Computers	Adequate staff 1 Vehicle 3 Motor bikes 1 Printers 2 Computers
Management Information System Department		
1 Office accommodation Residential accommodation 3 staff 1 Vehicle 2 Printers 3 Computers 1 Photocopy machine	1 staff	1 Office accommodation Residential accommodation 3 staff 1 Vehicle 2 Printers 3 Computers 1 Photocopy machine
Statistical Department		
1 Office accommodation Residential accommodation 3 staff 1 Vehicle 2 Printers 3 Computers 1 Photocopy machine	1 staff	1 Office accommodation Residential accommodation 2 staff 1 Vehicle 2 Printers 3 Computers 1 Photocopy machine
NCCE		
Adequate staff 1 Vehicle 5 Motor bikes	Adequate staff 1 Vehicle 2 Printers	1 Vehicle 5 Motor bikes 1 Printers

3 Printers 5 Computers 1 photocopier 2 printer 1 comb binding machine Digital camera	2 Computers	3 Computers 1 photocopier 2 printer 1 comb binding machine Digital camera
Procurement		
3 staff 1 Vehicle 1 Motor bikes 2 Printers 3 Computers 1 photocopier 1 comb binding machine	1 staff 1 Printers 1 Computers	2 staff 1 Vehicle 1 Motor bikes 1 Printers 2 Computers 1 photocopier 1 comb binding machine

Table 1.7: MPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most members do not have the required education	Some members have the required education	All members have the required education	7.5,7,6.5,7.5,7.5,7,6.5,7.5 (66/10=6.6)
2. Staff Complement	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the MPCU positions are filled	5,6.5,7,9.1,8.5,5,6.5,7,9.1,8.5 (72.2/10=7.22)
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most members do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some members have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All members have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	4.5,5.5,5.1,6.1,5,4.5,5.5,5.1,6.1,5 (52.4/10=5.24)
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available meet basic costs, but will not allow MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	1,5.1,6.0,6.6,1,5.1,6.0,6.6 (48.2/10=4.82)
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the MTDP.	7,7.5,5.1,4.5,7,7.5,5.1,4.5,7 (62.2/10=6.22)

		inappropriately		
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	6,9,6.5,8,8,6,9,6.5,8,8 (75/10=7.5)
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	7,8.5,5.1,6.1,7.5,7,8.5,5.1,6.1,7.5 (67.4/10=33.7)
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct MPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	9.0,8.5,8.1,9.6,6.0,9.0,8.5,8.1,9.6,6.0 (84.4/10=8.44)
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	7,9,8.5,9.0,8.5,7,9,8.5,9.0,8.5 (84/10=8.4)
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	5,5.1,4.9,7,6.5,5,5.1,4.9,7,6.5 (57/10=5.7)
11. Equipment / Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	4.5,4,3.5,6,7.9,4.5,4,3.5,6,7.9 (51.8/10=5.18)
Total Score	11	55	110	99.02
Indicator total score = 720.6 Average total score = 72.06 Index = 72.06/11 = 6.6 (average management performance)				

SOURCE: MPCU, 2018.

1.15.1 Structure of the West Akim Municipal Assembly

The West Akim Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality. Established by legislative instrument (L.I) 1421 of 1988 and elevated to Municipal status by L.I 2050 IN 2007, the Municipal Assembly exercises deliberative, administrative and executive functions through the preparation of development plans and budget based on approved guidelines.

The Assembly is made up of one Constituency, 32 Electoral Areas with 42 Assembly members (32 Elected, 14 Appointees excluding the Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament), 3 Zonal Councils (Asamankese, Brekumanso and Osenase) and 150 Unit Committees.

The presiding member is the head of the Assembly over which he presides while the Municipal Chief Executive is the political and Administrative head of the Assembly. The Municipal Chief Executive is supported by the central Administration which is headed by the Municipal Coordinating Director who reports to the Municipal Chief Executive, who is in charge of the day to day administration of the Assembly as well as supervision and coordination of activities of the Heads of the Assembly's departments.

The Assembly performs its executive functions through the Executive Committee which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and through the statutory Sub- committees of the Executive committee which include:

- i. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- ii. Development Planning Sub-Committee
- iii. Social Service Sub- Committee
- iv. Works Sub- Committee
- v. Justice and Security Sub-Committee

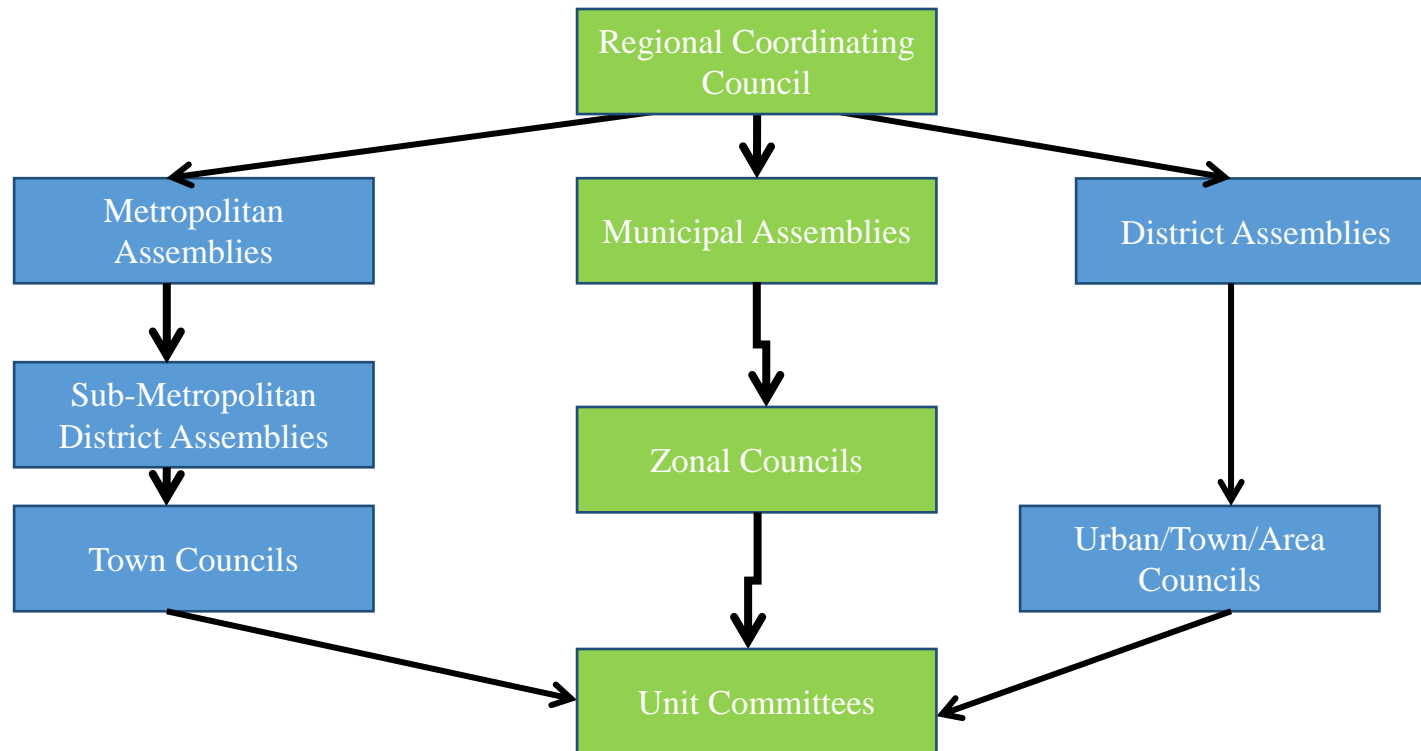
The Assembly also has a Complaint and Public Relations Committee, a Statutory Committee, which is chaired by the Presiding Member. The organisational Chart of the West Akim Municipal Assembly is presented in the Figure 1.2 below.

1.15.2 Organisational Hierarchy

From Figure 1.2 the West Akim Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative organisation in the West Akim Municipality. It is headed by a Municipal Executive Committee headed by the Municipal Chief executive, who is also the Administrative head of the Assembly. The Assembly's general assembly is made up of Assembly members both elected and appointed and headed by the Presiding member. The

Assembly also has sub-structures that are made up of Zonal councils and Unit committees that facilitate the development of the Municipality from the grass root level. The general assembly has eight sub- committees that help in the administration of the Municipality. The Assembly also has decentralized departments that depend on it for their administration and financing in the Municipality. However, the assembly also links up with CSOs and NGOs to execute its functions.

Figure 1.2: Organogram of the Local Governance System



Source: ILGS (2008) Introduction to Ghana's Local Government System

1.15.3 Problems of the Municipal Assembly

From the Municipal Survey, it was realized that the West Akim Municipal Assembly in the performance of its functions is however limited by the following problems:

- i. Nonfunctional zonal councils (Asamankese and Osenase) due to absence of office infrastructure for the operations of the council;
- ii. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff due to insufficient funds to build additional infrastructure;
- iii. Low revenue generation as the centralized markets in Asamankese and the free zone enclave that limits IGF generation;
- iv. Inadequate staff in some departments due to band on employment and the non-replacement of retired staff and dead; and
- v. Inadequate equipment for information management, storage and retrieval.

Notwithstanding the above problems, the Municipal Assembly has cordial working relationship with the Private Sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations. In this sense, the Private Sector and NGOs are actively involved in the development planning process.

1.16 PROFILE OF WEST AKIM MUNICIPALITY

1.16.1 Physical and Natural Environment

i. Location and Size

The West Akim Municipality is among the (13) Municipals of the Eastern Region of Ghana, out of which West Akim Municipal Assembly was carved in 2012. The Municipality lies between longitudes 0⁰ 25' West and 0⁰ 47' West and latitudes 50⁰ 40' North and 60⁰.0' North. It shares boundaries with Denkyemba District to the North; Birim Central District to the West; Upper West Akim District to the East and Agona East to the South. The total land area of the Municipality is estimated to be about 559.9km². The Municipal capital, Asamankese, is about 75 km. North-West of Accra.

The Municipality covers an area of about 559.9sq. km and comprises about 150 settlements including Asamankese (the Municipal Capital), Osenase, Owuram, Brekumanso, and others.

Implication for Development

The geographical location of the Municipality would foster trade and other economic relation with adjoining districts. The Municipality can also take advantage of its closeness to key Central Business Districts such as Kibi, Kade, Adeiso and Accra to engage in some trading activities. This implies that road conditions must be developed to promote trading activities. Also, the location of the Municipality would enhance administrative work as information and ideas can be exchanged with the other districts.

ii. Natural Resources

The municipality is underlined with Granite and Birimian rock formation, rich in natural resources including gold, clay deposits, diamonds, forest and water resources.

The municipality is endowed with some Natural resources with the potential for tourism attractions which can be sufficiently developed to generate revenue for the local economy. These are mainly waterfalls, ecotourism, caves, forest and wildlife reserves.

iii. Relief and Drainage

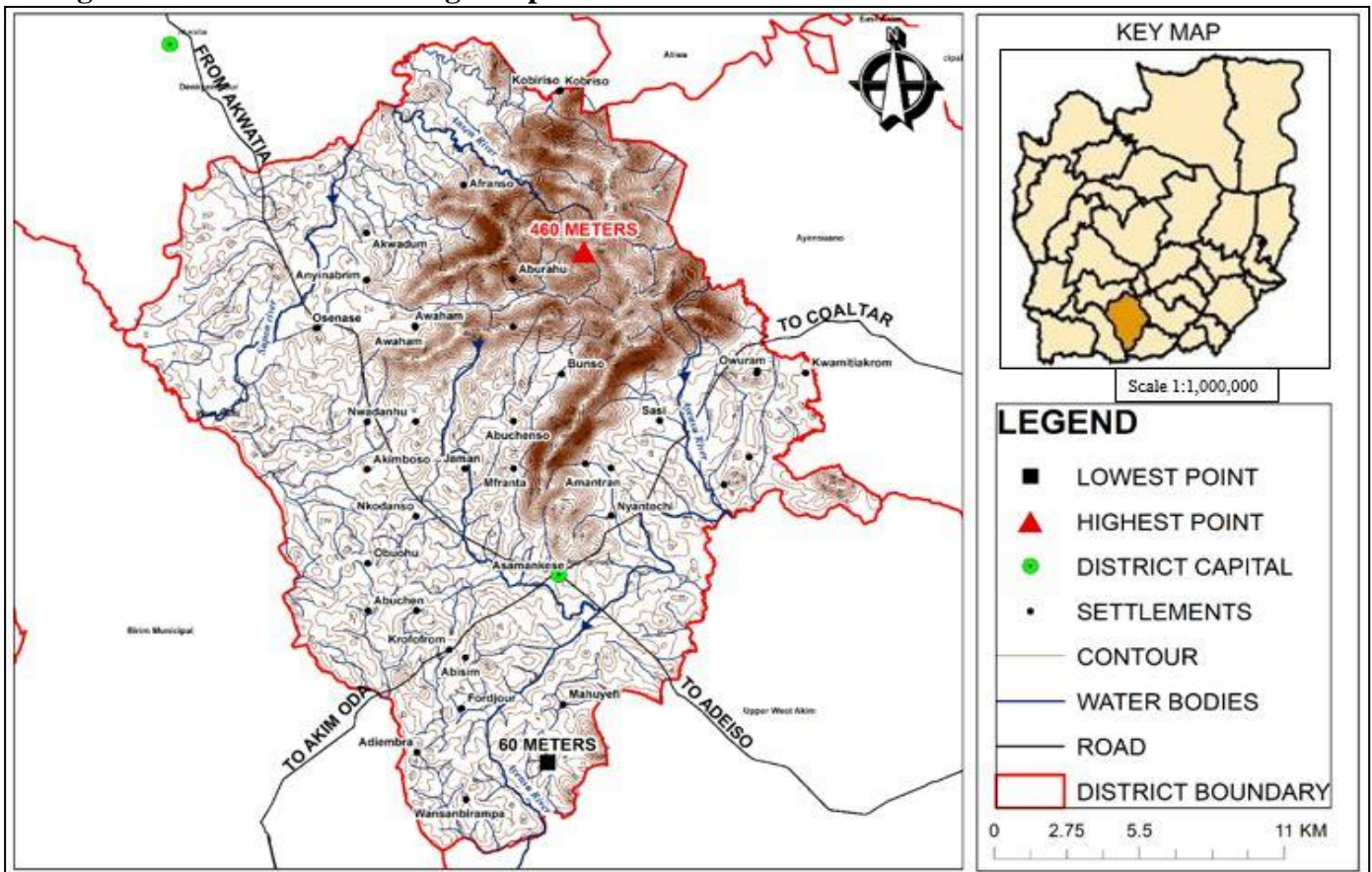
The land is generally undulating with heights ranging between 60 meters and 460 meters above sea level. The highest point is around the Atewa Range, located between Pabi-Wawase and Asamankese in the Northern part of the Municipality, most of which is occupied by the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve.

The Municipality is well drained by rivers like Ayensu, Ntoasu, Abukyen, Akora, Supon, and Obotwene/Ansing among others. These rivers flow in the Southern direction. Most of the rivers have their sources in the Atewa Range and a few taking their sources from the Eastern part. The rivers are mostly perennial due to the double maxima rain-fall which feeds them.

Implication for Development

In relation to the relief, the lowest part of the municipality could be optimized for farming activities. Road construction will also be relatively cheaper at the lowest point of the municipality. In as much as road construction would be expensive at the high areas, those areas could also be developed to attract tourists from all walks of life. The vast water resources in the Municipality could also be harnessed for irrigation purposes while promoting fishing activities.

Figure 1.3: Relief and Drainage Map



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.3 shows the relief and drainage map of the Municipality. The highest point (460 meters above sea level) is in the North eastern side of the Municipality and the lowest point (60 meters above sea level) can be found at the Southern side.

iv. Geology

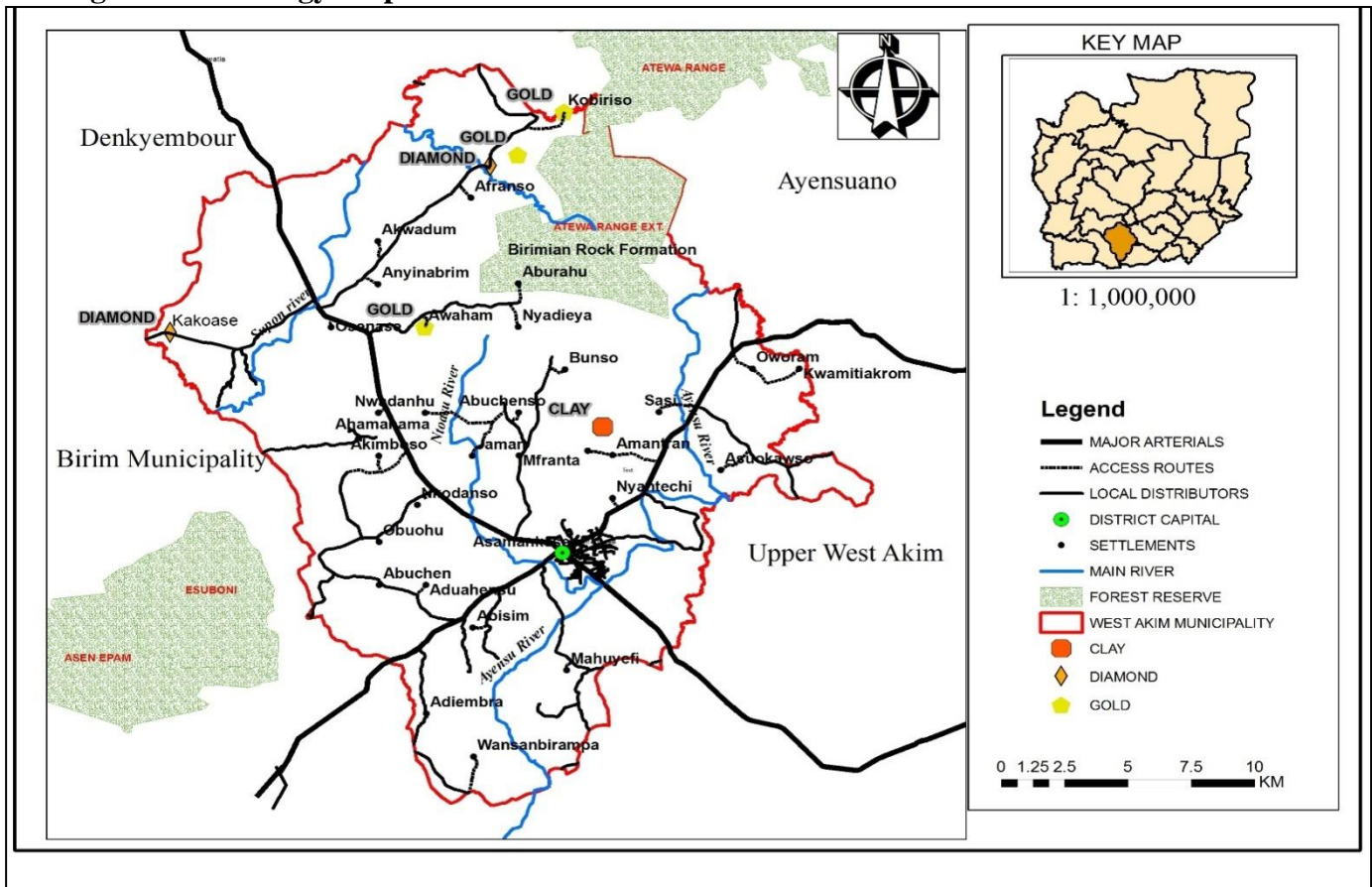
Geology of an area describes the rock formation, the type of rocks and mineral deposits of an area. West Akim Municipality generally is characterized by Birimian rock formation with dominants of igneous rocks such as granite. The rocks are rich in clay, gold and diamond deposits. Gold deposits are found at Akwaham, Akanteng and Kobriso. Diamond deposits are found at Akanteng and Anomakwadwo near Osenase while clay deposits are found around Odumkyere- Darmang as depicted by Figure 1.4.

Implications for Development

It is worth noting that the geology of the Municipality is a potential resource for development. Traces of gold, diamond and clay deposits could be a catalyst for the development of the area. For instance, clay deposits found at Odumkyere Darmang could be used for the manufacture of burnt bricks, roofing tiles and ceramic arts.

Nevertheless, illegal exploitation of gold in the Municipality have resulted in the destruction of the environment such as pollution of water bodies, unfair competition for agricultural land and labour which can threaten food security in the Municipality and other regions that depend on the Municipality for agricultural produce.

Figure 1.4: Geology Map



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.4 shows the geology of the Municipality which is characterized by Birimian rock formation. This type of rock formation is rich in minerals such as gold, diamond and clay.

v. Climate and Vegetation

The Municipality lies within the wet-semi-equatorial climatic zone which receives rainfall between 1,238mm and 1,660mm. This is characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern with which supports all-year round plant growth. The major rainy season is from March to June with the heaviest rainfall in June. The second rainfall season is from September to October. The average temperature ranges between 25.2⁰C minimum and 27.9⁰C maximum. Relative humidity is highest during the rainy season of about 80-95% and 55-80% during the dry season.

The Municipality falls within the semi-deciduous forest. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and contains valuable economic trees like Odum, Wawa, Sapele, Obeche, Onyina, Emire and others. Scattered particles of secondary forest are characteristic of the vegetation as a result of indiscriminate farming, lumbering, building and mining activities. The West Akim district has about 42 km² of the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve.

Implications for Development

The double maxima rainfall pattern would make crop farming easier since it supports all year-round farming. Floods can also affect the area if the drainage systems are not managed properly. The high temperatures could also serve as a potential to tap solar energy for industrial and domestic purposes. The temperature regime and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food crops throughout the Municipality such as cocoa, plantain, cassava, oranges and vegetables.

The continuous felling of trees due to illegal mining activities can lead to the destruction of the Municipality's vegetation as well as the loss of soil nutrients for agricultural activities. This could ultimately result in a decrease in agriculture productivity and food supply.

vi. Soils

The soils of the Municipality can be classified into four main groups, namely:

1. Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin, Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin and Bekwai-Nzima/Oda Soil Associations.

These soils develop over granite and constitute the largest group of soils consist of well-drained to moderately well-drained upland series, and imperfectly to very poorly drained lowland simple Association. The area covered by this soil stretches from Akanteng, Osenase in the North through Topease, Asamankese in the central part to Abamkrom, Kumikrom in the South. The upland

soils are suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, citrus, black pepper, sweet berry, ginger, rubber, sunflower, oil palm, maize, cassava, soya bean, cocoyam, plantain. The lowland soils are suitable for rice, sugar-cane and vegetable cultivation.

2. Atewa/Ansum, Adawso-Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin, Atewiredu-Katie and Atukrom-Asikuma/Ansum Soil Associations

These soils forming the second largest soil associations in the district consist mainly of gravelly soils with moderately shallow depths to parent rock occurring on undulating to very steep slopes. They are at the North-eastern corner (Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve). Such soils are suitable for cultivation of cassava, maize, cocoyam, plantain, cocoa, oil palm, ginger and vegetables.

3. Yaya-Bediesi/Bejua, Nyanao-Tinkong/Opimo and Pimpimso-Sutawa/Bejua Soil Associations

The soil associations consist, predominantly, of gravelly soils with moderately shallow, very shallow depths to parent rock and are not suitable for the cultivation of crops. They are therefore, to be reserved for forestry, wildlife and watershed protection purposes.

4. Chichiwere-Ayensu/Kakum and Amo-Tefle Soil Association

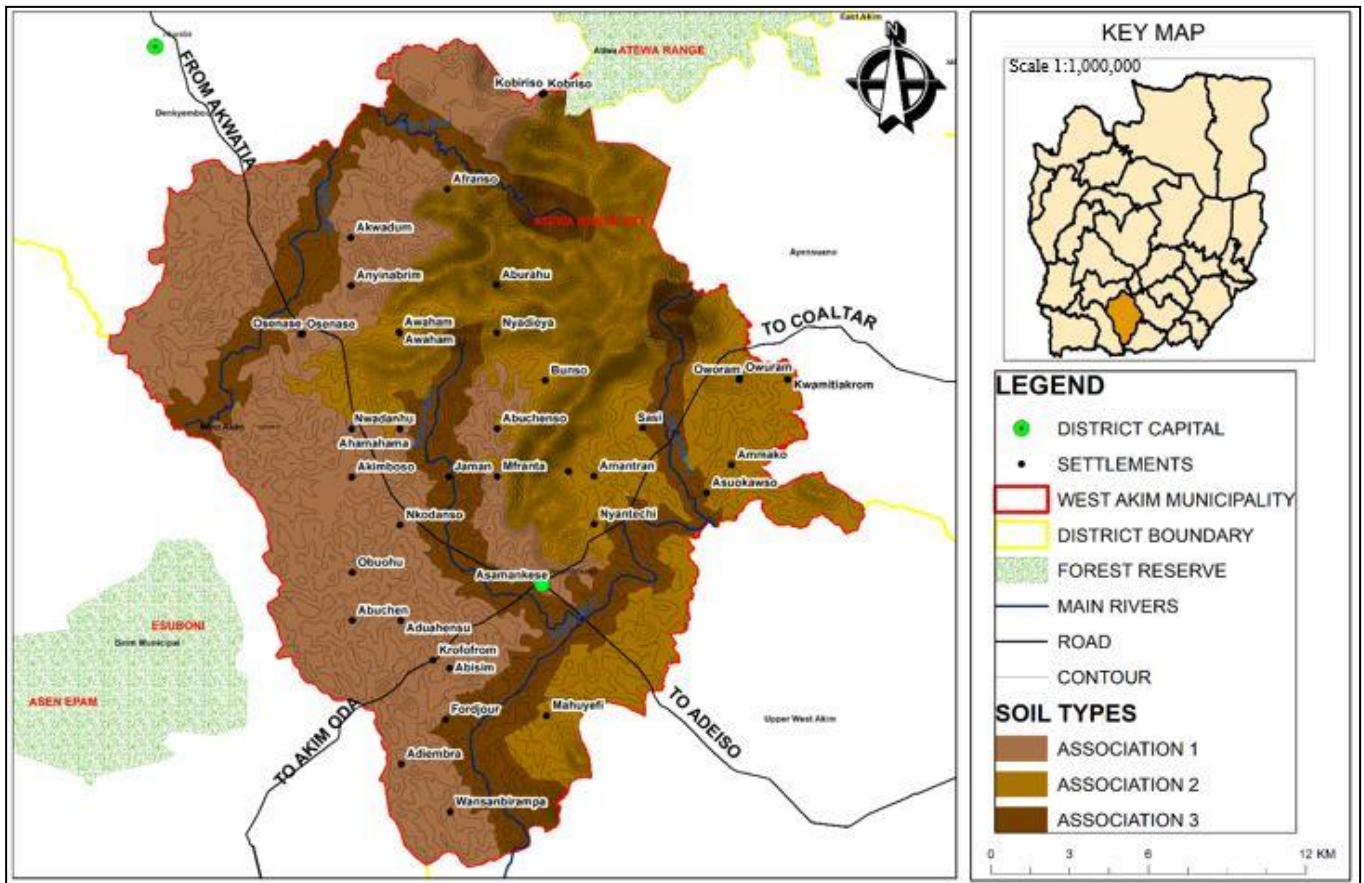
These soils are deep brown to grayish brown, moderately to imperfectly drained, non-gravelly and medium textured. These are distributed along flood plains of rivers and their major tributaries. They are suitable for the cultivation of maize and vegetables.

Table 1.8: Soil types, their characteristics and capabilities

SOIL TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS	CAPABILITY
Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin, Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin and Bekwai-Nzima/ Oda Soil Associations	Grayish brown Grey alluvial sand of thin layers.	Cocoa, coffee, ginger, rubber, oil palm, maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam
Atewa/Ansum, Adawso-Bawjiasi/ Nta Ofin, Atewiredu Katie and Atukrom Asikuma/ Ansum Soil association	Gravelly soils with moderately shallow depths	Cocoa, plantain, cassava
Yaya-Bediesi/Bejua, Nyanao-Tinkong/Opimo and Pimpimso-Sutawa/Bejua and Chichiwere-Ayensu/ Kakum	Permeable and good, moisture retention, deep pale, brown or yellowish, brown	Pepper, tomatoes, onions and garden eggs

Source: Soil Research Institute (C.S.I.R.), October, 2016

Figure 1.5: Soil Map



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.5 depicts the soil types found in the Municipality. These soil types have been broadly categorized into three main groups: namely association 1, association 2 and association 3.

Implication for Development

From a general perspective the soil in the Municipality is well drained, rich and capable of supporting crops such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, yam, plantain and cassava. The soils are also good for rice, sugar, ginger and pepper (MoFA, 2017).

1.16.2 Environment, Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy

Environment is the surroundings of, and influences on, a particular item of interest. In summary, environment is the natural world or the ecosystem in which both living and non-living things

exist. Environment embodies a composite aspect of human life; Environment, Climate and Green Economy are necessary components to make life comfortable for the citizenry.

i. Conditions of the Natural Environment

In the Municipal, the commonest farming practice is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice not only leaves the farmland bare and exposed to erosion but also rapidly destroys the natural vegetation and alters the ecology of the Municipal.

There is high incidence of bush fires in the Municipal, especially during the dry season where farmers start clearing new farmlands. According to the department of fire service in Asamankese, the main cause of bush fires are group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farmlands without creating fire belts by farmers' failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning and careless handling of maggots by palm wine tappers.

The West Akim Municipality happens to lie within a thick forest area but the vegetation has been altered to that of a secondary forest with patches of grassland and shrubs mainly due to the adverse effects of bush fires. To some extent, this has rendered a greater proportion of the land infertile and also caused some of the rivers that drain the Municipality to dry. This, if not checked, will continue to cause series of threats/imbalance to the ecosystem.

About 49.5 per cent of the households in the Municipal use fuel wood and charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking, which are exploited from the forest. This situation contributes to the depletion of the tree species, and thus calls for re-a forestation projects to be taken up seriously in the various communities and the Municipal as a whole.

The Municipality has about 169.04 km² of forest reserves with threes such as Teak, Odum, mahogany and Wawa. Various timber firms and illegal chainsaw operators in and outside the Municipal have been exploiting the timber has had adverse effects on the environment. These include:

- i. Rapid depletion of the economic trees, since no significant aforestation is being carried out by the timber firms and individuals. This has also contributed to the changing of the primary forest vegetation to secondary vegetation.
- ii. Destruction of crops through indiscriminate felling and transportation of extracted timber from the bush.

The extent of the degradation of the natural environment and its consequences on the natural resources such as land, water bodies and man cannot be over emphasized. The activities of people and firms should therefore be monitored and controlled to prevent them from getting out of hand in the near future.

ii. Conditions of the Built Environment

In the West Akim Municipality, about 80 per cent of the houses are compound houses and are mostly built with mud; sand Crete and land create materials which contribute about 35, 27 and 20 per cent respectively of building materials used. The most commonly used roofing materials in the Municipality are iron sheet, which form about 58 per cent. Thatch roofing, is however very common in most of the rural settlements. The housing environment in the Municipality, especially Asamankese Township is characterized by poor drains, heaps of surface refuse dumps, unkempt surroundings, exposed foundations due to pronounced erosion and cracked walls (especially in the village). Only about 8.2 per cent of the houses in the Municipal have internal toilet facilities such as K. V. I. P. and Pit Latrines, which are well maintained and managed by the communities.

The only method of refuse disposal is the surface dumping. Under this system, no specific site has been allotted to any particular refuse labourer to manage. This is done periodically by the communities. As a result most refuse disposal points especially in Asamankese Township and particularly the new market/lorry park area leaves much to be desired proper refuse collection points have been created in the Asamankese market and strategic locations in the town coupled with litterbins interspersed among the major streets in Asamankese. This has resulted in the reduction of indiscriminate disposal of refuse by the market users, and the town folks. The West Akim Municipal Assembly in its quest to ensure environmental sanity in the Municipal is bedeviled with the problem of land acquisition for final disposal sites and this has created a lot of health hazards like cholera and other sanitary related diseases in the Municipality. This however, has negative effects on the health of the people and needs urgent attention.

The problem of erosion is very pronounced in Asamankese Township and other communities in the Municipality. This has caused the foundation of most of the houses in these areas to be exposed and thus becoming threat to human life.

Potable water supply in the Municipality is inadequate and therefore some rural communities use streams and rivers as their main sources of water for drinking and domestic purposes. Most of the people who depend on the streams as their source of drinking water are seriously affected by water related diseases such as onchocerciasis, which is adversely affecting their normal economic and social activities. There is the need to address this problem almost immediately by providing good drinking water.

In terms of electricity, only about 60 per cent of the communities in the Municipal have access to electricity. The remaining are either to be connected through the SHEP where they are to provide their own poles or waiting for the Municipal Assembly to support them.

One unfortunate situation that hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the Municipal is the problem of inadequate internal road network, particularly in Asamankese and Brekumanso Townships. During the rainy season most of the feeder roads in the Municipal become unmotorable thereby resulting in inadequate transportation services for the haulage of food items and other goods to and from the major markets. This has increased the incidence of post-harvest losses with its attended high cost of foodstuff in the Municipal.

For now, the housing problem in the Municipal is more of qualitative rather than quantitative. This is depicted by a household size of six persons, which is higher than the national average of 4.5 persons and room occupancy of 1.0, which is far below the national average of 2.5 persons. There is therefore the need for housing quality improvement.

Another important facility, which has not been provided during the physical development of the towns, especially in Asamankese, is water hydrants for fire prevention in the built environment. The major reason is the defunct nature of the equipment and the low coverage of pipe system. The Ghana National Fire Service depends solely on streams and rivers for water to undertake their fire control activities, which very often is ineffective and inefficient. There is an urgent need for water hydrants at vantage points especially in and around the Asamankese market area.

Private housing developers should be educated to provide some of this preventive equipment in their houses. Again West Akim Municipal Assembly needs to incorporate the provision of water hydrants into its water supply project especially in the areas earmarked for the Urban Water Supply Project. This is necessary because the West Akim Municipal is rapidly becoming

urbanized. Most settlements, which were considered rural during the 1984 population census, have now assumed urban status with their population above 5,000 people. The unfortunate situation is that these towns lack social and technical amenities to make them function as urban centres.

iii. Climate Change Issues

The adverse effects environmental degradation and climate change has a serious effect on health and sanitation and overall development. Increase in population of the municipality and the quest of people to make ends meet has seriously affected the vegetation and climate conditions of the municipality. Illegal lumbering and mining, charcoal burning, bad farming practices (slash and burn) and the rapid urbanization of the municipal are some of the activities which has affected the vegetation in the area. Temperature and relative humidity are unfavorable due to climate change. The implication is that, flooding, storms, soil infertility and the reduction of arable lands for farming as a result of urbanization are some of the challenges likely to occur in the municipality in subsequent years. It is important therefore, to educate the public on the dangers of their activities and institute rules and regulations to protect the vegetation of the municipality.

iv. Biodiversity

The West Akim Municipality is rich with biological diversity as it has the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve. The Atewa Range Forest Reserve which is found at the northern end of the Municipality stretching up to 42 square kilometers.

The main threat to biodiversity in the municipality is Agriculture and lumbering activities around the reserve. There is a high incidence of bush burning in the Municipality especially during the dry seasons. This has been highly attributed to the slash and burn method of farming adopted by farmers as well as group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farmlands without fire belts and the failure to seek fire volunteers during burning. As a result, most crops and wildlife species are destroyed. Another notable activity causing loss of biodiversity in the Atewa Forest extension is indiscriminate felling and transportation of timber.

The Forest Reserve has a great potential in the tourism industry. This will also be a great source of revenue for the Municipality and also uplift the infrastructure base of the host communities and the Municipality as a whole. It also has the potential to generate jobs for the teaming youth in

tourism and hospitality industry thus efforts must be made to ensure biodiversity conservation by strengthening legal and institutional frameworks.

v. Green Economy Issues

Green Economy has been greatly affected and has reduced the rainfall pattern in the Municipality over the years which if not checked well, would affect the food production. Additionally, the aesthetic value of the municipality is greatly reduced. There are no shades or avenues in the capital, Asamankese or social gathering places such as recreational parks.

The Assembly needs to put appropriate policies in place to protect Municipality’s lands, forest resources and other life supporting systems from the ravages of population pressure and to also encourage Green Economy by educating the general public on the importance of conservation and Re-Aforestation.

1.16.3 Water Security Issues in the Municipality

Availability of Safe and Potable Water is a key component in ensuring good health and human development within the Municipality. Although rigorous efforts have been strategised and are being made to ensure that, majority of the populace within the Municipality have access to potable water supply, the municipality still faces staid challenges in meeting its set objectives. The subsequent table shows the list of communities within the municipality without access to good source of water supply.

Table 1.9: Communities in the Municipality without access to portable water (that is, Pipe-borne and Borehole)

COMMUNITY		
• <u>ASAMANKESE</u>	• <u>OSENASE</u>	• <u>BREKUMANSO</u>
- Kwasi Manya	- Tutu – Akanteng	- Brekumanso
- Akura Kese	- Wuruduwurudu	- Owuram
- Fatima	- Yeboah	- Amantra
- Ako Akura	- Ekoso	- Pabi
- Begenohume	- Akanteng	
- Sitey	- Pintimpa	
- Amaniamahunu	- Dwerantwe	

- Basare Nkwanta	- Anomakwadwo	
- Free Town	- Kekoaze	
- Christian Quarters		
- James Town		
- I.C.G.C		

MPCU report, 2017

i. Availability of water

In the West Akim Municipality, there are two town systems which encompass the Asamankese and Osenase Water Projects. However, coverage is low and needs to be expanded to be able to supply water to major communities in the municipality.

There are approximately 150 settlement communities, 126 boreholes of which 82 are functioning and 33 are broken down. The higher number of non -functioning facilities could be attributed to several factors such as non-payments of levies by households and individuals towards the operation and maintenance of boreholes and mechanized boreholes.

Hence there is the need for an alternative strategy to managed revenue generation towards the operation and maintenance of borehole and small town pipe system.

In addition, most of the communities do not sell their water hence there is no monies for the operation and maintenance of their facilities. To remedy this challenge, there is the need for capacity building by MWST members to equip communities with appropriate strategies for revenue generation.

Moreover, the procedure for accessing portable water is a demand driven whereby the community members would have the felt need for the borehole before construction can be done. The community members have to write officially to the MWST for the necessary assistance to be given accordingly.

The role of the Municipal Assembly is to facilitate the process for onward transmission to community water and sanitation Agency for the necessary assistance to be given to deprived communities. In regards to the financial obligations, the municipal Assembly gives assistance in the payment of counterpart funding. The MWST members facilitate the process by the request been made by various communities for onward transmission to the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council.

The mechanism in place for operation and maintenance is not generating enough revenue by community members because of non-payment of levies by individual and households.

The recommend strategy would be to implement the pay as you fetch to generate revenue for the operation and maintenance of water facilities.

It is expected that by the end of proposed plan period 2021, most of the communities in the Municipality should have access to Borehole facilities. The communities are as follows

1. Brekumanso, Owuram, Amantra and Pabi
2. Akanteng, Wuruduwurudu, Pintimpa and Ekoso
3. Owuram, Kwasi Manya, Fatima and James Town
4. Kobriso, Awaham, Akura Kese and Sitey

Threats to the Water Sector Development

The water sectors constrained by the under-mentioned factors. The constraints include:

- High poverty levels among the population
- Poor road conditions making remote communities inaccessible
- Difficulty in getting spare parts for maintaining broken down facilities
- Inadequate supervision and monitoring by CWSA/MA staff
- Inadequate funds/budget for the provision of water and sanitation facilities

Opportunities of the Water Sector

Opportunities which are the enabling factors for development identified in the West Akim Municipal in the water sector include the following:

1. Existence of a town water systems for extension to new areas
2. Municipal water and sanitation training and support from CWSA in place
3. Availability of water bodies to offer surface water treatment opportunities
4. Adequate Capital inflow from Central Government and Donors, e.g. DACF, DDF-Water and Sanitation project, World Bank and so on.
5. Willingness of communities to pay matching funds
6. Existence of policy guidelines on water and sanitation

1.16.4 Natural and man-made disasters

Natural and man-made disasters, such as flooding and bush fires are the two major events impacting on human lives and property in the municipality. Communities in the municipality that are prone to flooding include:

1. Old Zongo
2. Communities around Lydia S.H.S.
3. Roman down among others.

These areas are often characterised by dilapidated structures, exposed foundations, cracked walls and mushy grounds. Gutters and culvert in these areas are mostly with silt and other debris resulting from run-off from refuse dumps or improperly disposed of materials on the ground.

Seven houses were flooded at Roman down during a heavy pour on July 2017 according to a report by the municipal disaster management department of the West Akim Municipal.

On the other hand, bush fire situation is a menace that is gradually degrading the natural forest reserve of the municipality. Most subsistence and semi-subsistence resort to improper farming systems especially the slash and burn method. These often result in the incidence of bush fires which has altered the vegetation of the municipality thus labelled as a threat to bio-diversity and ecosystem services in the municipality.

In order to curtail and redress the adverse effects of natural and manmade events, the West Akim Municipal Assembly will adopt the following strategies:

1. Communal dredging of all coverts and gutters in flood prone areas in the municipality
2. Sensitise the public on the adverse environmental and health effect of indiscriminate and improper disposal of liquid and solid waste.
3. Sensitise and train farmers on the application of appropriate environmentally friendly farming
4. Provision of relief items to victims of natural disasters.

1.16.5 POPULATION ISSUES

i. Basic Demographic Statistics

According to 2010 population census, the population of West Akim Municipal was 108,298 with an annual growth rate of about 2.9 per cent. The population growth rate of the Municipality can be attributed to the high in-migration as a result of the relatively fertile farming lands, which supports the cultivation of diverse food and cash crops. In addition, the vibrant economic

activities at Asamankese serve as an attraction contributing to the high in-migration. This consequently has implications for the provision of social and economic infrastructure as well as the utilization of available resources.

Due to the high in-migration rate, capital may not be retained in the Municipality for development but rather would flow outside to the detriment of the Municipality. The socio-economic survey conducted revealed that as much as 46.1 per cent of the populations are migrants as against 53.9 per cent being natives. The Municipal can therefore be described as a heterogeneous one.

ii. Population Density

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume. It is frequently applied to living organisms, and most of the time to humans. It is done to ascertain how a population is distributed across space. The population density of the Municipality for the years 2010, 2017 and 2018-2021 have been presented in Table 1.10.

The formula for population density is given as;

Population density = Total population/ Total land area (sq. km)

Table 1.10: Population Density of the Municipality

Year	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	108,298	132,665	136,521	140,480	144,733	148,991
Density	193	237	244	251	259	267

Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

Implication for Development

From Table 1.10 the projected population density of the West Akim Municipality for 2017 is 237 persons per square kilometer as compared to the regional density of 140 persons per square kilometer and the national density of 127 persons per square kilometer. The relatively high population density may be as a result of the favorable farming and commercial activities that has attracted a number of migrants and also due to high fertility rates in the Municipality.

Hence, the large population density leads to pressure on existing social amenities that have been put in place to cater for a particular threshold. The increasing density also leads to an increase in

demand for land for the purpose of housing. This therefore has a negative effect on agricultural lands which in turn affect the livelihood of farmers and pose a threat to food security both in the Municipality and other regions that the depend on the Municipality for agricultural produce.

iii. Population by Settlement

The Municipal contains about 150 settlements (PHC 2010). Most of the major settlements are sparsely located in the Municipal. The Municipal capital, Asamankese was the only urban settlement in 1960 and 1970 with population of 5284 and 7239 respectively. By 1984, Asamankese was the only community with population over 5,000. As at 2010 two (2) settlements could be described as urban. These are Asamankese (44,266) and Osenase (8,056). The rest of the settlements may be described as rural with only nine (9) of them having population between 4,566 and 1,295. The rest have population below 1000.

Table 1.11: Population Figures for eleven Selected Settlements

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION					
	2010	2017	2018*	2019**	2020***	2021***
1. Asamankese	44,266	54228	55,823	57,466	59,157	60,897
2. Osenase	8,056	9869	10,159	10,458	10,837	11,083
3. Akanteng	4,566	5593	5,758	5,922	6,102	6,281
4. Awaham	1,812	2220	2,285	2,352	2,422	2,493
5. Brekumanso	4,050	4961	5,107	5,258	5,412	5,572
6. krofofrom	3,806	4662	4,800	4,941	5,086	5,236
7. Oworam	3,409	4176	4,299	4,426	45,56	4690
8. Amaako	1,295	1586	1,633	1,681	1,731	1,782
9. Kobriso	2,989	3662	3,769	3,880	3,994	4,112
10. Pabi	3,028	3709	3,819	3,931	4,047	4,166
11. Kwaku Sae	2,408	2950	3,037	3,126	3,218	3,313

Source: WAMA Planning Unit, 2017

iv. Spatial Distribution of Population

The trend of population distribution is influenced by factors, including topography, availability of water sources, vegetation, soil conditions, and type of economic activity, infrastructure and

social amenities. The interplay of these factors, operating through demographic factors, has modified the population distribution of the West Akim Municipality. The relatively high concentration of population in the Municipal capital is due to the more favourable influences of economic, infrastructural, political and administrative factors that have made it not only attractive to immigrants and in-migrants, but also helped to hold its continued population growth.

Concentration of population in the Municipal capital has been due to the presence of high number of settlements as well as booming economic activities in the area. The high number of settlements, with a high population concentration, can be explained by the presence of relatively fertile soils, vast land and abundance of food crops. This factor has led to in-migration, as many settlers from the various parts of the country to cultivate food and cash crops in this area.

v. Age-Sex Distribution

Table 1.12 indicates age structure by sex of the population in the municipality. The age structure of the population in the municipality is tilted towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age groups 0-4 years (13.9%) and 5-9 years (12.7%).

The general pattern of the age sex structure indicated by table 1.12 shows consistent decrease in the size of age groups with increasing age. This can also be observed for both sexes, from age 15-19 years and older. The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the Municipality follow the regional pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

This type of population structure is typical of developing countries where high fertility is accompanied by a high, though declining mortality. The age structure for the sexes also follows the regional pattern where the percentage of male population predominate in the early few years but are overtaken by the female population in later years.

Table 1.12: Population by Age and Sex

AGE	TOTAL	PERCENT %	MALE	PERCENT %	FEMALE	PERCENT %
ALL AGES	108,298	100	52,208	100	56,090	100
0 – 4	15,093	13.9	7,734	14.8	7,359	13.1
5 – 9	13,739	12.7	7,021	13.4	6,718	12.0
10 – 14	13,597	12.6	7,062	13.5	6,535	11.7
15 – 19	11,408	10.5	5,765	11.0	5,643	10.1
20 – 24	8,682	8.0	3,859	7.4	4,823	8.6
25 – 29	7,610	8.2	3,274	6.3	4,336	7.7
30 – 34	6,498	6.0	2,936	5.6	3,562	6.4
35 – 39	5,360	4.9	2,534	4.9	3,314	5.9
40 – 44	4,638	4.3	2,159	4.1	2,826	5.0
45 – 49	4,237	3.9	1,953	3.7	2,479	4.4
50 – 54	2,978	2.7	1,465	2.8	2,284	4.1
55 – 59	2,516	2.3	1,231	2.4	1,513	2.7
60 – 64	1,511	1.4	694	1.3	1,285	2.3
65 – 69	1,729	1.6	709	1.4	817	1.5
70 – 74	1,087	1.0	478	0.9	1,020	1.8
75+	2,655	2.5	1,079	2.1	1,576	2.8

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

The Municipal Assembly has about 57.5% of its population falling within the potential labour force (i.e. 15-64) and the economic dependency ratio is 94.4. A high dependency ratio puts a lot of pressure on the employed in the light of high per capita consumption expenditure and rather low per capita income as well as its distribution. This implies low savings which could be channeled for investment to employ more people to reduce the burden.

Implications for Development

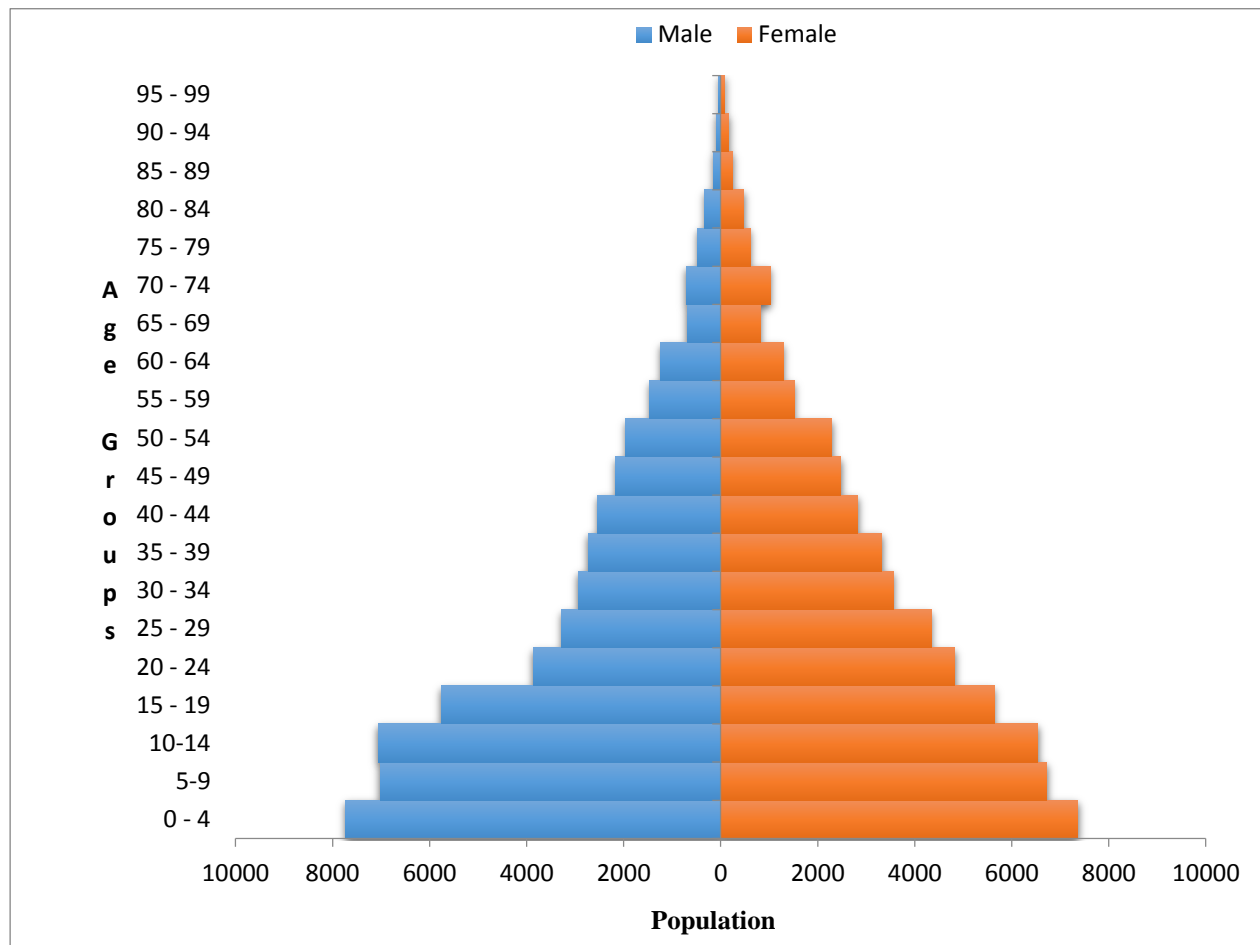
There is a large working population (5752%) to absorb the provision of job opportunities. Provisions must therefore be made to cater for people within the various age cohorts. The Municipality has an active population thus it is prudent for the Assembly to consider training and equipping the youth and then eventually create conducive avenues or opportunities for employment. Policies taken by government should also be gender sensitive.

vi. Population pyramid

Figure 1.6 gives a graphical presentation of age-sex structure of the West Akim Municipality. The figure shows a youthful structure that is a characteristic of a developing country such as Ghana. The figure on the age-sex structure is broad based, comprising of concentration of children at younger ages. Figure 1.6 shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). As cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration or both. This is shown by the narrowing of the population at its peaks. Another feature of the Municipality population pyramid is that females in the oldest age groups form the substantial majority than the males.

Figure 1.6: Population pyramid of West Akim Municipality

Source: WAMA survey report 2016



vii. Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio tells us how many young people (under 15) and older people (65+) depend on people of working age (15 to 64). The dependency ratio is therefore the proportion of the dependent population (0-14 years + 65 years and above) divided by the working population, 15-64 years. A high dependency ratio can cause serious problems for a community if a large proportion of economic active population takes care of the youngest and the oldest population.

Table 1.13 shows the dependency ratio by sex of West Akim Municipal. From the 2010 population and housing census, the municipality has a dependency ratio of 80.6 which is somehow lower than the regional dependency ratio of 82. This means that on the average, almost one person from the active population takes care of one person from the inactive population in the municipality. It can also be observed that child dependency ratio in the municipality is 70.4 with old age dependency ratio being 9.8. In reality, dependency burden may be higher than the ratios indicated by table 1.13, since the working population (15-64) age groups include a sizeable proportion of the unemployed, those in school or those in jobs which are not lucrative enough to cater for others.

This may affect the possibility of the rate of savings and the standard of living in the municipality. It is therefore necessary to implement policies that ensure high levels of employment, high productivity and high incomes, particularly in the agricultural sector of the municipality.

Table 1.13: Population dependency by age group –sex

Age Groups	Both Sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
Under 15	42,429	39.2	21,815	41.8	20,612	36.7
15 – 64	59,974	55.4	27,907	53.5	32,065	57.2
65+	5,895	5.4	2,482	4.8	3,413	6.1
Total	108,298	100.0	52,208	100.0	56,090	100
All Ages dependency ratio	80.6		87.1		74.9	
Child dependency ratio	70.4		78.2		64.3	
Old age dependency ratio	9.8		8.9		10.6	

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

An analysis from the table 8 indicates that 41.8% of the total population is boys less than 15 years whilst 36.7% of the same age groups are girls. With the 15-64 age groups, 53.5% are males and 57.2% are females. This constitutes the economically active population, on which the remaining 44.6% depends with a dependency ratio of 94.4 on the average, 5.4% of the population is above 65 years.

viii. Migration

Migration is highly prevalent in the municipal capital, Asamankese as compared to the other communities in the Municipality. One major pull factor of in-migration in the municipality is the vibrant economic activities at Asamankese which serve as an attraction contributing factor to the high in-migration. This consequently has implications for the provision of social and economic infrastructure as well as the utilization of available resources.

In rural and remote settlements in the Municipal, the major pull factor is the ease in access to fertile land for farming activities as well as a relatively low cost of living.

Due to the high in-migration rate, capital may not be retained in the Municipality for development but rather would flow outside to the detriment of the Municipality. The socio-economic survey conducted revealed that as much as 46.1 per cent of the populations are migrants as against 53.9 per cent being natives. The Municipal can therefore be described as a heterogeneous one.

ix. Gender Analysis

In sub-Saharan Africa and Ghana for that matter, some cultural and social considerations make the female a subordinate to her male counterpart. The female is thus denied equal access to almost all key segments of life. Women are least educated, poorer economically and weaker health-wise. A wise saying by Kofi Anan that: "Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance." is of great significance. In effect, continued gender inequality in this country will constraint efforts to promote human development if it is not addressed.

Evidence from countries where females have been fully integrated into the mainstream of national activities indicates a high degree of social, political and economic achievement. Such countries are also among those with the highest per-capita income.

Gender imbalance in the West Akim Municipality is existent and culminates in a range of gender issues which demands redress in the shortest possible time. Strategies to curtail gender imbalances in the municipality include:

1. Local Governance level:

- i. To increase women's participation in politics, not only in formal political structures but also the civic engagement in politics.
- ii. To strengthen gender-awareness and capacities among both women and men politicians and civil servants.
- iii. To deliver services that addresses the specific needs and interests of women and men in the community, which requires engendered economic development, development planning and resources allocation.
- iv. To create awareness of women's rights

2. Decision-making:

Women in the municipality shy away from getting themselves involved in decision-making. At the party level no woman has ever emerged as a member of parliament. At the municipal level of the 46 Assembly members 7 of them are women. Also, of the 3 Zonal councils none is chaired by a woman.

Women constitute half of the municipality population, and therefore have the right to constitute half of the decision-making bodies. Only by having more women (local) elected, women will feel truly represented and recognised in the democratic process. A society where women are not part of the political system is an unjust society.

3. Diversity:

In general, women and men perform different tasks and live in different economic and social conditions. Therefore they have separate political interests. Being the major responsible for reproductive activities, women have a particular interest in the allocation of local resources and services, such as water, fuel, electricity, sanitation, housing, public safety, and health services.

4. Health:

As a result of poverty and ignorance many women resort to unorthodox means of seeking health care in the Municipality. Many sick mothers, including pregnant women do not attend to hospital for proper care. Thus the rate of maternal/child death has raisin in the municipality.

1.16.6 Settlement Systems

i. Housing stock

Table 1.14 presents the stock of houses and number of households, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The total household population in the Municipality was 26,752 comprising 15,399 for urban and 11,353 for rural. Out of the regional totals of 45,201 houses and 113,897 households, there are 2864 houses and 8508 households in the Asamankese. The average households per house in the Municipality are 4.1 which is higher than the national average of 1.6 and regional average of 4.0. Also, the average household sizes for urban and rural areas are 4.1 and 5.0 respectively.

Table 1.14: Stock of houses and households

No. of Houses (Residence)	15,999
No. of Households	26,752
Average H/H Size	1.7

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

ii. Main Construction Materials for outer wall

The main material for outer walls in the Municipality is cement blocks/concrete followed by mud bricks /Earth. Table 1.15 indicates that, 62.2 percent of dwelling units had their outer walls constructed with cement blocks/concrete while 33.7 percent had their outer walls constructed with mud bricks/Earth. Only 1.7 percent of dwellings had their outer walls constructed with Sandcrete. Less than one percent of outer walls are constructed using (metal sheet/ slate/ asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, wood, bamboo, palm leaf/ thatch/raffia and other).

Table 1.15 further shows that, the use of mud brick / earth for outer wall is higher in rural areas (61.9%) than urban areas (20.4%). Conversely, the percentage of cement blocks/ concrete used for outer materials is higher in urban (76.3%) than rural localities (32.3%).

Table 1.15: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for outer use	Total Country	District			
		No.	%	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	35,378	100.00	100.00	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	11,916	33.70	20.40	61.9

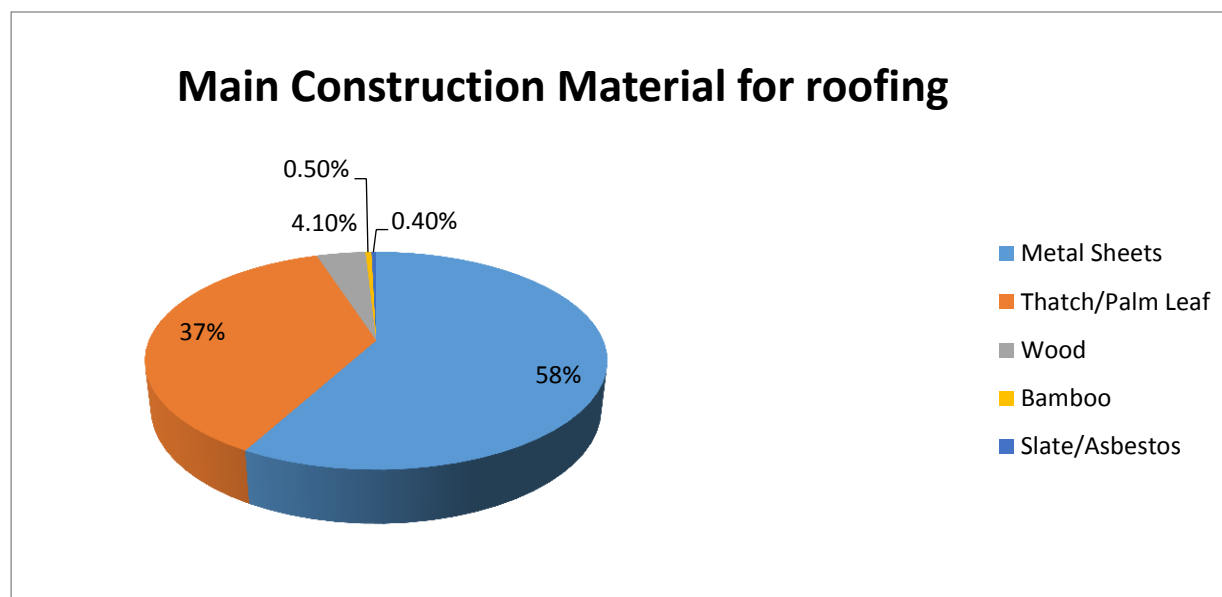
Wood	200,594	303	0.90	0.80	1.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	211	0.60	0.60	0.5
Stone	11,330	67	0.20	0.20	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	84	0.20	0.30	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	22,021	62.20	76.30	32.3
Sandcrete	104,270	609	1.70	1.00	3.2
Bamboo	8,206	30	0.10	0.10	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch/Raffia	38,054	66	0.20	0.00	0.6
Other	39,206	71	0.20	0.20	0.2

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

iii. Main Construction materials for roofing

Figure 1.7 shows that, 58.0 percent of dwellings in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets. The next main materials used for roofing is Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (37.0%). Wood is the distant third recording 4.1 %. Less than one percent of roofs are made of tiles, bamboo and concrete. Dwelling units are hardly roofed with either bamboo (0.5%) or slate/asbestos (0.4%) in the Municipality.

Figure 1.7: Main Roofing Material in the Municipality



Source: WAMA MPCU Construct, 2017

iv. Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

Scalogram Analysis

The distribution of services in the municipality was analysed by employing the scalogram technique. Functional matrix (scalogram) was carried out to determine the nature and spatial equity in the distribution of economic and social facilities in the Municipality. It is also used to show the sphere of influence of selected facilities or services and the relative functionality of each settlement within the municipality. The distribution of the services is presented in Table 1.8. In all, 10 settlements, with a population above 300 in the year 2010 were considered. A total number of 30 services were also considered in the scalogram. The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality indices. In all, five (5) levels of hierarchy were derived. Asamankese, the municipal capital with a population of 44,266 was found to be the only level one (1st) settlement, having 29 services. This was followed by Brekumanso and Osenase as the level two (2nd) settlements with 18 services. Owuram was found to be the only third (3rd) level settlements, with 14 services. On the other hand Awaham and Kobriso are the level four (4th) settlements whilst communities such as Akanteng, Krofofrom, Amaako and Pabi are the level five (5th) settlements, with few services and a total centrality less than 100.

The important issue to consider here is the distribution (that is the equality / inequality) of the services among the settlements. It could be realized that settlements with a population above 5000, have more services and, therefore, are playing an important role in the lives of their population. On the other hand, settlements with populations below 5000 have fewer services. This goes a long way to demonstrate that most services are provided based on the threshold population required for that particular facility i.e. boreholes, hospitals, clinics, electricity, post offices, etc. The cause of these inequalities or unequal distribution of services can therefore be attributed, to a great extent, to the populations of these settlements. This inequality can also be attributed to the location advantage that some communities have over others. The spatial inequality can basically be attributed to two major factors namely the population and location of the settlement. However, there is the need to adopt appropriate strategies to curb spatial inequality by providing development projects to towns, which qualify for urban development projects and services to enable them play key functions and thereby bridging the infrastructural gap. To achieve a balanced development, emphasis should be on the growth of second order and third order settlements, as rural centres, to provide services like storage facilities, electricity,

boreholes and markets, as well as labour intensive industries for the processing of local raw materials. The table below presents a scalogram analysis of selected communities in the municipality.

Table 1.16: A Functional Matrix (Scalogram) for the West Akim Municipality

Settlement	Population 2010	Prim. Sch.	H.D.W	Nursery	J.H.S	Pharmacy	Daily Market.	Electricity	Hlth. Cen.	Post Off.	Pipe Bone	warehouses	Z/A Counc.	Stream/River	S.H.S	Comm. Cent.	Hotel/ Rest.	Library	CHPS	Weekly Market	Hospital	Dist. Admi.	Ciec. Court	Com. Bank	Police Station	L.P.G Station	Fire Service	Rural Banks	Bore Hole	Slaughter Hcs	Agric. Ext.	Tot. # of Func.	% of Func.	Total Cent. Score	Level of Hierarchy of
weight		2	1	1	3	3	1	3	6	3	4	2	1	1	5	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	1				
Asamankese	44,266	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	29	96.7	3648	1 ST	
Osenase	8,056	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x					x						x		x	x	x	x	18	60.0	723	2 ND	
Brekumanso	4,050	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x			x						x		x	x	x	x	18	60.0	573	3 RD	
Owura	3,409	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x					x						x		x	x	x	x	14	46.7	423	4 TH	
Akante	4,566	x	x	x	x			x	x					x											x			x	x	x	11	36.7	258	5 TH	
Awaham	1,812	x	x	x	x			x	x					x					x						x			x	x	x	12	40.0	390		
Krofofom	3,806	x	x	x	x				x					x					x						x			x	x	x	11	36.7	250		
Amaako	1,295	x	x	x	x			x						x					x						x		x	x	x	x	12	36.7	248		
Kobriso	2,989	x	x	x	x			x	x					x					x						x			x	x	x	12	40.0	288		
Pabi	3,028	x	x	x	x			x						x					x						x			x	x	x	11	36.7	208		
Total # Settlements with services		10	10	10	10	4	4	9	8	1	2	1	3	10	1	2	1	1	8	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	1					
Centrality Index		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
Weighted Centrality Score		20	10	10	30	75	25	33.3	75	300	200	200	33.3	100	500	500	1000	3000	250	200	500	66.7	300	300	200	1000	1000	400	300	100	100				

Source: WAMA MPCU Construct, 2017

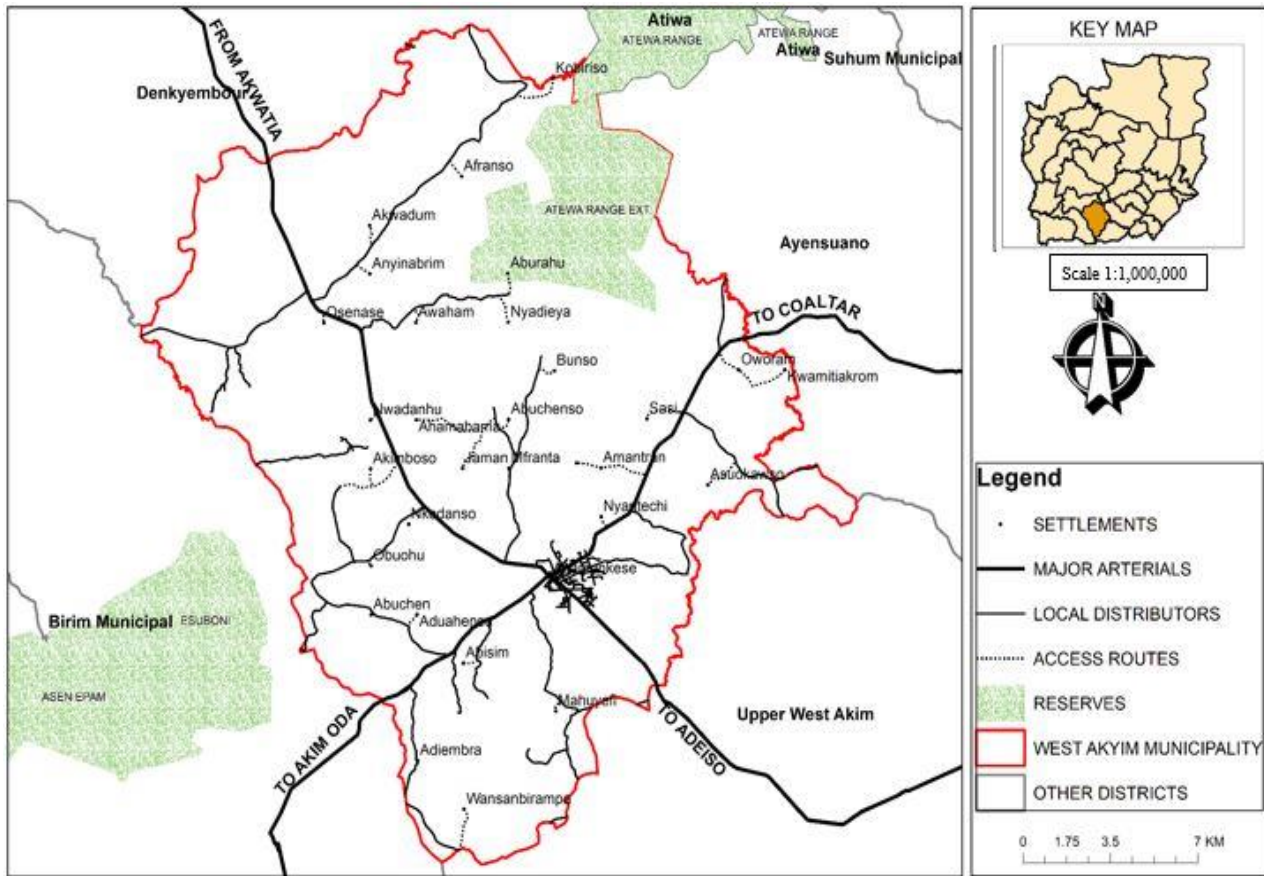
iv. Road and Transportation

Road transportation has been the dominant means of transportation in the Municipality. It plays an important role by facilitating the movement of goods and services to and from the Municipality. About 53 percent of roads in the Municipality are not motorable throughout the year especially during the rainy season, making it difficult to access rural communities. This has really affected agricultural productivity in the Municipality as high post-harvest losses are mostly recorded due to the poor road network.

The roads in the Municipality are almost excellent in terms of its engineering, though some roads are of earth surface; they stand clean in terms of its engineering. The problem however is that 73 percent of roads in the Municipality are in poor condition, which represents a huge backlog that has to be improved. The poor road condition problem has resulted in high transport fares for goods and passengers. The only road that is of appreciable standard is the Asamankese – Nsawam road.

The present road condition mix for the 300km length of road in the Municipality is 27 percent good, 20 percent fair and 53 percent bad. The Municipality has 20 percent of the roads being Arterials, 7percent collectors and as much as 73 percent being local or access roads. In addition, there is no asphalt road in the Municipality, 27 percent Bitumen surface, 20 percent Gravel and 53 percent are of earth surface. There is therefore the urgent need to improve the road network in the Municipality to open up the inaccessible areas. Again, the Municipality stands to increase its earning from tourism if adequate attention is paid to the road network to link to potential tourism sites. With regard to the rail system, there is an abandoned rail line in Asamankese.

Figure 1.8: Transportation Map of the Municipality



Source: Group’s Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.8 is a transportation map of West Akim Municipality showing the various classes of roads in the Municipality. The major arterials are the main roads while the local distributors are connected to the major arterials. The access routes are also connected to the local distributors in the Municipality.

1.16.7 Waste Management

Waste Management still continues to be a major issue of concern in the municipality. Although considerable amount of efforts have been made towards ensuring effective and proper sanitation Asamankese and its environs, sanitation problems still persists particularly in solid waste management and access to toilet facilities. Sanitation facilities of critical concern in the household environment include:

- Excreta or human waste disposal,

- Garbage disposal, and
- Liquid household waste and storm water disposal.

In West Akim Municipality, waste generated is deposited at Kodobeda at the outskirts of the Asamankese Township. The management of the facility has been sublet to Josping Group of Companies. There is no proper treatment at the site. Waste is pushed back using earthmoving machine (grader) to help make space for new waste collected. There is no sorting out of waste. Faecal matter collected is also deposited at the same area. There are about 354 households, 20 communal containers and 2 skip tracks for transporting waste.

A survey done by the West Akim Municipal Water and Sanitation Team revealed that majority of the households (82%) do not use proper drainage facilities in disposing-off waste water/liquid. Only about 18 per cent use drains in liquid waste disposal. Of the 18 per cent, about 93.1 per cent live in the urban settlements especially Asamankese and Osenase. From the foregoing, it could be deduced that drainage facilities in the Municipal are inadequate and the available ones are in deplorable conditions.

The disposal of solid waste is another problem that is engulfing the Municipal especially in Asamankese and Osenase. The survey conducted indicated that about 36 per cent use well-organized refuse dumps, 51 per cent use undeveloped refuse dumps, and 11 per cent use open pit and only about 2 per cent burn their refuse. 73.2 per cent of the people travel between 10m – 300m to dispose of refuse, thus the reason for dumping anyhow. However, many refuse dumps are not well organized and that run-offs pollute the various water bodies thereby posing water related diseases like bilharzias and cholera.

The use of WC is on the minimal since there is limited pipe borne water systems in the entire Municipal area. About 49 percent of the population use Pit latrine, 44 per cent use KVIP Vault Chamber and WC Toilets. The remaining 7 per cent do open defecation, which poses serious health hazards to inhabitants. The survey further revealed that only about 22 per cent of the entire Municipal population has toilet facilities in their houses. The remaining 78 per cent use public places of convenience, which in most cases, are not properly maintained. This makes people resort to free range. Table 1.17 presents the type of toilet facility available in the municipality according to the 2010 PHC.

Table 1.17: Type of toilet facility for occupied dwelling units

Type of Toilet Facility	Occupied Dwelling Units	Percent
Total	26,752	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,550	5.8
W.C.	1,661	6.2
Pit latrine	9,215	34.4
KVIP	4,729	17.7
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc)	9,324	34.9
Other	66	0.2

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

Opportunities in the Sanitation Sector

- Existence of Public-Private-Partnership arrangement
- Existence of sanitation policy and strategic plan
- Capital inflow from Central Government and donors
- District sanitation training and support from CWSA in place
- Willingness of communities to pay matching contribution in kind or in cash.

Challenges to the Sanitation Sector

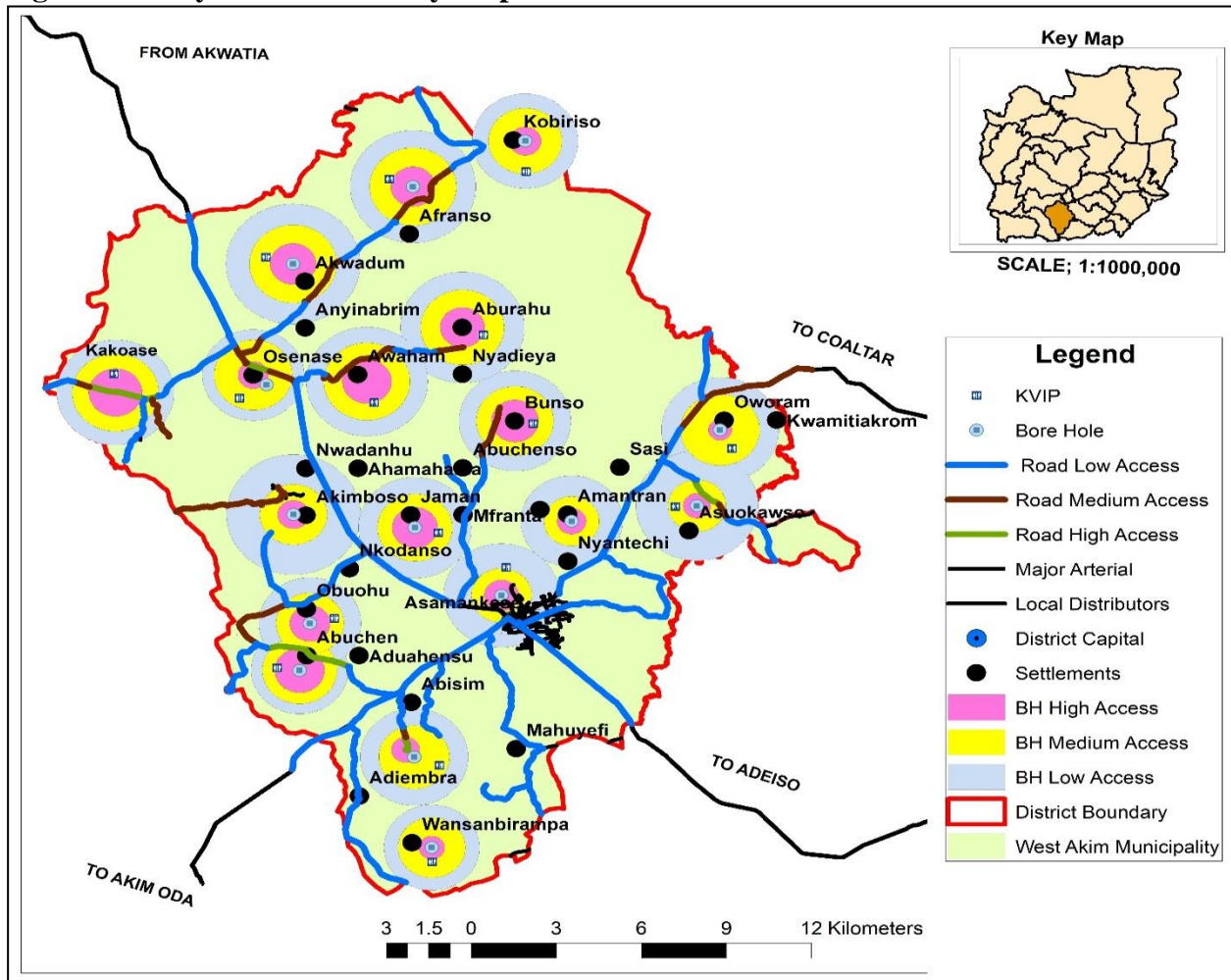
- Low income levels limiting the ability of households to pay for sanitation investment and services
- Low hygiene and health education
- High illiteracy levels
- Inadequate sanitation facilities and services
- Poor environment sanitation practices

The recommended measure to assist the municipal Assembly to significantly reduce the rate at which it funds go into waste collection and disposal is elaborated below:

1. Collect waste on daily or weekly bases to avoid creating heaped sites in suburbs.

- introduction of waste segregation which refers to the separation of waste according to the class they belong which mostly are in organic, plastic and paper to make easy for collection, burning, and recycling.

Figure 1.9: Physical Accessibility Map for water and Sanitation



Source: MPCU Construct, 2018

Figure 1.9 is a spatial distribution of Boreholes and KVIPs in the Municipality. The map further shows the various levels of access to these infrastructures. For instance, settlements within high access medium and low access zone would have to travel a maximum distance of 0.5km, 1km and above 1km respectively to access these services.

1.16.8 Cultural and Social Structure

West Akim Municipality has over a dozen permanent resident ethnic groups, namely Ashanti, Akwamus, Gonjas', Ewes, Nzemas, Ga-Adangbe and others. Each group has its own local head and displays its own culture. However, the modern city of Asamankese was founded and occupied by the Akwamu, with their unique traditions and culture. The Municipality is under the jurisdiction of Oseawuo division of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council. The festival celebrated by the people of the Municipality is Ohum. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly to socialize and interact with those in authority. This promotes effective social cohesion and consequently development. During these seasons, there is opportunity for investors and other private individuals to engage in various economic activities. The Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council and the local governance system besides its traditional roles ensures peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic groups. It also promotes tourism and acts as the custodian of culture of the people.

i. Marital Status

The municipality is made up of 43.3% married couples, 5.5% consensual union, 2.1% separated, 4.4% divorced and 5.5% widowed. Almost 39% are never married. Attempts should be made to inculcate the needs of all these groups in the municipal plans in order to ensure their full participation.

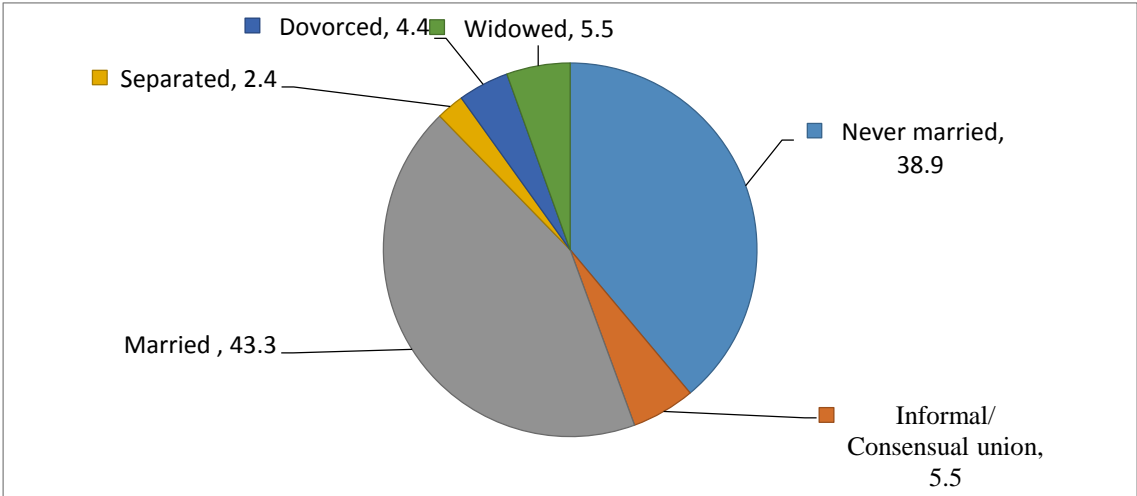
Table1.18: Marital Status

S/N	MARITAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE%
1	Never Married	38.9
2	Married	43.3
3	Consensual Union	5.5
4	Separated	2.1
5	Divorced	4.4
6	Widowed	5.5

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

Figure 1.10 below further explains the marital status of the municipality as presented in the table. From the pie chart, a greater proportion of the population in the municipality is within the married bracket. This is followed by those populations whom are never married. This is owing to the youthful nature of the population.

Figure 1.10: Marital status of population 12 years and older

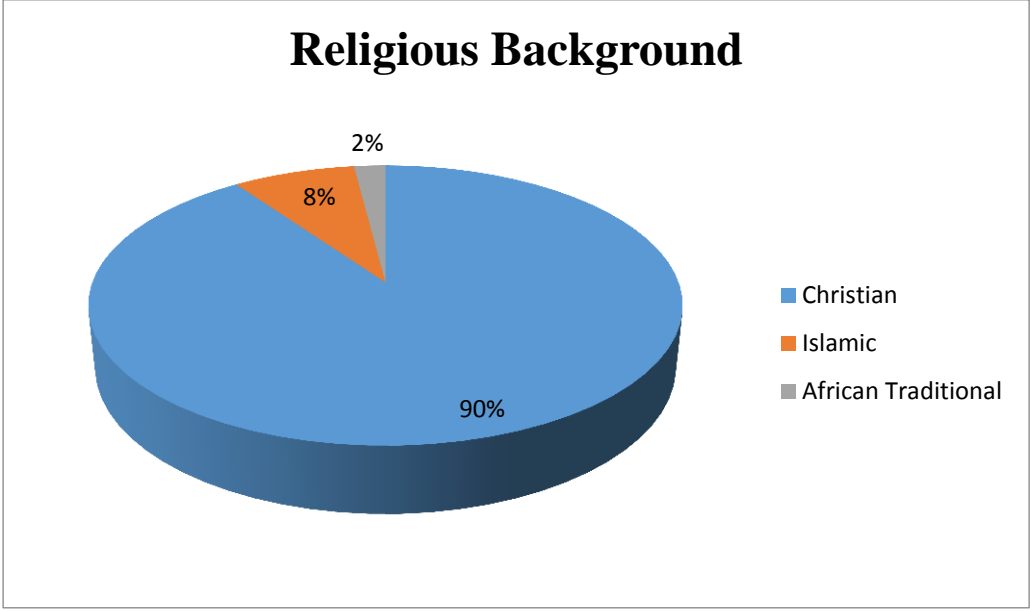


Source: WAMA survey report 2016

ii. Religion

The municipality is predominantly Christian. The census revealed that Christians constitute 90.1% of the sampled population, Muslims constitute 7.8%, and Traditional religions constitute 2.1% (Figure 1.11). Churches can therefore be used to disseminate information and mobilize the population for development effectively.

Figure 1.11: Population by religion



Source: WAMA survey report 2016

1.16.9 Governance

In this section, a description of the administrative structures for the Municipality's management is discussed. Issues concerning L.Is establishing the Assembly, composition of the Assembly (staffing), number of urban/zonal councils within the municipality as well as traditional governance are also highlighted.

i. Political Administration

The West Akim Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipal. Under section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1992 (Act 462) the assembly exercises deliberative, administrative and executive functions in the Municipal. It is responsible for the overall development of the Municipal by way of the preparation of development plans and the budget related to the approved plans. Its function includes:

- i. Formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of the Municipals resource:
- ii. Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the Municipal:
- iii. Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure:
- iv. Developing and managing human settlements and the environment:
- V. ensuring ready access to courts in the Municipal:
- vi. Coordinating, integrating and harmonizing the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the Municipal and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public Co-operations and other Statutory bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations in the Municipal.

The political and executive head of the Assembly is the Municipal Chief Executive. Under section 20 (2) of the Local Government act, 1993, (Act 462) he is the chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Assembly and he presides at the meetings of the committee. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and the supervision of its various departments.

The Executive Committee, under section 21 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), exercises the executive and co-ordinating functions of the Municipal Assembly. Its functions include:

- i. Coordinating plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submitting these as comprehensive plans of action to the Municipal Assembly:
- ii. Implementing resolutions of the Municipal Assembly:
- iii, Overseeing the administration of the Municipal in collaboration with the office of the Municipal Chief Executive:
- iv. Recommending to the Municipal Assembly, the economic, social, spatial and human settlement policies relating to the development of the Municipal:
- v. Integrating and implementing development programmes and projects at the Municipal level:
- vi. Integrating and coordinating the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation: and
- vii. Monitoring and evaluating all policies, programmes and projects in the Municipal.

The Executive Committee of the West Akim Municipal Assembly in compliance with section 24 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (act 462) has established the following sub-committees:

- Finance and Administration,
- Works,
- Social services,
- Development Planning,
- Justice and Security,

Under section 21 (1 & II) of the same Act 462, every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it and it shall submit its recommendations to the Executive committee of the assembly.

ii. Traditional Authority

The Municipality is under the authority of the Oseawuo Division of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council. The Council plays a very important role in the local government system of the Municipality and is therefore considered as an essential part of the decentralization process. In

the rural areas, particularly, they command the respect of large numbers. Traditional authorities therefore have a crucial role to play in facilitating government policies and mobilizing their people for development. Another key role of traditional Authority is the issue of support for land administration reforms. With a large migrant farmer population in the Municipality, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable becomes very crucial. The role of traditional authority in this context holds positive contribution to economic and social transformation. Partnership with traditional authority could therefore provide a mechanism for improved consultation and co-operation.

1.16.10 Security Issues

Peace is a necessary ingredient for development. In an environment of peace and tranquillity community members, market women and other business organizations will thrive. However, information from the Municipal Police Headquarters reveals an increase in the incidence of crime over the past years. The most prominent among crimes reported to the police station include assault, stealing, highway robbery, etc. The increase in crime rates especially armed robbery on the highways is partly due to the inadequate staff of the district police force. The absence of a police barracks, inadequate vehicles and the lack of mobile communication equipment make the mobilization of men for operational duties very difficult.

There is therefore the need to strengthen the Municipal police force from 65 personnel through increased staff strength (169 Ghana standard and 265 UN standard), the construction of police barracks and the provision of adequate logistical support to arrest the emerging crime situation in the Municipality. Also, adequate streetlight must be provided in public places in the Municipality.

i. Ghana Police Service

The most rampant crimes in the Municipality are stealing, assault, fraud, offensive conduct, threat of harm. Most of these crimes are committed in Asamankese with Amanfrom, Jamestown, Abaase, Zongo and Bepeso as the major flash points. The main police station is in Asamankese with the Divisional Headquarters at Sabon Zongo. The Municipality can boast of only one police patrol vehicle and 65 police personnel. This puts the police-to-citizen ration at 1: 2,041 as against the national ratio of 1:784 and UN standard of 1:500. These constraints prevent the police from carrying out their core mandate of “protecting life and property” effectively; there by contributing to crime cases in the Municipality as seen in Table 1.19. Table 1.19 shows crime data for respective years (2014 to 2017) in the West Akim Municipality.

Table 1.19: Annual Police Intelligence Report 2015-2017

OFFENCE	REVIEW OF CASES											
	Cases Reported			True Cases			Cases Sent to Court			Cases Closed		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Murder	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Armed Robbery	2	3	3	2	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	-
Stealing	227	382	477	227	342	419	41	94	123	19	46	95
Threat of Death	8	1	1	8	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Threat of Harm	65	131	156	65	118	143	3	17	26	7	8	30
Fraud	42	56	101	42	56	94	4	11	23	7	11	31
Causing Harm	11	12	-	11	12	-	2	1	-	4	-	-
Causing Damage	16	53	76	16	47	66	1	6	5	1	10	19
Assault	150	345	420	150	299	334	6	39	24	10	89	117
Offensive Conduct	18	49	94	18	38	64	-	2	2	3	17	42
Arson	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowing Ferocious Dog at large	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to Animals	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possessing Forged Currency	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Trespassing	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Being on Premises for unlawful purpose	2	5	4	2	5	3	1	2	2	1	2	-
Fictitious Trading	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
Narcotic	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	-	2	-
TOTAL	548	1047	1340	548	931	1134	63	175	214	53	188	335

Source: Ghana Police Service West Akim Division, 2017

From table 1.19 it was observed that in 2015, all 548 reported cases were true cases and compared to 931 true cases out of 1047 reported cases in 2016 and 1134 true cases out of a total of 1340 reported cases in 2017.

Again out of all criminal cases reported to the police department, cases of stealing recorded the majority share with a total of 227 true cases in 2015, 342 true cases in 2016 and 419 true cases in 2017. This was followed by Assault which recorded 150, 299 and 334 true cases in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Other notable recorded cases by the West Akim Division of the Ghana Police Service include: fraud, threat of harm, threat of death, armed robbery, murder, offensive conduct, fictitious trading and narcotics.

By implication, Crime and other social vices are on the rise at an alarming rate in the municipality. There is therefore the need to resource the security services with the required human resource and logistics to help fight crime and maintain peace and order in the municipality.

ii. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

The NADMO is operational in the West Akim Municipality to help relief the occurrence of disasters in the Municipality. It is plagued with lack of personnel and resources. They have 18 personnel as against the expected 40 personnel. They also do not have vehicles for their official duties. These setbacks in the West Akim Municipality retard the assessment of disaster areas and the distribution of relief items. For the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 disaster relief items have not been provided to affected victims to support them and tarnish the image of the organisation.

Disasters in the West Akim Municipality are in the form of natural and man-made. Man-made disasters are usually in the form of domestic (electrical faults) and commercial (filling station fires). These disasters are further classified into Flooding, Fire and Epidemics. Flooding mostly occurs in areas such as First Stop, Old Zongo, Abaase, Estate and Roman Down which are all in Asamankese, Osenase market, Brekumanso, Asamanketowa, Amanfrom, Owuram and Amaako are other communities in the Municipality that are prone to flooding. Fire related disasters are often witnessed in the Asamankese market due to poor electrical wiring. Container owners are also prone to frequent fires. Domestic fires are mostly witnessed in Asamankese and its environs. Also, epidemic related disasters are mostly caused by floods which are mostly in the raining seasons and mango seasons. Table 1.20 shows the number of disaster cases recorded in West Akim Municipality from the periods 2013-2017.

Table 1.20: Disasters Record in the Municipality

Types of disaster		Fire outbreaks	Windstorm	Collapsed fence wall	Rainstorm/ Flooding	Chain saw disaster	Total No. of affected persons	Total No. of houses affected
No. of cases	2013	11	4	1	-	-		
	2014	9	3		2		483	51
	2015	3	6	1	-	1	2,231	76
	2016	4	3		2	-		

Source: NADMO West Akim Municipality, 2017

As a way of reducing these disasters, the NADMO in West Akim Municipality has embarked upon several disaster sensitizations exercises in schools, communities, churches and mosques among others. Besides these conventional disasters, the Municipality also recorded a major outbreak of Army Worm infection in 2017 on various farmlands. In all, seventeen (17) communities in the Municipality were affected eventually affecting sixty (60) hectares of farmlands and two hundred and sixteen farmers (216). Sixty-seven farmers were supplied with Condi for insecticide. This will eventually affect food production and the income of the people in that particular season (2017).

iii. Fire Service

The Municipality has one fire station and a single fire tender. It experiences periodic fire outbreaks in the dry seasons between November and January. These fire outbreaks are mostly domestic fires and occasionally vehicular fires mostly in Asamankese, Osenase, Brekumanso, and Akanteng. As of 7th September, 2017, the Municipal Fire Command had recorded 21 fire outbreaks with 52.4 percent being domestic cases, 9.5 percent bush fires, 9.5 percent commercial fires, 23.8 percent, 4.8 percent accident, industrial fire 4.8 percent for the year 2017.

In an effort to curb the increasing fire incidences during the dry season, the Municipal fire command embarks on house to house (at least two outreaches yearly) for fire safety education and sensitization, it also particularly targets fuel and gas station outlets in the Municipality. The fire service station is on alert to crumble potential fires that will bedevil the planting for food and agriculture programme.

The Municipal fire command in spite of its good works is confronted with the issue of insufficient funding from the national government, the current government support for administration stands at GHC 200 per month. In addition, though the command has a staff strength of 30, there are only two drivers who virtually don't go on leave. The competition for rewarding economic ventures has scrapped fire volunteerism in the Municipality.

1.16.11: Local economic development

The major economic activities of the Municipal reflect on their income levels. An analysis of the income and expenditure pattern of sampled residents in the Municipal reveals an average income of GH¢109.8 per month and an average expenditure of GH¢245.6 per month. The annual per capita income of GH¢117.0 is far below the national per capita income of about GH¢400.0

The major source of income in the Municipal is from crop farming activities which account for 52 per cent of all incomes. This is followed by wages and salaries 21.6 per cent, business and trading 16.4 per cent and industry 10 per cent.

A substantial amount of household income of about 55.7 per cent is spent on food, which does not reflect a typical rural District in Ghana where an average of 35 – 40 per cent is spent on food.

The average household size for the Municipal area is about five (5) persons, as compared to both the regional average of 4.4 persons and national total average of 5.1 persons.

Income level is relatively higher in the service sector with an average monthly income of GH¢ 920.35.

With an average income of GH¢730.98 a month, the per capital income of individuals come up to GH¢36.7 a month as compared to the per capita income of GH¢40.0 at the national level. This gives an indication of the low standard of living in the Municipality. The low per capita income is due to low production, poor physical infrastructural base and the lack of non-farm employment in the private sector.

The average monthly household expenditure for 2016 was estimated at GH¢230.0 with food accounting for 66.86 per cent.

About 44.9 per cent of the households save some part of their income either at the bank (51.67 per cent) micro credit schemes or with susu collectors. This gives an indication of lower propensity to save. The tables below present the economic background of the municipality according to the 2010 PHC.

1.16.12 Economy of the Municipality

The major occupation in the Municipality is agriculture which employs 63.2 per cent of the labour force (table 1.21). About fifty-two (52) percent of those engaged in other occupation still take up agriculture as a minor occupation.

Table 1.21: Occupational Structure

OCCUPATION	PERCENTAGE%
Agriculture	63.2
Industry	2.4
Services	9.6
Commerce	24.8

Source: Survey Data, 2017 West Akim Municipal Assembly

Crop farming is undertaken at a subsistence level. The second highest occupation is commerce. It employs about 24.8 per cent of the working population. This indicates a very strong commercial set up in the Municipality considering the fact that it has rural characteristics. Women dominate this sector. About fifty-four (54) per cent of the goods sold are industrial hardware brought from Koforidua and Accra and sold within and outside the Municipality.

Another important occupation is the service sector. It employs about 9.6 percent of the labour force. This sector comprises government employees, private employees and other service workers. This sector is dominated by educated labour force.

Another category in the occupational sector is industry which employs about 2.4 per cent of the working force. Industrial activities are undertaken in both small and medium scale. The problem with the industrial sector is its weak background and forward linkages with the agriculture sector; only about 31 per cent is agro-based.

Even though it would be very difficult to assess real employment, seasonal or disguised unemployment forms about 6 per cent of the working age group. Although, the Municipality is described as rural in terms of population and social amenities, its economic characteristics show some urban features.

i. Agricultural Development

The Municipality is regarded as an agricultural production corridor. This is largely attributed to the vast fertile lands, especially in the rural parts of the Municipality. This situation has attracted migrant farmers especially from other areas to the Municipality. Agriculture Extension Activities appear equally distributed across the municipal area, which is considered to have an advantage for production. Access to information on agriculture by farmers in the Municipality is also boosted by the presence of the Municipal Agriculture Directorate which is located in Asamankese. Generally, farmers' access to AEA and information on agriculture is fairly distributed. Agriculture, which comprises farming and animal husbandry, is the major economic activity in the area employing about 62.8 per cent of the working population. This is primarily because of the relatively good vegetation and favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the Municipality. Agriculture as practiced in the Municipality is mainly crop farming. Crops of substantial economic significance in the Municipal are cocoa, plantain oil palm, Cassava, cocoyam and citrus. Crop farming alone accounts for 56.91 per cent of the total agriculture sector contributing to employment.

About 61 per cent of the farmers sampled had holdings of more than 3.7 hectares with an average of 3.92 hectares per farmer. This is moderately higher than the national average of 3.0 hectares for small-scale farmers. Table 1.22 is a comparison of yield per hectare for all the major crops in the Municipal area with those of the region and national averages.

Table 1.22: Average Production Levels for Selected Crops in the Municipality

CROP	MUNICIPAL OUTPUT (Mt/ha)	REGIONAL OUTPUT (Mt/ha)	NATIONAL OUTPUT (Mt/ha)	NATIONAL ACHEIVABLE YIELD
Maize	7562	150723	1721911	1.99 mt/ha
Plantain	5258	86316	4000424	11.7 mt/ha
Cassava	8808	199170	17,798,218	20.25 mt/ha
Cocoyam	679	29017	1343727	6.53 mt/ha
Rice	14	9736	687679	2.9 mt/ha

Source: MOFA West Akim, 2016

Crop production has been very low because not much attention is given to agriculture. The cultivation of food crops is mainly under subsistence with few surpluses for sale. Farming

techniques have been 'slash and burn' method, which forms about 82 per cent. There is much pressure on land holdings due to the method of land acquisition and the practice of cultivating permanent tree crops like cocoa, oil palm and citrus. Hence, there is limited land for the growing of staple food crops.

A combination of two (2) farm hands is used. About 71 per cent of the framers use hired labour. Extension services are very inadequate in the Municipal area. There are twenty-three (23) Field Officers to a population of 12,374 crop farmers. This gives Extension officer Farmer ratio of 1:5,364 .1 as against a national figure of 1:400. Only 13 per cent of the farmers have access to Extension Services and those who even have access to extension services do not adhere to technical advice because of the cost involved in using improved seeds, fertilizers and insecticides.

The Municipal has the potential to increase crop production, as the Municipal is strategically located in terms of marketing activities and the Municipal capital; Asamankese is growing rapidly to absorb agricultural produce. The flow of rivers throughout the farming areas of the Municipal can support future small-scale irrigation project. However, poor road network has rendered the large-scale production of crop, which is potential for diversifying the traditional crops grown in the Municipal area ineffective.

ii. Women in Agriculture

An analysis of the structural roles of women and men reveals that women are more active in agriculture than men, especially in food production. Men predominate in cocoa farming, citrus and oil palm farming, as these require individualized land ownership, which is not easily accessible to women, though women supply the needed labour in cocoa, citrus and oil palm plantations.

Women in agriculture constitute the majority in terms of poverty. This is explained by the fact that they are not able to source for credit facilities and therefore depend on mostly subsistence and small-scale farming. Giving the crucial role women play and will continue to in agriculture, especially in food production any effort at poverty reduction must address the needs of women as producers and income earners rather than merely as consumers of social services.

iii. Marketing/Storage for Agricultural Produce

Markets and marketing are under-developed and are constrained by several factors, especially transportation and poor storage system. As a result, the cost of marketing food accounts for about 66 per cent of retail price for most commodities. There are also wide seasonal fluctuations in prices of agricultural produce.

The lack of post-harvest storage facilities, the high cost of agricultural inputs, the over-dependence of the prevalent agricultural system on natural conditions and the inadequate animal husbandry services in the West Akim Municipal affects the production levels of agricultural products.

iv. Manufacturing Industry

The industrial sector of the Municipal is not well developed and also there is a weak linkage between agricultural production and industrial set-up. The industries are divided into three (3) broad types depending on the size or the labour force. They are small, medium and large scale. Among them are, a fruit processing company, carpentry, soap making and corn milling. The average number of persons in small-scale industries is woodcarving, saw milling and brass made ornaments. An average of about fifty (50) people is employed in each medium scale industry. The average number of persons in small-scale industries is four (4). Among the medium scale industries are woodcarving, saw milling and brass made ornaments. An average of about fifty (50) people is employed in each medium scale industry. The large –scale industries include the wood processing industries which employ more than a thousand people. The Wood Processing Company situated at Asamankese is a typical example of a medium scale industry in the West Akim Municipal and employs about 55 people.

Agro-based and wood-based industries employ about 12 per cent of the labour force. These industries include palm oil extraction at Kofi Pare, Krofofrom, and Adiembra. Food processing such as kenkey making are scattered in most towns of the Municipal. Table 1.23 shows the categories of industries in the Municipal.

Table 1.23: Categories of Industries in the Municipality

GROUP	INDUSTRY
Agro-based	Palm Oil extraction, Cassava Processing, Akpeteshie Distillery
Wood-based	Saw Milling, Wood Processing, Carpentry, Bamboo Processing
Textiles	Dressmaking, Tailoring, Kente Weaving
Construction	Block Making, Sand and Stone Winning, Stone Quarrying
Other	Chop Bars, Corn Milling, Soap Making

Source: Survey Data 2017, West Akim Municipal Field Survey

In terms of agro-industries there is potential to increase production as the raw material are locally produced. There is the potential for palm oil extraction to increase production as more palm fruits are produced all over the Municipal. By so doing the industry can contribute to local development. The major form of skills acquisition is through apprenticeship. The composition of the labour force in the small-scale industries show that 41 per cent are owner workers, 21 per cent family members, 20 per cent paid labourers, and 18 per cent are apprentices. In the medium scale, 8 per cent are owner workers 10 per cent and 62 per cent are paid while apprenticeship is 20 per cent. The large scale employs 100 per cent labour.

The outputs of majority of industrial goods are sold outside the Municipal and 70 per cent of the medium and large-scale products are sold outside the country.

Problems of industrial production include lack of start-up capital, lack of electricity and the high cost of industrial inputs. Notwithstanding these problems, it can be said that the Municipal has the potential of developing its economy at a faster rate because:

- The industrial potentials in the Municipal can contribute significantly towards the nations drive at non-traditional exports and diversification programme;
- There is the potential for palm oil extraction industry to expand to medium/large-scale production while some medium scale industries like carpentry and wood work can also expand to large scale production;
- The proximity of the Municipal to Koforidua and Accra is a major market avenue for large-scale production.

With little financial support and technical advice, the industrial activities like oil palm extraction and cassava processing can transform the local economy within a very short time.

To promote and develop the industrial sector, the West Akim Municipal Assembly should tap these opportunities to help in the generation of employment, making use of available local resources and diversifying the local economy. Hopefully, if employment is generated especially in the countryside, the trend of migration to the urban areas will be reserved.

The presence of the NBSSI unit at the Municipal level will contribute immensely to reduce poverty through the output of small-scale enterprises.

v. Banking and Finance

Financial institutions, which are mostly commercial banks, are all located within Asamankese. The municipality has about fourteen financial institutions including rural banks and credit unions. It is difficult for most communities along the major trunk roads, within the municipality, to access banking facilities within the shortest possible time. This is because almost all financial institutions are concentrated in the municipal capital Asamankese. Table 1.23 presents a list of financial institutions in the municipality.

Table 1.23: Financial institutions in the West Akim Municipality

NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (BANKS)	NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION(CREDIT UNION/SAVINGS & LOANS)	NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (INSURANCE COMPANIES)
1. GCB Bank	1. Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans	1. State Insurance Company (SIC)
2. Republic- Bank	2. Dalex Financial Services	2. Enterprise Insurance
3. GN Bank	3. Multi-Credit Financial Services	
4. Lower Manya Rural Bank	4. Christian Community Micro- Finance Limited (CCML)	
5. South Brim Rural Bank		
6. South Akim Rural Bank		
7. Kwaebibrim Rural bank.		
8. Agona Rural Bank		

Source: WAMA, MPCU Survey, 2017

vi. Post and Telecommunication

There is one Post Office at Asamankese. The Post Office is in deplorable state, under staffed and need rehabilitation. Telephone facilities like MTN, VODAFONE, TIGO, GLO and AIRTEL exist in Asamankese and other part of the Municipality and this is enhancing brisk business activities in the Municipal area.

For a Municipality to operate effectively a reliable communication system could be used for the needed interaction among the various sectors to achieve a desired result. The West Akim Municipal has made effort to establish an internet café in addition to the Central Government's ICT programme in all parts of the country to bridge the global economy.

vii. Energy

A socio-economic survey on selected households in the Municipal revealed that there are five (5) types of energy used for various purposes such as cooking and lighting. The energy types include the following:

- Firewood
- Charcoal
- LPG
- Kerosene
- Electricity

The analysis indicates that about 76% of the households use fuel wood for cooking, lighting and other domestic purposes. The rural poor who form the majority of the Municipal population mostly use this type of fuel. The implication here is that if the use of fuel wood is not checked, it will eventually lead to the problem of environmental degradation

The use of LPG and electricity are on the minimal since they are expensive and not easily accessible to the rural poor. This implies that the low-income group who cannot afford the cost of LPG and electricity would continue to rely on fuel wood and charcoal thereby defeating the idea of conserving the forest species. The issue left to the Municipal to tackle is the bridge between poverty reduction and environmental degradation. Another issue for the West Akim Municipal Assembly to solve is how to provide energy to rural areas. This is deemed essential if rural industry is to be encouraged, and, if rural life styles are to be made more pleasant and endurable.

Table 1.24: Main fuel used for cooking in occupied housing units

Main Fuel Used for Cooking	household	Percent %
Total	26752	100.0
None no cooking	1322	4.9
Wood	12744	47.6
Gas	2968	11.1
Electricity	58	0.2
Kerosene	164	0.6
Charcoal	9366	35.0
Crop residue	103	0.4
Saw dust	16	0.1
Animal waste	6	0.0
Other	5	0.0

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

Table 1.25: Household Energy use in the West Akim Municipal

TYPE OF ENERGY	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
Firewood	7.6
Charcoal	44
Kerosene	4.6
Electricity	4.0
LPG	39.8

Source: Survey, 2016 West Akim Municipal Assembly

Table 1.26: Main source of lighting facility of occupied housing units

Main Source of Lighting	Household	Percent%
Total	26,752	100.0
Electricity (mains)	15,912	59.5
Electricity (private generator)	203	0.8
Kerosene lamp	7,896	29.5
Gas lamp	49	0.2
Solar energy	44	0.2

Candle	85	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	2,450	9.2
Firewood	61	0.2
Crop residue	30	0.1
Other	22	0.1

Source: WAMA survey report 2016

viii. Tourism Development

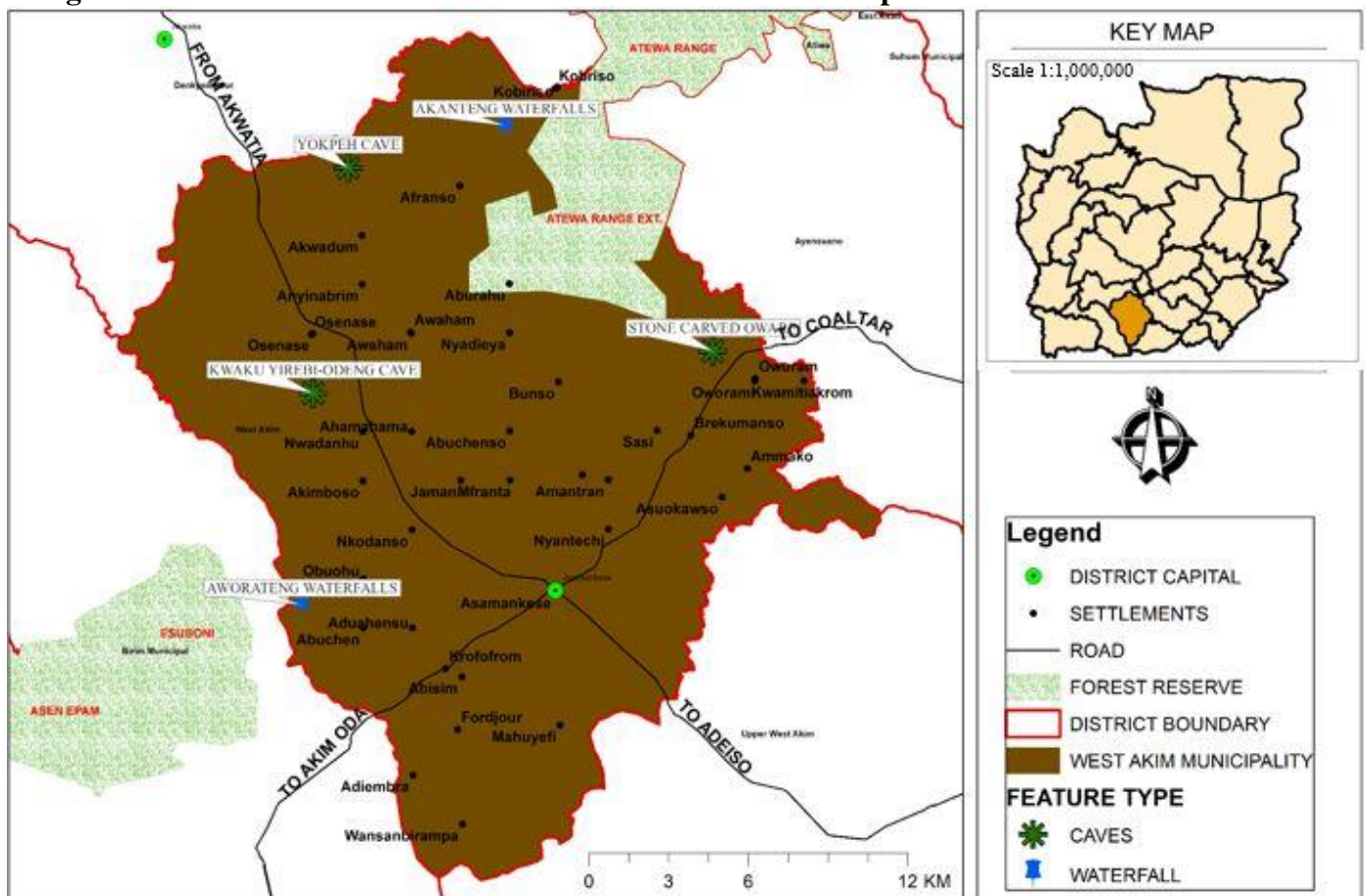
Tourism has been one of the sectors gaining Government attention and investment in recent years. This is owing to the fact that tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of the country's economy. The main benefits of tourism are income creation and generation of jobs. For many regions and countries it is the most important source of welfare. The ability of the national economy to benefit from tourism depends on the availability of investment to develop the necessary infrastructure and on its ability to supply the needs of tourists. The West Akim Municipality has a touristic potential for development of scenic, historical and other alternative forms of tourism. Some of these attractions are:

1. The Atewa Range Forest Reserve which is located at the Northern end of the municipality.
2. Three waterfalls which take their source from the Atewa Range Forest. The summit of the water falls is surrounded by natural vegetation/virgin forest. The three waterfalls are:
 - i) Kwaku Sae Waterfalls are 20 meters high sited on River Ansome at Amanfrom near Brekumanso.
 - ii) Akanteng falls is 50 meters high and takes its source from River Emow. It is located South-East of Akanteng near Osenase.
 - iii) Aworotenteng Falls is 50 meters high and sited on River Pram, 6km away from Kobriso near Akanteng.
3. There are 2 caves which are described as tunnels. These caves can accommodate 10-15 people at a time. These are:
 - i) Kwaku Yirebi-Odeng Cave: It is situated on top of a hill located 3km west of Kwaku Yirebi village near Sukrong-Amanfi. The cave is 8 meters long, 1.5 meters wide and 2.5m high.

ii) Yokpeh Cave: located on a hill and 5km east of Bunso. The cave has two apartments. The first measures 15.20 me long, 4.5 m wide and 2.5 m high. The second apartment measures 7m long, 4 m wide and 1.5m high.

iii) Stone Carved Oware: Oware is a popular game of Ghanaiaians. This game has been carved out of a big rock boulder at Sakyi Kwadwo village, 300 m from Owuram.

Figure 1.12: Location of Aesthetic Features for Tourism development



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.12 shows the various aesthetic features found in the Municipality and where they are located. For instance, Aworanteng waterfalls are found at Aworanteng which has been a major tourist attraction site in the Municipality.

Implication for Development

The Forest Reserve, the caves and other sceneries have great potential in the tourism industry. This will also be a great source of revenue for the Municipality and also uplift the infrastructure

base of the host communities and the Municipality as a whole. It also has the potential to generate jobs for the teaming youth in tourism and hospitality industry.

1.16.13 Food Security

The geographical position of the municipality in the forest belt culminating to the hard working nature of agriculture population throughout the various crops seasons of the area are just a few examples of good opportunity and strength.

The Municipality enjoys both comparative and competitive advantages in most varieties of crops production, ranging from tree crops to vegetables; Livestock of various types like cattle, sheep, and goats are kept. Poultry production is also on a high scale ranging from exotic to local where the popular guinea fowl is included.

One of the major indicators that the municipality has food security is the number of food outlets that a locality have. Apart from the existence of a Periodic Market which is the Asamankese Market in the Municipality and which has moved from weekly to daily almost every community in the Municipality has gotten one or more access to food outlets. No community is queued to a single or sole crop production, though crop dominancy exists.

There are still old people who feel Cocoyam, or Plantain mixed with preferred cassava quantity in most of the communities is reduced by giving out food.

The availability of almost all the representation of the various classes of food nutrients in the municipality guarantees the nutritional aspect of food intake of the people in the municipality.

The element of food safety will rather be a concern in the municipality's pursuit of food security since most at times cereals and legumes accumulate in large quantities at the market.

1.16.14 Social Services

Social services such as Education and Health are key human development elements which are vital for overall national development. In this issue therefore, these above enumerated issues pertaining to the West Akim Municipality are discussed.

i. Education

The education sector has undergone various reforms with its several objectives mainly aimed at closing the gender gap in access to education as well as improving the quality of education. There is also a commitment to providing free quality education at the basic level to all children of school going age in line with the Sustainable development Goals.

Enrollment level and pupil- teacher ratio

In terms of enrolment, in the 2017/2018 academic year, the Municipal had a total of 80 nursery schools with an enrolment of 5,920, 104 primary schools with enrolment of 17,202, and 75 Junior High Schools with an enrolment of 6,235 students. These schools are evenly distributed in the Municipal, compared to the Senior High Schools (S.H.S) where there are only 4 schools in the Municipality with enrolment of 3,500 students. In addition to the S.H.S, the Municipal has one Vocational School also in Asamankese.

The educational status of the population showed that about 66 per cent of the population have attained formal education up to primary level, 7 per cent up to secondary level, 3 per cent up to tertiary level, and 24 per cent have had no formal education, with this situation, the illiteracy rate is estimated to be 60 per cent. This figure is comparatively higher as against the 46.9 per cent acceptable rate for the country. As a result, the educational level of the population is quite low which does not auger well for development, since development is education-driven.

The physical state of most of the school buildings especially the primary schools and J.H.S. are not in good condition. Supportive facilities like water and sanitation equipment is inadequate and in some places even completely lacking.

In the case of J.H.S, majority of them do not have workshops, while those that have do not have the necessary facilities for run them.

The European Union, the GETFUND, and the WORLD BANK have constructed J.H.S and primary school blocks for the Municipal. The West Akim Municipal Assembly as a matter of urgency needs to rehabilitate some of the deplorable schools in the Municipal.

Table 1.27: Enrollment level in West Akim 2017/2018 Academic Year

LEVEL	TOTAL ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT		NO. OF TEACHERS
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	
KG	5,920	3,991	1,929	237
PRIMARY	17,202	12,997	4,205	660
J.H.S	6,235	5,151	1,084	407
S.H.S	3,500	3,192	308	276

Source: G.E.S, West Akim, 2017

School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme, which is a social intervention programme by the government of Ghana, seeks to increase enrollment of school pupils and keeping them in school by providing them lunch. This programme commenced in 2016 with Twenty-Five (25) schools within the Municipality with 6,625 pupils benefiting from it. Table 1.25 provides a list of the beneficiary schools for the school feeding programme in West Akim Municipality.

Table 1.28: School Feeding Enrolment

NO	SCHOOL	ENROLEMENT
1	AKANTENG PRESBY	274
2	AWAHAM PRESBY PRIMARY	364
3	EKOSO PRESBY PRIMARY 'A&B &KG SCHOOLS	654
4	FORDJOUR D/A PRIMARY	139
5	KAKOASE PRESBY KG/PRIMARY	306
6	KOBRISO D/A PRIMARY	294
7	ONYAFUNSO D/A PRIMARY	
8	TOPEASE METHODIST KG/PRIMARY 'A&B'	489
9	NYADEAYE D/A/KG/PRIMARY	-
10	PABI LA PRIMARY	
11	ADEAMBRA L/A PRIMARY &KG	268
12	ODJADEH L/A PRIMARY &KG	405
13	BREKUMANSO L/A PRIMARY	206
14	BREKUMANSO ISLAMIC PRIMARY &KG	235
15	AMMAKO PRESBY PRIMARY &KG	176
16	AMMAKO ISLAMIC PRIMARY	235
17	ADAMU FENTUMA L/A	178
18	OKOTOKROM L/A PRIMARY	211
19	AKWADUM L/A PRIMARY	166
20	ASUOFORI L/A PRIMARY	263
21	KWEKU SAE PRESBY PRIAMRY	67
22	OSENASE AME PRIMARY	277
23	OSENASE R/C PRIMARY &KG	311
24	OSENASE L/A PRIMARY &KG	484
25	OSENASE PRESBY A&B PRIMARY &KG	627

Source: West Akim Municipal Assembly, 2017

Literacy

An educated population is necessary for the development of every nation. It is therefore very essential to assess the literacy level of the municipality in order to know how to handle it. About 32% of the municipality's population is illiterate. Out of the 68% literates, 40.3% are able to read both English and Ghanaian Language. It is therefore essential for the municipality to invest more into its educational sector in order to develop its human resource which is a necessity for any nation's development. The various break downs are shown in the table 1.29 below.

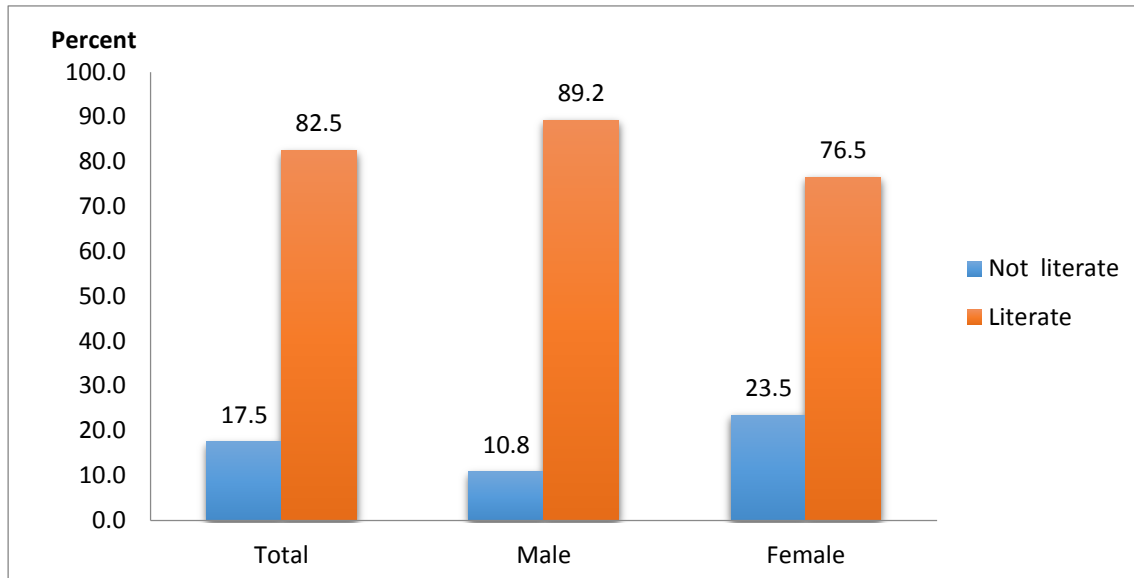
Table 1.29: Literacy Levels

VARIABLES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Not literate	32.0	30.5	53.1
English only	15.1	16.1	14.2
Ghanaian Language only	2.1	2.0	2.2
English/ Ghanaian Language	50.3	50.9	30.1
Others	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: Survey Data, 2017 West Akim Municipal Assembly

It was also observed that women constitute about 53.1% of the total illiterates in the municipality. Girl child should therefore be a priority in order to increase the number of educated women in the municipality. This will go a long way to increase the number of women in government which is among the 'Better Ghana' agenda of the current government. Figure 1.14 shows population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. It can be observed that 82.5 percent are literate while 17.5 percent are not literate in the Municipality. The figure again indicates that 89.2 percent of the male population is literate while almost 11 percent (10.8%) are illiterate. Again, figure 3.4 indicates that, almost 77 percent (76.5%) of the total female population in the Municipality are literate while almost 24 percent (23.5%) are illiterate.

Figure 1.13: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex

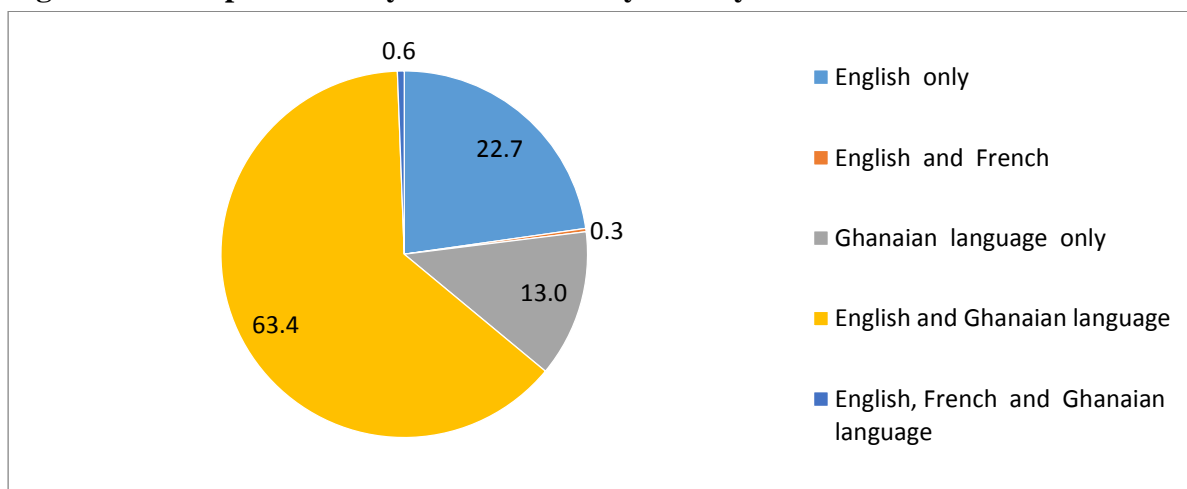


Source: WAMA survey report 2016

Population 11 years and older by literacy status

Figure 1.13 shows the population 11 years and older by literacy status. It can be observed from the chart that 63.4 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in both English and Ghanaian language constituting the highest proportion in the municipal. This is followed by those who are literate in English language only (22.7%) and the population who are literate in Ghanaian language only constituting 13.0 percent. However the literate population in both English and French (0.3%) and English, French and Ghanaian language (0.6%) constitute a smaller proportion of less than one percent of the population 11 years and older in the municipal.

Figure 1.14: Population 11 years and older by literacy status



Further, the data was gathered in order to identify the educational attainment of the populace and this is shown in the table 1.30 below.

Table 1.30: Educational Attainment

LEVEL	BOTH SEXES (%)	MALE	FEMALE
None	34.6	26.7	42.6
Primary	27.3	28.1	26.4
Middle/JHS	28.2	32.6	23.8
Secondary/SHS	4.4	5.7	3.1
Voc./Tech	1.6	2.1	1.1
Post Sect.	2.1	2.7	1.5
Tertiary	1.8	2.1	1.5

Source: Survey Data, 2014 West Akim Municipal Assembly

Teacher Qualification

During the period in question, of the 1,641 teachers in the Municipal, 65 per cent were trained teachers and 35 per cent are untrained teachers. Apart from the nursery schools which have a higher percentage of untrained teacher (78 per cent), for primary and Junior High Schools, trained teachers constituted a higher percentage, 58 per cent and 70 percent respectively as against 42 per cent and 30 per cent untrained teachers. The performance of the educational system is affected among other things by the relatively large number of untrained teachers who are currently employed at the basic level. This has clear implications for the quality of instruction. This suggests the need for in-service training for teachers. Perhaps, the qualities of teachers have contributed to the average performance of pupils B.E.C.E.

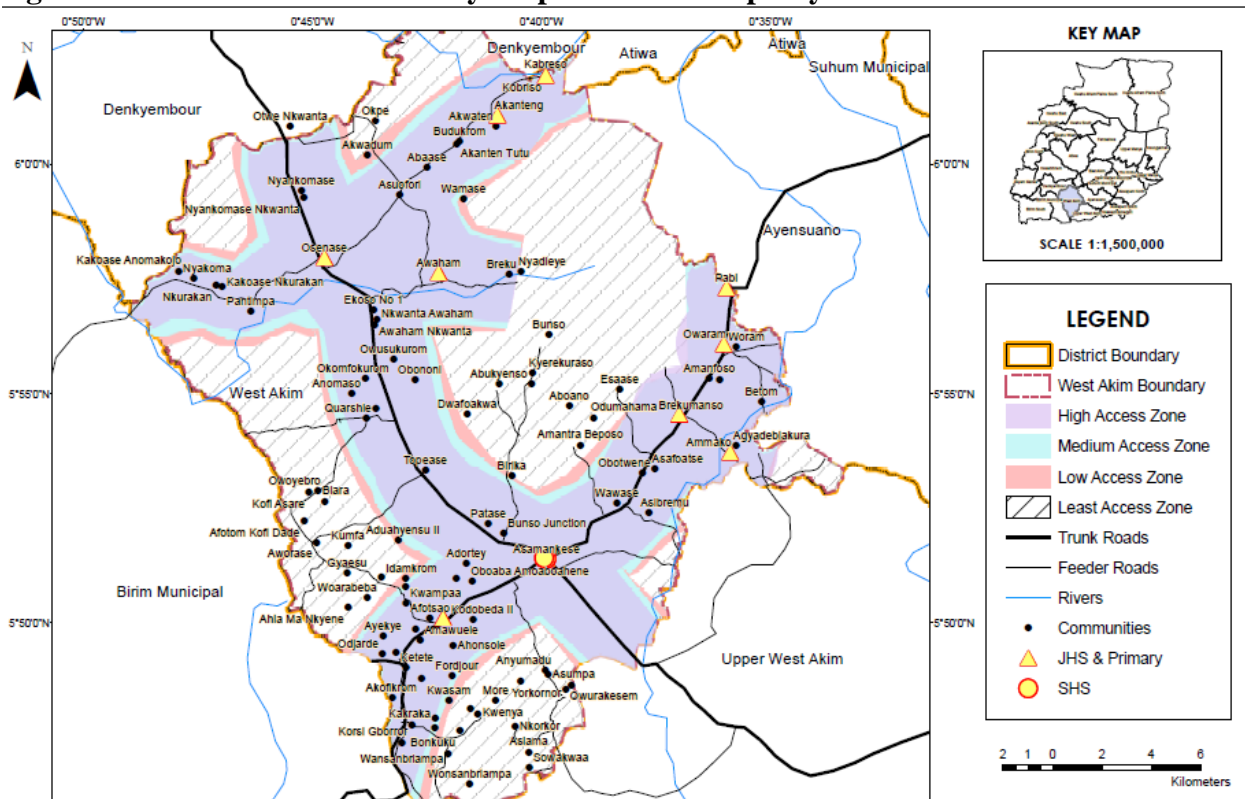
On the other hand, at the JHS level the high number of trained teachers marked improvement in the rate at which teachers are upgrading themselves to become qualified trained teachers.

Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)

In 2016, the percentage passed was 63.0. This could be compared to 60.7 per cent obtained in 2015. There is still room for improvement as measures are being put in place to raise the performance of schools in the municipality for subsequent years above that of the previous year. Measures to step up academic performance within schools in the Municipality include;

1. In-service training should be organized on regular base for the basic school teachers to equip them with modern methodologies of teaching.
2. Best teacher awards must be organized regularly for the deserving staff to serve as motivation
3. There should be intensive monitoring and supervision by both the Director and his monitoring team and other schedule officers. But the two cars at the directorate now are not in good condition for effective monitoring.
4. Newly trained and recruited teachers' orientation should be organized yearly as and when the teachers are posted or recruited to teach.
5. To improve academic performance in the Municipal, there should also be regular organization of common mock exams for basic schools.
6. Teaching and learning materials like chalk, textbooks, etc should be provided at the right time to aid effective teaching and learning.

Figure 1.15: Education accessibility Map of the Municipality



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.15 is the spatial distribution of some educational facilities in WAMA. This was done with knowledge of understanding their spatial distribution, the distance student/pupil have to travel to access that facility. For instance, with the aid of the Ghana's zoning guidelines and planning standards (2011) students within a high access zone would have to travel a distance of 1 km or less to access a primary school while students within medium access and low access zone would have to travel a distance of 2 km and 3km respectively.

Implications for Development

The strategic location of basic schools in almost every settlement in the Municipality can increase literacy levels in the medium to long-term. It also provides an avenue for children of school going age in rural areas to be adequately educated to be able to acquire the necessary skills to enable them compete with their colleagues in urban areas in and outside the Municipality.

ii. Health care and Infrastructure

Development planning is for and with the people, and since they constitute the most important resource, the importance of good health for the people cannot be overemphasized. The West Akim municipality has a government hospital. The Asamankese Government Hospital which is the largest hospital in the municipality is the only referral hospital in the municipality and other neighbouring districts. The municipality has 282 health facilities which comprise 1 government hospitals, 4 private clinics, 1 private maternity home, 28 CHPS compound, 3 public clinics and 240 CBSV. As part of the effort for Ghana Health Service to improve access to health care delivery, all the 28 Electoral Areas have been demarcated as functional CHPS zones. About 90% of these functional CHPS zones are with compounds. Community Health Officers (CHOs) operates from their parent health facility to render services to the communities. The predominant cause of diseases both OPD and admissions is due to Malaria. HIV/AIDS for the past five (5) consecutive years has been the major cause of all deaths in the municipality. Maternal and Infant deaths have also been major challenge over the years.

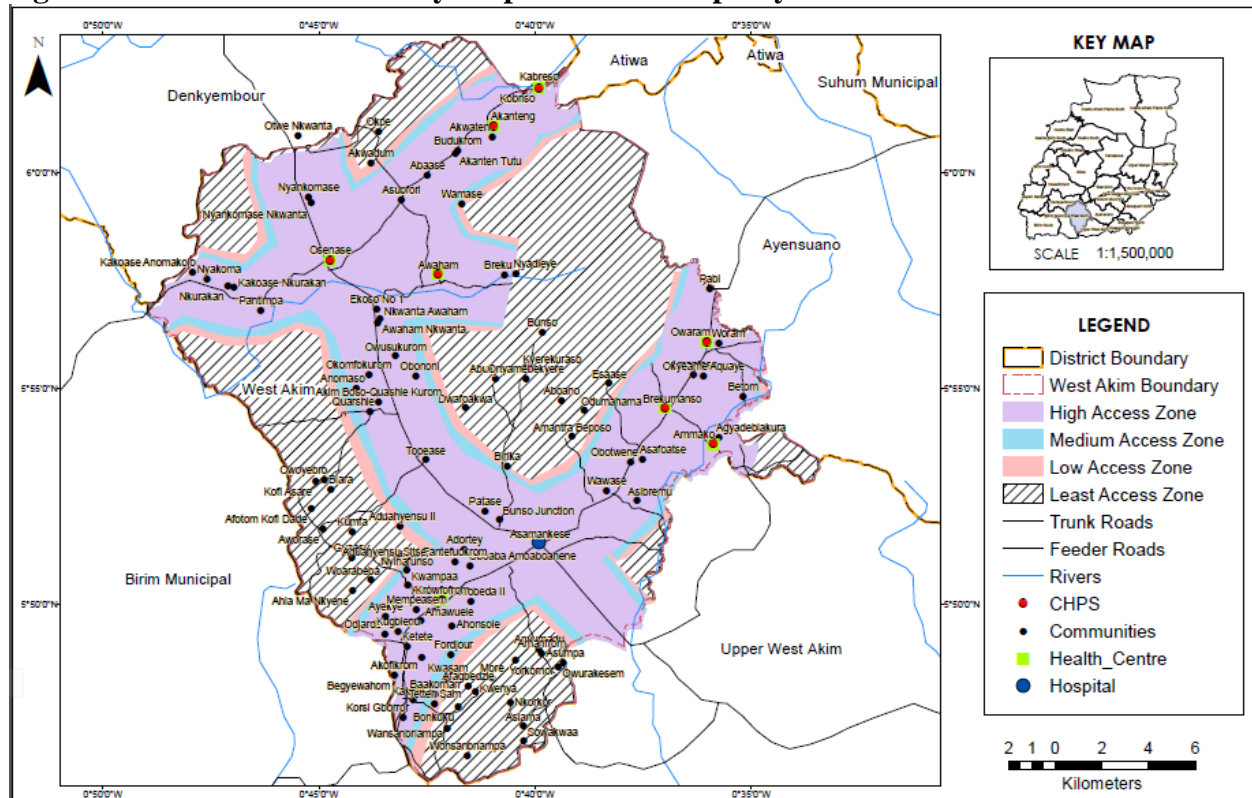
Table 1.31: Types of Health Facilities in the Municipality

AREA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY	TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITIES
Asamankese	Asamankese	Hospital
Amaako	Amaako	CHPs Compound
Awaham	Awaham	CHPs Compound
Asamankese	James Town	Clinic
Asamankese	James Town	Health Center (Private)

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim

It is evident that the Municipal is not well served with health facilities considering its size of population. The proximity of the Municipal to Koforidua affords the population access to health services provided in the hospitals within the region. In spite of these facilities, the people still have a problem with access to health facilities. This is due to the poor physical conditions of the roads in most parts of the Municipal.

Figure 1.16: Health Accessibility Map of the Municipality



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

Figure 1.16 is the spatial distribution of health facilities in WAMA. This was done appreciating the spatial distribution of health facilities; the distance a one will have to travel to access that facility. For instance, with the aid of the Ghana’s Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards (2011) settlements within a high access zone would have to travel a maximum distance of 1km to access CHPS while settlements within medium access and low access would have to travel a maximum distance of 1.5km and above 2km respectively. Similarly, settlements within a high access zone would have to travel a maximum distance of 4km to access the Hospital while settlements within medium and low access would have to travel maximum distance 6km and 10km respectively. The major diseases reported in the Municipal are shown in the table 1.32 below:

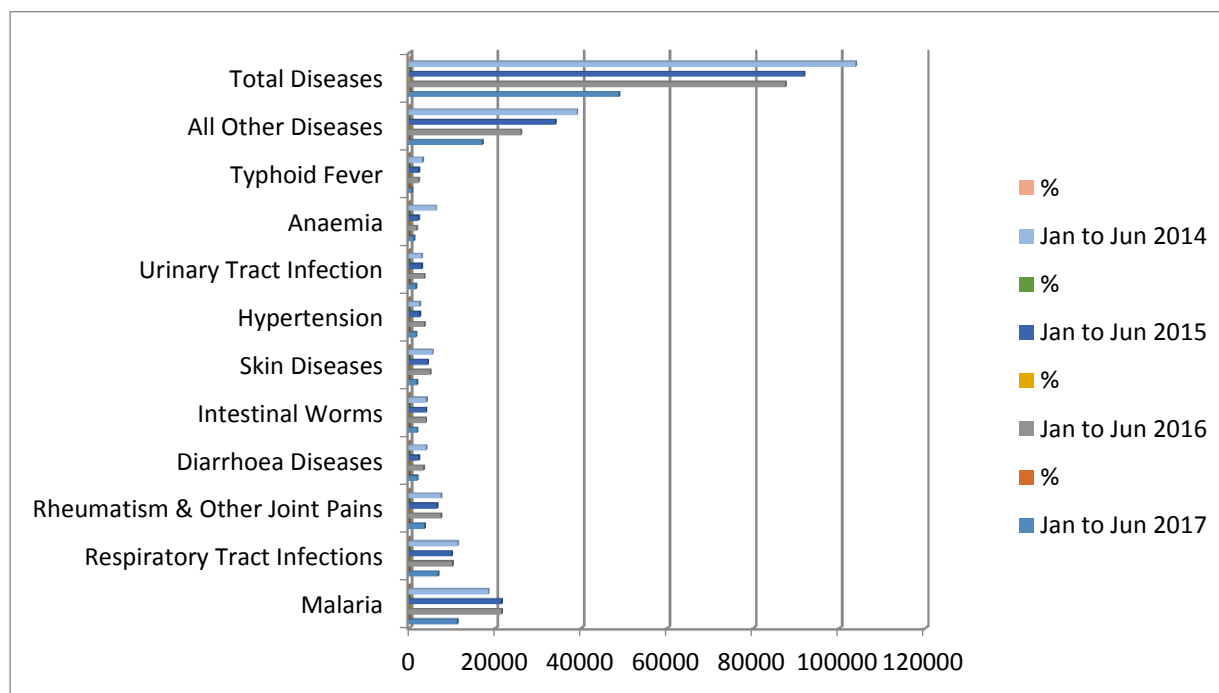
Table 1.32: Trends of Top Ten Diseases (January – June 2014-2017)

Diseases	Jan to Jun 2017	%	Jan to Jun 2016	%	Jan to Jun 2015	%	Jan to Jun 2014	%
Malaria	11145	22.8	21439	24.5	21434	23.4	18403	17.7
Respiratory Tract Infections	6726	13.8	10037	11.5	9870	10.8	11262	10.8
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3599	7.4	7292	8.3	6510	7.1	7420	7.1
Diarrhoea Diseases	1857	3.8	3305	3.8	2164	2.4	3896	3.8
Intestinal Worms	1830	3.8	3868	4.4	3885	4.2	3928	3.8
Skin Diseases	1810	3.7	4821	5.5	4278	4.7	5436	5.2
Hypertension	1624	3.3	3461	4.0	2464	2.7	2387	2.3
Urinary Tract Infection	1572	3.2	3449	3.9	2915	3.2	2806	2.7
Anaemia	1109	2.3	1678	1.9	2128	2.3	6126	5.9
Typhoid Fever	557	1.1	2130	2.4	2232	2.4	3136	3.0
All Other Diseases	16966	34.8	25997	29.7	33892	36.9	38999	37.6
Total Diseases	48795	100.0	87477	100.0	91772	100.0	103799	100.0

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim 2016

With respect to access to drugs, about 46 per cent of those interviewed had problems obtaining drugs because they are expensive, 34 per cent because the source is far and the remaining 20 per cent due to unavailability of the drugs. From the statistics, access to drugs is quite relatively good in the Municipal.

Figure 1.17: Bar Graph showing trends of Top 10 Diseases 2014-2017



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2016

Table 1.33: Top Ten Diseases causing Admission in the Municipality

Diagnosis	Frequency	Percentage %
Malaria	2,118	18.2
Pregnancy & Rel'd Complication	962	8.3
Anemia	960	8.3
Septicaemia	754	6.5
Resp. Tract Infection	727	6.3
Hypertension	566	4.9
Diarrhoea Diseases	514	4.4
Diabetes Mellitus	324	2.8
Gynaecological Disorders	277	1.0
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	119	-
All Other Diseases	4,305	-
Total	9,062	-

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim

Out of 9062 admissions, 18.2% of them were Malaria which is the leading causes of admissions in the district.

Table 1.34: West Akim malnutrition prevalence and severity compared from 2014-2016.

Year	children seen	%prevalence	% severity
2014	55636	2.1	0.1
2015	63060	1.6	0.6
2016	66241	1.4	0.2

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim

Table 1.35: CHPS Implementation Status

No. CHPS zone demarcated	No. CHPS zones functional	Functional CHPS zones completing 15 steps	Population covered	% covered
4	32	nil	120157	100

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim 2016

Table 1.36: Trend of Malaria in the Municipality

Malaria cases seen	2014	2015	2016
Under five malaria	9711	17872	29322
Under five malaria confirmed	7691	10672	8732
Above five (excluding pregnant Women)	18798	42011	244180
Above five confirmed cases	12159	22141	17361
Malaria in pregnancy	3974	5925	697
Confirmed malaria in pregnancy	2429	1051	696

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim 2016

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Services

The NHIS is operational in the Municipality and has its office in Asamankese. More than 87,300 people have been registered into the scheme from 2014 to 2017, which is about 65.8 per cent of the total projected population for 2017. This indicates that people are aware of the benefits of the scheme and the increase in subscription to the scheme would ensure easy financial access to health care, despite the huge numbers of people who have not subscribed to the scheme. The trend in subscription and renewal to the NHIS is presented in Table1.37.

The Municipality has 37 health facilities registered onto the scheme comprising of 31 public and 6 private health facilities. This has reduced the incidence of deaths in the Municipality due to increase in OPD attendance due to the patronage of the NHIS. However, the Municipal Health

Directorate has indicated that the NHIS is collapsing their facilities such as the CHPS compounds where drug issuance is restricted. This is as Community Health Nurses are restricted from prescribing certain drugs to patients where Physician Assistants are not available; hence patients prefer to visit the Municipal Hospital to get all the drugs required for their recovery.

The implementation of the NHIS in the Municipality is challenged by the late submission of claims, the charging of unapproved fees, wrong usage of service tariff and over pricing by health facilities. This has resulted in the delay in the payment of claims, which affects the operations of some of these health facilities and health care delivery in the Municipality. In the long run, this has resulted in the dwindling number of subscribers onto the NHIS in the Municipality.

Table 1.37 Trends in NHIS Subscription and Renewals

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 as at October
New Subscribers	27, 879	34, 317	14,619	10, 485
Renewals	38, 334	44,296	45,420	44,887
Total Number	66, 213	78,613	60,039	55,372

Source: West Akim Municipal NHIS, 2017

iii. Tuberculosis / HIV Aids Issues

Table 1.38: Tuberculosis / HIV Aids prevalence

ACTIVITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NO. HIV COUNSELLED	45	15	60
NO. HIV TESTED	45	15	60
NO. HIV POSITIVE	2	4	6
NO. OF TB CASES AMONG....PLHIV	2	4	6
NO. ON CPT	2	4	6
NO. ON ART	2	4	6

Source: Municipal Directorate of Health Services, West Akim 2016

iv. General Analysis of Performance of the Health Sector

- Indicators for ANC, supervised delivery and Postnatal has declined, family planning acceptors has increased compared to the previous year.
- There were 4 maternal deaths; teenage pregnancy has declined for the year 2016.
- There was a downward trend in Abortion cases for the period under review.

- IPT4 and IPT5 have improved over the previous year.
- HIV positive pregnant women put on ARVs has increased over the previous year.

v. Challenges Encountered in the Sector

- Inadequate of midwives in the municipal level for effective obstetric care.
- Inadequate delivery equipment and supplies for effective service delivery.
- Poor communication and transport system for effective referral within then Municipality.
- Inadequate offices and residential accommodation at CHPS zones, Sub Municipal and Municipal levels.
- Inadequate capacity for data capturing, compilation, analysis and report writing.

vi. Way Forward for 2018-2021

- Lobby for 10 midwives from RHD
- Continuous training and mentoring of RCH staff on data management at sub-municipal level
- Encourage CHOs/CHNs to opt for midwives training to boast few midwives in the municipality.
- Lobby for delivery equipment and supplies for effective service delivery from RHD and philanthropies.
- Strengthen communication and transport system in collaboration with GPRTU in the municipality for effective referral.

1.16.15 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technological knowledge and Skills is minimal in the Municipality. Most citizens, though literate lack the skills needed to use efficiently the elementary functions of information and communication technologies to retrieve, assess, store, produce, present and exchange information, and to communicate and participate in collaborative networks via the internet.

The municipal capital, Asamankese can only boast of as few as five Internet Cafes with most schools in the municipality though taking a course in ICT, lacking the necessary infrastructures and logistics to help students practicalise the theory they acquire.

With the emergence of the E- governance system, it is expected that for effective participation in the governance process, there must be knowledge on the use of ICT tools and materials.

The West Akim Municipal in an effort to improve on the citizenry's skills needed to use efficiently the elementary functions of information and communication technologies and to communicate as well as participate in collaborative networks and the governance system via the internet, the Assembly has begun investment in the provision of ICT infrastructure at major basic schools in the Municipality.

1.16.16 Poverty and Social Protection issues

i. Social Protection

The West Akim Municipality is a beneficiary to the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. LEAP is a cash transfer programme which is meant to reduce poverty amongst extremely poor households which have orphans and vulnerable children, severely disabled persons without productive capacity and aged persons above 65 years. Currently, the number of beneficiary communities stands at 29. The Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (MLIC) under the Municipal Department of Social Development assists in the supervision and monitoring of the LEAP programme in the municipality. It would therefore be necessary for the Assembly to provide it with logistics and funds to perform functions necessary for effective implementation of the LEAP Programme. In September 2017, an amount of GHC 46,816.00 was paid to 628 beneficiaries on the payment day.

Table 1.39: LEAP Beneficiaries in the Municipality

Year	Number of communities	Number of Household Beneficiaries	Total Number of Beneficiaries Paid (GHC)	Total Number of Beneficiaries unpaid (GHC)	Total amount paid (GHC)	Total amount unpaid (GHC)
2014	29	822	-	-	-	-
2015	33	714	654	60	48,552	4,158
2016	33	627	590	37	43,982	2,770
2017	29	628	597	31	44,572	2,244

Source: Municipal DSD progress report, 2017

Child Welfare

The Department of Social Development as part of ensuring child survival offer welfare services to protect abandoned children found in the municipality. The table 1.40 below indicates the number of abandoned cases within the period:

Table 1.40: Number of Child welfare cases handled 2014-2017

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Cases	-	-	6	4

Source: Municipal DSD progress report, 2017

Child Streetism

Street children are found wandering about in the Asamankese Market and its immediate environs during school hours. Some of these children are migrants from other regions who come to seek greener pastures. Poverty and parental irresponsibility expose children to seek out financial independence at very young ages.

Child labor

West Akim Municipality is one of the administrative districts in the Eastern Region with a strategic location. The Asamankese Market is the largest markets in the municipality which induces the influx of people from other towns to the municipality especially during the weekly market days. Children mostly within the range of 5-14 years are found either roaming the streets or doing menial jobs which are detrimental to their physical health and psychological development. Communities which are closer to the market expose children to the activities of the market. Communities such as Amanfrom and Zongo also record sizeable number of such children and they are inhabited by migrants especially from the three northern regions. Girls (65%) engage in child labour more than the boys (35%) which represent a depressing future for the girls. Table 1.41 presents a detailed statistical data on child labour in the municipality;

Table 1.41: Child labour in the Municipality

Child Labour Estimation by sex	No. of Cases recorded in the Municipality	Children Engaged in Hazardous Child Labour.	Children Engaged in Worst form of Child Labour.	Children at risk of Child Labour
Overall (Aged 5-12)	351	306	35	60
Boys	212	192	18	28
Girls	139	114	17	32
Overall (Aged 13-14)	132	128	9	8
Boys	76	73	5	4
Girls	38	55	4	4
Overall(Aged 5-14)	483	434	44	68

Source: Child Rights International, 2017

Children in conflict with the law

Juveniles continue to engage in criminal activities including stealing, unlawful entry, driving without license and conspiracy. A total of forty-nine cases were recorded during the 2014-2017 period. The Department conducted investigations and submitted Social Enquiry Reports (SER) to the Juvenile Court outlining recommendations with regard to the treatment of juvenile offenders.

Persons with Disability (PWDs)

The Department has registered number of 122 pwds with various degrees of disability including moving, seeing, hearing, speaking and learning. The PWDs form an important part of the population whose needs must be met to ensure their independence and contribution to the socio-economic development of the municipality. The PWDs are assisted through disbursements from the Disability Fund to assist them in their education, trade and buying assistive devices such as prosthesis, calipers. Between 2014 and 2016, a total of GHC 389,558.31 was disbursed for various support activities in the municipality.

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability Analysis involves a critical examination of the capacity of individuals and social groups to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from shocks or risks. People become prone to the potential of being harmed as a result of social, economic, environment and physical factors. The influx of people from various part of the country to the municipality exposes the municipality to various social problems such as child labour, child streetism, teenage mothers, begging, pick pocketing, stealing, etc.

These create situations where children and other vulnerable groups including women and persons with disability (PWDs) tend to suffer the most.

1.16.17 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Advancing the Municipality's STI capacity and its effective application in economic activities are essential factors for expanding peoples' capabilities and achieving sustainable development of the Municipality. The Rural Technology Facility of the West Akim Municipal Assembly provides training and apprenticeship in craft and technological equipment making for the youth and interested citizenry in the municipality and beyond.

The facility, with its innovative and creative staff has designed several technological machines for both domestic and commercial users. They also provide after sales and maintenance services for industrial equipment and machines.

1.17 Summary of Key Development Issues

A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the West Akim situational analysis is presented below:

- Low income levels
- Inadequate employment opportunities
- Poor conditions of roads (feeder roads)
- Lack of storage Facilities
- Lack of processing facilities
- Inadequate electricity supply
- Inadequate potable water supply
- Lack of storage Facilities

- Lack of processing facilities
- Low production levels
- Lack of credit facilities
- Unsustainable environmental management
- Inadequate housing for staff (office/residential)
- Poor housing conditions
- Poor Drainage system
- Inadequate household toilet facilities
- Inadequate skills among the youth
- Dilapidated educational infrastructure
- Inadequate health personnel and equipment
- Lack of job openings for the physically challenged
- Low involvement of women in decision making within the society.
- Inadequate skilled personnel in the Municipal Assembly
- Low level of community participation in governance processes
- Weak security system
- Lack of training centers for the vulnerable and excluded.

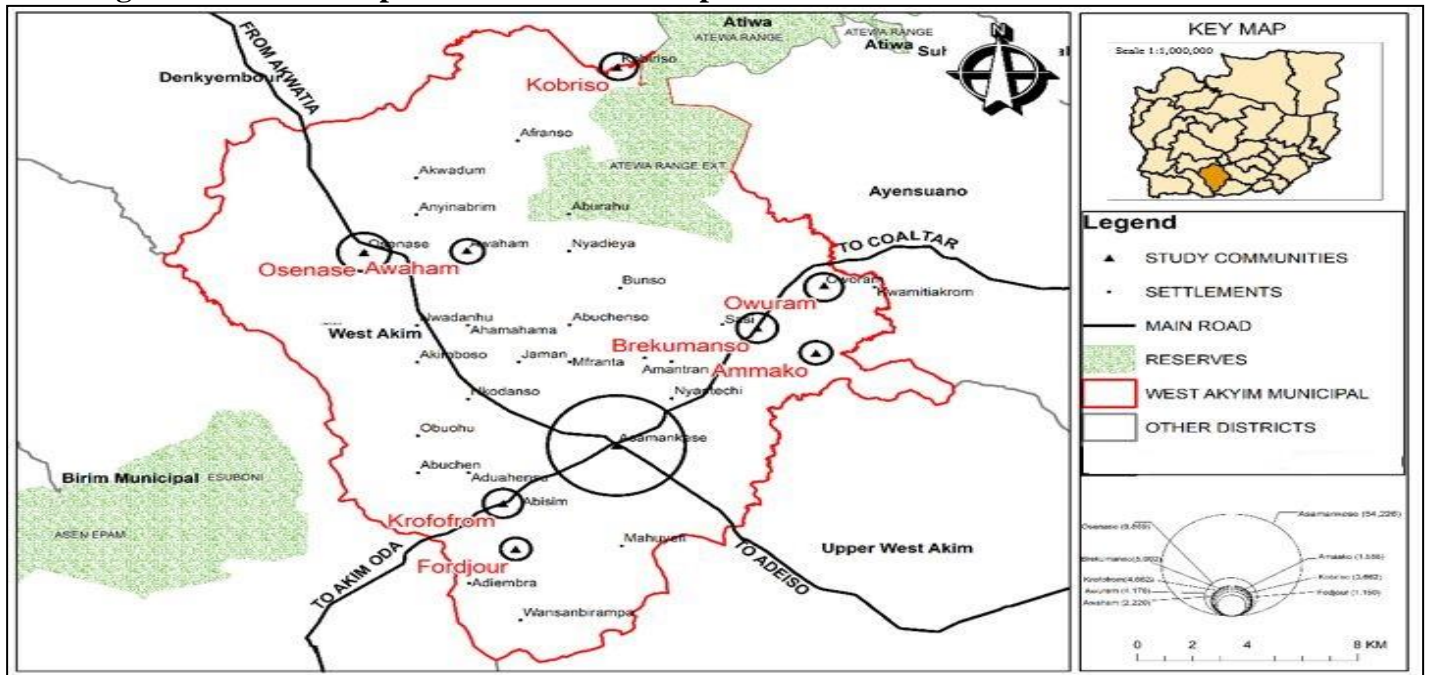
A summary of the key development problems identified under each of the thematic areas arising out of the situational analysis is provided below:

Table 1.42: Summary of key development Issues under GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review and profiling)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels • Inadequate employment opportunities
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor conditions of roads (feeder roads) • Lack of storage Facilities • Lack of processing facilities • Inadequate electricity supply • Inadequate potable water supply
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage Facilities • Lack of processing facilities

Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low production levels • Lack of credit facilities • Unsustainable environmental management
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate housing for staff (office/residential) • Poor housing conditions • Poor Drainage system • Inadequate household toilet facilities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skills among the youth • Dilapidated educational infrastructure • Inadequate health personnel and equipment • Lack of job openings for the physically challenged
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of women in decision making within the society. • Inadequate skilled personnel in the Municipal Assembly • Low level of community participation in governance processes • Weak security system • Lack of training centers for the vulnerable and excluded.

Figure 1. 18:Base Map of West Akim Municipal Area



Source: MPCU Construct, November 2017

1.18 SUMMARY OF KEY COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

A summary of key community needs and aspirations identified from the West Akim situational analysis is presented below:

- Job opportunities
- Road improvement
- Provision of Warehouses
- Provision of processing facilities
- Extension of electricity
- Potable water supply
- Extension of telecommunication facilities
- Provision of storage Facilities
- Provision of processing facilities
- Supply of input and fertilizer
- Provision of credit facilities
- Ensure sustainable environmental management
- Provision and rehabilitation of housing for staff (office/residential)
- Preparation of Disaster Management Plan
- Provision and rehabilitation of Drainage system
- Implement the CLTS programme

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Chapter two highlights the harmonization of community needs and aspirations as captured in the planning guidelines with identified development gaps in the performance review of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The output therefore, would be harmonized development gaps or issues of the West Akim Municipality under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

- Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues.

Table 2.1: Summary of harmonized community needs and aspirations with identified key development issues of GSGDA II

Identified Key Development Gaps From The Situational Analysis	Key community needs and aspirations(as harmonised with inputs from the performance review and profiling)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels • Inadequate employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor conditions of roads (feeder roads) • Lack of storage Facilities • Lack of processing facilities • Inadequate electricity supply • Inadequate potable water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road improvement • Provision of Warehouses • Provision of processing facilities • Extension of electricity • Potable water supply • Extension of telecommunication facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage Facilities • Lack of processing facilities • Low production levels • Lack of credit facilities • Unsustainable environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of storage Facilities • Provision of processing facilities • Supply of input and fertilizer • Provision of credit facilities • Ensure sustainable environmental management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate housing for staff (office/residential) • Poor housing conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and rehabilitation of housing for staff (office/residential) • Preparation of Disaster Management Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Drainage system • Inadequate household toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and rehabilitation of Drainage system • Implement the CLTS programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skills among the youth • Dilapidated educational infrastructure • Inadequate health personnel and equipment • Lack of job openings for the physically challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and apprenticeship for the youth • Improve Educational infrastructure and facilities • Inadequate health personnel and equipment • Training programmes for the physically challenged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of women in decision making within the society. • Inadequate skilled personnel in the Municipal Assembly • Low level of community participation in governance processes • Weak security system • Lack of training centers for the vulnerable and excluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programmes to empower women. • Recruit skilled personnel for the Municipal Assembly • Involve community in all levels of governance processes • Ensure adequate security • Provision of training centers for the vulnerable and excluded.

Scoring Scale

The need to harmonise the development issues with the current needs and aspirations of the communities to ascertain feasibility of needs and aspirations is very important in the planning process. The table below indicates the scoring scale for the harmonization with respect to the current situation of the municipality in the four (4) thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

Table 2.2: Score Scale

S/N	Needs and Aspirations	Identified Key Development Issues (From Performance And Profile)	Score
1.	Provision of Job Opportunities	Inadequate employment opportunities	2
2.	Road rehabilitation	Poor conditions of roads (feeder roads)	2
3.	Provision of Warehouses	Lack of storage Facilities	1
4.	Provision of processing facilities	Lack of processing facilities	1
5.	Extension of electricity	Inadequate electricity supply	2
6.	Potable water supply	Inadequate potable water supply	2
7.	Extension of telecom. facilities	Inadequate telecommunication facilities	1
8.	Provision of storage Facilities	Inadequate Storage Facilities	2
9.	Supply of input and fertilizer	Low production levels	2
10.	Provision of credit facilities	Lack of credit facilities	1
11.	Ensure sustainable environmental management	Unsustainable environmental management	1
12.	Provision and rehabilitation of housing for staff (office/residential)	Inadequate housing for staff (office/residential)	1
13.	Preparation of Disaster Management Plan	Poor housing conditions	0
14.	Provision and rehabilitation of Drainage system	Poor Drainage system	2
15.	Implement the CLTS programme	Inadequate household toilet facilities	1

16.	Training and apprenticeship for the youth	Inadequate skills among the youth	2
17.	Improve Educational infrastructure and facilities	Dilapidated educational infrastructure	2
18.	Recruit health personnel and provision of medical equipment	Inadequate health personnel and equipment	2
19.	Training programmes for the physically challenged	Lack of job openings for the physically challenged	2
20.	Training programmes to empower women.	Low involvement of women in decision making within the society.	2
21.	Recruit skilled personnel for the Municipal Assembly	Inadequate skilled personnel in the Municipal Assembly	1
22.	Involve community in all levels of governance processes	Low level of community participation in governance processes	2
23.	Ensure adequate security	Weak security system	1
24.	Provision of training centers for the vulnerable and excluded.	Lack of training centers for the vulnerable and excluded.	2

Table 2.3: Harmonization Result

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS GAPS	Provision of Job Opportunities	Road rehabilitation	Provision of processing facilities	Potable water supply	Provision of credit facilities	Preparation of Disaster Management Plan	Provision and rehabilitation of Drainage system	Implement the CLTS programme	Training and apprenticeship for the youth	Improve Educational infrastructure and facilities	Training programmes for the physically challenged	Training programmes to empower women.	Involve community in all levels of governance processes	Ensure sustainable environmental management	Supply of input and fertilizer	Total	Average
Inadequate employment opportunities	X	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	22	1.5
Poor conditions of roads (feeder roads)	2	x	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	13	0.9
Lack of processing facilities	2	2	x	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	17	1.1
Inadequate potable water supply	1	1	2	x	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	0.5
Lack of credit facilities	2	1	2	0	x	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	13	0.9
Poor housing conditions	2	1	0	1	0	x	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	11	0.7
Poor Drainage system	2	2	0	1	0	0	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	0.5
Inadequate household toilet facilities	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	x	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	9	0.6
Inadequate skills among the youth	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	x	2	1	2	1	0	0	14	0.9
Dilapidated educational infrastructure	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	x	1	1	0	2	0	11	0.7
Lack of job openings for the physically challenged	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	x	2	2	1	0	16	1.1
Low involvement of women in decision	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	2	x	2	1	0	16	1.1

making within the society.																		
Low level of community participation in governance processes	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	x	1	0	13	0.9	
Unsustainable environmental management	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	x	0	14	0.9	
Low production levels	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	x	18	1.2	

These scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations with identified key development issues. A low score indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the community needs and aspirations, if possible, to identify real problem to be addressed.

2.2 HARMONIZED IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES

Table 2.4: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 MTDP

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low investment of the private sector in the provision of shelter for all income groups
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive database on land ownership to inform natural resource management • Climate variability • Reduced rainfall • Low levels of mechanization in agriculture
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor urban settlement planning • Poor sanitation and waste management • Increase in land degradation • Indiscriminate dumping • Poor land use and spatial planning
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy • Poor quality of healthcare services • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Inadequate job creation • Youth unemployment and underemployment
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Low participation of women in decision making

2.3 LINKING HARMONISED IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES TO THE NMTDPF 2018-2021.

An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All is the new development document or agenda under the The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy (2017-2024) of the country and gives direction to all development plans prepared by MMDAs. The Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All is to give a development direction to help achieve a common national goal.

The Agenda 2017-2024 has the following thematic areas:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

To ensure linkage, each harmonized identified development problem was again scored against the issues of each thematic area of the Agenda for Jobs and Prosperity, and Creating Equal Opportunity for All.

Table 2.5: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Low levels of mechanization in agriculture • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector 	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 supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Limited number of skilled industrial manpower • Limited local participation in economic development • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices, • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low investment of the private sector in the provision of shelter for all income groups 		
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive database on land ownership to inform natural resource management • Climate variability • Reduced rainfall • Low levels of mechanization in agriculture 		
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor urban settlement planning • Poor sanitation and waste management • Increase in land degradation • Indiscriminate dumping 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber • Forest fires • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Pollution of water bodies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor land use and spatial planning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities. • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles, • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Vulnerability and variability to climate change • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas • Rapid deterioration of roads • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs • High dependence on wood fuel
--	--	--	---

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource • Poor waste disposal practice • Poor drainage system • Uncovered drains • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership • Protracted Land disputes • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongo and inner cities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy • Poor quality of healthcare services • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Poor quality of healthcare services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate job creation • Youth unemployment and underemployment 		<p>diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • Weak management of population issues • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Inadequate sexual education for young people • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • Surface mining, desertification, • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
--	---	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results 	Governance, Corruption and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation

<p>Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results <p>Low participation of women in decision making</p>	<p>Accountability</p>	<p>of development plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Inefficient public service delivery • Poor work ethic • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Weak collaboration among security agencies • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Misappropriation of funds by public office holders • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national
--------------------------	--	------------------------------	--

			<p>development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate ownership and accountability for municipal development at all sectors• Inadequate cultural infrastructure• Growing negative influence of foreign culture
--	--	--	--

Table 2.6: Adopted development issues under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2017-2024)

WEST AKIM MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices, • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture • Low level of husbandry practices • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Poor quality of healthcare services • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially

		<p>among the vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • Surface mining, desertification, • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. • High prevalence of open defecation • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires

Human Settlement	natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Pollution of water bodies • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles, • Inappropriate farming practices • Vulnerability and variability to climate change • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs • High dependence on wood fuel • Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource • Poor drainage system • Protracted Land disputes • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongo and inner cities
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in

		planning and budgeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Low participation of women in decision making • Weak collaboration among security agencies • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Inadequate cultural infrastructure • Growing negative influence of foreign culture
Ghana's role in international affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

2.4 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.4.1. Introduction

This section considers an in-depth analysis on the prioritized issues which were identified at the sub-structure level and at the MPCU meetings. The MPCU employed the POCC, Impact, Compatibility and SEA Analysis in the prioritization process. Issues were prioritized based on its environmental friendliness and the impact it had on a large segment of the population. It was also intended to bridge the inequity gaps in the municipality.

2.4.2 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRIANTS AND CHALLENGES TO ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.

The subjection of identified priority issues in the municipality to the analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) with respect to each of the thematic areas of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2017-2024) is an important aspect of the planning process.

The analysis was made on the four (4) thematic areas as:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana's role in international affairs

Definition of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Potentials of the West Akim Municipality refer to:

Advantages and resources (within the municipality) which when utilized can enable the municipality to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges

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

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

Challenges are external factors or obstacles (beyond the municipality) that may hamper smooth development effort, those that the municipality cannot influence.

Table 2.7: POCC Analysis of Adopted development issues under Agenda for Jobs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Readiness of Sub- Structures to partner with Assembly. - Availability of Revenue Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Private firms for Partnerships (PPP). - Existence of Law Court in the Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor Revenue Data Base - Inadequate Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of Citizens to pay taxes - Threat of violence from tax payers.

Conclusion: Readiness of Assembly sub- structures as well as legal backing will help address the challenge of revenue under performance.				
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	- Agriculture is the dominant economic activity of the Municipality - Availability of Vast fertile land to support Agriculture.	Favorable government policies e.g. Planting for Food and Jobs, Youth in Agric.	- Inadequate Extension Officers - Inadequate logistics	- High of farm inputs - Inability to access credit facilities
Conclusion: Favorable flagship initiatives coupled with adequate extension coverage will help address the problem of unemployment and low standard of living in the municipality.				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	- Availability of BAC department. - Skilled Business Advisors	Availability of credit facilities e.g. MASLOC	- Inadequate Staff - Lack of Logistics	Unwillingness of Banks to reduce Interest Rates Untimely release of funds by Donors.
Conclusion: The issue is hampered by lack of collateral for farmers to access credit facilities. However this policy of government to distribute input and fertilizer under the planting for food initiative can help address these challenges.				
Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition	- Availability of land for processing plant - Availability of ready market for products.	Favorable government policies e.g. 1 District, 1 Factory.	- Lack of data base on skilled manpower for industry. - Lack of logistics for training.	- Inadequate Raw materials. - Lack of youth interest in skill development
Conclusion: Governments policy of 1 District 1 Factory can help realize the vision of developing and investing in the value addition sector of the Municipality.				
Poor storage and transportation	- Presence of Agric Extensio	Favorable Government Policies e.g.	Inadequate Extension Staff	- High illiteracy rate among farming

systems	n Officers - Good road network	National Buffer Stock Programme	Inadequate Logistics	population to use modern techniques - Poor condition of roads
Conclusion: With the availability of the Department of Urban Roads in the Municipality the conditions of roads especially those in the Asamankese and its neighboring communities will get the necessary attention to improve upon agric productivity.				
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	- Availability of fertile lands - Availability of Business Advisory Council (BAC).	- Favorable government policies to support Youths engaged in Agriculture e.g. Youth in Agric Programme, NABCO - Availability of Credit Facilities e.g. MASLOC	- Inadequate logistics to equip extension officers	- Lack of Start-up capital for the youth - Lack of access to credit. - Illegal mining activities.
Conclusion: the introduction of the NABCO initiative can help stimulate youth interest in Agriculture sector through the Enterprise module. It can also address the growing incidence of youth unemployment in the Municipality.				
Low level of husbandry practices	- Existence of Municipal Directorate of Agric. - Availability of Extension Officers	- Availability of credit facilities e.g. MASLOC - Availability of feed and veterinary services.	- Low Staff strength of Agric Directorate - Lack of logistics for extension delivery.	- Seasonal parasite invasion. - High cost of Veterinary services. High cost of feeds.
Conclusion: The training of Extension Volunteers will help in increasing the coverage of extension within the communities in the Municipality especially those engaged in husbandry.				

Poor development of tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of the hospitality industry/good roads - Existence of tourist sites e.g. Atewa forest, Kobriso Waterfall, Kofi Sae Waterfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Ghana tourist board - Existence of traditional council support. 	Inadequate Funds for investment in the tourism sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of private sector investment in tourist site development - Low development of tourist sites
-----------------------------	--	---	--	---

Conclusion: The tourism sector of the Municipality is one that remains under developed over the past few years. However, the Municipality is endowed with significant cultural features that can help promote tourism development.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of skilled teaching staff. - Availability of Teaching and learning materials. - Assembly support for STEM activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional resources from development partners e.g. GES, GETFund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate teaching staff - High teacher-pupil ratio - Inadequate Curricula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of support from Development Partners, - Threat posed by Teenage Pregnancy, child marriage and labor.
Conclusion: Females will be encouraged to participate actively in STEM activities in schools.				
Poor quality of healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of health facilities - Presence of municipal health directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NHIA in the Municipality - Favorable government policies to equip health facilities with the requisite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - High Patient to Doctor ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of some community members to enroll under the NHIS. - Inadequate

		human and capital resources.		health facilities to cater for the growing population. - Delay in payment of claims from the NHIA
Conclusion: The government's directives to MMDAs to build two CHPS compounds every year from the DACF will be adhered to help bridge the geographical gap in the distribution of health facilities in the Municipality.				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of health facilities - Presence of municipal health directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of NHIS - Government policies to combat emerging communicable and non-communicable diseases e.g. Free vaccination programme 	High doctor-patient ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of education - Poor road network in the hinterlands
Conclusion: the Municipal Assembly will enforce the policy of government to combat emerging communicable diseases through effective coordination and resourcing of health centers.				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health facilities in the municipality - Skilled personnel for Health Education 	Support from Ghana AIDS Commission and DACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular Donor funds - Lack of logistics and Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative lifestyle of the people especially the youth - Youth engagement in Drugs and Alcohol.
Conclusion: The Municipal Assembly will intensify coverage of HIV/AIDS activities among the youth in the Municipality. This will aid in realizing the vision of ensuring zero new infections.				
Surface mining, desertification,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Atewa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government policy illegalizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firms engaged in lumbering

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Range - Existence of a Law Court in the municipality. - Existence of Security services to enforce laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surface mining. - Government policy that places a ban on illegal chain saw operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of forest conservation regulations. - Inadequate staff to enforce regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operating at night. - Encroachment of forest lands.
<p>Conclusion: Monitoring and control activities will be enforced with the help of security agencies in the Municipality.</p>				
Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency. - Availability of threshold population required. - Availability of Town water supply system in Asamankese and Osenase zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favorable policy of government e.g. water for all initiative - Strong zeal of communities to contribute towards the provision of water facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for the provision of portable water to communities. - Inadequate logistics on the part of the Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of community involvement in planning for the provision of portable water. - Low level of operation and maintenance.
<p>Conclusion: Intervention of NGOs and other interest groups in the supply of water to the rural part of the Municipality is stimulating and can be built upon by the Municipal Assembly to bridge the rural- urban access gap.</p>				
Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Municipal environmental Health Department. - Existence of Sanitation guards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government policies to promote a safe and clean environment. e.g. National Sanitation Day. - Existence of sanitation regulations and bye-laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for waste management. - Lack of logistics for waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indiscriminate disposal of waste. - Inappropriate discharge of domestic sullage. - Negative attitude of community members towards sanitation

				issues.
<p>Conclusion: Public-Private partnership arrangements have made significant contribution to promoting a sanitary environment in the Municipality. The Assembly will build upon these arrangements to contract more firms engaged in waste management.</p>				
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of BAC - Existence of RTF - Skilled trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funds from development partners for skill training - Availability of LESDAP initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of database on skilled human resources. - Lack of logistics for training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of youth interest in skill development - Lack of start up and operation capital.
<p>Conclusion: the youth in the Municipality will be encouraged to take up training and apprenticeship with the RTF facility. This will help equip the youth with the technical skills needed to be self- employed.</p>				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	Existence of Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bye-laws on illegal chain-saw operations. - Ban on harvesting of timber. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of logistics - Lack of manpower for monitoring and patrols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interference from Traditional Authorities. - Disregard for bye-laws on illegal harvesting of timber. - Encroachment of forest lands.
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly will continue the Forestry commission patrols in the forest reserves in the Municipality. Apprehended offenders will be prosecuted accordingly to curb illegal activities.</p>				
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise	Galamsey task force operational.	Government policy on ban on illegal mining e.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of logistics for regular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interference from some Traditional

known as “galamsey”	Existence of law courts.	operation vanguard	monitoring. - Lack of funds for monitoring and control of “galamsey” activities.	Authorities and land owners. - Night operation by illegal miners.
Conclusion: The Assembly will continue the Military cum Police patrols in the mining zones of the Municipality. Security lights will be well resources to undertake their monitoring activities effectively.				
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	- Presence of institutions e.g. NADMO, EPA, Meteorological Station. - Skilled Human resource.	- Global Climate Policy e.g. UNFCCC - Availability of NGOs involved in Climate issues e.g. USAID	- Low capacity to integrate Climate Change issues into Plans - Low capacity to withstand shocks and vulnerabilities	- Rapid urbanisation of the municipality. - Poor attitudes towards the environment.
Conclusion: The Assembly will analyse and integrate climate change issues specific to the Municipality into its Medium Term Development Plan. This will serve as a proactive measure for any climate change issues in the future.				
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	- Presence of a feeder roads department - Availability of road construction equipment e.g. grader and tipper trucks	- Favorable geology for road construction - Government Policy e.g. IPEP	- Inadequate funds for construction and reshaping feeder roads. - Inadequate logistics	- Irregular funds from development partners. - Encroachment of lands for proposed road construction.
Conclusion: With West Akim being a Municipality and with the eminent availability of the Department of Urban Roads in the Municipality the conditions of roads especially those in the Asamankese Township will get the necessary attention.				
Scattered and unplanned human	- Presence of Town and Country Planning Department	- Government policy to address slum development	- Weak capacity to enforce building laws - Low staff	- Interference from Traditional Authority - Immigration

settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of spatial plans - Availability of Spatial Planners 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strength - Lack of funds for monitoring and control. 	
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly will prioritise and implement the Zongos and inner development flagship initiative to curb any unplanned human settlement.</p>				
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongo and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social welfare and community development department - MTDP covering Development in Zongo areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Flagship programme on Zongos and inner development. - Existence of Public-Private partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Staff - Lack of funds for ARAP exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unplanned development of human settlements. - Grievances in the ARAP process. Land disputes.
<p>Conclusion: More programmes and projects to improve upon the social and economic lives of the populace in the Zongo area of the Municipality will be implemented. This will help bridge the development gap between the Zongo areas and others.</p>				
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information, Communication and Technological institutions e.g. ISD, NCCE, RTF - Skilled trainers on the application of ICT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Policy initiative of ICT development. - Available private organisations engaged in ICT training and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of logistics to implement ICT related activities. - Inadequate ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of adoption and use of ICT for business development. - Low level of ICT knowledge base.
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly in collaboration with the Municipal Education Office, the Information service Department and National Commission for Civic Education will embark on sensitization and prioritization of ICT skill development among citizens and schools in the Municipality.</p>				

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zonal councils and unit committees established. - Availability of human resource. 	Additional support from development partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of office accommodation for zonal councils and unite committees - Lack of logistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High illiteracy rate in the Municipality. - Interference from Traditional Authorities
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly will take adequate steps to strenghten the Zonal Councils and Unit committees to deepen the decentralisation process in the Municipality.</p>				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of municipal sub-structures - Presence of NCCE and Information Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from NGOs e.g. A Rocha - Government policies e.g. Mandatory organization of Town Hall Meetings, Public Hearing, P2 Action Plans etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Funds - Inadequate Skilled staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of illiteracy - Unwillingness of some members to involve themselves in governance
<p>Conclusion: Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities have been identified. The challenge can be addressed through implementation of the bottom-up approach to development planning.</p>				
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functioning of the DPCU - Trained monitoring Team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - well-read citizenry to participate in monitoring process - Support from Development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for monitoring - Lack of logistics for monitoring team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of funds from development partners.
<p>Conclusion: with the availability of funds and logistics, monitoring and evaluation of projects can be consistent and effective. The assembly will ensure allocation of adequate funds for monitoring and evaluation activities.</p>				

Weak collaboration among security agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Security Agencies e.g. Police service, Fire Service, Immigration etc. - Availability of law court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional Financial Support from the Donors. - Government policies e.g. Community Police, Fire and Police Assistants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics - High citizen-security Agency ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High crime rate in the municipality. - High population growth
Conclusion: Collaboration among security agencies will be strengthened to ensure peace and order prevails for citizens to prosper.				
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of sub-structures - Presence of NCCE and ISD - Existence of a strong Traditional Administrative system in the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full support of TAs in the development. - Government policies on integration of TAs into the development process e.g. LI 2232 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics - Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of illiteracy - Practice of outmoded cultural rites and customs inimical to development.
Conclusion: Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities have been identified. The challenges can be tackled by enforcing the laid down traditions.				
Low participation of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of sub-structures - Presence of NCCE and ISD - Women representation in the General Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from NGOs e.g. A Rocha, JICA - Government policies on women e.g. 30% representation of women in politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds - Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little access of support from Donor Agencies - High level of illiteracy - Unwillingness of some women to involve themselves in governance
Conclusion: Women in the municipality will be encouraged to contest for political office. They will also be encouraged to take up technical courses perceived to be male oriented.				

2.4.3 Compatibility Analysis

Compatibility analysis assesses the extent to which various goals formulated are in harmony with the national goals. To make a good assessment of the development goals of the West Akim Municipality, the compatibility matrix tool is employed to see their level of harmony (Local-Local goals compatibility analysis).

Criteria for Assessment

A scale was defined to make the assessment objective. Table 2.8 defines the scale for the Municipality-Municipality development goals and the Municipality –National goals.

Table 2.8: Scoring criteria

Scale	Definition	Explanation
2	Highly compatible	When two goals complement each other in terms of achievement
1	Compatible	When one goal complements the other goal but the other goal does not necessarily complement the said goal in line with their achievement
0	No Relationship	Where there is no linkage between two goals in terms of achievement
-1	Incompatible	When one goal will have negative effect on the achievement of the other goal without the other goal having negative effect on the goal
-2	Highly incompatible	When two goals have negative effects on each other with respect to their achievements
-	Not Applicable	When a goal is being assessed against itself

Source: Adapted from NDPC Guideline for the preparation of DMTDP, (2013)

The Municipality's goals (MG) for the compatibility analysis are as follows:

1. Increased household income (MG 1)
2. Improved revenue mobilization (MG 2)
3. Increased access to credit (MG 3)
4. Improved community participation (MG 4)
5. Increased agricultural production (MG 5)

6. Use of modern farming implements (MG 6)
7. Stabilized prices of food items and commodities (MG 7)
8. Increased job avenues (MG 8)
9. Provision of health facilities (MG 9)
10. Reduced incidence of bush fires (MG 10)
11. Reduced illegal mining (MG 11)
12. Initiating afforestation programmes (MG 12)
13. Provision of storage facilities (MG 13)
14. Improved environmental sanitation (MG 14)
15. Renovation of schools (MG 15)
16. Provision of staff accommodation (MG 16)
17. Provision of logistics to institutions (MG 17)
18. Effective coordination amongst departments and agencies (MG 18)
19. Resolved chieftaincy disputes (MG 19)
20. Provision of potable water (MG 20)

Table 2.9: West Akim Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal	MG 1	MG 2	MG 3	MG 4	MG 5	MG 6	MG 7	MG 8	MG 9	MG 10	MG 11	MG 12	MG 13	MG 14	MG 15	MG 16	MG 17	MG 18	MG 19	MG 20
MG 1	-	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MG 2	0	-	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
MG 3	1	1	-	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
MG 4	1	1	1	-	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
MG 5	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MG 6	1	0	1	0	1	-	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG 7	1	0	0	0	1	1	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG 8	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	-	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
MG 9	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
MG 10	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MG 11	-1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG 12	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG 13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG 14	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	-	1	1	0	0	0	1
MG 15	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	1	1	0	0
MG 16	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0
MG 17	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	0
MG 18	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	-	1	1
MG 19	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	0
MG 20	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	-

Source: WAMA, MPCU, 2018

Table 2.9 presents Compatibility Analysis Matrix of Development goals of West Akim Municipality (local-local goals). The essence of the matrix is to resolve conflicts between the municipality goals. The compatibility analysis proved that the goals were in harmony with one another. Nevertheless, reduced illegal mining proved to be incompatible with increased household income because majority of the populace were into illegal mining. In the light of this, other measures such improving agriculture and making it attractive for the youth and increasing job avenues has been introduced to resolve this conflict.

Table 2.10 also presents a Compatibility Analysis of the Local goals and the National goals. It adopts the same scale indicated and explained in Table 2.8. The essence of this process is to help the planning team know the extent to which the Local goals are in harmony with the National Goals since the development of the Municipality should not be done in isolation but in correspondence with the national plan and vision.

Table 2.10 Local-National Goal Compatibility Analysis (Goal Ranking)

Local Goals	National Goals (2018-2021)				Score	Ranks
	Build a Prosperous Society	Create Opportunity for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society		
Increased household income	2	1	0	1	4	2 nd
Improved revenue mobilization	1	1	1	2	5	1 st
Increased access to credit	1	1	0	1	3	3 rd
Improved community participation	0	1	1	1	3	3 rd
Increased agricultural production	2	1	1	1	5	1 st
Use of modern farming implements	1	1	1	0	3	3 rd
Stabilized prices of food items and commodities	1	1	0	0	2	4 th
Increased job avenues	2	1	0	1	4	2 nd

Goals	Build a Prosperous Society	Create Opportunity for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Scores	Rank
Provision of health facilities	1	2	1	1	5	1 st
Reduced incidence of bush fires	1	1	1	0	3	3 rd
Reduced illegal mining	1	2	1	1	5	1 st
Initiating afforestation programmes	1	1	2	0	4	2 nd
Provision of storage facilities	2	1	0	0	3	3 rd
Improved environmental sanitation	0	2	1	0	3	3 rd

	National Goals					
Goals	Build a Prosperous Society	Create Opportunity for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Scores	Rank
Renovation of schools	1	1	1	1	4	2 nd
Provision of staff accommodation	1	1	1	2	5	1 st
Provision of logistics to institutions	1	0	0	2	3	3 rd
Effective coordination amongst departments and agencies	1	1	0	2	4	2 nd
Resolved chieftaincy disputes	1	1	0	2	4	2 nd
Provision of potable water	1	1	2	1	5	1 st

Table 2.10 presents the local – national goal compatibility Matrix and thus shows how the Municipality’s goals and the national goals are in harmony. From Table 2.10 some of the local goals have high compatibility with the national goals. For instance, there is a strong compatibility between Effective coordination amongst departments and agencies (local goal) and Building effective efficient and dynamic institutions. The harmonized goals were scored and ranked based on the scores allocated. This process helped in the identification of goals that should be given more priority as far as the implementation of the goals is concerned. The goals that ranked 1st in Table 2.10 have the highest priority considering the national goals followed by the goals ranked 2nd down to the 4th goals. This is presented in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: List of Goals in order of Ranks

List of Goals	Rank
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved Revenue Mobilization ➤ Increased Agricultural Production ➤ Provision of health facilities ➤ Reduced illegal mining ➤ Provision of staff accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiating Afforestation Programmes ➤ Renovation of schools ➤ Effective coordination among departments and agencies ➤ Resolved Chieftaincy disputes ➤ Increased Job avenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased access to credit ➤ Improved community participation ➤ Use of modern farming implements ➤ Reduced incidence of bush ➤ Provision of storage facilities ➤ Improved Environmental Sanitation ➤ Provision of logistics to Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Third

Source: MPCU Construct, 2018

2.4.4 Impact Analysis

This section assesses the impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis with the following criteria:

- 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 of the Municipality such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the district for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

Table 2.12: Impact Assessment Matrix of West Akim Municipality

Is su es	C rit er ia	Impact on human needs	Economic Efficiency	Impact on different groups	Natural resources utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reform	Gender equality	Nutrition
Increasing Agriculture production	Reduced and stabilized food prices	Raw materials for Agro Industries Employment Avenues Purchasing Power for goods and services increased	Increased household income for men and women	Most Lands converted to farm lands Water Bodies used for Irrigation purposes	Culturally accepted i.e 63% of the population are into Agric.	Reduction improper farming practices	Reduction in excessive use of agro chemicals Reduction in greenhouse gases through Agro forestry	Provision of storage facilities by MADU Expansio n of Industrie s to absorb raw materials	Equal access to land for farming Improved access to diverse farm produce for traders	Availabilit y of Quality food to meet dietary needs	
Increase in household income	Purchasing power for basic needs and services increases	Improvement in standard of living of the people	Improved access to quality education for children	Lands purchased for farming, residential and industrial activities	Culturally accepted because of active involvement of the citizens in the local economy eg commerce sector	Improved savings culture	Reduction in the release of greenhouse gases through limited use of firewood	Improve ment in payment of tax	Equal opportunitie s for both men and women Improved gender participatio n	Ability to meet dietary needs	

Criteria	Impact on human needs	Economic Efficiency	Impact on different groups	Natural resources utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reform	Gender equality	Nutrition
Improving IGF mobilization	Provision of infrastructure eg. schools	Provision of infrastructure and services through increased revenue Increased income and growth	Improvement in standard of living of the People	Utilization of water bodies for irrigation by MADU Construction of Roads using rocks by Urban Roads	Culturally accepted if the needs of the people are taken into consideration	Training programmes on proper farming practices by MADU	Enforcement on laws against illegal logging	Institutional efficiency ie.provision of logistics eg. Vehicle for monitoring of projects	Community sensitization	*
Enhancing access to credit	Increased household income	Expansion Farming activities Expansion of agro industries and commercial activities	Expansion of business by traders (Both men and women)	Access to land for farming and industrial activities	Culturally accepted	Expansion and diversification of activities		Effective organisation of institutions	Effective Participation of both men and women	*

Is su C rit er ia	Impact on human needs	Economic Efficiency	Impact on different groups	Natural resources utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reform	Gender equality	Nutrition
<p>es</p> <p>Reducing the use of rudimentary farming tools</p>	<p>Leads to decent jobs for all</p> <p>People can become more productive</p>	<p>Use of modern tools will boost agricultural production</p> <p>Agriculture produce will serve as raw materials for industry</p> <p>Industry will employ more workers</p> <p>Household income will eventually increase.</p>	<p>Different farmer cooperatives will benefit from modern agriculture tools</p>	<p>Water bodies can be used for irrigation farming (fish farming)</p>	<p>Culturally unacceptable</p>	<p>Irrigation farms will be resilient to drought.</p> <p>Dams constructed will absorb the excess surface water</p>	<p>Dams constructed will make farmers adapt during dry season farming</p>	<p>More technical training will be needed to aid in handling the modern tools o</p>	<p>Both men and women will have equal access to these services</p>	<p>Increased food produce for all</p>
<p>Creating job avenues</p>	<p>People employed can provide for their basic needs</p>	<p>Increased income</p>	<p>Employed youth will be given opportunities as well as the disable</p>	<p>Small scale mining will lead to the extraction of gold</p>	<p>Culturally acceptable</p>			<p>Increased IGF from Taxes</p>	<p>Job avenues for all</p>	<p>Ability to meet dietary needs</p>

Criteria	Impact on human needs	Economic Efficiency	Impact on different groups	Natural resources utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reform	Gender equality	Nutrition
Provision of market infrastructure	Increased physical access to Markets	Improved living standard Reduced price of goods and services	Improved accessibility Increased revenue collection	Eco system altered	Culturally accepted			Increased IGF	Increased employment opportunities	Decline in spoilt foodstuffs
Functional sub-structure of the Assembly	Enhanced community participation	Effective coordination and monitoring leading to increased productivity	Effective Participation		Promotes local culture	Education on disaster reduction		Effective coordination among sub structures	Improved participation	*
Improved road condition	Improved economic activities Reduced maintenance cost	Increase in income	Increased interaction More people employed	Rocks and Sand utilized for road construction	Culturally accepted	Reduced road accidents Reduced air pollution	Increased emission of toxic fumes	Enhanced Physical access for monitoring activities	Improved physical access for both men and women	*

Is	Criteria	Impact on human needs	Economic Efficiency	Impact on different groups	Natural resources utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reform	Gender equality	Nutrition
Improved access to potable water	Access to water needs	Attraction of investors and industries	Reduction of water borne diseases among men and women	Water point areas used for siting boreholes and pipes	Culturally accepted	Combat fire out breaks	Adaptation to droughts	Attraction of investors	Improved access to water to both sexes	*	
Rehabilitation of schools	Improved quality of education	Productive citizens in future	Conducive learning environment for children	Rocks and stones used for rehabilitation	Culturally acceptable	Strengthened school infrastructure against hash weathers eg. storms		Attraction of teachers from other areas	Improved conducive environment to both sex	*	
Provision of health facilities	Easy access to health care	High Productivity Economic growth	Life expectancy will increase	Land utilized for health facilities	Culturally accepted	Easy access to health treatments		Attraction of health workers	Easy access to health needs by both sexes	*	
Initiating Afforestation Programmes	Improved water conditions	Attraction of Investors and economic growth		Land utilized for planting trees	Culturally accepted	Improved environment condition (Air, land and water) Protection of vegetative cover	Improved climatic conditions Reduced greenhouse gases			*	

Issues	Criteria	Impact on human needs	Economic Efficiency	Impact on different groups	Natural resources utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reform	Gender equality	Nutrition
Safe mining activities	Increase income for the people	Attraction of Investors Employment avenues	Employment avenues for all groups	Land utilized for mining activities Soil fertility reduced on mining lands	Culturally accepted	Reclamation of land	Use of dynamites may affect the climate	Improved taxes for institutions			*
Provision of storage facilities	Available food for people	Increased income due to reduction in post-harvest losses	Farm produce will be available for both farmers and traders	Land utilized for construction of storage facilities	Culturally accepted	Reduced post-harvest losses	*	Effective and well organised Municipal Assembly	Storage facilities available for both sexes		*
Improved sanitation	Absence of air and water borne diseases	Attraction of investors	Creates an enabling environment for interactions	Improved health	Culturally accepted	Proper zoning of sanitation sites	Reduced smoke and gases from burning waste	Effectiveness of the zonal councils	Improved environmental condition for both sexes		*

Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

Table 2.12 displays the impact of the development issues in line with a set of criteria as stated in the Guidelines for preparing MDTP (2018-2021). For instance, in Table 2.12, the impact of increasing agriculture production on human needs is that there would be reduced and stabilized prices of food as improving agriculture production would increase food availability in the Municipality.

2.4.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Introduction

The Strategic Environmental Assessment tool is the sustainability test. The purpose is to subject each PPP to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme.

This test is a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders to analyse PPPs. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular policy, plan or programme is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

It is different from an impact assessment matrix in that it gives equal weight to social/cultural, economic and natural resource issues. There are 3 basic steps to follow.

- 1) Describe the classification; providing enough information to allow an informed judgment to be made about the likely effects of the PPP on each of the Sustainability Criteria (for example: area affected, number of jobs created, value of future production etc.).
- 2) Assess the performance of the PPP in relation to each criterion, and score that performance using a scale of '(0)1 -5' as set out below.
- 3) Summaries the findings in a report to decision-makers.

The criteria listed in the first column of the table are based on measures that should help to minimise environmental degradation, reduce poverty, enhance quality of life improve social and cultural assets and create better economic conditions.

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

The test gives an instant visual impression of the overall performance of the PPP. The tool is particularly valuable when it is used to support revisions to PPP's since alternatives can be tested by comparing their relative performance.

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability Test

Activity: Rehabilitation of feeder roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	reduced	
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	0 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	0 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Rehabilitation of feeder roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	3	Construction of feeder roads may shift attention from mining alternative livelihood activities

DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	2	Feeder road construction requires more gravels and clearing of vegetation
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	2	During construction, there may be the need to clear the land that leads to the removal of the top soil
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	In construction of roads, the vegetation is cleared and this has an adverse effect on the climate
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	2	There is an interruption of construction work s when there is land Litigation
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	0	Not Relevant
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	2	There is an interruption of construction work s when there is Chieftancy disputes
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	3	The construction of roads will link residence to educational facilities thus promoting literacy.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	5	The construction of Road will link farms to market centre thus reducing post harvest losses and increasing productivity in the municipality.
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	2	Construction of feeder roads may shift attention from illegal chain saw operation to alternative livelihood activities
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	2	During construction, there may be the need to use heavy electrical equipment that may disrupt power supply to some locations.
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should	0	Not Relevant

create access to storage facilities		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	4	Good roads will encourage citizens to pay for Taxi tolls and taxes required which will increase revenue.
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	0	Not Relevant
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	3	More people will be employed as Artisans, Carpenters, mason and toll attendants.

Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of 200km feeder roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land	No. of land litigation cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Litigation	reduced	
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD CONDITION TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 200 km feeder Road		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	3	Construction of feeder roads may shift attention from mining to alternative livelihood activities
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	2	Feeder road construction requires more gravels and clearing of vegetation
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	2	During construction, there may be the need to clear the land that leads to the removal of the top soil
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	In construction of roads, the vegetation is cleared and this has an adverse effect on the climate
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	2	There is an interruption of construction work s when there is land Litigation
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	0	Not Relevant
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	2	There is an interruption of construction work s when there is Chieftancy disputes
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	3	The construction of roads will link residence to educational facilities thus promoting literacy.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	5	The construction of Road will link farms to market center thus reducing post-harvest losses and increasing productivity in the municipality.
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	2	Construction of feeder roads may shift attention from illegal chain saw operation to alternative livelihood activities

INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	2	During construction, there may be the need to use heavy electrical equipment that may disrupt power supply to some locations.
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	0	Not Relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	4	Good roads will encourage citizens to pay for Taxi tolls and taxes required which will increase revenue.
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	0	Not Relevant
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	3	More people will be employed as Artisans, Carpenters, mason and toll attendants.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Extension of Electricity to Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	0 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt to climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
(0) 1 2 3 4 5		

LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Extension of Electricity to Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Trees would have to be cut to enable the wires to be laid which could affect some protected areas.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	Not relevant
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	The use of kerosene and fire wood will encourage renewable energy.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	2	The attraction of some industries like corn-mill, sawmill among others which will bring about fires and dust pollution.
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	4	Materials in towns of food stuffs can be processed. E.g. cassava, corn mills.
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	No significant
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	4	The project will open up the place and encourage more people to get there.
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	It can help preserve their food and also will enhance studying in the night.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	Trading activities and small scale industries will spring up which

		will favor women.
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Job will be created through the springing up of small scale industries.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Since they need it, the people will come together to clear the bushes.
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	It Neutral. Since electricity does not necessary
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	People will have pipe-bore water or mechanized bore hole only when they have electricity.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	With the increase trading activities, more people will be attracted and have more transport
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	2	Sanitation problems will rise due to increase in population.
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All will have access to electricity especially the streetlight.
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	There is the problem of sanitation and have upsurge of diseases. Increase in population will incur social vices.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The extension of electricity will bring about growth and develop.
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The upsurge of small scale processing industries will make use of raw materials in terms of

		cassava, palm nut etc. will be processed and also give labour.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	5	Capital in terms of incomes generated will be spent within due to increase in trading activities.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of Markets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to	Absence of Chieftaincy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Chieftancy disputes		
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description Of Activity: Construction Of Markets		
Criteria – Basic Aims And Objectives	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The location is not within any protected area.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be	2	Since top soil will be scooped

avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	Since the machine for clearing and other constructional works will use petroleum products.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	1	Noise auto exhaust will discharge carbon dioxide into the environment
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	2	Not much raw materials from the plan will be used.
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	Non applicable
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Commercial activities will improve people will have the comfort buying and selling.
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	People will have access to transport, congestion will ease. Easy access to all nearby destination transport central point.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	Women can have more business through buying and selling
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	More people will be employed through bookmen station masters, drivers, struck pushers, etc.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Local people will be involved in managing the station (revenue collection)
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	Non applicable (city center)
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Non applicable
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	5	People will access to transport at all levels
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	1	The coming of people to a central point generates a lot of waste.
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	All will access to transport at all levels of social class.
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	2	Risk of noise pollution, conflicts over passengers
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Trading activities will improve, creds, jobs and also improvement in social infrastructure
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	Some local materials will be uses while some will be brought in
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	It will bring about the upsurge of other industries such as restaurants, clinics, provision stores.

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	0 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

pregnant.		
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction Of Classroom block Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	0	-
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	Project will not be sited around Protected areas.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be	2	In moving earth materials some

avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.		land would be degraded
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	Not Relevant
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activities of Bulldozers being used may pollute the atmosphere but this is negligible
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	0	Not Relevant
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	Not Relevant because it is not nearer to any water course.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Children/students from different areas and social groups would come to gather
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	More people will be enrolled at school and also the promotion of education makes people move conscious of the health.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	Education would empower women-The structure can attract people including women to go to school
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Temporarily local people would be used in the construction works, while expanding the school facilities also means more people will be employed.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The school will be opened to everybody
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	Not Relevant

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	Not Relevant
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Increase in enrolment means more waste will be generated in teams of both liquid & solid wastes
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Nobody will be restricted from access to the school Equal access to school for everybody
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	1	The Risk is negligible
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	People are being trained which will make them in dependent.
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Local people will be enrolled both as teachers and students. But can be boasted with public education
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The students coming up can serve as local human resource (Labour) to provide needed services in the community.

Sustainability Test

Activity Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	0 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	0 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY:	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity should not interrupt power supply		
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	0 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	0 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	0	-
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	Project will not be sited around Protected areas.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	In moving earth materials some land would be degraded
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	Not Relevant
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activities of Bulldozers being used may pollute the atmosphere but this is negligible
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	0	Not Relevant
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	Not Relevant because it is not nearer to any water course.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Children/students from different areas and social groups would come to gather
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and	4	More people will be enrolled at school and also the promotion of

well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.		education makes people move conscious of the health.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	Education would empower women-The structure can attract people including women to go to school
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Temporarily local people would be used in the construction works, while expanding the school facilities also means more people will be employed.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The school will be opened to everybody
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	Not Relevant
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Increase in enrolment means more waste will be generated in teams of both liquid & solid wastes
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Nobody will be restricted from access to the school Equal access to school for everybody
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	1	The Risk is negligible
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	People are being trained which will make them in dependent.
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Local people will be enrolled both as teachers and students. But can be boasted with public education
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The students coming up can serve as local human resource (Labour) to provide needed services in the community.

Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of Health Centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction Of Health Centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	0	-
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	Project will not be sited around Protected areas.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	In moving earth materials some land would be degraded
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	Not Relevant
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activities of Bulldozers being used may pollute the atmosphere but this is negligible
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	0	Not Relevant
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	Not Relevant because it is not nearer to any water course.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities	4	Children/students from different

should be and enhanced where practical.		areas and social groups would come to gather
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	More people will be enrolled at school and also the promotion of education makes people move conscious of the health.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	Education would empower women-The structure can attract people including women to go to school
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Temporarily local people would be used in the construction works, while expanding the school facilities also means more people will be employed.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The school will be opened to everybody
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	Not Relevant
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Increase in enrolment means more waste will be generated in teams of both liquid & solid wastes
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Nobody will be restricted from access to the school Equal access to school for everybody
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	1	The Risk is negligible
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	People are being trained which will make them in dependent.
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Local people will be enrolled both as teachers and students. But can be boasted with public education

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The students coming up can serve as local human resource (Labour) to provide needed services in the community.
--	---	--

Sustainability Test

Activity: Drilling of Boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
BIODIVERSITY : Activity should not discourage biodiversity conservation	Vulnerable shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Activity should not lead to degradation of the land	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER POLLUTION: Activity should not lead the contamination of water bodies	Water bodies depicted on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
SOCIAL COHESION: Activity should not lead to disunity among the citizenry	Occurrence of Civil disobedience to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE: Activity should not lead to reduction in general wellbeing of the people	Number of people vulnerable to water borne and other communicable diseases to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS: Activity should not go against laid downs believes and customs of the people	Socio cultural believes to be noted and monitored.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
COMMUNAL SPIRIT: Activity should not discourage communal spirit among the people:	Number of communal activities carried out	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EMPLOYMENT: Activity should not work against help creating job opportunities for the youth	Number of youth to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POTABLE WATER : Activity should not lead to a reduction access to potable water at the local level	Number of communities assisted with potable water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISEASES: Activity should not increase incidences of water borne diseases.	Incidence of water borne diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES: Activity should not reduce adherence to basic human rights	Knowledge of basic humans rights to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO BASIC INFORMATION: Activity should deny people access to basic information:	Number of people empowered to access information	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CAPACITY BUILDING: Activity should not work against build capacity at the local level	Number of people whose capacity to be built	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: Activity should promote the adoption of technology at the local level	Level of adoption of new technologies at the local level	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Drilling of Boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
BIODIVERSITY : Activity should not discourage biodiversity conservation	1	the drilling of the boreholes will reduce soil fertility due the removal of the top soil
LAND DEGRADATION: Activity should not lead to degradation of the land	2	The drilling of the BH will cause land degradation leading to soil infertility

WATER POLLUTION: Activity should not lead the contamination of water bodies	2	Water sampling process using chemicals pollute nearby water bodies
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should not lead to change in climate	2	Drilling of BH degrade the environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
SOCIAL COHESION: Activity should not lead to disunity among the citizenry	4	Drilling of BH has the potential of building consensus among the people
GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE: Activity should not lead to reduction in general wellbeing of the people	5	Access to potable water will help improve living standards
CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS: Activity should not go against laid downs believes and customs of the people	4	Community involvement enhances decision making ereby reducing the social and customary barriers in the drilling of the BH
COMMUNAL SPIRIT: Activity should not discourage communal spirit among the people:	5	The activity will enhance community togetherness and spirit of voluntarism
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
EMPLOYMENT: Activity should not work against creating job opportunities for the youth	5	The WATSANS Committees and Caretakers create employment for the youth
POTABLE WATER : Activity should not lead to a reduction access to potable water at the local level	5	Activity will make potable water available to the people
DISEASES: Activity should not increase incidences of water borne diseases.	5	Activity will help reduce incidence of water borne diseases

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES: Activity should not reduce adherence to basic human rights	5	Activity will satisfy the basic human right of access to potable water
ACCESS TO BASIC INFORMATION: Activity should deny people access to basic information:	4	Activity will lead to community sensitisation thereby increasing access to basic information
CAPACITY BUILDING: Activity should not work against build capacity at the local level	5	Activity will enable capacity building through the training of WATSANS
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: Activity should promote the adoption of technology at the local level	5	Activity will lead to technological through the training of CARETAKERS

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of Toilets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Litigation		
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction Of Toilets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	Though some animals could be encouraged others would be attracted (Rats.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Already degraded land would be claimed through soil fertility.
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	Not relevant
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	1	The area would be polluted through the bad odour.
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	4	The waste can be used as organic fertilizer
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	1	The project may pollute water bodies and disturbed these and natural course.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	1	People staying closer to the site would always complain.
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Health conditions of the majority would be improved since waste would be disposed outside the main town.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	With the efficient means of waste disposal, women would be relieved since they are mostly concerned with the domestic waste.

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	People will be employed to manage the site thereby creating additional job.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	It envisaged that the waste containers would be managed by the people in the community.
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	Since land would be reclaimed land would be accessible. E.g. for fitters.
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	The site is not located at water ways however some water course can be polluted.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	Not relevant
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	It will discourage indiscriminate waste disposal since waste will be centralized.
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Flood and other risks are minimized.
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Improvement in sanitation would make the people healthy.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY	4	Saw dust would be used; local waste would also be used for filling the land.
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	2	The project can in the long run be used to produce bio-gas.

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Sustainability Test

Activity: Drilling of Boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
BIODIVERSITY : Activity should not discourage biodiversity conservation	Vulnerable shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Activity should not lead to degradation of the land	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
WATER POLLUTION: Activity should not lead the contamination of water bodies	Water bodies depicted on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOCIAL COHESION: Activity should not lead to disunity among the citizenry	Occurrence of Civil disobedience to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE: Activity should not lead to reduction in general wellbeing of the people	Number of people vulnerable to water borne and other communicable diseases to be identified.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS: Activity should not go against laid downs believes and customs of the people	Socio cultural believes to be noted and monitored.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
COMMUNAL SPIRIT: Activity should not discourage communal spirit among the people:	Number of communal activities carried out	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs: Activity should not works against achieving the MDGs		0 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EMPLOYMENT: Activity should not work against help creating job opportunities for the youth	Number of youth to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POTABLE WATER : Activity should not lead to a reduction access to potable water at the local level	Number of communities assisted with potable water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DISEASES: Activity should not increase incidences of water borne diseases.	Incidence of water borne diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES: Activity should not reduce adherence to basic human rights	Knowledge of basic humans rights to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ACCESS TO BASIC INFORMATION: Activity should deny people access to basic information:	Number of people empowered to access information	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CAPACITY BUILDING: Activity should not work against build capacity at the local level	Number of people whose capacity to be built	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: Activity should promote the adoption of technology at the local level	Level of adoption of new technologies at the local level	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Drilling of Boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
BIODIVERSITY : Activity should not discourage biodiversity conservation	1	The drilling of the boreholes will reduce soil fertility due the removal of the top soil

LAND DEGRADATION: Activity should not lead to degradation of the land	2	The drilling of the BH will cause land degradation leading to soil infertility
WATER POLLUTION: Activity should not lead the contamination of water bodies	2	Water sampling process using chemicals pollute nearby water bodies
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should not lead to change in climate	2	Drilling of BH degrade the environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
SOCIAL COHESION: Activity should not lead to disunity among the citizenry	4	Drilling of BH has the potential of building consensus among the people
GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE: Activity should not lead to reduction in general wellbeing of the people	5	Access to potable water will help improve living standards
CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS: Activity should not go against laid downs believes and customs of the people	4	Community involvement enhances decision making thereby reducing the social and customary barriers in the drilling of the BH
COMMUNAL SPIRIT: Activity should not discourage communal spirit among the people:	5	the activity will enhance community togetherness and spirit of voluntarism
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
EMPLOYMENT: Activity should not work against creating job opportunities for the youth	5	The WATSANS Committees and Caretakers create employment for the youth
POTABLE WATER : Activity should not lead to a reduction access to potable water at the local level	5	Activity will make potable water available to the people
DISEASES: Activity should not increase incidences of water borne diseases.	5	Activity will help reduce incidence of water borne diseases
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES: Activity should not reduce adherence to basic	5	Activity will satisfy the basic human right of access to potable water

human rights		
ACCESS TO BASIC INFORMATION: Activity should deny people access to basic information:	4	Activity will lead to community sensitisation thereby increasing access to basic information
CAPACITY BUILDING: Activity should not work against build capacity at the local level	5	Activity will enable capacity building through the training of WATSANS
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: Activity should promote the adoption of technology at the local level	5	Activity will lead to technological through the training of caretakers

Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of Urban/Town Roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5

teenagers getting pregnant.		
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	0 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of Urban/Town Roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	3	Construction of town roads may shift attention from mining to alternative livelihood activities
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	2	Urban road construction requires more gravels and clearing of vegetation
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	2	During construction, there may be the need to clear the land that leads to the removal of the top soil
CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	2	In construction of roads, the vegetation is cleared and this has an adverse effect on the climate
<i>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</i>		
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	2	There is an interruption of construction work s when there is land Litigation
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	0	Not Relevant
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	2	There is an interruption of construction work s when there is Chieftancy disputes
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	3	The construction of roads will link residence to educational facilities thus promoting literacy.
<i>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</i>		
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	5	The construction of Road will link farms to market center thus reducing post-harvest losses and increasing productivity in the municipality.
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural	2	Construction of town roads may shift attention from illegal chain saw operation to alternative livelihood activities

resources		
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	2	During construction, there may be the need to use heavy electrical equipment that may disrupt power supply to some locations.
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	0	Not Relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	4	Good roads will encourage citizens to pay for Taxi tolls and taxes required which will increase revenue.
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	0	Not Relevant
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	3	More people will be employed as Artisans, Carpenters, mason and toll attendants.

THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Sustainability Test

Activity Construction of Zonal Council Offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
ILLEGAL MINING: Activity should not encourage illegal mining	No. of illegal mining activities reduced and attention shifted to alternative productive activities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DEFORESTATION: Activity should not lead to destruction of forest and farm lands	No. of woodlot farms created.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SOIL EROSION: Activity should not lead to removal of top soil	Land reinstated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CLIMATE CHANGE: Activity should adapt or mitigate climate change	Change in weather condition	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND LITIGATION: Activity should not encourage Land Litigation	No. of land litigation cases reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
TEENAGE PREGNANCY: activity should not promote teenagers getting pregnant.	Reduction in teenage pregnancy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES: Activity should not lead to Chieftancy disputes	Absence of Chieftancy disputes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
ILITERACY: activity should encourage people to read and write	No. of people who can read and write increased.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POOR ROAD NETWORK TO PRODUCTIVE CENTRES: Activity should lead to increase in productivity	% increase in production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
OVER EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES: Activity should not deplete the natural resources	Availability of natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY: Activity should not interrupt power supply	Regular supply of power	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES: Activity should create access to storage facilities	No. of storage facilities increased	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES: activity should increase revenue.	% increase in revenue	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
DIFFICULTY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT: Activity should encourage the enforcement of law	Reduction in crime	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INADEQUATE PERSONNEL: Activity should lead to training and recruitment of personnel	Increase in the No. of personnel	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction Of Zonal Council Offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES	0	-
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	Project will not be sited around Protected areas.
Degraded land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	In moving earth materials some land would be degraded
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	Not Relevant
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activities of Bulldozers being used may pollute the atmosphere but this is slight
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency where practical.	0	Not Relevant
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	Not Relevant because it is not nearer to any water course.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Children/students from different areas and social groups would come together
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	People will have access to local authorities at their door step, congestion will ease at Municipal capital.
Gender: The activity should empower women.	4	Social inclusion would empower women-The structure can attract

		people including women to go to local governance activities.
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Temporarily local people would be used in the construction works; afterwards also more people will be employed to man the facility.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The Zonal council office will be opened to everybody
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	Not Relevant
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	Not Relevant
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Increase in enrolment means more waste will be generated in teams of both liquid & solid wastes
Equality: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminated against and groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Nobody will be restricted from access to the facility Equal access to every community in the zone.
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	1	The Risk is negligible
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	People are being trained which will make them independent.
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from	4	Local people will be employed both as staff and administrators. But can

local industries where possible.		be boasted with public education
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The zonal council can generate funds to support community initiatives and members.

Table 2.13: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals of Agenda for Jobs

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Increasing Agriculture production Reducing the use of rudimentary farming tools Provision of storage facilities
	Strong and Resilient Economy	Improving IGF mobilization
	Private Sector Development	Enhancing access to credit Provision of market infrastructure
Social Development	Employment and Decent work	Creating job avenues
	Health and Services	Provision of health facilities
	Water and Sanitation	Improved access to potable water
	Education and Training	Rehabilitation of schools
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport Infrastructure, Road, Rail, Water and Air.	Improved road condition
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Initiating Afforestation Programmes
	Environmental Pollution	Improved sanitation
	Mineral Extraction	Safe mining activities
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Functional sub-structure of the Assembly Involve community in all levels of governance processes.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

Human society is inevitably subject to change. However, through development planning the manner and pattern of change can be controlled to ensure the kind of change that we desire. This chapter focuses on definition of development focus, goal and objectives of the municipality for the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2017-2024) to enhance the realization of the desired future we envisage. This has been formulated in line with the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2017-2024) thematic areas to ensure that efforts are harmonized at the Municipal, Regional and National levels.

3.2 Municipal Assembly Development Focus

3.2.1 Population Projections

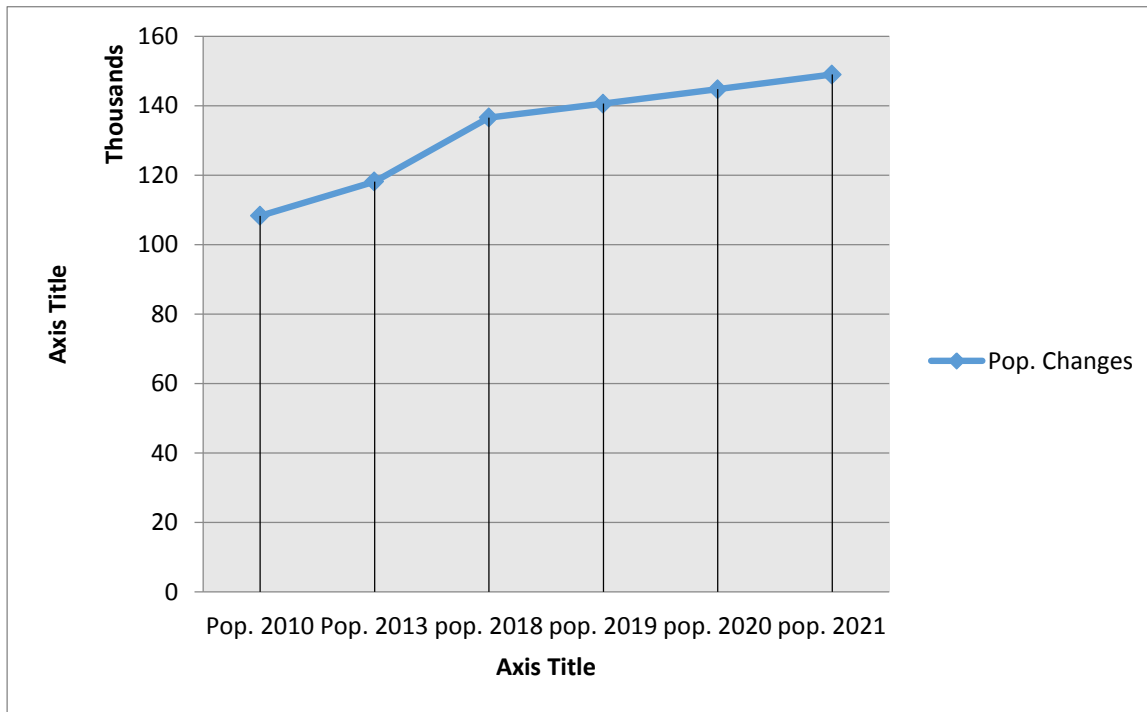
Projections are important as it serves as one sure way of making sound judgments about the future. Government, policymakers and Planners around the world use population projections to gauge future demand for food, water, energy and services, and to forecast future demographic characteristics. Population projections can alert policymakers to major trends that may affect economic development and help policymakers craft policies that can be adapted for various projection scenarios. Owing to the above relevance of population projections, it is imperative that demographic characteristics as well as basic service needs for the West Akim Municipality are projected for the plan period (2018-2021) in order to make sound judgments and efficient allocation of resources to projects and programmes. Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 shows the trend in the size of the population for the Municipality, male-female share of the population and the populations for selected communities in the municipality respectively. The projections were based on the exponential method.

Table 3.1: Trends in projected Total Population for West Akim Municipal 2018-2021

Location	POPULATION/YEAR					
	2021**	2020*	2019*	2018*	2013*	2010*
Projected Population	148,986	144,728	140,592	136,573	118,141	108,298

Figure3.1: West Akim Municipal PHC figures and Projections.

Figure 3.1 shows the trend of increases in population size for the municipality over the plan period.



This is shown by the trend line (dotted line). Population of the municipality is likely to increase of about 31,516 (that is, from 147788 to 179304) over the plan period which represents 21.3 percent. The implication of this is that, there is going to be pressure on existing services all things being equal and hence, expansion of existing services particularly social services such as health facilities and school infrastructure must be given much attention.

Table 3.2: Trends in Projected population by sex (Male and Female)

Year	2010		2018		2019		2020		2021	
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pop. Projection	52,208	56,090	65,839	70,735	67,776	72,816	69,770	74,958	71,823	77,163

Table 3.3: Population projections for 11 selected communities in West Akim Municipal

Settlement	Population					
	2010	2017	2018*	2019**	2020**	2021***
Asamankese	44,266	54228	55,823	57,466	59,157	60,897
Osenase	8,056	9869	10,159	10,458	10,837	11,083
Akanteng	4,566	5593	5,758	5,922	6,102	6,281
Awaham	1,812	2220	2,285	2,352	2,422	2,493
Brekumanso	4,050	4961	5,107	5,258	5,412	5,572
krofofrom	3,806	4662	4,800	4,941	5,086	5,236
Oworam	3,409	4176	4,299	4,426	45,56	4690
Amaako	1,295	1586	1,633	1,681	1,731	1,782
Kobriso	2,989	3662	3,769	3,880	3,994	4,112
Pabi	3,028	3709	3,819	3,931	4,047	4,166
Kwaku Sae	2,408	2950	3,037	3,126	3,218	3,313

Table 3.3 shows the populations of 11 selected communities in the municipality from the 2010 population and housing census and their projected populations. Asamankese, the municipal capital has the highest population (60,897) which represents 49 percent of the total municipality's population. Osenase is the second largest settlement (11,083) and together with West Akim forms 55.8 percent of the total municipality's population.

This phenomenon further has implications for the distribution of services in the municipality. This implies that, a lot more of services have to be provided in these two settlements to serve the teaming populations in these areas, whiles at the same time providing other services and facilities to relatively smaller settlements to also serve the populations there and attract populations of the already choked areas to these settlements. This can help ease the pressure on the already populated areas especially the municipal capital, Asamankese.

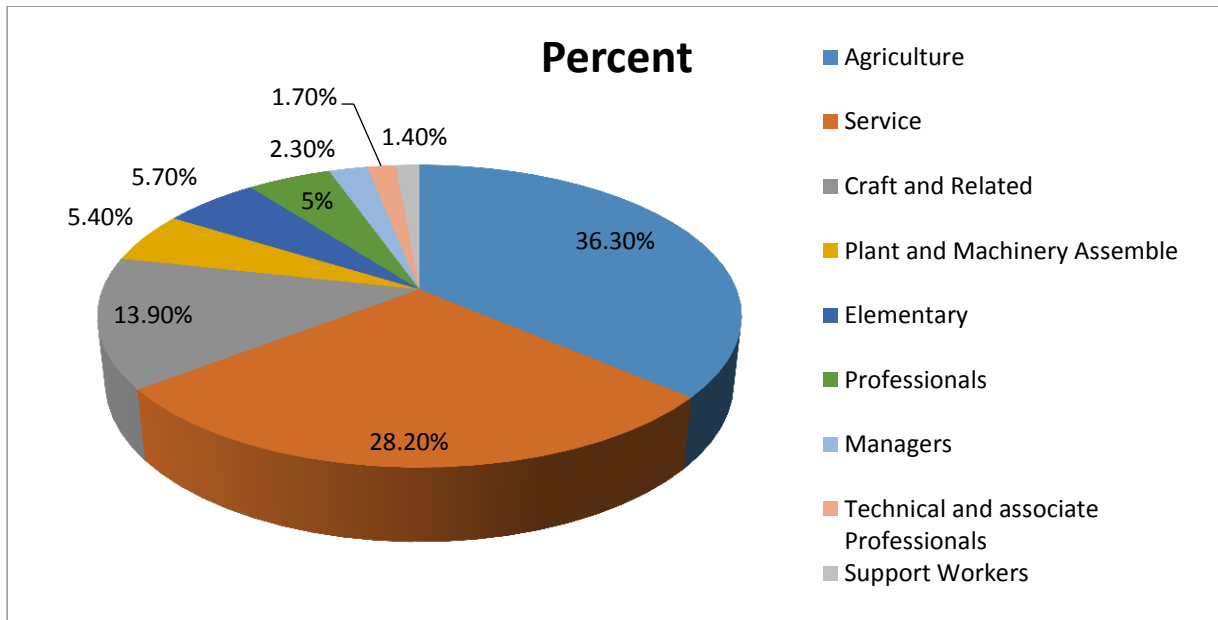
Table 3.4: Male and Female Population Projections

Year	Total	Male	Female
2010	108,298	52,208	56,090
Projection			
2018	136,573	65,839	70,735
2019	140,592	67,776	72,816
2020	144,728	69,770	74,958
2021	148,986	71,823	77,163

Table 3.5: Occupational Projections

Occupation	Per Cent %	Projected Occupation 2018-2021				
		2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture	36.3	23,118	29,154	30,012	30,895	31,804
Managers	2.3	1,494	1,884	1,939	1,997	2,055
Craft and Related Works	13.9	8,866	11,121	11,510	11,848	12,197
Plant and Machinery Assembly	5.4	3,438	4,336	4,463	4,594	4,730
Services and Sales Work	28.2	17,968	22,659	23,326	24,012	24,719
Elementary Occupation	5.7	3,632	4,580	4,715	4,854	4,997
Technicians and associate Professionals	1.7	1,089	1,373	1,414	1,455	1,498
Clerical support work	1.4	916	1,155	1,189	1,224	1,260
Professional Occupations	5.0	3,219	4,059	4,179	4,302	4,428
Total	100	63,740	77,695	82,747	85,181	84,758

Figure 3.2: Occupational distribution of the Municipality



Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

Figure 3.2 shows the occupational distribution or the proportion of people engaged in the various economic sectors of the municipality. The agricultural sector recorded the highest number and percentage (36.3 percent) of people engaged in it. This was followed closely by the service sector (28.2) while sectors such as the craft and related workers (13.9), plant and machinery assemblers (5.4), elementary occupation (5.7), managers (2.3) and professionals (5.0) also recorded some substantial number of workers.

The concern here however, is with the technical and associate professionals (1.7) and the clerical support workers (1.4) which recorded very low turn-out of workers. The implication here is that, science, technology and innovation is greatly affected and this can seriously affect other sectors of the economy especially agriculture which has the highest number of people engaged in it. The problem even looks more serious with the estimated projected trend of population in the various sectors as only crude techniques and methods will still be used in production in the absence of more technical workers to train the public all things being equal. There is therefore, the need to train more technical and associate professional personnel in the municipality to improve upon production skills and increase productivity whiles at the same time

giving a boost to the agricultural sector by way of incentives and logistics to encourage the youth into it and the already existing workers to increase productivity and production. This can ensure food security in the municipality.

3.2.2 Projection of Basic Service Needs: (2018-2021)

The projection of future needs of facilities was made based on the following assumptions:

- Constant population growth rate of 2.9 percent
- Standard population thresholds for the provision of a particular facility
- All other demographic factors remain constant

a. EDUCATION

i. SCHOOL ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS

The school enrolment population was projected using the geometric method for computing population growth rate. This method assumes a constant rate of change over time. This is given by the formula:

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

Where P1 is the population for the planning year (future)

P0 is the present (base) population

1 is a constant factor

t is the time period (number of years) between the present and the future

r is the rate of growth

Applying the above formula, the projected population for school enrolment at the various levels for West Akim Municipality for 2018-2021 was obtained as shown in Table 3.6

Table 3.6: General School Enrolment Projections for All Levels

Level	No. of schools	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
		Enrolment Projections			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	66	73	86	88	80
PRIMARY	76	93	99	102	101
J.H.S	56	65	73	75	72
S.H.S	2	3	3	3	3
VOCATIONAL	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.7: Private School Enrollment Projections

PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
No. of schools	Enrolment Projections			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
26	47	34	35	51
28	42	36	37	45
19	20	25	25	22
2	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1

Table 3.8: General School Enrolment Projections by Gender

Year	KG		PRIMARY		J.H.S		S.H.S	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2014	5,724	5,419	15,121	13,832	5,516	4,528	1,367	1,148
2018	6,428	6,085	16,981	15,533	6,194	5,085	1,535	1,289
2019	6,617	6,264	17,480	15,990	6,377	5,234	1,580	1327
2020	6,812	6,449	17,995	16,460	6,564	5,388	1,627	1366
2021	7,012	6,639	18,524	16,945	6,757	5,547	1,675	1,406

Table 3.9: Classroom Projections

LEVEL	CURRENT GENERAL ENROLLMENT	AVAILABLE NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS (AY 2013-2014)	PROJECTED NO. OF CLASSROOMS	SHORTAGE
KG	11143	116	446	330
PRIMARY	28953	148	827	679
J.H.S	10044	104	402	298

***AY- Academic Year**

The classrooms projection like all the other projections was done based on the assumption that, there would be a constant growth rate in students enrolment and the available number of classrooms currently existing would not increase over the plan period (2018-2021) all things being equal. Projection of classrooms block was further based on national threshold for Pupil

Teacher Ratio (PTR) which invariably connotes the number of pupils or students to be in one classroom.

Projection of classroom blocks for KG was done based on the standard PTR of 25:1. This means that, for every classroom at the KG level 25 pupils are supposed to occupy it for effective teaching and learning. Thus, based on current enrolment level of 8,062 pupils, a total of 322 classroom blocks will be needed within the plan period. With an already existing 135 number of classrooms there will be an additional 187 classroom blocks to supplement the already existing ones as shown in Table 3.9.

Similarly for the Primary school level, a standard of 35:1 PTR was used in computing the needed number of classroom for the plan period and this gave a total of 634. With an already existing 489 classroom blocks, there will be an additional 145 to supplement the existing ones.

At the J.H.S level, a standard of 25 students per class was used in computing the projected number of classrooms needed. This gave a total of 380 classroom blocks required for the plan period. However, with an available 199 classroom blocks already existing there would be an additional 181 classrooms blocks within the plan period as shown on Table 3.9.

A threshold of 20 students per class was also used to project the total number of classroom blocks required at the S.H.S level. This also gave a total of 141 classroom blocks needed within the plan period for the S.H.S schools in the municipality. However, with already existing classroom blocks of 65 there would be an additional 76 more classrooms to augment the existing ones.

Demand for Teacher

The teachers' situation in the public schools of the municipality as at the year 2014 is relatively better. It is a two way affair where some school levels have abundant teachers while other levels are lacking. For instance, the 89 public kindergarten (KG) schools in the municipality have a total of 379 teachers with a total enrolment of 8,062. This gives a pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of 21:1. With regards to the national standard for Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 25:1, it means that, the available number of teachers is enough to serve current pupil population levels and even throughout the plan period when population increase to 8,758. That is, there will be no shortages during the plan period (2018-2021).

However, the situation is different for the primary school levels. There are a total number of 90 public primary schools in the municipality with a total of 603 teachers in 2014. With an enrolment of 22,204 pupils, there is a pupil-teacher ratio of 37:1 and this is not in conformity

with the national standard of 35:1 PTR. In this situation therefore, there is a shortage of 31 additional teachers to meet current (2017) enrolment figures and an additional 86 teachers for the projected enrolment for 2021.

The above situation runs through for the other levels. Junior High Schools have abundant teachers to serve current and projected enrolment figures while the Senior High Schools are having shortages now and in the future. This situation calls for a review of the teacher posting system to enable teachers to be posted to levels where teachers are lacking and redeploy others to areas where teachers are lacking. Again, stringent efforts and measures must be put in place to train teachers to effectively deliver the contents of syllabus to pupils and students. This can help to produce better graduates into the economy for national development.

Table 3.10: Availability of Teachers at various school levels in the Municipality

School Level	No. of Teachers 2014	No. of Teachers Needed by 2018	No. of Teachers Needed by 2021	Shortage
KINDERGARTEN	158	177	194	36
PRIMARY	620	696	760	140
J.H.S	480	539	588	108
S.H.S	103	116	126	23

Table 3.11: Projection of Teacher requirement for the Plan period (2018-2021)

LEVEL	Baseline Sch. Population 2014	PROJECTION 2018			PROJECTION 2021		
		School Population	Number of required Teachers	Pupil – Teacher Ratio (PTR)	School Population	Number of required Teachers	Pupil – Teacher Ratio (PTR)
KG	11143	12513	501	25:1	13651	546	25:1
PRIMARY	28953	32514	929	35:1	35487	1014	35:1
J.H.S	10044	11279	451	25:1	12304	492	25:1
S.H.S	2515	2824	71	40:1	3081	77	40:1

b. HEALTH PERSONNEL

Sound development prevails in a healthy environment. For increases in productivity, production and overall development in the municipality and the country at large, the health of the people is

crucial in helping to achieve this goal. However, because health as an attribute is very difficult to quantify, it is often measured by indicators such as the availability of personnel, mortality and morbidity rate etc. Table 3.12 shows the availability of health personnel in the municipality.

Table 3.12: Availability of Doctors and Nurses

Availability of Doctors and Nurses							
YEAR	POPULATION	DOCTORS	NEED	SHORTAGE	NURSES	NEED	SHORTAGE
2010	108,298	5			102		
PROJECTIONS							
2018	136,573						
2019	140,592						
2020	144,728						
2021	148,986						

Health conditions in the West Akim Municipality is one of the best region and the country at large as there are a good number of available health personnel attending to the health needs of the people in the municipality. Table 3.13 shows that, as at the year 2010 when the Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted, the available number of doctors in the municipality was 22 while nurses (PHN/SRN/EN and CHN) were 246. This gives a doctor to population ratio of 1: 6717 and a nurse to population ratio of 1: 600 respectively. These ratios are far higher than the Eastern Region doctor to patient ratio and nurse to patient ratio of 1: 21,923 and 1: 3,041 respectively as well as the national doctor to patient and nurse to patient ratios of 1: 10,452 and 1: 2, 051 respectively. Using the national rate which is relatively better than the regional rate to compute for future health personnel needs of the municipality, it implies that the municipality will not be in shortage of health personnel in its health institutions throughout the plan period. This phenomenon has good effects on the health situation in the municipality as well as the development of the municipality.

The concern however, is with the distribution of health personnel in the municipality. Postings of health personnel are skewed towards the urban centres and semi-urban areas where physical accessibility is relatively better and provision of basic facilities exist. This situation has worsened the health condition of the people in the hinterlands or the very rural areas. Thus, the need for equitable distribution of health personnel in the municipality is strongly felt. Measures should therefore be put in place by the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Municipal Health

Directorate (MHD) to post health personnel to rural areas and areas lacking health personnel to improve the health conditions in the municipality.

b. WATER AND SANITATION

The water situation analysis considers the population the population of the various settlements in the municipality and the potable water required to ease water problems. On a threshold of 1: 400 persons for pipe borne water and borehole, the settlements in the municipality and their water requirements were considered.

The potable water sources identified so far in the municipality are shown in Table 3.14

Table 3.13: Sources of potable water supply in the Municipality

Main Source of Potable Drinking Water	Population with Access
Pipe-borne inside	608
Pipe-borne outside	2,755
Tanker supply	85
Well	5,922
Borehole	4,045
Spring/rain water	1,166
River/stream	9,706
Dugout	920
Other	23

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC)

Table 3.14: Projected population and water requirements for West Akim Municipal

YEARS	POPULATION	BORE-HOLE NEEDED
2018	136,573	455
2019	140,591	469
2020	144,728	482
2021	148,986	497
HAND-DUG WELLS		
2018	136,573	910
2019	140,591	937
2020	144,728	965
2021	148,986	993

Table 3.15: Selected communities and their water requirements over the plan period (2018-2021)

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION			POTABLE WATER REQUIRED (BORE-HOLE)	
	2010	2018	2021	2010	2021
Asamankese	44,266	55,823	60,897	148	203
Osenase	8,056	10,159	11,083	27	37
Akanteng	4,566	5,758	6,281	15	20
Awaham	1,812	2,285	2,493	6	8
Brekumanso	4,050	5,107	5,572	14	19
Krofotom	3,806	4,800	5,236	13	17
Owuram	3,409	4,299	4,690	11	16
Amaako	1,295	1,633	1,782	4	6
Kobriso	2,989	3,769	4,112	10	14
Pabi	3,028	3,819	4,166	10	14
Kwaku Sae	2,408	3,037	3,313	8	11

Table 3.15 considers some selected communities with regards to their water requirements. Selection of communities was based on the critical nature of water accessibility as well as population pressures in the communities. Settlements with higher population require more facilities, however, there are other settlements though with low population but have critical water problems as it is the case in the Municipality shown in table 3.15. Such settlements should be considered and provided with the appropriate and adequate facilities to solve water problems in the areas.

The statistics above shows a collective requirement of water facilities in the municipality. Water accessibility in the municipal capital, West Akim, is generally good as there are a number of private individuals who have constructed mechanized boreholes in various segments and areas within the town to supply water to the indigenes living in such areas. Besides this, there are also a number of individuals and families who have water supply facilities within the comfort of their homes to supply them with water, and this helps to reduce the total number of facilities required

for the municipality. Taking settlements listed in Table 3.16 into consideration, it implies that 34 and 41 number of boreholes must be provided for those settlements by the year 2018 and 2021 respectively with immediate effect to help ease the water problems in these areas. This notwithstanding, there are several other settlements within the municipality which also face serious water problems and must be provided with adequate potable water to prevent water-borne diseases.

c. HOUSING

The housing stock of the district indicates the number of households that are found in the total number of houses in the district.

As at the year 2010 (PHC), West Akim Municipal has a total number of 15,999 houses and 26,752 households that occupy the houses. This gives a value of 1.7 households per house and 6.8 populations per house. In effect, this implies that, at least within every house, there about two (2) households and about four (4) persons making up the household, and about 6 or more persons in a single house. This rate is greater than the regional average of 1.6 per household.

However, efforts should be made towards providing affordable housing units for the municipality to ease the pressure on the housing facilities by the year 2018 and 2021. Population increase has a direct effect on houses and households, therefore when the number of houses is not increased within four to seven years period when the population might have increased significantly, then household per house is expected to increase from 1.7 in the year 2010 to 2.2 and 2.4 in years 2014 and 2017, this gives more than two (2) households per house. Population per house of 8.6 in 2010 will also increase to 9.6 and 10.4 in 2014 and 2017 respectively, and this also indicates more than 10 persons in a house.

Table 3.16 shows the housing stock for West Akim Municipality for the year 2010 and their projections for 2018 and 2021 respectively.

Table 3.16: Projected Housing Stock

Year	Population	No. of Houses	No. of Household	Population per house.	Household per house.
2010	108,298	15,999	26,752	6.8	1.7
2018	136,573	-	33,737	8.6	2.1
2019	140592	-	-	-	-
2020	144728	-	-	-	-
2021	148,986	-	36,803	9.4	2.3

d. DEPENDENCY RATIO

According to the year 2010 population and housing census (PHC), the municipality has a very good proportion of its population within the working age group (15-64) as compared to other regions which had low working age group population. The West Akim Municipality can boast of a relatively low (75.1 percent) dependency ratio in the region in the year 2010. This means that, for every 100 persons in the productive or working age group (15-64), there are 75 persons depending on them. This can further be interpreted as 1: 1.3 which means, every one person in the independent (15-64) population is taking care of at most 2 persons in the dependent population. This runs throughout the projected years, 2017 and 2021.

The number of dependents is further expected to increase to 60,941 and 66,480 in 2018 and 2021 respectively, from a value of 48,324 in the previous years. However, when factors such as unemployment are considered, people might be unemployed but still have dependent (s). This is relatively going to lead to a low standard of living. It is therefore important for the municipality to provide employment packages to enable it improve the standard of living of persons in the municipality in the near future years to come.

Table 3.18 shows the dependent and independent populations in the year 2010 and their projections for the year 2018 and 2021.

Table 3.18: Projected Dependency Populations for West Akim Municipality

Variables	PHC 2010	PROJECTION			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Dependent (0-14), (65+)	48,324	60,941	62,734	64,580	66,480
Independent (15-64)	59,974	75,632	77,858	80,148	82,506
TOTAL	108,298	136,573	140,592	144,728	148,986

3.3 Development of West Akim Objectives and Strategies

Table 3.19: Development of Objectives and Strategies

3.3.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED PRIORITISED ISSUES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20
			Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a programme of support for agro-	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20

				processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors Develop in collaboration with trade unions, a database for trained apprentices and artisans, and establish a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities 	Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One district,	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local participation in economic development 	one factory initiative	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs 	<p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p>	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		Enhance Domestic Trade		Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs 	<p>Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export</p> <p>Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic</p>	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20

				products	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		Ensure improved Public Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition 	<p>Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</p> <p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p> <p>Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</p>	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20

<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p>		<p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices, • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 	<p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres</p> <p>Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>	<p>SDG 1,8,9,17</p> <p>AU 4,20</p>
<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p>		<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of database on farmers 	<p>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research</p>	<p>SDG 1,8,9,17</p> <p>AU 4,20</p>

				<p>system to increase participation of end users in technology development</p> <p>Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system</p> <p>Disseminate information on weather and prices</p>	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture 	<p>Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation</p> <p>Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up</p>	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20

				<p>capital</p> <p>Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations</p> <p>Support the youth to have access to land</p>	
		Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Low level of husbandry practices	Facilitate access to credit by the industry	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) 	Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20
	TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	<p>Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and</p>	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 4,20

				potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	
--	--	--	--	--	--

3.3.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADAPTED PRIORITIZED ISSUES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 	<p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</p>	SDG 4 AU2
SOCIAL		Strengthen school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between 	Enhance quality of	SDG 4

DEVELOPMENT		management systems	management processes and schools' operations	teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	AU2
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of healthcare services 	Expand and equip health facilities	SDG 3, AU 3
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cost of healthcare delivery 	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Effectively implement the health financing strategy Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	SDG 3, AU 3
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Intensify implementation of malaria control programme Strengthen prevention and management of	SDG 3, AU 3

				malaria cases	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p>	SDG 3, AU 3
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	WATER AND SANITATION	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 	<p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</p>	SDG 2,12,16,17 AU 1,2,3,5,12,20
		Improve population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak management of 	Intensify public education on	SDG 1,2,3,20

	<p>POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</p>	<p>management</p>	<p>population issues</p>	<p>population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data</p>	<p>AU 1,17,18</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fertility rate among adolescent • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Inadequate sexual 	<p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage</p>	<p>SDG 1,2,3,20</p> <p>AU 1,17,18</p>

			education for young people	pregnancy Integrate reproductive health into curricula at all levels of education including, colleges of education and health training institutions	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate management of freshwater resources 	<p>Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.</p> <p>Promote efficient water use</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of water resources</p>	<p>SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20</p> <p>AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality 	<p>Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human</p>	<p>SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20</p> <p>AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20</p>

				activities.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface mining, desertification, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies, 2. Engage in rigorous Aforestation programme 	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply 	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of 	Provide mechanized borehole and small	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12,

NT			drinking water	town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			High dependency on development partners for support to urban water	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 	Reduce system and commercial losses Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems Provide mechanized borehole and small	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20

				town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. 	<p>Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements</p> <p>Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater</p> <p>Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management</p>	SDG 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 5, 7,12
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High prevalence of open defecation Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and 	<p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</p> <p>Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under</p>	SDG 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 5, 7,12

			typhoid)	<p>the IPEP initiative</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p>	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and waste management 	<p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity</p> <p>Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation</p>	<p>SDG 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15,17</p> <p>AU 1, 4, 5, 7,12</p>

				Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	THE AGED	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups 	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16,17 AU 1,17,
			Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16,17 AU 1,17,
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Ensure effective child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection programmes 	Expand social protection interventions	SDG 1, 2, 3,4

	GENDER EQUALITY	and family welfare system	targeting children	to reach all categories of vulnerable children Develop child protection management information system	AU 1,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPME NT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection 	<p>Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions</p> <p>Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p>	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPME			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low awareness of child protection laws and 	Strengthen capacity of government institutions	SDG 1, 2, 3,4

NT			<p>policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	<p>and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</p> <p>Increase awareness on child protection</p>	AU 1,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 	<p>Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</p>	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs • High incidence of children's rights violation 	<p>Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs</p> <p>Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and</p>	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child neglect 	<p>vulnerable adults</p> <p>Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</p>	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL PROTECTION	Enhance the well-being of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged 	<p>Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect</p> <p>Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership</p>	<p>SDG 1,3, 10</p> <p>AU 1, 3,12</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 	<p>Target attainment of gender balance on all municipal-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,17,20</p>

		outcomes		bodies Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Promote economic empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	<p>Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises</p> <p>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>	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Lack of sustainable funding 	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers	SDG 1, 5, 10,16, AU 1,17
SOCIAL	YOUTH	Promote full	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities 	Ensure effective	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9,

DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT	participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs • Ignorance of PWDs personal rights • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs <p>Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs</p> <p>Generate database on PWD</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in national development</p> <p>Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p>	<p>11, 16,17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17,18</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making 	<p>Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems</p> <p>Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>

				<p>Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting</p> <p>Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance</p>	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	SPORTS AND RECREATION	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Poor industrial relations among partners 	<p>Promote harmonious industrial relations</p> <p>Create equal employment opportunities for PWD</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>
		Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak consultative processes for informal sector workers • Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector • Poor documentation on the informal sector • Low levels of 	<p>Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services</p> <p>Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Strengthen cooperative system for the development of</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 5, 8,17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>

			<p>technical and vocational skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology • Weak cooperative regulatory systems 	<p>business-oriented ventures</p> <p>Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific Government interventions</p> <p>Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</p>	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices 	<p>Strengthen the link between education and labour market</p> <p>Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</p> <p>Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information</p> <p>Develop and</p>	SDG 4,5, AU 1,2,18

				<p>implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p> <p>Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes</p>	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development 	Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities	SDG 3, 9, 16,17 AU 1, 9,20

			<p>of communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands • Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities • Limited community level sports and recreational activities 	<p>Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities</p> <p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure</p>	
--	--	--	---	---	--

3.3.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	PROTECTED AREAS	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Poor demarcation of conservation areas • Encroachment of 	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12

			<p>conservation areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions • Increasing loss of endangered species 		
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires • Inadequate staff • Weak enforcement of regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas 	<p>Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country</p> <p>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</p>	

				<p>Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	MINERAL EXTRACTION	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forests and farmlands, • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and 	<p>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</p> <p>Ensure land restoration after mining operations</p> <p>Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations</p> <p>Improve technical capacity of small scale</p>	<p>SDG 13,15,16,17</p> <p>AU 7,12</p>

			<p>mining laws and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak natural resource management systems 	miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor compensation to affected communities, • Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities. 	Regenerate ailing mining companies as part of an overall strategy of protecting jobs and enhancing livelihoods of mining communities	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Improper management of E-waste 	<p>Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products</p> <p>Intensify public education on noise pollution</p> <p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution</p>	<p>SDG 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16,17</p> <p>AU 7, 11,12</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Incidence of acute respiratory illness caused by air pollution • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles, • Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem 	<p>including open burning</p> <p>Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle</p> <p>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies</p> <p>Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions • Incidence of wildfire • Inappropriate 	<p>Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>Promote alternative</p>	SDG 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,17 AU 7, 11,12

			<p>farming practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 	<p>livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.</p> <p>Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework.</p> <p>Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire</p> <p>Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				<p>wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs)</p> <p>Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.</p> <p>Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management</p> <p>Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture</p> <p>Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS)</p> <p>Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife based industries and</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				livelihoods	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds • Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	<p>Implement Ghana’s commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21)</p> <p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p> <p>Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge</p> <p>Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models</p> <p>Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture</p> <p>Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages</p>	AU 7, 11,12 SDG 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,17

				<p>between research, industry and government</p> <p>Manage climate-induced health risks</p> <p>Develop climate responsive infrastructure</p> <p>Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<p>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters</p> <p>Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17</p> <p>AU 5, 7, 11,12</p>

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas • Lack of operational standards for public transport services. • Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts • Rapid deterioration of roads 	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	
ENVIRONMENT,	INFORMATION	Enhance application of ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT 	Mainstream ICT in	SDG 5, 8, 9, 16,17

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	in national development	services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 	public sector operations <p>Improve telecommunications accessibility</p> <p>Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access</p> <p>Develop and integrate identification coding</p>	AU 1, 10, 11, 12,17
--	---------------------------------------	-------------------------	---	--	---------------------

				<p>schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties</p> <p>Develop and educate online registration system</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs • Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation 	<p>Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects</p> <p>Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenge</p> <p>Promote necessary environment for strong partnership with research institutions, academia and industry including the Establish technology commercialization</p>	<p>SDG 4,5,7,8,9,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,4,7,11,12,17</p>

				units at MESTI Ensure that research output is turned into industrial applications	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p>Low utilisation of bio-fuels for energy</p> <p>High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>-Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource</p> <p>High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource</p>	<p>Support the private sector to build factories for the production and assembling of full components for solar power systems</p> <p>Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings</p> <p>Promote the conversion of waste to energy</p> <p>Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production</p> <p>Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns</p>	<p>SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,6,7,9,17,20</p>
ENVIRONMENT,	DRAINAGE AND FLOOD	Address recurrent	Poor waste disposal practice	Intensify public education on	SDG 2, 9,17

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	CONTROL	devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping 	<p>indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>	AU 10, 11,12
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	<p>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</p> <p>Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome land acquisition process • Complex land tenure system • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership • Protracted Land disputes • Multiplicity of land 	<p>Ensure high standard of land data security</p> <p>Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning</p> <p>Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country</p>	AU 10, 11,12

			<p>laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated land policy • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 		
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human 	<p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>Support research and development in urban and regional planning</p>	<p>SDG 9, 11, 15,17</p> <p>AU 1, 10, 11,12</p>

			settlements		
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited public investments in low cost housing High and increasing cost of building materials 	<p>Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement</p> <p>Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of rural-urban migration Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and 	<p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p> <p>Promote rural</p>	SDG 1, 6, 9, 15,17 AU 1, 5, 10,12

			<p>services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources • Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers • Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development 	<p>enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p>	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongo and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating conditions in slums • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongo and inner 	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongo	SDG 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10,12

			cities	Upgrade inner cities, Zongo and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	
--	--	--	--------	--	--

3.3.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	GLOBAL /REGIONAL LINKAGES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures 	Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY		Improve decentralised planning	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

				<p>planning</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level</p>	
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABI LITY		Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p>	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12, 20

<p>GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABI LITY</p>		<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 	<p>Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>	<p>SDG 5, 6, 16,17 AU 11, 12,16</p>
<p>GOVERNANCE ,</p>	<p>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONA</p>	<p>a. Build an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited modernization 	<p>Modernise public</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p>

<p>CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<p>L REFORM</p>	<p>effective and efficient Government machinery</p>	<p>and the use of technology in public sector</p>	<p>service institutions for efficiency and productivity</p> <p>Modernise documentation within the public sector</p>	<p>AU 11,12</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient public service delivery • Poor work ethic 	<p>Empower citizens to demand quality public services</p> <p>Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Improve leadership capability and delivery in the public service</p>	<p>SDG 16,17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>

<p>GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABI LITY</p>	<p>PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak coordination of the development planning system 	<p>Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process</p> <p>Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.</p>	<p>SDG 16,17 AU 11,12</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies 	<p>Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs</p>	<p>SDG 16,17 AU 11,12</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans 	<p>1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation,</p>	<p>SDG 16,17 AU 11,12</p>

				macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12
			Weak collaboration among security agencies	Strengthen partnership between marine police and the Navy to improve security on Ghana's territorial waters	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12
			Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION		Enhance public safety	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public	Promote security awareness of the various	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12

AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			safety	communities through neighbourhood watch schemes Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities	
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	a. Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low transparency and accountability of public institution 	Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials Procurement Audit Unit to conduct value for money audits	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Misappropriation of funds by public office holders 	1. Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media Collaborate with the media to play watchdog role	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authorities • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes Increase support to chieftaincy institution Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
GOVERNANCE ,			Inadequate involvement of	Collaborate with religious	SDG 16,17

CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			religious bodies in national development	bodies to promote religious tolerance Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.	AU 11, 12,13
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM	a. Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth i. Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth i. Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and 	SDG 4, 16,17 AU 2, 11,12

				<p>sanctioning bad behavior</p> <p>v. Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies;</p>	
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABI LITY			Ineffective advocacy strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change • Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline • Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behavior 	SDG 4, 16,17 AU 2, 11,12
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABI	DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATI ON	a. Ensure responsive governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ownership and accountability for municipal development at all 	8. Promote social behaviour change around a set of	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

LITY		and citizen participation in the development dialogue	sectors	shared values of the good society 9. Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage Create awareness of the importance of 	SDG 8, 9, 16,17 AU 10, 11, 12,16

				<p>culture for development and enhance private sector participation</p> <p>3. Popularise local cuisine and revive lost ones</p>	
GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector • Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry • Inadequate cultural infrastructure <p>Growing negative influence of foreign culture</p>	<p>4. Review and implement existing cultural policy framework</p> <p>5. Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture</p> <p>6. Collaborate with</p>	<p>SDG 8, 9, 16,17 AU 10, 11, 12,16</p>

				<p>the creative industry for the promotion of culture.</p> <p>7. Refurnish cultural centres in the locality.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

CHAPTER FOUR

PROGRAMMES, SUB-PROGRAMMES AND INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

4.1 Introduction

This broad composite programme of action (PoA) covering the plan period (2018-2021), consist of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives as outlined under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all thematic areas. For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated. The project options identified in collaboration with all stakeholders are projects and programmes that will receive support within the four-year (2018-2021) plan period.

The final selection of priority projects was based on consensus building, guided by criteria such as:

- Widespread effects that the selected project should reach a large proportion of the citizen especially the poor and the vulnerable like children, women and the disabled.
- Significant linkage effects on meeting basic human needs and
- Significant multiple effect on local economic attraction of enterprise job-creation and increase in incomes and growth.

4.2 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Table 4.1: West Akim Programmes and Sub-Programmes

4.2.1: Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</p> <p>To ensure public debt sustainability</p> <p>Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Diversify sources of resource mobilization • Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) • Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 	<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Finance</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Trade, Industry and Tourism services.</p>

Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services.
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Enhance Production and Supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials • Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials include, tomatoes, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, Shea nut.), selected fruit, groundnut and rice. 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and maintain the national road network 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services
--	---	--	------------------------------------

4.2.2: Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Social Services	Education and Youth and Sport and Library Development
Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization 	Social Services	Education and Youth and Sport and Library Development
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management

<p>especially among the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p> <p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national development 	<p>Social Services</p> <p>Social Services</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community service</p> <p>Social Welfare and Community service</p>
<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and provide mechanized borehole 	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Public works, Rural Housing and Water Management.</p>
<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative • Provide public education on solid waste management • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Public works, Rural Housing and Water Management.</p>

4.2.3: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability • Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue • Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government 	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>General Administration</p>
<p>Enhance public safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes • Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities • Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting • Intensify regulation and monitoring of private sector involvement in the provision of internal security 	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>General Administration</p>

<p>Improve decentralized planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning • Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level 	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>Planning, Budgeting and M&E</p>
<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures 	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>General Administration</p>

4.3: Formulation of Composite Programme of Action 2018-2021

Table 4.2: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018-2021

TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET IN GH¢31,815,000.00

Thematic area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration.	Finance	Train revenue collectors on effective revenue collection.	Revenue collectors trained on effective revenue collection.		*			5,000			WAMA	
				Train revenue collectors and staff on the PFM Act, 921 of 2016.	Revenue collectors and staff trained on the PFM Act, 921 of 2016.			*		5,000			WAMA	
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials include, tomatoes, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew,	Economic	Agric services and Management	Establish a cassava processing factory	Cassava processing factory established	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

	cotton, Shea nut.), selected fruit, groundnut and rice. Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials			Establishment of tree nurseries for oil palm, cocoa and cashew	Tree nurseries for oil palm, cocoa and cashew established	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism service	Recruit and support the training of apprentices at the RTF Establish a database for skilled manpower	Apprentices recruited and supported at the RTF training center. Database for skilled manpower established.	*	*	*	*	100,000 10,000			WAMA WAMA	NBSSI YEA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism service	Acquisition of 200 acres of land Reshaping of feeder roads Organise skills training for the youth	200 acres of land acquired Feeder roads reshaped Skills training for the youth organised.	*	*	*	*	400,000 200,000 200,000			WAMA WAMA WAMA	 DUR YEA
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Collaborate with the private financial institutions (PFIs) to train and provide start-up capital for the youth.	Social Service	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Train 200 youth on entrepreneurship development	200 youth trained on entrepreneurship Dev't.	*	*	*	*	50,000			WAMA	YEA, RTF
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to	Economic	Trade, Industry and	Establishment of satellite markets	Satellite markets established at Owuram and	*	*			200,000			WAMA	

	enhance domestic trade		Tourism service	Construction of a Modern Market	Akanteng. Modern market constructed at Osenase.			*	*	200,000			WAMA	
Enhance Domestic Trade	Construction of 1No 200 unit lockable stores at Asamankese	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism service	Construction of 1No 200 unit lockable stores at Asamankese	1No 200 unit lockable stores at Asamankese in use	*	*	*	*	3,500,000			WAMA	
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	Economic	Agriculture Services and Management	Register and train farmers on the cultivation of selected exportable product Establish 10 acres of improved cassava planting multiplication fields for distribution to farmers	Farmers registered and trained on the cultivation of selected exportable product 10 acres of improved cassava planting multiplication fields for distribution to farmers established.	*	*	*	*	200,000 250,000			WAMA WAMA	
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Construction of 200 km feeder roads Construction of 50 culverts Extension of electricity to 40	200 km feeder roads in use. 50 culverts constructed. Electricity extended to 40	*	*	*	*	1200,000 500,000 10,000			WAMA WAMA WAMA	DUR DUR MoEP

				deprived communities	deprived communities									
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic	Agric Services and Management	Organise capacity building workshops for women's groups in small scale agro-processing	Capacity building workshops for women's groups in small scale agro-processing organised	*	*	*	*	500,000			WAMA	MoFA
				Train 20 staff on good agricultural practices on Planting for Food and Job and Climate Smart Agric.	20 staff trained on good agricultural practices on Planting for Food and Job and Climate Smart Agric.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
				Organise workshop on approved agro-chemical usage for staff and farmers.	workshop on approved agro-chemical usage for staff and farmers organised	*		*		10,000			WAMA	MoFA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	Economic	Agric Services and Management	Register and train all categories of famers	Famers registered and trained.	*		*		10,000			WAMA	MoFA
				Organise 10 farmers forum on improved technologies	10 farmers forum on improved technologies organised.			*		5,000			WAMA	
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in	Economic	Agric Services and Management	Train 200 youth in agri-business	200 youth trained in agri-business.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
				Train and provide financial support to	Training and financial support									

youth	agricultural operations		nt	200 youth in agriculture	provided to 200 youth in agriculture.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Economic	Agric Services and Management	Register and train 50 livestock and poultry farmers in good animal husbandry practices	50 Livestock and poultry farmers registered and trained in good animal husbandry practices	20	10	10	10	10,000			WAMA	MoFA
				Train 100 livestock farmers on feed management	100 livestock farmers trained on feed management	25	25	25	25	20,000			WAMA	
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Promote the establishment of aquaculture as a lucrative business	Economic	Agric Services and Management	Train 50 youth in aquaculture development	50 youth trained in aquaculture development	20	10	10	10	5,000			WAMA	MoFA
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and catalogue all potential tourist attractions	All potential tourist attractions in the municipality Identified and catalogued.					300,000			WAMA	MoTCCA
				Develop the Kобрiso waterfalls into a modern tourist center and receptacle	Kобрiso waterfalls developed into a modern tourist center and receptacle					50,000			WAMA	

Thematic area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create Opportunity for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Construction of 20 no. 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	20 no. 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities in use	*	*	*	*	450,000			WAMA	GES
				Construction of 20 no. 2-unit kg blocks with ancillary facilities	20 no. 2-unit kg blocks with ancillary facilities in use	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	GES
				Rehabilitation of 10 no. 3-unit classroom blocks	10 no. 3-unit classroom blocks in use.	*	*	*	*	300,000			WAMA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Construction of 2no. Six unit teachers quarters	2 no. Six unit teachers' quarters completed.	*	*			450,000			WAMA	GES
				Support STME	STME supported	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GES
				Support My First	My First Day at	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	GES

				Day at School programme	School programme supported										
Strengthen school management systems	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Procurement of 5000 dual desks	5000 dual desks supplied to schools	*	*	*	*	300,000			WAMA	GES	
				Procurement of 2000 mono desks	2000 mono desks supplied to schools	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA		
				Procurement of 500 teachers tables and 1000 chairs	500 teachers tables and 1000 chairs supplied to schools	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	GES	
Expand and equip health facilities	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management	Completion of maternity ward	Maternity ward in use.	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	MoH	
				Expansion and upgrading of health centres and procure modern medical Equipment for major Health facilities	Health centers expanded and medical equipment procured.	*	*	*	*	500,000			WAMA	MoH	
				Construction of CHPs compound	CHPs compound in use.	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	MoH	
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management	Promote and intensify National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) outreach activities	National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) outreach activities intensified	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	MoH	
				Maintenance and	NHIA outreach										

				Repair of NHIA outreach vehicle.	vehicle maintained and Repaired.	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	MoH
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management	Support immunization programmes to strenghten new born care and adolescent services	Immunization programmes supported	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	MoH
				Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Malaria control programme implemented	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoH
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services	Public Health Service and Management	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programme Expanded and intensified.	*	*	*	*	30,000			WAMA	MoH
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods	Economic	Agric Services and Management	Implement Programmes to Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods	Programmes to Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods in the					20,000			WAMA	MoH

				in the Municipality	Municipality Implemented									
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of water resources	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.	Trees planted along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries.	*	*	*	*	30,000			WAMA	NADMO
				Provision of Toilet facilities	Toilet facilities provided	*	*	*	*	450,000			WAMA	MEHU
				Provision of Institutional Laterines.	Toilet facilities provided	*	*	*	*	450,000			WAMA	GES
Surface mining, desertification,	Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies Engage in rigorous Aforestation programme	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies	regulatory regime for small-scale miners strengthened to protect water bodies	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	
				Engage in rigorous Aforestation programme	Aforestation programme implemented.	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	mechanized borehole and small town water systems provided	*	*	*	*	500,000			WAMA	CWSA
High prevalence of open defecation Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	National Total Sanitation Campaign promoted “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative implemented Implementation of sanitation plan monitored and evaluation conducted. strategies to end open defecation developed and implemented	*	*	*	*	250,000 250,000 10,000 5,000			WAMA WAMA WAMA	MEHU MEHU MEHU
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation	Social Service	Social welfare and Community	Implement expansion of LEAP programme	LEAP programme expanded to 30	*	*	*	*	10,0000			WAMA	

dimensions	of resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs		service	to 30 additional communities. Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support	additional communities. Availability of women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers associations	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social Service	Social welfare and Community service	Generate database on PWD Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Database on PWD Created. PWDs actively participating in national development	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	DSW
						*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	DSW
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	sports and recreational infrastructure developed and maintained.	*	*	*	*	50,000			WAMA	

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Adopted 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	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations	small-scale manners operating within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	
				Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner.	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Rehabilitation of Asamankese Slaughter House	of Asamankese Slaughter House Rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	100,000			WAMA	
Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Reduce environmental pollution	Environmental pollution reduced	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

			Services	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Public educated on indiscriminate disposal of waste	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
						*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
				Promote Sustainable Management of Final Waste Disposal Site	Final Waste Disposal Site managed	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	
				Refuse evacuation on annual basis	Refuse evacuated on annual basis									
Enhance climate change resilience	Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21)	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organise Public Education on Climate Change	Public Education on Climate Change organised	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
				Mainstreaming of climate change into Medium Term Development planning and budgeting processes	climate change mainstreamed into Medium Term Development planning and budgeting processes	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	Public and private institutions educated on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

				reduction										
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & services	Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Urban Roads and Transport Service	Rehabilitation of 10 km feeder roads in the Municipality.	10 km feeder roads in the Municipality Rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	DUR
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the conversion of waste to energy	Economic	Trade, Industry and Tourism Service	Promote the conversion of waste to energy	Availability of firms engaged in conversion of waste to energy	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
				Extension of electricity to 40 deprived communities	Electricity extended to 40 deprived communities	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	MoEP
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Spatial Planning	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure established	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	PPD
				Preparation of Scheme Design to guide infrastructural growth.	Scheme Design to guide infrastructural growth prepared	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	PPD
Promote a sustainable, spatially	Ensure proper urban landscape and design	Infrastructure Delivery	Spatial Planning	Execute a comprehensive	A comprehensive Street addressing	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	PPD

integrated, balanced & orderly development of human settlements	and implementation	Management		Street addressing system Develop Local spatial plans.	system implemented. Local spatial plans developed	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	PPD
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Social Services	Social Welfare and Community Service	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	
				Support for community initiatives	Support for community initiatives	*	*	*	*	50,000			WAMA	
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongo and inner cities	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongo	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Spatial Planning	Upgrade inner cities, Zongo and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	inner cities, Zongo and slums upgraded and the occurrence of new ones prevented	*	*	*	*	500,000			WAMA	PPD

Thematic area: Governance Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted 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	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide logistical support to Departments.	Logistical support provided to Departments.	*	*	*	*	500,000			WAMA	
				Provide adequate office accommodation to Departments	adequate office accommodation provided	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	
Strengthen sub-district structures	Strengthen the Zonal councils of the Assembly	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 2 No. Zonal councils	Construction of 2 No. Zonal councils	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	
				Equip the 3 zonal councils	Equip the 3 zonal councils	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA	
				Provide human resources to the 3 zonal councils	Provide human resources to the 3 zonal councils	*				10,000			WAMA	
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and M&E	Organise capacity building workshop on participatory planning and budgeting	capacity building workshop on participatory planning and budgeting organised	*		*		20,000			WAMA	
				Organise training workshop on LED/PPP for Heads of Department,	workshop on LED/PPP for Heads of Department, Senior Staff and	*		*		15,000			WAMA	

				Senior Staff and Assembly Members	Assembly Members organised									
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 and M&E	Prepare and Review Popular Participation Plan	Popular Participation Plan prepared	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
				Organise Town Hall meetings annually in all Zonal Councils	Town Hall meetings organised annually in all Zonal Councils	*			*	500,000			WAMA	
				Build capacities of key stakeholders in development planning dialogue	Capacities of key stakeholders in development planning dialogue built	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
				Organise Peoples' Assembly Annually	Peoples' Assembly organised Annually	*			*	20,000			WAMA	
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and M&E	Adopt the use of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and project implementation	Use of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and project implementation adopted	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

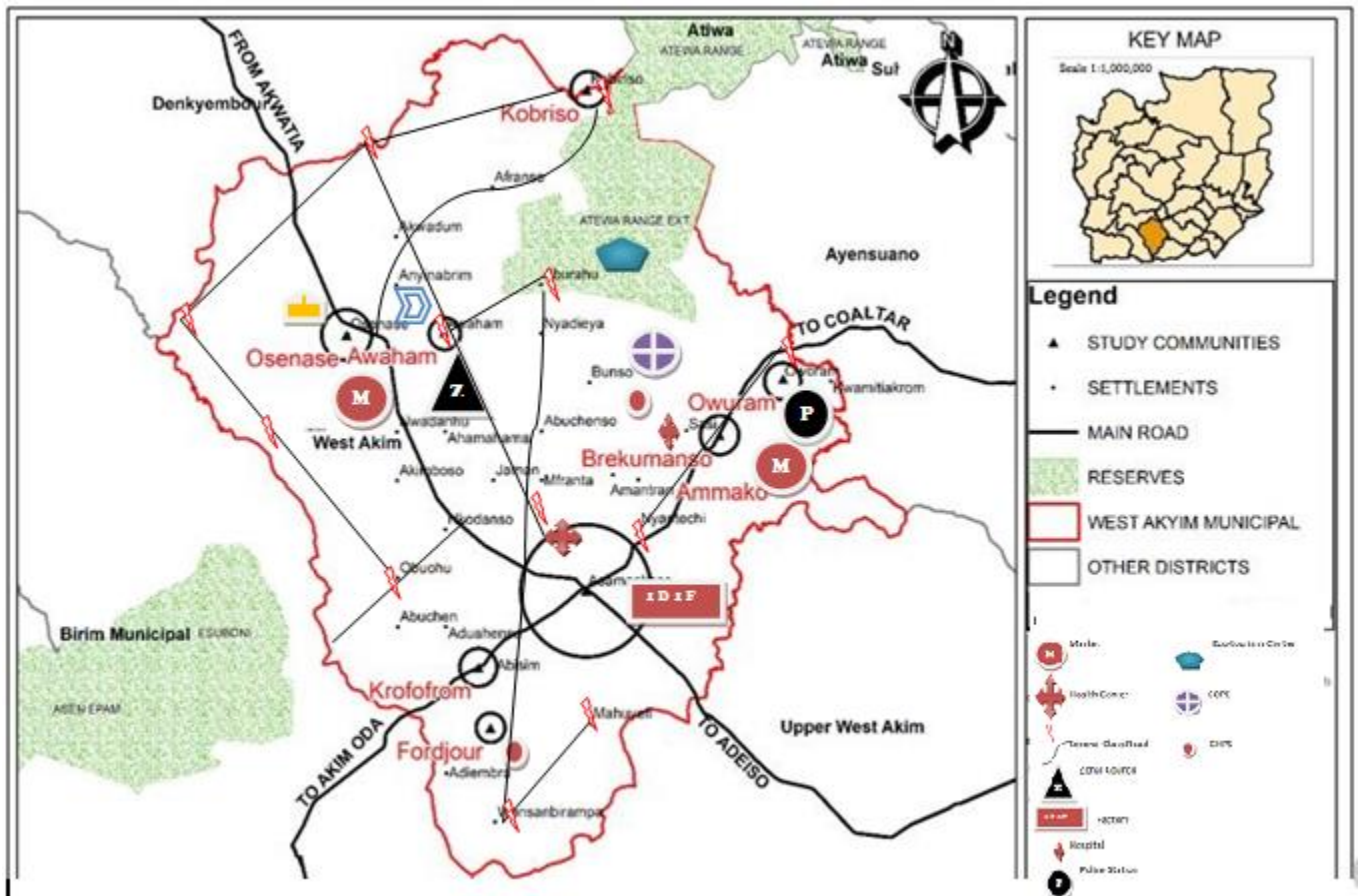
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and M&E	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting	capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting strengthened	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
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	Human Resource	Implement programmes to Improve relationship between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Programmes to Improve relationship between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry implemented	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GPS
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organise programmes on public safety delivery	programmes on public safety organised	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GFS, GPS
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise public educative programmes to fight against corruption	Public educative programmes to fight against corruption organised	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	GPS
Improve participation of Civil society (media,	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise sensitization programmes for the traditional	sensitization programmes for the traditional authorities in	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	governance processes			authorities in development and governance process.	development and governance process organised									
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	Social Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Organise Programmes to Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes.	Programmes to Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes organised.	*		*		10,000			WAMA	
Promote culture in the development process	Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage	Social Service	Social Welfare and Community Service	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation in culture of the Municipality. Refurnish cultural centers in the Municipality.	Awareness created on the importance of culture for development and private sector participation in culture enhanced Cultural centers in the Municipality refurnished.	*	*			10,000			WAMA	
						*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	

4.4: Map of future desires of West Akim Municipal Assembly

In relation to the broad vision of the government of Ghana aimed at creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all citizenry and the objective of improving the standard of living through the implementation of social policies and programmes, the West Akim Municipal Assembly prepared its composite Programme of Action and this is translated into a map of desired future as presented in figure 4.1 below:

Figure 4.1 Map of future desires



Source: WAMA, MPCU, 2018

As illustrated in figure 4.1 the vision of the Assembly is to harness resources for the development of the municipality in line with the current development policy line of government. In effect, the Assembly envisions an equal distribution of development activities in all corners of the municipality under the thematic areas of the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development (Agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all).

Economic Development

Under this area, the West Akim Municipal Assembly envisions that with the implementation of the governments flagship programmes, the Assembly has envisioned the establishment of the Cassava processing factory at Asamankese, construction of modern markets at Osenase and the establishment of an oil palm processing plant at Bunso to cater for the employment need of the youth in the area. It is expected that, the economic activities would improve household income levels and livelihoods of the people in the municipality.

In effect, the programmes and projects that will be implemented by the Assembly under the economic sector will contribute significantly to a reduction in poverty through job creation, equal opportunities and prosperity among the populace.

Social Development

Human capital development is an essential component of every national development process and as such the West Akim Municipal recognises the need to make available the necessary infrastructure and resources for the development its human resource.

In line with this, the Assembly intends to roll out a number of programmes and projects such as construction of Classroom blocks, construction of Health centers and extension of electricity to the remote parts of the municipality to complement the development of human capital and the supply of raw materials for the one district one factory initiative.

It is expected that, the projects and programmes that will be implemented by the Assembly under the social development sector will aid in improving upon the literacy level in the municipality and ultimately result in the availability of skilled human resources to complement the economic sector.

Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement

Under this section, the West Akim Municipal Assembly envisions the establishment of an Eco-Tourism center at Atewa forest range extension in the north-eastern part of the municipality as well as rigorous construction and reshaping of roads in the municipality. This will help promote tourism development as well as reinforce the forward and backward linkage in the production sector of the municipality.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

To further deepen the decentralisation system, strengthen the sub- structures and promote security service activities at the grassroots level, the Assembly envisions the construction of a Zonal council office complex at Osenase as well as a station for the Ghana Police service at Owuram.

It is expected that, the implementation of these projects and programmes, grassroots participation in governance would improve and the citizenry will be empowered to become active agents of development.

With the strategic location of the municipal capital, Asamankese as a nodal town coupled with a youthful population and the above interventions. It is expected that the municipality will become vibrant and attract investment and job opportunities for the citizenry which will ultimately improve the environmental quality and the living conditions of the population.

4.4 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018 -2021) would be implemented by the Cash Flows of the Assembly. This makes it important to have knowledge of the Cash Flows and their sources to the Assembly. The Cash Flows are compared with the Total Estimated Cost of the projects and programmes to be implemented in the Municipality as indicated in the table below.

Table 4.3: Indicative Financial Plan

PROGRAMMES • ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT • SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT • ENVIRONMENT,INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT • GOVERNANCE CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY • GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor (UDG + DDF)	Others (CIDA)					
2018	12,208,000	2,968,892.82	817,756	2,360,350	79,024.80	6,226,023.62	5,981,976.38	Identification of new sources of revenue	Writing of proposals for funding	
2019	6,873,000	2,993,500	848,500	1,790,000	79,024.80	5,711,024.8	1,161,975.2	Intensification of IGF mobilization	Public-Private Partnerships	
2020	6,076,500	3,095,000	858,700	1,900,000	79,024.80	5,932,724.80	1,43,775.2	Public-Private Partnerships	Identification of new sources of revenue	
2021	6,657,500	3,197,000	866,300	2,010,000	79,024.80	6,152,324.80	505,175.2	Writing of proposals for funding	Intensification of IGF mobilization	

CHAPTER FIVE

MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP)

5.1: 2018 Municipal Annual Action Plan

Table 5.1: 2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration/ Finance	1. Embark on a Comprehensive Revenue Data Collection.	Asamankese		Revenue collectors and staff trained on the PFM Act, 921 of 2016.	*	*			32,000.00			WAMA	MFU
	2. Preparation of 2018 Composite Budget.	Asamankese		2018 Composite Budget prepared.	*	*	*	*	35,000			WAMA	Budget Unit
Management and Administration /General Administration	3. Maintenance and Repair of Office Machinery	Asamankese		Monitoring Vehicle Maintained.	*	*	*	*	55,000.00			WAMA	
	4. Purchase of Office Furniture and Fittings	Asamankese		Office Furniture and Fittings procured	*	**	*	*	15,000.00			WAMA	Procurement Unit

	5. Maintenance and Repair of Monitoring Vehicles	Asamankese		Monitoring Vehicle Maintained.	*	*	*	*	10,000.00			WAMA	
	6. Purchase of 3 No. Desktops and 3 No. Laptop computer	Asamankese		3 No. Desktops and 3 No. Laptop computer procured	*	*	*	*	26,000.00			WAMA	Procurement
	7. Organise Capacity Building, Conference and Seminars for Staff	Asamankese		Capacity Building, Conference and Seminars for Staff organised	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			WAMA	HRD
Management and Administration /General Administration	8. Organise Official Celebrations	Asamankese		Official Celebrations organised	*	*	*	*	35,000.00			WAMA	
	9. Procurement and Supply of Stationary and Printing Materials for Offices	Asamankese		Stationary and Printing Materials for Offices procured and supplied	*	*	*	*	10,000.00			WAMA	Procurement Unit
Management and Administration /Planning,	10. Monitoring of Development Projects.	Asamankese		Development Projects monitored.	*	*	*	*	25,000			WAMA	MPCU

Budgeting and M&E	11. Review of the 2018-2021 MTDP.	Asamankese		2018-2021 MTDP reviewed	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MPCU
Management and Administration/Agriculture Services and Management	12. Organise Farmers Day celebration.	Awaham		Farmers Day celebration Organised.	*	*	*	*	50,000			WAMA	MoFA
	13. Distribute Agro Input to Farmers under the PFJ Programme	District wide		Agro Input distributed to Farmers under the PFJ Programme	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
Management and Administration/Agriculture Services and Management	14. Implement the Planting For Food Programme.	District wide		Planting For Food Programme implemented.	*	*	*	*	10,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
	15. Organise RELC sections in the Municipality	District wide		RELC sections organised	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
	16. Train FBOs on the adaptation of new technologies	District wide		FBOs trained on the adaptation of new technologies	*	*	*	*	2,000.00			WAMA	MoFA

	17. Carry out Extension Delivery Service to farmers in the Municipality	District wide		Extension Delivery Service to farmers implemented	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
Management and Administration/Agricultural Services and Management	18. Organise Public Education on Outbreak of Scheduled Diseases And Vaccination Of Animals	District wide		Public Education on Outbreak of Scheduled Diseases And Vaccination Of Animals organised	*	*	*	*	15,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
	19. Chemical distribution for fall army worm control	District wide		Chemicals distributed for fall army worm control	*	*	*	*	16,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
Management and Administration/Agricultural Services and Management	20. Register Farmers under Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ) Programme	District wide		Farmers registered under Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ) Programme	*	*	*	*	1,000.00			WAMA	MoFA
	21. Support the Implementation of DCACT.	District wide		Implementation of DCACT supported.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA

Management and Administration/General Administration	22.Acquisition of Capital Assets	District wide		Capital Assets Acquired	*	*	*	*	12,000.00			WAMA	Procurement Unit
--	----------------------------------	---------------	--	-------------------------	---	---	---	---	-----------	--	--	-------------	-------------------------

Adopted Goal(s): Create Opportunity for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services/Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	23.Support STMIE	District wide		STME supported	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	GES
	24. Support My First Day at School programme.	District wide		My First Day at School supported				*	20,000			WAMA	GES
	25.Construction of 1 no. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Ekoso		6 Unit Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	300,000.00			WAMA	GES

26. Construction of 1 no. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Anum Presby		6 Unit Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	350,000.00			WAMA	GES
27. Construction of 1 no. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Amaako		6 Unit Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	350,000.00			WAMA	GES
28. Construction of 1 no. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Anglican School		3 Unit Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	250,000.00			WAMA	GES
29. Construction of 1 no. 2 Unit KG Block	Topease		2 Unit KG Block in use.	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	GES
30. Construction of 1 no. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Onyinafums		6 Unit Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			WAMA	GES
31. Construction of 1 no. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Islamic Primary School		6 Unit Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	350,000.00			WAMA	GES

	32.Completion of Municipal Education Office	Asamankese		Municipal Education Office completed	*	*	*	*	50,000.00			WAMA	GES
	33.Implement the Ghana School Feeding Programme	District wide Schools		Ghana School Feeding Programme implemented	*	*	*	*	1,325,592			WAMA	GES
Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	34.Support for immunization programmes	District wide		Immunization programmes supported	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GHS
	35.Organise Seminars/Conferences and Workshops on HIV/AIDS	District wide		Seminars/Conferences and Workshops on HIV/AIDS organised	*	*	*	*	7,000.00			WAMA	GHS
Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	36.Completion of CHPs Compound	Pabi		CHPs Compound Completed	*	*	*	*	250,000.00			WAMA	GHS

Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	37.Construction of Fence Wall and Provision of Logistics	Anum, Amaako and Awaham Health Centers		Fence Wall constructed and Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			WAMA	GHS
	38.Construction of CHPs Compound	Ekoso		CHPs Compound constructed	*	*	*	*	250,000.00			WAMA	GHS
	39.Construction of CHPs Compound	Bunso		CHPs Compound constructed	*	*	*	*	200,000.00			WAMA	GHS
Infrastructure Delivery/Public works, Rural Housing and Water management	40. Construction of 1no. mechanised borehole	Christian Quarters		1no. mechanised borehole constructed and in use	*	*	*	*	46,000.00			WAMA	CWSA

Social Services/Social welfare and community service	41.Organise training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities	District wide		Training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities organised.	*	*	*	*	5,000				WAMA	SW/CD
	42.Implementation of the Nation Builders Corp	District wide		Nation Builders Corp implemented	*	*	*	*	626,796				WAMA	YEA

Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	43.Organise Public Education on Climate Change	District wide		Public Education on Climate Change organised	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	EPA
	44.Management of Final Waste Disposal Site	Zonal Areas		Final Waste Disposal Site managed	*	*	*	*	24,000.00			WAMA	EPA, ZOOMLION
	45.Support for Water and Sanitation Programmes	District wide		Water and Sanitation Programmes supported	*	*	*	*	35,000.00			WAMA	CWSA
Infrastructure Delivery Management/ Spatial Planning	46.Preparation of Scheme Design	Akanteng		Scheme Design prepared	*	*	*	*	35,000			WAMA	PPD
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	47.Contingency / Disaster Management	Disaster prone areas		Disaster Managed	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	NADMO

Infrastructure Delivery Management	48.Rehabilitation of Street Lights	Asamankese		Street Lights Rehabilitated.	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA	DW
	49.Rehabilitation of Staff Bungalows/Palace	Asamankese		Staff Bungalows/Palace rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	200,000.00			WAMA	DW
Infrastructure Delivery Management/ Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	50.Construction of Sexton Office	Asamankese		Sexton Office in use	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			WAMA	MEHU
	51.Completion of 2Storey 76 Unit Lockable Stores	Asamankese		2Storey 76 Unit Lockable Stores in use	*	*	*	*	300,000.00			WAMA	DW
	52.Construction of 12 Unit Lockable Stores	Asamankese, Taxi Rank		12 Unit Lockable Stores in use	*	*	*	*	500,000.00			WAMA	DW
	53.Construction of 11 Unit Lockable Stores	Asamankese, Lorry Park		11 Unit Lockable Stores in use	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			WAMA	DW
	54.Construction of 1No. 12 Unit Toilet facility	Brekumanso		1No. 12 Unit Toilet facility in use	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			WAMA	DW
	55.Construction of 1No. 12 Unit Toilet facility	Light Industrial Area, Asamankese		1No. 12 Unit Toilet facility in use	*	*	*	*	200,000.00			WAMA	DW

Infrastructure Delivery Management/ Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	56.Rehabilitation of feeder roads in the Municipality	Feeder Roads		feeder roads in the Municipality rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	90,000.00			WAMA	DUR
	57.Maintenance of some selected roads in the Municipality	Selected Roads		selected roads in the Municipality maintained	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			WAMA	DUR
	58.Construction of Asamankese SHS Road	Asamankese SHS Road		Asamankese SHS Road in use	*	*	*	*	980,000.00			WAMA	DUR
Infrastructure Delivery Management/ Spatial Planning	59.Reshaping of Roads in the Municipality	Selected Roads		Roads in the Municipality reshaped	*	*	*	*				WAMA	DUR
	60. Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise.	Brekumanso , Osenase		Streets named and properties valued.	*	*	*	*	85,000.00			WAMA	DUR

Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	61.Implementation of the LEAP Programme in the Municipality	District wide		LEAP Programme implemented in the Municipality	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	SW/CD
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	62. Support for Community Initiatives.	District wide		Community Initiatives supported.	*	*	*	*	50,000			WAMA	SW/CD
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	63.Implement Women Empowerment Programme on Girl-Child education, Sex Education, savings and Investment Plan.	District wide		Women Empowerment Programme implemented	*	*	*	*	2,000.00			WAMA	SW/CD

	64. Inspect and supervise Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDCs)	District wide		Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDCs) Inspected and supervised	*	*	*	*	2,000.00			WAMA	SW/CD
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	65. Provide professional social welfare services to families	District wide		professional social welfare services to families provided	*	*	*	*	1,000.00			WAMA	SW/CD
	66. Identify and Register Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	District wide		Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) identified and trained	*	*	*	*	60,000.00			WAMA	SW/CD
Management and Administration /Planning, Budgeting and M&E	67. Organise capacity building workshop for zonal council members on participatory planning and budgeting	Asamankese		Capacity building workshop for zonal council members on participatory planning and budgeting conducted.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MPCU
	68. Train Assembly members on participatory planning and budgeting	Asamankese		Assembly members trained on participatory planning and budgeting.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MPCU

	69.Review Popular Participation Plan 2017-2019	Asamankese		Popular Participation Plan Reviewed.	*		*		20,000			WAMA	MPCU
	70.Organise 2 Town Hall meetings annually in all Zonal Councils	Asamankese		2 Town Hall meetings organised annually.	*		*		20,000			WAMA	MPCU
Management and Administration/ General Administration	71. Orgainse public sensitisation on the relationship between the police and the citizens.	communities in the Asamankese zonal councils		Public sensitised on the relationship between the police and the citizens	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	GPS
Management and Administration/ General Administration	72.Organise public education sensitization on the negative effects of corruption	Asamankese		public sensitized on the negative effects of corruption.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	GPS

Table 5.2: 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration/ Finance	1. Embark on a Comprehensive Revenue Data Collection.	Asamankese	N/A	Revenue collectors and staff trained on the PFM Act, 921 of 2016.	*	*	*	*	N/A	10,000	N/A	WAMA	
	2. Organise sensitisation workshop on PFM 2016 for Heads of Departments and senior staff	Asamankese	N/A	Sensitisation workshop on PFM 2016 for Heads of Departments and senior staff organised	*	*	*	*	N/A	10,000	N/A	WAMA	
	3. Implement a comprehensive Street Naming Exercise and Property Valuation.	Asamankese	N/A	Comprehensive Street Naming Exercise implemented.	*	*	*	*	200,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
Management and Administration/ General Administration	4. Maintenance and repair of Monitoring Vehicle.	Asamankese	N/A	Monitoring Vehicle Maintained.	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	

Management and Administration/ Planning, Budgeting and M&E	5. Monitoring of Development Projects.	District wide	N/A	Development Projects monitored.	*	*	*	*	N/A	25,000	N/A	WAMA	
	6. Review of the 2018-2021 MTDP.	Asamankese	N/A	2018-2021 MTDP reviewed.	*	*	*	*	N/A	20,000	N/A	WAMA	
Management and Administration/ General Administration	7. Acquisition of Capital Assets	District wide	N/A	Capital Assets acquired	*	*	*	*	100,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
Management and Administration/ General Administration	8. Purchase of 6 No Desktop and 6 No Laptops for offices	Asamankese	N/A	6 No Desktop and 6 No Laptops for offices procured	*	*	*	*	30,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	9. Purchase of Office furniture and fittings	Asamankese	N/A	Office furniture and fittings procured.	*	*	*	*	25,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	10. Establishment of tree nurseries for oil palm, cocoa and cashew	District wide	N/A	Tree nurseries for oil palm, cocoa and cashew established.	*	*	*	*	2,000,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	11. Establish a database for skilled manpower	District wide	N/A	Database for skilled manpower established.	*	*	*	*	N/A	5,000	N/A	WAMA	

Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	12.Acquisition of 25 acres of land	District wide	N/A	25 acres of land acquired					100,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	DUR
	13.Reshaping of feeder roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughter HSE - Old Clinic • Kwaku- sae road • Abaase road 		Feeder roads reshaped					200,000			WAMA	
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	14.Organise skills training 50 the youth	District wide	N/A	Skills training for 50 youth organised.	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	15.Train 50 youth on entrepreneurship development	District wide	N/A	50 youth trained on entrepreneursh ip Dev't	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	16.Establishment of satellite markets	Owuram	N/A	Satellite markets established at Owuram.	*	*	*	*	300,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	

Economic/Agriculture service4s and Management	17.Distribute improved planting materials to 100 farmers.	District wide	N/A	improved planting materials distributed to 100 farmers	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
	18. Train 100 farmers on rapid multiplication of plantain suckers.	District wide		100 farmers trained on rapid multiplication of plantain suckers.	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A		WAMA	MoFA
	19.Organise Farmers Day celebration.		N/A	Farmers Day celebration Organised.					50,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	20.Implement the Planting For Food Programme.	District wide	N/A	Planting For Food Programme implemented.	*	*	*	*	662,796	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
	21.Support the Implementation of DCACT	District wide	N/A	Implementation of DCACT supported.	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA

Infrastructure Delivery Management/Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	22.Construction of 10 culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freetown • Asasco junction to Asamanket owa • James town • Abaase to Wamaase 	N/A	10 culverts constructed.	*	*	*	*	200,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	DUR
	23.Extension of electricity to 10 deprived communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogo Yeboah • Adama • T.K.Kpogl • Agbaayen • Ayimadea • Yakubu • Osofo Asare • Abaase • Wamase • Apampamu -1 		Electricity extended to 10 deprived communities	*	*	*	*	1,000,000			WAMA	MoEP
Infrastructure Delivery/Public works, Rural Housing and Water management	24.Rehabilitation of Asamankese Slaughter House	Asamankese	N/A	Asamankese Slaughter House rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	100,000	WAMA	MEHU
Infrastructure Delivery/Public works, Rural Housing and Water management	25. Construction of 154 Unit Lockable Stores.	Asamankese	N/A	154 Unit Lockable Stores in use.	*	*	*	*	6,000,000.00	N/A	N/A	WAMA	

Economic/Agriculture services and Management	26. Train 5 women's groups in fortified "Gari" making, provide start-up capital and equipment.	Brekumanso	N/A	5 women's group in trained in fortified "Gari" making, start-up capital and equipment provided.	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	5,000	WAMA	CSIR
	27. Register and train all categories of farmers	District wide	N/A	Farmers registered and trained.	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	28. Train and provide financial support to 50 youth in agriculture	District wide	N/A	Training and financial support provided to 50 youth in agriculture.	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
	29. Facilitate the development of business plans for 5 FBOs	District wide	N/A	Business plans for 5 FBOs developed	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
	30. Organise one (1) RELC planning season for 100 stakeholders	District wide	N/A	one (1) RELC planning season organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA

	31.Procurement of Chemicals for animal vaccination	District wide	N/A	Chemicals for animal vaccination procured.	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MoFA
	32.Construction of a modern Abattoir	Asamankese		Modern Abattoir constructed.	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	MoFA
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	33.Completion of 76 Unit Lockable store	Asamankese	N/A	76 Unit Lockable store completed	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	300,000	WAMA	
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	34.Develop the Kobriso waterfalls into a modern tourist centre and receptacle	Kobriso	N/A	Kobriso waterfalls developed into a modern tourist centre and receptacle	*	*	*	*	200,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	

Adopted Goal(s): Create Opportunity for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services/Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	1.Support STMIE	District wide	N/A	STME supported	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GES
	2.Support My First Day at School programme.	District wide		My First Day at School supported				*	N/A	3,000	N/A	WAMA	GES
	3.Construction of 6 units Classroom Block.	Amaako Ekoso		6 units Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	450,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GES
	4.Construction of 2 units KG Block.	• Akanteng • Topease	N/A	2 units KG Block in use	*	*	*	*	250,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GES
	5.Construction of 2 no. teacher quarters.	Esaase		1 no. teacher quarters in use	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	GES
	6.Implement the Ghana School Feeding Programme	District wide Schools	N/A	Ghana School Feeding Programme implemented	*	*	*	*	1,325,592	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GES

Social Services/Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	7.Completion of 6 Unit CLS Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asamankese R/C Anum Presby 	N/A	6 Unit CLS Block completed	*	*	*	*	365,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GES
Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	8.Seminar/Conference/Workshop (HIV/AIDS)	District wide	N/A	Seminar/Conference/Workshop on HIV/AIDS conducted.	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GHS
Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	9.Support for Municipal Immunisation Programmes	District Wide	N/A	Immunisation Programmes supported	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GHS
Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	10.Completion of CHPs Compound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pabi Bunso 	N/A	CHPs Compound completed	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	30,000	WAMA	GHS

Infrastructure Delivery/Public works, Rural Housing and Water management	11.Construction of 1 no. 12 unit KVIP	Brekumanso	N/A	1 no. 12 unit Toilet constructed and in use.	*	*	*	*	100,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	CWSA
	12.Construction of 2 no. institutional latrine	Akanteng L/A Aworasa L/A		2 no. institutional latrine in use.	*	*	*	*	100,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	13.Construction of 5 No boreholes with hand pumps	Sukuntu Odumahama Yakubu Mataheko Nkurakan Patimpa		5 No boreholes with hand pumps in use	*	*	*	*	75,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	CWSA
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	14.Organise training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities	District wide	N/A	Training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities organised.	*	*	*	*	N/A	5,000	N/A	WAMA	
	15.Implementation of the Nation Builders Corp	District wide	N/A	Nation Builders Corp implemented	*	*	*	*	626,796	N/A	N/A	WAMA	YEA

Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	1.Organise Public Education on Climate Change	District wide	N/A	Public Education on Climate Change organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	EPA
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	2.Preparation of Scheme Design	Brekumanso	N/A	Scheme Design prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	PPD
	3.Construction of 100 seater capacity Durbar grounds.	Asamankese		100 seater capacity Durbar grounds constructed	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	150,000	WAMA	
	4.Construction of an ultra-modern stadium.	Asamankese	N/A	Ultra-modern stadium constructed.	*	*	*	*	1,000,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	5.Organise training workshop for stakeholders on the Street Naming and Property evaluation.	Asamankese	N/A	Training workshop for stakeholders on the Street Naming and Property evaluation organised.	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	PPD
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	6.Fumigation	District wide	N/A	Fumigation Conducted	*	*	*	*	100,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	ZOOMLI ON, EPA

Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	7.Management of Final Waste Disposal Site	Zonal Councils	N/A	Final Waste Disposal Site managed	*	*	*	*	300,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	ZOOMLION, EPA
	8. Refuse evacuation	Zonal Councils		Refuse evacuated	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	100,000	WAMA	ZOOMLION
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	9.Construction of 1 No 12 Unit KVIP	Brekumanso	N/A	1 No 12 Unit KVIP in use	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	100,000	WAMA	MEHU
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	10.Construction of Sexton at the Cemetery	Asamankese	N/A	Sexton at the Cemetery constructed	*	*	*	*	30,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	MEHU
	11.Contingency/ Disaster Management	Disaster Prone Areas	N/A	Disaster Managed	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	12.Rehabilitation of 10 km feeder roads in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amanfrom to Asamanketowa Asamankese CBD Road ICGC area Roads 	N/A	10 km feeder roads in the Municipality rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	200,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	DUR
	13.Construction of taxi rank	Asamankese		Taxi rank constructed.	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA	
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	14.Develop 1 Local Plan	Brekumanso	N/A	Local plans developed.					N/A	20,000	N/A	WAMA	PPD

Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration/General Administration	1.Construction of Zonal Council Offices	Osenase	N/A	Zonal Council Offices constructed and in use.	*	*	*	*	25,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	2.Construction of Seston Office	Asamankese		Seston office constructed.	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	30,000	WAMA	
Management and Administration/General Administration	3.Furnishing of Zonal Councils	Asamankese	N/A	Zonal Council furnished	*	*	*	*	N/A	30,000	N/A	WAMA	
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	4..Support for Community Initiatives.	District wide	N/A	Community Initiatives supported.	*	*	*	*	50,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
Management and Administration/General Administration	5.Provide logistical support to Departments	Asamankese	N/A	logistical support to Departments provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	

	6.Equip the zonal councils	Osenase	N/A	Zonal council equipped.	*	*	*	*	100,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	7.Provide human resources to the zonal councils	Osenase		Human resources provided.	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	8.Organise capacity building workshop for zonal council members on participatory planning and budgeting	Osenase	N/A	Capacity building workshop for zonal council members on participatory planning and budgeting conducted.	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	9.Train Assembly members on participatory planning and budgeting	All Assembly members in the Osenase Zone.	N/A	Assembly members trained on participatory planning and budgeting.	*	*	*	*	20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	10.Review Popular Participation Plan 2017-2019	Asamankese	N/A	Popular Participation Plan Reviewed.	*		*		20,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	
	11.Organise 2 Town Hall meetings annually in all Zonal Councils	Asamankese		2 Town Hall meetings organised annually.	*		*		20,000			WAMA	

Management and Administration/General Administration	12. Organise public sensitisation on the relationship between the police and the citizens.	communities in the Osenase zonal councils	N/A	Public sensitised on the relationship between the police and the citizens	*	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	10,000	WAMA	GPS
	13.Set up and train community watch-dogs committees	District wide	N/A	Community watch-dogs established and trained.	*	*	*	*	5,000	N/A	N/A	WAMA	GPS
Management and Administration/General Administration	14.Organise public education sensitization on the negative effects of corruption	Brekumanso	N/A	public sensitized on the negative effects of corruption.	*	*	*	*	N/A	5,000	N/A	WAMA	
Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	15.Organise 1 No. Sensitisation workshops for chiefs/ elders in the municipality or development planning and governance processes	Osenase	N/A	1 No. Sensitisation workshops organised for chiefs/ elders in the municipality.	*	*	*	*	N/A	10,000	N/A	WAMA	
TOTAL PROJECTS				78									
TOTAL COST:				GH¢ 6,873,000.00									

Table 5.3: 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration/General Administration	1.Maintenance and repair of Monitoring Vehicle.	Asamankese		Monitoring Vehicle Maintained.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	
Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	2.Monitoring of Development Projects.	District wide		Development Projects monitored.	*	*	*	*	25,000			WAMA	
	3.Review of the 2018-2021 MTDP.	Asamankese		2018-2021 MTDP reviewed.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	
Management and Administration/General Administration	4.Acquisition of Capital Assets	District wide		Capital Assets acquired	*	*	*	*	100,000			WAMA	
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	5.Recruit and support the training of apprentices at the RTF	Asamankese		Apprentices recruited and supported at the RTF training center.	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	

Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	6.Acquisition of 25 acres of land	District wide		25 acres of land acquired					50,000			WAMA	
	7.Reshaping of feeder roads	Akanteng to Kobriso Abaase to Wamaase Asamankese to Abukyensu		Feeder roads reshaped					200,000			WAMA	DUR
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	8.Organise skills training 50 the youth	District wide		Skills training for 50 youth organized.	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
	9.Train 50 youth on entrepreneurship development	District wide		50 youth trained on entrepreneurship ip Dev't	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
	10.Establishment of modern market	Osenase		Modern markets established at Osenase.	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	
Economic/Agriculture service4s and Management	11.Register and train 10 farmers on the cultivation of selected exportable product.	District wide		10 Farmers registered and trained on the cultivation of selected exportable product	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	MoFA
	12.Organise Farmers Day celebration.			Farmers Day celebration Organised.					50,000			WAMA	MoFA

	13.Organise weekly radio talk shows on improved agriculture technologies on Nkunim Fm radio	District wide		Weekly radio talk shows on improved agriculture technologies on Nkunim Fm radio organised					14,000			WAMA	MoFA
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	14.Implement the Planting For Food Programme.	District wide		Planting For Food Programme implemented.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
	15.Train 20 staff on good agricultural practices on Planting for Food and Job and Climate Smart Agric.	Asamankese		20 staff trained on good agricultural practices on Planting for Food and Job and Climate Smart Agric.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
	16.Support the Implementation of DCACT	District wide		Implementation of DCACT supported.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
	17.Produce oil palm seedlings and distribute to farmers	District wide		Acres of oil palm established					25,000			WAMA	MoFA
	18.Train 30 Livestock farmers on improved housing Annually	District wide		Train 30 Livestock farmers on improved housing Annually					10,000			WAMA	MoFA

Infrastructure Delivery Management/Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	19. Construction of 25 km feeder roads	District wide		25 km feeder roads in use	*	*	*	*	180,000			WAMA	DUR
	20. Extension of electricity to 10 deprived communities	Osenase Opongkrom Patimpa Yaw Dovi Atta ne Atta Boosomempea sem Brekuso Brika Mempeasem Onyinamfumso		Electricity extended to 10 deprived communities	*	*	*	*	2,000,000			WAMA	MoEP
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	21. Train 5 women's groups in fortified "Gari" making, provide start-up capital and equipment.	Osenase		5 women's group in trained in fortified "Gari" making, start-up capital and equipment provided	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	CSIR
	22. Conduct 4 demonstrations on food fortification and nutrition in relation to diet improvement.	Selected communities		4 demonstrations on food fortification and nutrition in relation to diet improvement conducted..	*	*	*	*	4,000			WAMA	MoFA

	23. Train 50 youth in agri-business	District wide		50 youth trained in agri-business.	*	*	*	*	15,000			WAMA	MoFA
	24. Establish five maize demonstration field	District wide		Demonstration field established	*	*	*	*	15,000			WAMA	
	25. Carry out Annual Production Survey	District wide		Annual Prod. Survey cond.	*	*	*	*	35,000			WAMA	
	26. Carry out pest and disease surveillance	District wide		pest and disease surveillance conducted	*	*	*	*	23,000			WAMA	MoFA
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	27. Procurement of Stationery for training of offices and farmers.	Asamankese		Stationery for training of offices and farmers procured.	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	MoFA
	28. Organise workshop on approved agro-chemical usage for staff and farmers.	Asamankese Brekumanso Osenase		Workshop on approved agro-chemical usage for staff and farmers organised	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
	29. Organise 20 Award winners into a group for extension activities	District wide		20 Award winners organised into a group for extension activities	*	*	*	*	6000			WAMA	MoFA

Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	30.Develop the Kobriso waterfalls into a modern tourist centre and receptacle	Kobriso		Kobriso waterfalls developed into a modern tourist centre and receptacle	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	
--	---	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	--------	--	--	--	------	--

Adopted Goal(s): Create Opportunity for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services/Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	1.Support STME	District wide		STME supported	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	GES
	2.Support My First Day at School programme.	District wide		My First Day at School supported				*	3,000			WAMA	GES
	3.Construction of 6 units Classroom Block.	Onyinafumso		6 units Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	450,000			WAMA	GES

	4.Construction of 3 units KG Block.	Bunso		3 units KG Block in use	*	*	*	*	250,000			WAMA	GES
	5.Construction of 2 no. teacher quarters.	Wasabiampa		1 no. teacher quarters in use	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	GES
Social Services/Public Health Services and Management	6.Support for immunization programmes	District wide		Immunization programmes supported	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GHS
	7.Construction of 5no. CHPs compound	Anomakwa dwo Asuofori Otwenkwanta Nkurakan Odjardeh		5no. CHPs compound in use.					250,000			WAMA	GHS

Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	1.Organise Public Education on Climate Change	District wide		Public Education on Climate Change organised	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	EPA

	2.Management of Final Waste Disposal Site	Zonal Councils		Final Waste Disposal Site managed	*	*	*	*	320,000			WAMA	ZOOMLION, EPA
	3.Refuse evacuation	Zonal Councils		Refuse evacuated	*	*	*	*	100,000			WAMA	ZOOMLION
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	4.Preparation of Scheme Design	Afranse		Scheme Design prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	PPD
	5.Contingency/ Disaster Management	Disaster Prone Areas		Disaster Managed	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	NADMO
	6.Construction of 1 no. 12 unit KVIP Toilet	Obotwene		1 no. 12 unit Toilet constructed and in use.					100,000			WAMA	
	7.Construction of 20 seater WC toilet.	St. Thomas S.H.S		20 seater WC toilet in use					250,000			WAMA	
	8.Construction of 2 no. institutional latrine	Akim Boso A.M.E Zion Amaako Presby.		2no. institutional latrine in use					150,000			WAMA	
	9.Construction of 5 No boreholes with hand pumps	Mremre Empecom Fadama Kodobeda Amaniamahu		5 No boreholes with hand pumps in use					75,000			WAMA	

Infrastructure Delivery Management/Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	10.Rehabilitation of 10 km feeder roads in the Municipality	Abaase to Ohenedanho area Roads Ayivor Road Asamankese Estate to Ministries Road		10 km feeder roads in the Municipality rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	DUR
	11.Construction of a modern lorry park/transport terminal	Asamankese		Modern lorry park/transport terminal in use.	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA	
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	12.Develop 1 Local Plan	Afranse		Local plans developed.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	PPD
	13.Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise.	Osenase		Streets named and properties valuated.	*	*	*	*	300,000			WAMA	PPD

Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration/General Administration	1.Construction of Zonal Council Offices	Osenase		Zonal Council Offices constructed and in use.	*	*	*	*	25,000			WAMA	
	2.Construction of Seston Office	Asamankese		Seston office constructed.	*	*	*	*	30,000			WAMA	
	3.Equip the zonal councils	Brekumanso		Zonal council equiped.	*	*	*	*	200,000			WAMA	
	4.Provide human resources to the zonal councils	Brekumanso		Human resources provided.	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
	5.Provide adequate office accommodation to Departments	Asamankese		office accommodation to Departments provided	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	6.Support for Community Initiatives.	District wide		Community Initiatives supported.	*	*	*	*	50,000			WAMA	

Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	7.Organise training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities.	District wide		Training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities organised.	*	*	*	*	5,000				WAMA	
	8.Train Assembly members on participatory planning and budgeting	All Assenbly members in the Brekumanso Zone.		Assembly members trained on participatory planning and budgeting.	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	
	9.Review Popular Participation Plan 2017-2019 10.Organise 2 Town Hall meetings annually in all Zonal Councils	Asamankese Osenase		Popular Participation Plan Reviewed. 2 Town Hall meetings organised annually.	*		*		20,000 20,000				WAMA WAMA	
Management and Administration/General Administration	11.Organise public sensitisation on the relationship between the police and the citizens.	communities in the Brekumanso zonal councils		Public sensitised on the relationship between the police and the citizens	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	GPS
	12.Monitor community watch-dogs committees	District wide		Community watch-dogs monitored.	*	*	*	*	10,000				WAMA	GPS

Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	13.Organise 1 No. Sensitisation workshops for chiefs/ elders in the municipality or development planning and governance processes	Asamankese		1 No. Sensitisation workshops organised for chiefs/ elders in the municipality.	*	*	*	*	10,000				WAMA	
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS				63										

Table 5.4: 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Management and Administration/General Administration	1. Maintenance and repair of Monitoring Vehicle.	Asamankese		Monitoring Vehicle Maintained.	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	
Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	2. Monitoring of Development Projects.	District wide		Development Projects monitored.	*	*	*	*	25,000				WAMA	
	3. Review of the 2018-2021 MTDP.	Asamankese		2018-2021 MTDP reviewed.	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	

Management and Administration/General Administration	4.Acquisition of Capital Assets	District wide		Capital Assets acquired	*	*	*	*	100,000			WAMA	
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	5.Review database for skilled manpower	Asamankese		Database for skilled manpower established.	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	6.Acquisition of 25 acres of land	District wide		25 acres of land acquired					150,000			WAMA	
	7.Reshaping of feeder roads	Ekoso Road Quarshie Road Amanfrom to Asamanket owa Road		Feeder roads reshaped					120,000			WAMA	DUR
Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	8.Organise skills training 50 the youth	District wide		Skills training for 50 youth organized.	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	
	9.Train 50 youth on entrepreneurship development	District wide		50 youth trained on entrepreneurship Dev't	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	

	10.Paint office and Fix Broken Furniture	Asamankese		Conducive environment for officers	*	*	*	*	14,000			WAMA	
	11.Connect Directorate to Internet connectivity	Asamankese		Directorate connected to Internet	*	*	*	*	2,500			WAMA	
Economic/Agriculture service4s and Management	12.Establish 10 acres of improved cassava planting multiplication fields for distribution to farmers	District wide		10 acres of improved cassava planting multiplication fields for distribution to farmers established	*	*	*	*	15,000			WAMA	MoFA
	13.Organise Farmers Day celebration.			Farmers Day celebration Organised.					50,000			WAMA	MoFA
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	14.Implement the Planting For Food Programme.	District wide		Planting For Food Programme implemented.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
	15.Support the Implementation of DCACT	District wide		Implementation of DCACT supported.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA

Infrastructure Delivery Management/Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	16.Construction of 10 Culverts	Afranse Akwadum to Otwenkwanta Asikafo Amantem Asamankese to Abuchensu		10 culverts constructed	*	*	*	*	180,000			WAMA	DUR
	17.Extension of electricity to 10 deprived communities	Aworasa Dwafoakwa Aboano Sesenase Kobiso Alavanyo Okotokrom Patase		Electricity extended to 10 deprived communities	*	*	*	*	2,000,000			WAMA	MoEP
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	18.Organise capacity building workshops for one women's group in small scale agro-processing	District wide		Capacity building workshops for one women's group in small scale agro-processing organised	*	*	*	*	5,000			WAMA	CSIR

	19.Register and train all categories of famers	District wide		Famers registered and trained.	*	*	*	*	15,000			WAMA	MoFA
	20.Organise 10 farmers forum on improved technologies	District wide		10 farmers forum on improved technologies organised.	*	*	*	*	15,000			WAMA	
	21.Organise exposure visits to good practice centers for farmers and processors	District wide		exposure visits to good practice centers organised	*	*	*	*	3,000			WAMA	MoFA
Economic/Agriculture services and Management	22.Train and provide financial support to 50 youth in agriculture	District wide		Training and financial support provided to 50 youth in agriculture.	*	*	*	*	20,000			WAMA	MoFA
	23.Conduct 12 monitoring and supervision visits to all planned activities	District wide		12 monitoring and supervision visits conducted	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA	MoFA
	24.Form and Strengthen FBOs	District wide		FBOs Formed and Trained	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	MoFA

	25. Train livestock and poultry farmers on good animal husbandry practices	District wide		Livestock and poultry farmers trained on good animal husbandry practices	*	*	*	*	5,000				WAMA	MoFA
	26. Train 100 Livestock farmers in feed management	District wide		100 Livestock farmers trained in feed management	*	*	*	*	50,000				WAMA	MoFA
	27. Distribute 500 improved cockerels to farmers annually	District wide		500 improved cockerels distributed to farmers annually	*	*	*	*	10,000				WAMA	MoFA
	28. Sensitize farmers on the need for livestock and local poultry vaccination	District wide		farmers sensitized on the need for livestock and local poultry vaccination	*	*	*	*	10,000				WAMA	MoFA
	29. Train 30 farmers on safe use of agro-chemicals and control of FAW	District wide		30 farmers trained on safe use of agro-chemicals and control of FAW	*	*	*	*	10,000				WAMA	MoFA
	30. Train local entrepreneurs on export potentials	District wide		Local entrepreneurs trained on export potentials	*	*	*	*	10,000				WAMA	MoFA

Economic/ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	31.Develop the Kobriso waterfalls into a modern tourist centre and receptacle	Kobriso		Kobriso waterfalls developed into a modern tourist centre and receptacle	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	MoTCCA
--	---	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	--------	--	--	--	------	--------

Adopted Goal(s): Create Opportunity for all														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Social Services/Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services	1. Support My First Day at School programme.	District wide		My First Day at School supported	*	*	*	*	5,000				WAMA	GES
	2. Construction of 6 units Classroom Block.	Topease		6 units Classroom Block in use.	*	*	*	*	220,000				WAMA	GES
	3. Construction of 3 units KG Block.	Wasabiampa		3 units KG Block in use	*	*	*	*	220,000				WAMA	GES
	4. Construction of 2 no. teacher quarters.	Otwenkwanta		2 no. teacher quarters in use	*	*	*	*	220,000				WAMA	GES

	5.Seminar/Conference/Workshop (HIV/AIDS)	Zonal Councils		Seminar/Conference/Workshop on HIV/AIDS conducted.	*	*	*	*	8,000				WAMA	GHS
--	--	----------------	--	--	---	---	---	---	-------	--	--	--	------	-----

Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Social Service/Environmental Health and Sanitation	1.Organise Public Education on Climate Change	District wide		Public Education on Climate Change organised	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	EPA
	2.Management of Final Waste Disposal Site	Zonal Councils		Final Waste Disposal Site managed	*	*	*	*	350,000				WAMA	ZOOMLION, EPA
	3. Refuse evacuation	Zonal Councils		Refuse evacuated	*	*	*	*	100,000				WAMA	ZOOMLION
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	4.Preparation of Scheme Design	Osenase		Scheme Design prepared	*	*	*	*	120,000				WAMA	PPD
	5.Contingency/Disaster Management	Disaster Prone Areas		Disaster Managed	*	*	*	*	20,000				WAMA	NADMO

	6.Construction of 1 no. 12 unit KVIP	Yaw Tano		1 no. 12 unit Toilet constructed and in use.	*	*	*	*	150,000			WAMA	CWSA
	7.Construction of 5 No boreholes with hand pumps	Akim Boso A.M.E Zion school Kobiso Solomon Aboano Adjisu		5 No boreholes with hand pumps in use	*	*	*	*	75,000			WAMA	CWSA
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Urban Road and Transport Infrastructure	8. Rehabilitation of 10 km feeder roads in the Municipality.	Freetown to Yayo Road Asamankese Rattan Road Bunso Road		10 km feeder roads in the Municipality rehabilitated.	*	*	*	*	400,000			WAMA	DUR
Infrastructure Delivery Management/Spatial Planning	9. Develop 1 Local Plan	Osenase		Local plans developed.	*	*	*	*	120,000			WAMA	PPD

Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Management and Administration/General Administration	1. Train Assembly Members on Local Governance Systems and Public Finance Management.	Zonal Councils		Assembly Members trained on Local Governance Systems and Public Finance Management.						25,000			WAMA	
Social Services/Social welfare and community service	2. Support for Community Initiatives.	District wide		Community Initiatives supported.	*	*	*	*		50,000			WAMA	
Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	3. Organise training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities.	District wide		Training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities organised.	*	*	*	*		5,000			WAMA	
	4. Provide logistical support to Departments	Asamankese		logistical support to Departments provided	*	*	*	*		10,000			WAMA	
	5. Organise capacity building workshop for zonal council members on participatory planning and budgeting	All Assembly members in the Brekumanso Zone.		Capacity building workshop for zonal council members on participatory planning and budgeting conducted.	*	*	*	*		20,000			WAMA	

	6.Review Popular Participation Plan 2017-2019	Asamankese		Popular Participation Plan Reviewed.	*		*		20,000			WAMA	
	7.Organise 2 Town Hall meetings annually in all Zonal Councils	Asamankese		2 Town Hall meetings organised annually.	*		*		20,000			WAMA	
Management and Administration/General Administration	8.Monitor community watch-dogs committees	District wide		Community watch-dogs monitored.	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GPS
Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and M&E	9.Organise education sensitization on the negative effects of corruption for Staff of the Assembly	Asamankese		Staff sensitized on the negative effects of corruption	*	*	*	*	10,000			WAMA	GPS
TOTAL PROJECTS				54									

5.2 Adoption of West Akim Municipal Medium Term Development Plan

Since planning is for the people, with the people and to make people happy, a public hearing was organized for public consensus, discussion and deliberations on the problems, programmes and projects to consolidate the adaption of the plan. The hearing composition was the following:

- Municipal Chief Executive and Staff of Municipal Assembly
- Chairmen of Municipal Assembly Sub-Committees
- Members of Urban/Town/Area Council Members
- Heads of all decentralized and centralized departments
- Assembly members
- A representatives of the traditional authorities
- General public

Following the final hearing, the General Assembly adopted the draft plan as the legitimate development policy framework for the West Akim Municipal Assembly.

CHAPTER SIX IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) outlines the institutional arrangements that will support and sustain effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the MMTDP at the municipal level. It defines roles and responsibilities of government agencies, officials and other stakeholders in accordance with the relevant legal provisions. It lays emphasis on the involvement of traditional authorities, Zonal Councils, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners to create a holistic and participatory approach, effective feedback mechanisms and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation information.

Under its decentralized M&E institutional and reporting framework, NDPC has prepared guidelines for the preparation of District M&E Plan. West Akim Municipal Assembly is to use the guidelines to prepare its M&E Plan and Budget under the NMTDPF 2018-2021, for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the MMTDP.

6.2 Implementation Arrangement

The analysis of West Akim Municipal's institutional capacity and sub-district structures revealed weaknesses in the administrative machinery and institutional structures of the Municipality and this constrained the delivery capability of the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan. Specific areas where significant weaknesses exist are the Municipal Assembly, decentralized departments, Private Sector Development and the collaborative efforts of Interest groups and Non- Governmental Organisation (NGOs). This section deals with the interventions needed to address the administrative inefficiency in all sectors of the local economy and improve capability and coordination among all departments.

In the decentralization process and development planning system of Ghana, the Municipal Assembly is the local planning authority entrusted with local governance and development control. This is done with the co-corporation of all departments and agencies in the municipality. The implication is that, the West Akim Municipal should be in a position to mobilise resources to facilitate its development. However, given the uncertainties in the external sources of assistance it is essential that the municipality mobilizes resources from local resource base for implementation

of its development activities. To curtail these challenges, the West Akim Municipal Assembly recognises the need to re-structure the following development partners:

i. Central Government

Development of the local and rural communities has been one of the central governments priorities over the past decade. This is because it reinforces the global environmental policy of ensuring a bottom-up approach to development planning and empowering the local citizenry to become active agents of change. In light of this, the central government transfers such as wages, salaries and ceded revenue as a source of development funding for the municipality should continue and be increased. Release of such funds should be done on regular basis and on schedule.

ii. Private Sector Participation

A strong and resilient private sector is a recipe for socio-economic development of municipalities. In light of this, the WAMA proposes the involvement of private sector organisations in the plan implementation. WAMA should create the awareness within the private sector domain of the existence and the content of the MTDP and specifically on their expected roles in the programme implementation. More Public-Private Partnership projects should be initiated to ease the over dependent and pressure on the limited public funds for the provision of socio-economic infrastructures. WAMA and other development actors should together map up strategies that will provide good grounds for active private sector presence in the municipality. Such strategies should outline issues relating to access to land, tax rebates, adequacy of the municipality's socio-economic and technical infrastructure and the level of MA's enthusiasm to work with the private sector for the municipality's development.

iii. The West Akim Municipal Assembly (WAMA)

To be in a position to execute its functions effectively, the WAMA should strengthen the MPCU and build the capacity of the other departments and committees to ensure that the requisite staff and resources exist to facilitate the implementation of the plan. Sources of finance for WAMA include UDG, DACF, DDF, IGF, subventions from central government and borrowing under the provisions of section 88 of Act 462. It is however appropriate that for the smooth implementation of the MTDP; the municipality generates more resources from the local resources base. The WAMA will do this through:

- a. Generating and providing resources and logistics for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects;
- b. Creating an enabling environment for Private Sector investments in the municipality.
- c. Creating an enabling environment for close coordination among agencies and establish a working partnership between the private sector, NGOs and the public sectors
- d. Creating an environment to improve community participation in plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and
- e. Providing the technical leadership with specific reference to plan preparation, implementation and possible revision within the changing socio-economic circumstances.

iv. Inter-agency/departmental Co-operation

The successful implementation of the plan will depend on the level of co-operation of agency/departments involved in the plan implementation designated as lead or collaborating agencies. Whilst lead agencies will be responsible for the overall implementation of programmes and specific project components, it is recommended that all collaborating agencies/departments will collaborate for effective implementation of the plan.

All heads of agencies/departments should take keen interest in the plan. The implication is that there should be complete re-structuring of the present weak inter-agency/department linkages. The MA (represented by the MCE and MCD) should lead in this process.

v. Community Participation

Community participation in the development processes at the local level is very crucial and forms the basis for a participatory development. This is substantiated by the emphasis on public hearing process during the plan formulation. It is proposed that the communities in the municipality will be actively involved in the implementation of the plan. Communities are expected to offer local expertise and labour in the execution of the projects. Based on needs assessment of communities capabilities, community members will be trained on operation and maintenance of projects/facilities to ensure sustainability. The MPCU should work with sub-district structures to sensitize the local members and mobilize them for assistance required by any project.

6.3 Municipal Level Monitoring and Evaluation

At the municipal level, the activities of Monitoring and Evaluation are responsibilities of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). Section 46, sub-section 3 of the Local

Government Act, 1993, Act 462 establishes the MPCU to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions. The National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994, Act 480 defines the DPCU's planning, M&E and coordinating functions. The MPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines. Again, it is required to provide oversight over all Municipal level monitoring and evaluation of projects and also carry out the monitoring and evaluation of all municipal development policies. Actual specific project monitoring and evaluation are, however, the responsibility of the municipal sectoral departments. Assistance would be obtained from the community, governmental and non-governmental organizations. To fulfill its M&E functions, the MPCU of the West Akim Municipal Assembly shall perform the following roles and responsibilities.

- Be directly responsible for the development and implementation of the Municipal M&E plan
- Convene quarterly MMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- Liaise with RPCU to agree on goals and targets
- Define indicators for measuring change, especially on gender equity and other cross cutting themes in GSGDA
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-municipal levels for preparation of the Municipal Annual Progress Report
- Conduct Mid-Term, Annual and Terminal Evaluations of the MMTDP and
- Produce composite Municipal Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports using the NDPC proposed District M&E Report outline as follows;

6.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Indicators are a crucial part in developing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans. They define how targets are measured in relation to achieving goals and objectives. They also indicate the initial situations before the start of the project while given information on expected outcomes and impact on target beneficiaries.

The table 6.1 below shows the M&E matrix and presents information on input, outcomes and impact and as well indicates activities that are performed to achieve plan objectives. It shows actors responsible for the various activities.

Table 6.1: West Akim M&E Matrix

THEME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
Objective :Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				18	19	20	21			
Percentage increase in the total IGF collected by the M/A	Annual Accounts of the M/A	Outcome	10%	15%	15%	15%	15%		Annually	WAMA
Number of Audit Queries on misapplication of funds, malfeasance and dishonesty	Auditor General's Reports	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	WAMA, Audit Service,
Objective : Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Number of persons trained in the following:	Primary (Field visits, MOFA reports, BAC Reports)	Output							Quarterly	BAC MOFA
			• Oil palm processing	50	50	80	1000	120		
			• Soap making	20	50	50	80	100		
Objective :Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs										

Number of trainings conducted on the following:	BAC Reports	Output									
Strengthening of Asso			2	2	4	8	10			Bi-Anually	Dept of Co-op
• Counselling			2	4	8	12	16				BAC
• Savings and access to loans			0	2	4	6	10				
• Records Keeping			2	5	10	15	20				
Objective :Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments											
Number of jobs created under 1 district 1 factory initiative	BAC Reports	Outcome	0	100	200	300	400			Annually	WAMA
Objective :Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation											
Number of livestock.	Primary/Secondary	Output									MOFA
•Local Birds			40,536.0	45,690.	50,844.	55,997.	60,15			Quarterly	Poultry/Livestock
•Exotic Birds			0	57	26	95	1.00				Farmers
	Livestock/ Veterinary Unit		10,641.0	15,100.	19,159.	23,033.	25,39				NGOs
Number of ruminants	Reports-MOFA	Output	0	10	20	30	7.40				
•Goats											
•Sheep											
•Cattle			15,41.04	20,632.	23,323.	26,014.	28,70				
				20	36	51	5.67				
Number of Non-Ruminants		Output	0	0	0	0	0				
• Pigs			574.77	660.99	747.20	833.42	919.6				
							3				
			1,500.51	2,200.6	2,538.8	3,151.0	3,563.				
				9	6	4	22				
Objective :Improve production efficiency and yield											
Yields of selected crops (tonne)	Primary	Output	Maize-							Quarterly	MOFA
			6,338.27	6,655.1	6,972.1	7,289.0	7,605.92				Farmers

	(MOFA reports)		Cassava-8 105,098.02	8 110,352.92	0 115,607.82	1 120,862.72	126,117.62		Quarterly	WAMA NGOs
			Cocoyam-0 3,882.68	0 4,067.57	0 4,252.46	0 4,437.35				

THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				18	19	20	21			
Number of new classroom blocks constructed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• KG• Primary• JHS	Primary (Annual District Operation Plan-(ADEOP) Report	Output		2	3	3	3		Quarterly	GES/WAMA
BECE Pass Rate		Outcome	65.0%	85.0%	90.0%	95.0%	100.0%		Annually	GES
Gross enrolment rate KG <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boys• Girls Primary: Boys Girls JHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boys• Girls	Primary (GES Records)	Output		53.4%	54.5%	55.5%	56.6%		Annually	WAMA/GES
				57.8%	59.0%	60.1%	61.3%			
				106.4%	108.7%	111.0%	113.3%			
				106.5%	108.5%	110.4%	112.3%			
				94.9%	96.9%	98.8%	100.7%			
				92.0%	93.9%	95.8%	97.6%			

SHS: • Boys • Girls			61.7% 57.9%	61.7% 57.9%	63.0% 59.1%	64.3% 60.3%	65.5% 61.4%			
Gender Parity Index (GPI) • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS	Primary (ADEOP Report)	Outcome	0.94 0.95 0.96 0.95	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		Annually	Girls Education Unit
Enhanced supervision and Monitoring and Evaluation • KG • Primary • JHS	Primary (ADEOP Report)		65% 65% 65%	67.5% 67.5% 67.5%	70.0% 70.0% 70.0%	72.5% 72.5% 72.5%	75% 75% 75%		Quarterly	WAMA/GES
Improved Teacher Professionalism and deployment • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS	Primary (ADEOP Report)		40% 45% 45% 45%	45% 50% 50% 50%	50% 55% 55% 55%	55% 60% 60% 60%	60% 65% 65% 65%		Annually	HR/GES/WAMA
Teacher/pupil ratio improved in all the circuits by 2021 • KG • Primary • JHS • SHS	Primary (Records from GES)		1:26 1:22 1:15 1:35	1:20 1:30 1:33 1:35	1:20 1:30 1:33 1:35	1:20 1:30 1:33 1:35	1:20 1:30 1:33 1:35		Annually	WAMA/GES
OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Doctor/Population ratio in the district improved by 2021	Primary (MHS Annual reports, NGH)	Impact	(5 Doctors) 1:18039	(155 Doctors) 1:600	(157 Doctors) 1:600	(160 Doctors) 1:600	(168 Doctors) 1:600		Quarterly	MoH/GHS

Nurse /Population ratio improved by 2021	Primary (MHS Annual report)	Impact	(150 Nurses) 1:610	(7 Nurses) 1:900	(8 Nurses) 1:900	(10 Nurses) 1:900	(14 Nurses) 1:900		Quarterly	MoH/GHS
The number of health care facilities increased by 2021	Primary (Annual report)	Outcome	5	3	3	4	5		Quarterly	MoH/GHS/MA
Improved participation in the District Health Insurance Scheme by 2021	Primary (DHIS Office)	Impact	111,307	37,102	37,102	37,102	222,614		Quarterly	MoH/GHS/NHIA
100% immunization of children under the age of five (5) achieved	Primary (Annual Report)	Impact	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Quarterly	MoH/GHS
Maternal mortality rate improved by the end of the plan period	Primary (Annual report)	Impact	Deaths 22 per 100,000	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	MoH/GHS/MA, Community
Incidence of malaria infection reduced (confirmed cases)	Primary (Annual report)	Impact	65,000	65,000	40,000	30,000	20,000		Quarterly	MoH/GHS/MA
OBJECTIVE 3 : Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
HIV/AIDS infection rate reduced drastically by December 2021	Primary (DHS)	Impact	19 HIV positive reported cases	10 HIV positive reported cases	0 HIV positive reported cases	0 HIV positive reported cases	0 HIV positive reported cases		Quarterly	MoH /WAMA
OBJECTIVE 4: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										

Sanitary conditions in the municipality improved by 2021	Primary (MA records from DHSD)	Impact	20%	40%	50%	50%	60%		Monthly	WAMA
Improved poor sanitary conditions in all schools by the end of 2021	Primary (Record from GES, MA)	Impact							Quarterly	GES/WAMA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG Toilet Water • Prim, Toilet Water • JHS Toilet Water • SHS Toilet Water 			70.0%	68.8%	67.5%	66.3%	65%			
			50.0%	49%	48%	47%	46%			
			83.0%	82.3%	81.6%	80.9%	80%			
			65.3%	65.0%	64.7%	64.3%	64%			
			63.0%	62.3%	61.6%	60.8%	60%			
			62.0%	61.5%	61.0%	60.5%	60%			
			88.0%	87.3%	86.5%	85.8%	85%			
			97.0%	96.5%	96%	95.5%	95%			
OBJECTIVE 6: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Remarkable improvement in access to potable water in all communities in the municipality by 2021	Primary (Records from MA and DWST)	Impact	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	WAMA
OBJECTIVE 8: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Improve living conditions of LEAP beneficiaries	Primary (Social Development report)	Impact	20%	50%	60%	70%	80%		Quarterly	MA/ Social Development
OBJECTIVE 9: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
Improve the living	Primary (Social Development)	Impact	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%		Quarterly	MA/ Social Development

condition of the Disabilities report)										
OBJECTIVE 10: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children										
Reduce the Number of reported cases of Abuse • Children • Women • Men	Primary	Output	40%	35%	30%	25%	20%		Annually	Social Development/CHRAJ/DOVS U
			50%	40%	30%	25%	20%			
			30%	28%	25%	22%	20%			
Sensitize caretakers in existing orphanages, child support groups and NGO's	Primary and Secondary	Output	20 participants	30 participants	40 participants	50 participant	60 participants		Quarterly	WAM/A/Social Development
OBJECTIVE 12: Promote economic empowerment of women										
Total Number of women groups trained in income generating activities and gender empowerment issues.	Primary (Social Development report)	Output	10 groups	16 groups	18 groups	20 groups	25 groups		Quarterly	Social Development
LTNDP THEME:ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
OBJECTIVE 3: Protect existing forest reserves										
Facilitate the planting of 10,000 trees in endangered areas	Forestry Department Report	Output	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		Quarterly	Forestry Dept./MA GES/NADMO/MA
OBJECTIVE 4: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Prepare base maps and planning schemes for all	Statutory Planning comm. Report	Output	15	3	3	2	2		Quarterly	MA Dept. of Town & Country Planning

towns in the municipality											
OBJECTIVE 6: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
Condition of road networks in the municipal improved	Primary	Impact									MA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gravel roads bitumen surfaced gravel roads reshaped new roads gravelled 	(DFR roads reports & field visits)		31km	5km	8km	8km	8km (29 in all)		Weekly		Dept of Urban roads
			90km	25km	30km	20km	5km (90 in all)		Weekly		
			-	2km	2km	2km	2km (8 in all)		Weekly		
LTNDP THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve decentralized planning											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Facilitate community/Unit committee/zonal council interactive meetings	Primary (Communities/ MPCU)	Outcome	4	3	3	3	MA and Citizenry relations improved		Annually	WAMA	
organise annual community durbars to educate the public on government and assembly policies	Primary (Communities/ MPCU)	Outcome	4	4	4	4	MA and Citizenry relations improved		Annually	WAMA	
OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthen fiscal decentralization											
Total amount of internally generated fund increased by	Primary (1. Annual Financial Account)	Output	GHC 497,793.18	GHC 995,586.36	GHC 1,991,172.72	GHC 3,982,345.44	GHC 7,964,690.88		Monthly Annually	Accounting Staff MFO	

20% annually	2.Trial Balance								Quarterly	MCD
All payment vouchers pre-Audited by the end of each month	Primary (Audit Report)	Output	12 times annually	12 times annually	12 times annually	12 times annually	12 times annually		Monthly	Internal Audit Unit
All PV's Audited quarterly and annually	Primary (Audit Report)	Output	4 times annually	4 times annually	4 times annually	4 times annually	4 times annually		Quarterly and annually	Internal/External Audit Unit
OBJECTIVE 3: Enhance security service delivery										
Construction of more police station in the district Promote community policing in the district	Primary (DA, Ghana Police Service)		-	-	-	-	Reduced incidence of crime Police assisted in duties.		Semi Annually	DA, Ghana Police Service

Table 6.2: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar with Tentative Date For 2018

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings			5th			1 st						
Organize quarterly field visits				4th			2 nd			3 rd		3 rd
Organize quarterly review meetings			14th			4 th			5 th			12 th
Organize annual progress review workshops						13 th						20 th
Organize annual progress report meetings						18 th						24 th
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation							11 th					
DMTDP Evaluation												31 st
Organize a dissemination workshop										8 th		
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities			23rd			28 th						
Conduct capacity building and training												
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit			29th							18th		
Procurement of office equipment												

Table 6.3: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with Tentative Date For 2019

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings			4 th			5 th						
Organize quarterly field visits				10 th			3 rd			3 rd		5 th
Organize quarterly review meetings			13 th			10 th			2 nd			9 th
Organize annual progress review workshops						13 th						18 th
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation						26 th	11 th					27 th
DMTDP Evaluation												30 th
Organize a dissemination workshop			21 st							7 th		
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities						28 th						
Conduct capacity building and training												
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit			25 th							16 th		
Procurement of office equipment												

Table 6.4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with Tentative Date For 2020

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings			2 nd			4 th						
Organize quarterly field visits			11 th	6 th			7 th			5 th		3 rd
Organize quarterly review meetings						8 th			4 th			7 th
Organize annual progress review workshops						18 th						16 th
Organize annual progress report meetings						22 nd						24 th
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation							13 th					
DMTDP Evaluation												28 th
Organize a dissemination workshop			19 th							14 th		
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities						30 th						
Conduct capacity building and training												
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit			23 rd							19 th		
Procurement of office equipment												

Table 6.5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with Tentative Date For 2021

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings			5 th			3 rd						
Organize quarterly field visits				8 th			8 th			4 th		3 rd
Organize quarterly review meetings			10 th			7 th			6 th			6 th
Organize annual progress review workshops						16 th						15 th
Organize annual progress report meetings						25 th						23 rd
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation							12 th					
DMTDP Evaluation												30 th
Organize a dissemination workshop			18 th							13 th		
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities						28 th						
Conduct capacity building and training												
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit			22 nd							22 nd		
Procurement of office equipment												

Table 6.6: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Method
	Core Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance of Policies, Programmes and Projects.	Is the program purpose set in line with the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development (2017-2024)?	<p>Is the program in line with the development policy or plan of the Assembly?</p> <p>Is the program in line with the Adopted Development needs of the Assembly?</p>	<p>2017-2024 National Development Planning policies,</p> <p>2018-2021 Development programmes of the Assembly</p>	<p>2017-2024 National Development Planning Framework,</p> <p>2018-2021 MMTDP</p>	Questionnaire
Efficiency of Policies, Programmes and Projects..	Is the MMDAs Programme strategy set out capable of meeting the strategies outlined in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development?	<p>Can the program target be achieved within the plan period 2018-2021?</p> <p>Was the Program structured by considering the accomplishments of the district and other districts in order to achieve the National development Policy vision of ensuring an Agenda for Jobs?</p>	POA, AAP	2018-2021 DMTDP, M&E and Mid-Year Review Reports	Questionnaire, Interviews,
Effectiveness of Policies, Programmes and Projects.	Were the sub-programmes implemented properly to achieve the program objectives?	<p>Was there an integrated and participatory approach to manage the sub- projects of the Assembly ?</p> <p>Were the approval and implementation of sub- projects conducted as planned?</p> <p>Was the monitoring system participatory and shared among the related stakeholders?</p>	Annual Progress reports	Quarterly and Annual Progress reports	Focus Group Discussions

		Was the necessary data and information collected and accumulated, analysed and feedback to improve implementation mechanisms of the Assembly?			
Impact of Policies, Programmes and Projects.	Was the program purpose and objectives achieved as planned?	At what magnitude was the program objectives achieved? What types of impact did the implementation of the Program generate to achieve the development goals of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development (CPESD)? What other Socioeconomic and Environmental benefits were generated by the implementation of the Program?	Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports, Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Progress report document, Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Reviews , Focus Group Discussions
Sustainability of Policies, Programmes and Projects.	Were the sub-programmes implemented in line with the set out Environmental and Social Safeguards?	What were the measures put in place to ensure the sub-programs implemented did not produce any adverse environmental impacts? To what extent were measures put in place to ensure minimal social impacts? Were the implemented programmes outcomes sustainable?	Standard Screening Report	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (ESIA), Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report	Questionnaire, Interviews

SOURCE: WAMA, MPCU, 2017.

6.3.2 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is at ensuring its progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

In order to prepare project reports, MPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the municipality. This means that programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the Municipal Assembly, Departments and Agencies as well as other Development Partners and NGOs shall be covered under this register.

6.3.3 Data Collection, Validation and Collation

In planning and conduct of M&E activities, data is important to enable the MPCU assess the socio-economic impacts, sustainability and critical success factors of programmes and projects. Generally data collection will focus on institutional and management capacity, economic and financial viability, socio-cultural issues, physical delivery of infrastructure and services, income levels and standard of living, other critical information policy support, appropriate technology, environmental protection and ownership by beneficiaries, among others. The indicators and activities will be the basis for data collection and the above M&E Core indicators will be used

v. Data on Programmes and Projects

The preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP shows that a lot of the data has already been disaggregated. Therefore, evidence exists to demonstrate that the various departments and sections have lots of information on programmes and projects in their reports, documents and files. Information on specific issues of education, health, agriculture, social welfare, community development, road and transport etc exist in substantial quantity and in diverse volumes.

Data on programmes depicts the general frame of programme types, activities, schedules and milestones and these will be gathered for analysis. For those programme information which are unavailable, the MPCU will design information gathering instruments including structured questionnaires for gathering quantitative and qualitative data, standard checklist and other information gathered protocols.

Data on projects will be gathered based on key indicators and targets set out in the DMTDP and other sectoral reports of departments, development partners and NGOs/FBOs/CBOs with the view of facilitating the tracking down of information on specific project components, outputs, activities. The basic instrument will be the work plans, activity schedules and progress/annual reports.

vi. Primary Data Collection

Collection of primary data is crucial for M&E activities as it provides the basis for analysis and reporting on outcomes. The West Akim Municipal Assembly (WAMA), having reviewed the existing data will gather primary data to augment those available. The MPCU will design data collection protocols (structured and semi-structured questionnaires, interview guidelines, checklist and guidelines) to gather quantitative and qualitative data. The issues to consider include the following

- Demographic and socio-economic data – population change, revenue and expenditure status, gender issues, local socio-cultural norms and attitudes, environmental protection issues
- Process data including operations of the MPCU, Zonal Councils, Unit Committees, Community-based groups etc
- Input data including central government transfers (DACF, HIPC etc) DAs Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and other transfer from development partners, decentralized departments, CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, Youth groups
- Output data including, among others, construction projects, crops and livestock production, school enrolments etc. Unavailable data particularly programmes/projects whose funds were not channeled through the WAMA will be gathered through administration of data gathering instruments.
- Outcome/impact data including literacy rate, BECE results, malnutrition and infant mortality, incidence of water and sanitation borne diseases etc

vii. Secondary Data Collection

Every MMDA has some level of information/data already existing. These information/data from secondary sources remain in the domain of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, decentralised and other key departments of the district, donor funded projects (CBRDP, CWSA, GSS, EU and short-terms

surveys/studies). These data in quantitative and qualitative form will be gathered, collated and analysed to supplement data gathered from the primary sources.

Table 6.7: West Akim Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Yield of maize	January to November 2018	Survey covering all 2,000 maize farmers in a district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male farmers • Female farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2 tonnes per hectare ii. 5% increase in yield of maize. iii. 7% increase for males, and 4% for females
Proportion of households able to meet minimum nutritional requirements throughout the year	January 2018	Sample survey of 1,000 out of 60,000 permanent settlers in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Male-headed households ii. Female-headed households iii. Northern parts of the sector iv. Southern parts of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 50% of all households - 2% increase from 2010 ii. 70% for male headed - 2% increase from 2017 iii. 40% for female headed - 5% decrease from 2010 iv. 80% for the North - 7% increase from 2010 v. 40% for the South - 2% increase from 2010

6.3.4 M&E Information System

For better analysis and reporting to be done, the WAMA needs to have appropriate IT-based monitoring information system that is capable of generating accurate reports to enable the Municipal Assembly assess outcomes and outputs. Generally the Ghana Info databases launched in July 2005 by GSS in collaboration with the NDPC represent one of the most credible instruments that could be used. However, the WAMA has not yet received the software and the scheduled officers are yet to benefit from any training on the software. Notwithstanding, the municipality has in its possession appropriate software Sampling Programme for Survey Statistician (SPSS) which is a computerized worksheet programme for statistical analysis and a microcomputer projection programme for Population Analysis and Socio-economic impacts of Population Growth which is a component of the SPECTRUM System of Policy Models: a series

of Computer Programmes for Population, Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Analysis and Projections. This will be supported with MS Excel and data entry and analysis software EPI Info for the data analysis.

6.3.5 Data Analysis and Use of the Results

Information and data gathered need to be analysed for several purposes and the MPCU has noted these so as to remain focus. Besides analysing data for reporting to RPCU, NDPC and to satisfy development partners, the analysis and interpretation are essential to highlight areas of concern and to identify appropriate interventions for development and poverty reduction in the WAMA. The analysis and interpretation will also go a long way to demonstrate how WAMA is performing in relation to all the core and municipal specific indicators.

The collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of the M&E activities shall be the responsibility of the MPCU with support from other departments. The analysis will employ SPSS, SPECTRUM, MS Excel and EPI Info to analysed and interpret data appropriately. The analysis will also involve the use of narrative and graphical presentations (charts, graphs, trends etc).

Data analysis and interpretation is as good as storage of the information. The WAMA has designated a specific central location for holding all the data and information to facilitate easy retrieval.

Use of Results

- **Results of data analysis on Education**

Data analysis for education in the municipality would help to determine the following

- Number and conditions of school infrastructure in both basic and junior high schools within the municipality
- School enrolment situation particularly the proportion of girl child in school against their boy counterpart and in relation to the total enrolment in basic and junior high schools
- The proportion of girls who pass successfully and are able to enter the senior high school in relation of boys who does same

- Number and ratio of teachers at the community level
- Number, nature and conditions of school furniture and other school infrastructure
- Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS/STDs among in-school youth in the municipality

- **Results of data analysis on Health**

Analysis of data on health issues within the municipality would help to determine the following:

- Number, level and adequacy of health delivery system within the municipality and their spatial distribution in terms of facilities
- Adequacy of health equipment within the municipality and their conditions
- Proportion of health staff in the municipality in relation to in- and out-patient
- Child nutrition and infant mortality rate
- Physical and financial access situation of people in the municipality
- Complementary roles of traditional medicine as supplement to orthodox medicine
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other STIs as well as the VCT and Care and Support systems available in the district

- **Results of data analysis on Agriculture**

Analysis of data on agriculture would help MPCU determine the following

- Proportion of arable land, soil fertility, forest reserves and related issues as encroachment of forest fringe communities unto reserves
- Production levels of cash and food crops and how their influence food sustenance, income levels and general standard of living of farmers within the district
- Nature and appropriateness of extension services within the district
- Level of access to credit available to farmers

- **Results of data analysis on Housing**

Analysis of data on housing would help MPCU to determine the following

- Housing stock and housing conditions within the municipality
- The strength of institutions responsible for facilitating housing delivery
- The level of Private sector involvement in the in housing delivery

- **Results of data on water and sanitation**

Analysis of data on water and sanitation would assist the MPCU to determine the following:

- Water and sanitation provision situation in the municipality and related water and sanitation related diseases
- Number of water points, type of water and sanitation facilities, access to water
- Solid and liquid waste management practices within the municipality.

- **Results of data analysis on road and transport infrastructure**

Analysis of data on road and transport infrastructure would determine the following

- State and length of road network and the extent of need for additional road network
- Vehicle situation and stock

- **Results of data analysis on energy**

- Major energy sources in the municipality (firewood, charcoal, kerosene, electricity, LPG) and percentage of population that use each of these sources

6.4: Evaluation

The MPCU and other stakeholders will conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the MMTDP. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives. It will also assess the overall changes caused by the intervention or project. The evaluations will be used as management tool to improve upon programme design and implementation. The MPCU at relevant times shall also undertake or commission other studies such as:

- Strategic Evaluation
- Impact Assessments (Economic, social and Environmental)
- District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
- Thematic Evaluation Studies
- Beneficiary Assessments

The MPCU will educate and create awareness on, and accommodate any future changes which may occur or events which were unforeseen during the plan preparation process. There is therefore the need to update components of the plan on an annual basis. It must, however, be emphasized that the Assembly has the responsibility of ensuring that there is very little, if any, deviation from provisions and proposals made in the plan during implementation. This is one way

of making a more efficient use of the Assembly's resources while ensuring that a solid foundation is laid for the achievement of West Akim Municipal Assembly's long term development objectives. It will therefore be essential to ensure that during the plan duration, each year's programmes and projects to be implemented are adequately reflected in the Assembly's budget. It is expected that the MPCU will be resourced and supported to play a crucial role in the creation of the awareness among beneficiaries and to involve them in the selection of indicators for monitoring. To ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation, the MPCU will promote partnership between the Municipal Assembly, Zonal Councils, NGOs/CBOs, Private Sector, and communities. To supplement this effort at the District level, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation activities. The Assembly is to support the MPCU to draw its M&E Plan to carry out its M&E functions effectively.

6.5 Reporting Arrangement

An effective mechanism of reporting is necessary to keep the information channels open. Periodic, quarterly and monthly reports, depending on the type of project and programme, will be required from MPCU. The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Units will submit periodic report to the Municipal Assembly and funding agencies. Monitoring reports will also be required from the works sub-committee on progress of projects in the various communities.

In any given period, most probably, over a period of one year, the MPCU must conduct M&E exercises and the reports thereof should include

Monitoring Reports

This will be prepared after every monitoring activity. It will present observations, key findings, lessons and recommended actions;

Quarterly Progress Reports

This will be prepared and delivered on quarterly basis when M&E activities have been carried out over the period. The report will present key findings, lessons and recommendations as well as recommendations for change.

Annual Progress Reports

Annual Progress Reports will be prepared yearly over the plan implementation period. Among other things, the report will present a description of Monitoring or Evaluation plan/design, instruments, and data analysis and interpretation; detailed tabulations or analyses of quantitative data, and transcripts of summaries of qualitative data. The format for the preparation of the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports is presented below:

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format:

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

CHAPTER SEVEN (7)

DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

This chapter of the plan highlights some of the strategies the West Akim Municipal Assembly will adopt to disseminate the plan and its progress of implementation. It is a well-planned series of actions, combining different communication methods, techniques and tools, to achieve communication and feedback among stakeholders utilizing the available resources within a specific time frame. The object of the strategy is to pass on information and elicit feedback and action from stakeholders.

7.2 Dissemination of the Reports

The Medium-Term Development Plan and Annual Action Plans report of the implementation contains information to educate, convince programme/project beneficiaries, inform and the purpose include beneficiary assessment, decision making, re-planning among others. These data are crucial to programme/project managers, community members, stakeholders and development partners. Against these requirements, the MPCU will disseminate report to two major levels. Copies of the reports are to be submitted to the RPCU and the NDPC.

The report information will also be disseminated to municipal and community level actors. The aim is to improve and enhance accountability, transparency and to instill confidence in stakeholders. By so doing, the MPCU will win the trust and commitment of all.

It is also important to indicate that the MPCU will disseminate report information in local languages so that local communities and other stakeholders will understand and appreciate the content of the report.

MPCU's designed Strategy for dissemination of DMTDP and AAP's Report Findings include;

- Use of information centers and FM stations to announce, discuss and broadcast content of reports using largely local languages.
- Use of analogies, graphs or pictorial displays and well explained summaries to highlight selected findings
- Meeting with traditional authorities, community opinion leaders, Zonal Councils, Unit Committees as "conduit" for sending the messages to their communities
- Organisation of public hearings, Town Hall Meetings holding of community meetings/durbars/fora at central locations throughout the Municipality to disseminate information

7.3 The Need

A successful plan preparation and implementation is dependent on the full participation of all stakeholders who have shared interest in the plan. It is therefore important that the various stakeholders appreciate the need for the intended change, the mechanics of the change and the issues involved and have a common understanding of the issues involved and their implications. There is therefore the need to build consensus through the entire plan preparation, implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting with stakeholders through:

- a) Working with stakeholders on continuous basis in a completely cooperative, consultative and collaborative manner in all stages of the process of fostering understanding;
- b) Facilitating a sustainable stakeholder involvement and support;
- c) Communicating essential changes across all relevant stakeholders
- d) Encouraging and maintaining open discussion, feedback and feed forward for needed updates that may arise.

7.4 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objectives of the West Akim Municipal Communication Strategy are to:

- Create general awareness among the population, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and foster greater understanding, appreciation, acceptance and ownership of the MTDP.
- Communicate effectively the mission, goals and objectives of the Assembly's policies and development plans;
- Develop a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement-participation, consultation, support and collaboration in the delivery of needed services by the Assembly and its allied agencies;
- Promote and sustain donor interest, support and coordination of donor funds
- To document and share well practices with stakeholders and sister agencies.

7.5 Target Groups

The communication strategy identified the following as major target groups on account of their involvement local planning, policy formulation, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders / institutions identified include:

- a) Municipal Assembly, Municipal Chief Executive, Member of Parliament and Heads of Department and Sub-District Councils;
- b) Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)

- c) National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- d) Regional Coordinating Council / Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)
- e) Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders
- f) Central Government, represented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and other Ministries
- g) Development Partners (Donors)
- h) Private Sector
- i) NGOs / CSDs (including Religious bodies)
- j) Communities / the General Public
- k) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The specific objectives for the respective target groups / institutions, approaches and timeframes are shown in the matrix presented in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: Strategic Approach for communication

Communication Objectives / Purpose	Target Stakeholders	Communication Approaches	Materials / Media	Time Lines
Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of the Implementation of the DMTDP	Assembly Members Zonal Councils Members Traditional Authorities NGOs / CSDs MPCU / Heads of Departments RCC /RPCU Community Members / General Public Private Sector	Seminars Workshops Consultative Meetings	Flip chart presentations Videos Radio Presentations Reporting Power Point Presentations	Quarterly
Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District Programmes, Projects and activities	Community Members / General Public Assembly Members Zonal Councils Members Traditional Authorities	Community interface / forum Workshops Radio Presentations Zonal Council and Assembly meeting Site meetings	Power Point Presentations Flip chart Presentations Minutes	Bi-Annual
Promotion of	APCU / Heads of	Mid-year Review	Power-Point	Quarterly

dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Municipality	Depts. RCC / RPCU Assembly members Zonal Councils CSOs / NGOs Tradition Authorities NDPC EPA Businessmen	meetings Annual Progress Reporting Mid-term Review Workshops Seminars Focus Group discussions Quarterly Reports Follow-ups	Presentations Open Fora Flipcharts Audio-Visuals Role Play Community dialogue	
Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the district	The General Public Municipal Assembly Area Councils Local Associations MPCU / Heads of Departments EPA CSOs / NGOs Traditional Authorities	Quarterly meetings of Heads of Dept / DPCU Mid –years Review meetings Community Durbars People’s Assembly / Town Hall meetings Site meetings	– Do –	Bi-Annual
Organization of quarterly meetings of MPCU / HODs	MPCU members RPCU	Meetings Report collection and Analysis Progress reporting	Flip charts Power-Point Presentations	Quarterly
Sustaining stakeholders consultations discussions to accelerate implementation process	Private Sector (contractors) NDPC MPCU RPCU Area Councilors Assembly members Donors NGOs / CBOs	Site meetings Review Workshops Town Hall meetings / People’s Assembly	Plenary Open Forum Reporting	Monthly Bi-Annually Annually
Undertake sensitization tour of communities and dialogue for the purpose of education, communication	General Public Traditional Authorities CSOs / NGOs	Mobile Information Service Announcements Photo Exhibitions	Cinemas Public Address System	Monthly

7.6 Stakeholder Analysis

The planning and implementation of development programmes/projects and other key interventions are done in participatory sessions involving representatives of all key stakeholders. This is owing to the fact that implementation affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and/or organizations so that if social benefits are to be maximized, the views, perceptions and needs of all interest groups must be adequately captured. Again, societies exhibit differences in the roles and responsibilities of women and men. Their access to and control over resources and participation in decision making also differ. The availability and access of women and men to socio-political and economic opportunities is inequitable and this could hinder growth and development. Any failure to adequately address gender issues can hinder the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes and projects. Given this background, the West Akim MPCU, in developing the 2018-2021 MTDP employed gender-sensitive approaches that take into account the interventions, its objectives, strategies and resource allocation. Stakeholder analysis is closely related to problem analysis essentially because without people's views on a problem, the appropriate methodology and solution may not be realized.

Ideally, stakeholder analysis must demonstrate interest and expectations of key stakeholders, sensitivity to and respect for cross-cutting issues, potentials and deficiencies for resource endowments as well as implications and conclusions for programme/project implementation.

At a stakeholder's analysis session conducted for the development of the 2018-2021 MTDP, the MPCU identified and classified the stakeholders broadly as follows:

7.6.1: National and District Policy formulators and Decision-makers

National and municipal policy formulators and decision makers play significant roles in programme/project implementation. These stakeholders include Members of Parliament, District Assembly's management and decentralized departments and staff. The Media also play crucial roles both at the national, municipal and community levels.

i: Sub-district-level Institutions

Sub-district level institutions and groups represent the carriers and movers of local development issues. These include Assembly members, Zonal Council and Unit Committee members.

ii: Civil Society and Advocacy Groups

CSOs including NGOs, FBOs, CBO's etc have key interest in interventions that bring about change in people's lives. Their major roles include public education, sensitisation, advocacy and they exhibit potential for sensitivity to and respect for cross-cutting issues of environment, gender equality etc.

iii. Local Development Actors

Local Development actors are particularly interested in the extent to which programmes/projects impact on the poor and the vulnerable, how resources are disbursed to achieve positive results and mainstreaming poverty reduction initiatives and to mitigate their impacts.

Table 7.2 shows the major stakeholders who will be affected (either positively or negatively) by the interventions following the implementation of the MTDP. Being affected by the MTDP will also require that their contribution to the DM&E activities over the plan period will guarantee the success and enhance positive impact of the MTDP.

Table 7.2: Stakeholder Analysis and their Needs/Responsibilities

No.	Stakeholders	Stakeholders Interest	Stakeholders Information Needs/Responsibilities
1	West Akim Municipal Assembly including decentralized departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper project implementation • Availability of adequate resources • Enactment of by-laws • Revenue generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal-wide decision making and implementation of national policies • Initiation, planning, design, implementation and coordination of district development programmes and projects • Resource allocation • Sector policy programming, design, implementation and management • Collaboration with core DA team and sub-district institutions for development • Beneficiary Sensitisation • Data collection and Analysis • Reporting • Information dissemination
2	Zonal Council/Unit Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal Council development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village/community-level decision making on one hand and

3	members Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination • Grassroots and community level development • Policy formulation and dissemination 	<p>implementation on the other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitisation and education • Data collection • Provision of resources • Capacity building
4	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and Plan preparation. • National and Grassroots development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Technical Advise • Policy, planning, development coordination
4	Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development • Conflict management • Custody of customs, traditions and practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilisation • Conflict resolution • Initiate community self-help programmes and projects • Information dissemination, public education
5	Civil Society Groups (including NGOs, FBOs, CBOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development • Social development • Project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for recognition of community initiated views, needs and aspirations • Social mobilisation • Conduct of monitoring and evaluation • Technical backstopping
6	Assembly members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting projects/development to electoral areas • Adherence to by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal-level policy formulation and decision making • Information dissemination • Conduct of Participatory monitoring and evaluation • Community and social mobilisation • Resource mobilisation
7	Beneficiary Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development • Moral development • Social safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communal policing for respect of civil rights and responsibilities • Information dissemination

8	Vulnerable and Excluded Groups (Voices of the poor, the indigents, the disabled, women and children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability • Development • Care and support • Public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project maintenance • Resource mobilisation • Conduct of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation • Source for communal support for implementation of development programmes and projects • Cooperation
9	Religious Institutions (Churches, Mosques)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral development • Conflict management • Upholding of good virtues and behavioral/attitudinal change practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and dissemination of information • Resource provision • Project maintenance • Monitoring and Evaluation
10	Media Partners (FM Stations, Print Media)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability and Transparency • Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing information from the public for analysis • Education, communication and advocacy
11	Private Sector contributors (tourism/hospitality operators,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policies • Infrastructure development • Community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of resources • Cooperation
12	Regional Coordination Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development policy formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, planning, development coordination
13	National Policy/decision makers (Members of Parliament MPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attraction of projects • Conflict management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilisation • Networking and lobbying • Policy advocacy
14	Donor Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability and Transparency • Resources reaching target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funds • Capacity building

7.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Most often than not, M&E has been planned and prepared outside the environment it should take place and that communities were only involved in responding to already prepared questionnaires etc. The information collected is taken away to be analysed and reported usually in the form of written reports. The approach had resulted in project failures and abandonment. Participatory M&E therefore involves the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects taking active part in the M&E processes and activities. Community level actors and members want to know what their programme has achieved and whether or not efforts are being effective, resources are being used efficiently to achieve the objectives of the programme/project. By taking part in the M&E processes and activities, participants gain a deeper understanding of programme/project progress, strengths and weaknesses so that they contribute more to the success of the programme/project and thus own their work and eventually have positive impact on their lives.

7.7.1: Summary of Activities to Promote PM&E in the West Akim Municipality

The MPCU will identify all key NGOs/CBOs working in the West Akim Municipality and establish strong partnership with the aim of pursuing a common development agenda. Recognizing the capacity constraints of community members, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs at the community level, the MPCU will organise workshops to strengthen and build their capacity and to discuss the roles of different stakeholders towards promoting and incorporating PM&E results into the district M&E reports. However, NGOs/CBOs who are assessed to have capacity will be engaged by the West Akim Municipal Assembly (or the MPCU) to provide training and capacity building in use of PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment such as Citizen Report Cards, Community Score Cards, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Participatory Expenditure Tracking of social service expenditures.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: Public Hearing Report

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

Name of District: West Akim
Region: Eastern
Venue: Municipal Assembly Hall, Asamankese
Date: 4th April, 2018

Introduction

Citizen's participation is key to every democratic process, as such; the national decentralization reforms cannot be implemented fully without ensuring the participation of the ordinary citizenry at all levels of government. In fulfillment of this, the West Akim Municipal organised its final public Hearing to solicit for stakeholder views to consolidate the finalization and adoption of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021).

Medium of Invitation

The West Akim Municipal Assembly sent written invitation letters to the various stakeholders to invite them to the Public Hearing two weeks before the scheduled date. The Assembly's Information centers were also utilized for five days to invite people to the hearing. Several announcements were also made on the local radio station, Nkunim FM.

Special Interest Groups Invited

The Eastern Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit was invited to observe the hearing. Nkunim Fm was also invited.

Identifiable Representations

The following identifiable groups attended the hearing:

- The Oseawuo Traditional Authority
- Trade Associations
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Local Council of Churches
- The Municipal Imam
- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Assembly Members

- Unit Committee member
- The Media
- Ghana National Association of Tailors and Dressmakers
- Ghana National Association of Garages
- Woodworkers Association of Ghana
- Ghana Blind Union
- Ghana Association of the Physically Disabled
- West Akim Civic Union

Total Number of Persons at hearing:

A total of one hundred and eighty-three (103) people made up of 93 males and 10 females attended the hearing.

Language Used

English language was used to do the presentation and was translated into twi, the predominant language of the people invited. Discussions and deliberations were however conducted in only the Twi language.

Major Issues

The following were the major issues that were raised in order of importance:

1. The need to promote and intensify education on benefits the youth can derive from the “Youth in Skill Development initiative” to curb the unemployment rate among the youth in the Municipality.
2. Feeder roads in the Municipality are in a bad condition thus there is the need to engage in the reshaping and rehabilitation exercise to complement and promote youth in Agriculture.
3. The need to introduce motivational packages to encourage the youth to enter into the Agricultural sector.
4. Mobile Network reception and connectivity is strong and consistent in most parts of the municipal capital Asamankese. However, other surrounding communities such as Brekumanso, Obotwene, Topease, Amaako, Kobriso and Akanteng do not enjoy the strength and consistency in network connectivity. Coverage is very low and reception is erratic. There is therefore the need to address the problem to boost business activities in the Municipality.

5. The need to begin to look for a New Lorry Station since the current one is getting over crowded with about 15 Branches of the Ghana Private Road Transport Union.
6. The need for the construction of speed rumbles and Zebra Crossing Marks at appropriate road locations to reduce reckless driving. Reference was made to the Methodist School road which needs Zebra Crossing to assist school children cross to and from the school premises.
7. Drainage systems along feeder roads and within the municipality are very poor. This has had adverse effect on the health of citizens in the municipality thus there is the need to address the issue.

The main controversy at the hearing had to do with the proposed construction of a satellite market in one of the communities in the municipality. Assembly members from all areas debated and gave reasons why the establishment of the market in their electoral area would be beneficial to the entire municipality but at the end of the deliberation, all members agreed that the facility be provided at Osenase.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

4. There is the need to educate citizens to take advantage of Governments of Ghana's new approach to address water and sanitation issues. That is, education on the benefits of the new Community Lead Total Sanitation Initiative (CLTS).

ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(MCE)

.....
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR
(MCD)

.....
CHAIRMAN (DPSC)

.....
MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER
(MPO)

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
(PM)

Annex 2: Participation at Public Hearing

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

**FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 2018-2021
MTDP ON THE 4TH APRIL, 2018 AT THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
HALL**

ATTENDANCE

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Nwiteh Asave	Unit Committee	BUNSO	0556727477	[Signature]
2.	Sabongy Otuvel	"	BUNSO	0542457664	[Signature]
3.	Kwasil Abraham	-	BUNSO	0241948846	[Signature]
4.	Kwasi Takpe Moses	Unit Committee	Asikof Amanbom	0556581224	[Signature]
5.	Tettey ENOKH	Unit Comm. d	BUNSO	0544108855	[Signature]
6. ✓	Abraase Samuel	Assembly member	ASUNAFOMODON	0243425826	[Signature]
7. ✓	Zuta Emmanuel Kwame	Assembly member	BUNSO	0546108708	[Signature]
8. ✓	Mensah Kennedy	✓	Ojardel	0203768142	[Signature]
9. ✓	E-F. ASANTE	ASSEMBLY	NYINASU	0242932597	[Signature]
10. ✓	Kwaku Fosu	Assembly member	ASIMANCIWA	0240902676	[Signature]
11.	George Nyame	Unit Committee	NYINASU	0276240370	[Signature]
12.	Alex Amponsah	"	"	0208790588	[Signature]
13.	Felmur Sam	unit committee	Asamanicetewa	0555862693	[Signature]
14.	Opoku Antiedy	✓	✓	0277186717	[Signature]
15.	Aboulaye Ansah	✓	✓	0274785568	[Signature]
16.	Ousley Abenacer	✓	✓	0552410662	[Signature]
17.	OFOFU ERIC	✓	✓	0244374562	[Signature]
18.	Joseph Orosu Mensah	Opinion leader	✓	0275873401	[Signature]
19.	Sulemana Sumanku	Unit Comm.	Sabon Zonga	0243807023	[Signature]
20.	Zakari Mohammed	"	"	0209242419	[Signature]
21.	Shaibu Jafaru	"	"	0271389561	[Signature]
22.	Theodora Asave	Unit Comm.	James town kps	0205551175	[Signature]
23.	Ofori Emmanuel	Unit Comm.	Anum	0247298082	[Signature]
24.	Bernard Okwene	Unit Comm.	Bronoso	0243229231	[Signature]
25.	KWAME TWUM	Unit Comm.	-	0241481249	[Signature]
26. ✓	George Ahenkora	Assembly member	Bronoso	0546528867	[Signature]
27.	Alex Takyi	Unit Committee	Ojardel	0202973940	[Signature]
28.	Elizabeth Frampson	Unit Committee	Amanbom No. 2	0272065045	[Signature]
29.	Obena Uku	"	Ojardel	0544574466	[Signature]
30. ✓	Abdul Karim Ma Yach	Assembly member	S. Rongo Akwes	0203980059	[Signature]
31.	Agon Mohammed	Unit Committee	BUNSO	024051483	[Signature]
32.	Ahmed Abouy	Unit Committee	OHENEDANHO	0552510769	[Signature]
33.	PATIENCE ASANTE	Unit Committee	OHENEDANHO	0546412684	[Signature]
34.	KWASI AMOAH	Unit Committee	ABRASE	0540902272	[Signature]
35.	AGREKO RICHARD	Unit Committee	ABRASE	0242224341	[Signature]

Participant list 2:

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 2018-2021

MTDP ON THE 4TH APRIL, 2018 AT THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

HALL

ATTENDANCE

36.	Frimpong Isaac	Unit Committee	Abocase	0547928410	Present
37.	Quasid Evans	"	Abocase	0241619892	Evans
38.	Atenas Hincin	"	Sabong Zong	0242424859	Present
39.	Banfo Foster	"	Abocase	0548787466	Present
40.	Ames Abdulai	Assemblyman	Asamankese	0208711437	A/As
41.	Baba Karami	Unit Com.	"	0208232894	2nd
42.	Kwesi Apen	"	"	024159811	As
43.	Kwaku George	"	"	053652923	Asat
44.	Evans Maurice	"	Ojardah	0246124895	As
45.	Rabiu A. Karami	Unit Com.	Sabon-zong	0546-1010394	As
46.	Daden Attie	"	Asikapan	0243363081	Kwaku
47.	Bright Obeng	"	Roman	0247581200	As
48.	Divina Dzanya	"	Roman	024367364	As
49.	Fitch Charnesty	Traditional	Ojardah	0903261093	As
50.	TG Smm Jeezab	Assemblyman	Abocase	054815028	As
51.	Charles Pomay	Unit Com.	Abocase	0244182914	As
52.	Charles Anyan	Unit Committee	Chir. Quarles	024709429	As
53.	Abassan Fusuini	Unit Committee	Asikapan	0543244249	As
54.	Eric Frimpong	"	Beposo	0246486793	As
55.	Gabriel Karmah	"	"	0268444065	As
56.	Asihene Isaac	"	Anum	0243011379	As
57.	Erens Sejety Scorpion	"	Anum	0546003375	As
58.	Patrick Owusu	"	Anum	0207901587	As
59.	Amogh Asare George	Unit Committee	Asikapan	0242010268	As
60.	OFORI SETH	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	ANUM	0277147032	As
61.	Umpo Efori Mado	Assemblyman	Roman	0208216898	As
62.	Anuar Frank	Unit Committee	Beposo	0246237663	As
63.	ASARE GURAM	ASSEMBLY	Beposo/Jamesi	0247719880	As
64.	B.K. BORNOSUAH	"	Asikapan	059288838	As
65.	Asa c Kwaku	Unit	OSIAE	0240667050	As
66.	Sahm Ntow Barchu	Assemblyman	Anum	024021006	As
67.	ROSE OHRMEDI	Unit Committee	Chir. Quarles	024102154	As
68.	Antwi Moses	Unit Committee	Anum	0247179599	As
69.	DWAFI KWABENA	Unit Committee	Beposo	0248351936	As
70.	Wahba	Assemblyman	Beposo	0507520	As
71.	Wahba Anjai	Unit Comm.	Anum	0246871007	As
72.	Alex Omi	Assemblyman	Kropong	024816138	As
73.	MUSAH Ahasan	Unit Committee	Kropong	0206010435	As
74.	Asamu Kassam	Unit Committee	Kropong	0205212128	As
75.	Emmanuel Asumang	Assemblyman	Anum	0242077726	As
76.	NHAMAH FRANK	"	Anum	0266614035	As
77.	Anthony Nye	Unit Com.	Anum	0262080250	As
78.	Daniel A.K. Okonah	"	Roman	0248353441	As
79.	Atwa Sumaila	Unit Committee	Abuchen	0208221899	As
80.					
81.	Kwasi Baah	President	Beposo	0507526940	As

Participant list 3:

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 2018-2021

MTDP ON THE 4TH APRIL, 2018 AT THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

HALL

ATTENDANCE

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Daniel Tettah	MIA		0201180175	[Signature]
2.	E.K. ASUBONTENIS	MENO		0244618477	[Signature]
3.	Stephen Bakudie	RIF manager		0246571003	[Signature]
4.	Oswedo Gyamang	MOPA		0243507468	[Signature]
5.	Matthias K.S. Kouda	MWIE		0242171788	[Signature]
6.	OSEA MONICA S	SPA		0249148154	[Signature]
7.	George K. Amoson	PPD		0244523944	[Signature]
8.	Rebecca Ayisach	EDUCATION		0244110741	[Signature]
9.	Ing. Martin Escalte	DUR		0268422471	[Signature]
10.	Bridgette Coaka	CFO		0208002469	[Signature]
11.	Nandee Nborinyi	MBA		0244778006	[Signature]
12.	Bismarck Tsukpla	ADIIA			[Signature]
13.	David A. Akedziator	Pr. Fed. Engr.		0249229527	[Signature]
14.	George Naim	Budget Analyst		0246771068	[Signature]
15.	Emmanuel Benkoren	Chief Accounting		0245878012	[Signature]
16.	Emmanuel Afiedu	ADIIA		0249204700	[Signature]
17.	Adisa Anorkor Gomez	ADIIA		0243730392	[Signature]
18.	FRANCIS OBLENG	Acc		0243170771	[Signature]
19.	Exeche Tsumu	I.S.D		0274162029	[Signature]
20.	Bismark Danfo	I.S.D		0249273334	[Signature]
21.	Jandoh John	I.S.D		0247488551	[Signature]
22.	Ayaka Charles	Planning		0245196152	[Signature]
23.	Eric Adomako	MPD		0240508820	[Signature]
24.					
25.					
26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					
31.					
32.					
33.					
34.					
35.					