



GA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN(2018 – 2021)

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

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Ga West Municipal Assembly

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGSSIP	-	Agriculture Sector Support Programme
AMA	-	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning Service
CHRAJ	-	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
MA	-	Municipal Assembly
MAC	-	Municipal Aids Committee
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	-	Department of Community Development
DFA	-	Department of Food and Agriculture
DHMT	-	District Health Management Unit
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
MWST	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
ECDC	-	Early Childhood Development Centre
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
FBOs	-	Faith Based Organizations

EU	-	European Union
GAC	-	Ghana Aids Commission
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GEMA	-	Ga East Municipal Assembly
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GWC	-	Ghana Water Company
GWMA	-	Ga West Municipal Assembly
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Country
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Nets
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MSHAP	-	Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOWAC	-	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission

NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	-	Out Patients Department
PLWHAs	-	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PTAs	-	Parent Teacher Associations
PPM	-	Project Planning Matrix
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
SME	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
STEP	-	Skills Training and Employment Program
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TMA	-	Tema Municipal Assembly
VCT	-	Voluntary Testing and Counseling
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WSDB-		Water and Sanitation Development Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i) *Introduction*

This Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP which has a vision of: *a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development* has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). The LTNDP aims to, among others:

- Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy *with high levels of employment and decent work*;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined *society with opportunities for all*;
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities *while protecting the natural environment*;
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

The Ga West Municipal Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) with a vision *to become the most effective and efficient Municipal Assembly that serves its citizens in an environment that promotes development* and Mission Statement which seeks *to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the Municipality through efficient and effective mobilization of both human and material resources for the provision of socio economic services* represents a comprehensive set of development programmes and projects initiated at the local level to support sustained growth and accelerated poverty reduction.

Core values

The general principles guiding the operations of the Assembly are:

Participation

Professionalism

Client focus

Transparency

Efficient and effectiveness use of resources and

Accountability

ii) **Process for Preparing the MTDP**

The preparation of the plan was very participatory and guided by the guidelines for the preparation of MTDP under the guideline issued by the National Development Planning Commission. The participatory development planning process started by reviewing various documents as well as a review of the implementation of GSGDA II by the expanded Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU).

This was followed by 1-day Municipal level stakeholders workshop which brought together all heads of departments and other organizations during which the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework “*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*” (2018-2021) and guidelines for the submission of inputs were discussed. Present at the workshop included representatives from Department of Agriculture, Police Service, Fire Service, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, Department of Cooperatives, Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Urban Roads.

After the Municipal level workshop, a meeting was organized for Assembly members and Unit committee members followed by zonal council level workshops organized at Mayera, Kotoku, Ayikai Doblo and Amasaman. Stakeholders at these workshops included Bankers, Ghana Roads Transport Union members (GPRTU), Beauticians Association members, Market Women, Council Members, and Representatives of the Moslem Community, Opinion Leaders and traditional Leaders.

The information and proposed projects collated at the various workshops were analyzed and prioritized by community members as well as MPCU member into a draft plan which was presented to the Development Planning Sub-committee.

Two public hearings were organized at each zonal council and one major one at the Municipal Assembly Hall. The Plan was subsequently approved by the General Assembly of the Ga West Municipal Assembly.

111) Structure of the Document

The document consists of six (6) main chapters. Chapter 1 looks at the current development situation and a summary of key development problems. Chapter 2 focuses on prioritised development issues linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) “*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*”, The chapter three looks at Projected development requirements for 2018-2021 and Adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

While chapter 4 focuses on Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action of the DA for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and Indicative Financial Strategy. Chapter 5 looks at the implementation of Annual Action Plan developed as a basis for the DA Budget, Structure plans, local plans Chapter 6 provides the Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements for the MTDP 2018-2021 and communication strategy of the Assembly.

The Medium Term Development plan focuses on infrastructure development with particular emphasis on education and health facilities, water supply, improved agricultural production and Local Economic Development with the ultimate objective of improve upon the quality of life of its people. It is expected that at the end of the plan Implementation period the income levels within the municipality is improved which will invariably raise the standard of living of people .

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

Introduction

This section reviews the development situation and analyses developmental issues that may contribute to the development aspirations of the Municipality. It covers areas such as the physical environment and the natural environment. The chapter also covers the demographic characteristics of the Municipality that will enable the Assembly identify development gaps that need to be addressed.

Economic and social settings, institutional arrangement and spatial analysis among other things are also considered. It focuses on the development situation of the municipality and analyzes various development issues that may have contributed positively or negatively to the development aspirations and prospects of the Municipal Assembly.

Also included in this chapter are the demographic characteristics of the municipality that will enable the Assembly identify development gaps, make realistic projections, estimate for social infrastructure and target specific groups of people in its development efforts.

The state of provision of social services/ facilities such as education, health services and agriculture has also been analyzed and problems and challenges have been identified to enable the Assembly formulate interventions to remedy the situation over the four-year plan period.

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS

1.1.1 Vision

To become the most effective and efficient Municipal Assembly that serves its citizens in an environment that promotes development

1.1.2 Mission Statement

To improve upon the quality of life of the people in the Municipality through efficient and effective mobilization of both human and material resources for the provision of socio economic services

1.1.3 Core Values

The general principles guiding the operations of the Assembly are:

Participation

Professionalism

Client focus

Transparency

Efficient and effectiveness use of resources and

Accountability

1.1.4 Functions

For the purpose of achieving its objectives the Assembly performs the following functions:

- Prepare and submit through the Regional Coordinating Council approved development plans to NDPC and Budget to the Ministry of Finance
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources necessary for overall development of the municipality
- Initiate programmes for development of a basic infrastructure and management of human settlement and the environment in the municipality

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW – IMPLEMENTATION OF GSGDA II

The preparation and implementation of District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 was under the National Policy Frame Work Ghana Sheared Growth and Development Agenda II . The 4year Plan was prepared in accordance to the guidelines issued by National Development Planning Commission.

The review of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan takes a critical look at all planned interventions or projects that were outlined and their implementation under the seven thematic areas of GSGDA II.

The planned interventions in the document are in the areas of education, health, sanitation, waste management, roads, agricultural projects, public education on civic responsibilities and development control among others. Also included in the plan were human resource development and revenue mobilization strategies. In tracking the progress of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan reports were prepared quarterly and annually of which challenges were identified for management’s consideration. Some the challenges identified included inadequate logistic support and office equipment.

The performance of the municipality with regards to the implementation of projects and programmes has been detailed in table 1.1 under the thematic areas of:

- i. Ensuring and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability.
- ii. Enhanced Competiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector.
- iii. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resources
- iv. Infrastructure and human settlements development;
- v. Human development, Employment and Productivity
- vi. Transparent and Accountable Governance

A critical look at the table 1.1 for the performance review indicates that most construction projects in the areas of education were implemented and few are ongoing at the end of the plan period. The financial review as indicated in table 1.2 and table 1.3 provides information on releases from Government of Ghana and All Sources of Financial Resources available to the Assembly.

Another area that the municipality did not perform very well is the area of job creation, The municipality would therefore need to re-prioritize the modules and ensure that the youth benefit. In addition, the creation of jobs in the informal sector through the improvement and completion of market infrastructure at Amasaman and Ofankor, the Municipality however need a modern market.

In the area of agriculture, the implementation of projects captured in the plan was quite good. The Assembly was able to organize the yearly farmers' day and even increased the number of award winners. The target for training of farmers on improved seeds and planting materials was on target. Target was exceeded in the training of Farmer based organizations in safe use of agro chemicals.

In the area of health, there was effective education on all communicable disease and the OPD was also expanded to take care of the growing population. Implementation of HIV/AIDs a major proportion of programs out lined in the strategic plan was not implemented as a result of lack of funding. In addition Programme for the periodic de-worming of school children was also implemented.

Few road projects were implemented under the supervision of the Departments of Feeder Roads and Urban Roads. Some were however still under construction or at a halt at the end of the plan period.

Funding of projects as indicated in the 2014-2017 Plan depended heavily on the Uran Development Grant (UDG) District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), followed by Donors, the Government of Ghana and Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Only few Projects funded from IGF due to budgetary constraints while those funded from DACF

suffered cost overruns and time delays because of the untimely release of funds among other issues.

1.2.1 KEY PROBLEMS/ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP interventions encountered a number of problems and difficulties. These problems included poor institutional arrangements, inadequate staffing as well as financial difficulties. The problems/issues included the following.

- Lack of or inadequate funds for project implementation
- Delays in the release of funds
- Poor management of the implementation processes
- Inadequate logistics supervision and monitoring
- Lack of and inadequate office equipment
- Data was collected too late to be used for major decision making
- Rapid urbanization affected the availability of farm lands and lands earmarked for projects
- Some departments were overambitious in the selection of projects

1.2.2 LESSONS LEARNT

The following lessons were deduced after a critical analysis of the organization Implementation process and monitoring of the MTDP 2014-2017. These will be factored into the preparation and implementation of the MTDP 2018-2021. The following are the issues that needs to factored into the selection of priority projects/programmes and organization of implementation.

- a) A critical analysis indicated funding is one major determinant and it would continue to be a challenge to implementation. Either they are delayed or would not be available in the right quantities and on time. This therefore means that

- implementing departments and Agencies when budgeting for activities should ensure that there is enough evidence that funds would be released.
- b) Institutional arrangements for implementation would have to be strengthened and the political will, commitment and support are very much solicited.
 - c) The MPCU would have to ensure effective collaboration and coordination of the implementation processes.
 - d) Departments and Agencies will have to seriously analyze alternative scenarios, processes and strategies for achieving control over the future. The most effective and efficient strategies should be identified and implemented to ensure the attainment of stated goals and objectives.
 - e) The organization of mid-year and annual review workshops will have to be vigorously pursued since they provide the platform for sharing ideas and also the identification of key collaborators to ensure effective implementation of projects and programmes.

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017
Municipal Assembly: DMTDP 2018-2021

SECTOR: EDUCATION							
PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION SERVICE DELIVERY						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services	Launch Corporate and Social Education Fund	0	100%	Launched	Fully Implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING							
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services	Organize 3 workshops on the preparation of AMEOP for unit heads, Circuit Supervisor and coordinators	0	50%	3 workshops on AMEOP	Fully Implemented
			Train Statistics Officers in information Management	2workshops	2 workshops	2 workshops	Fully Implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services	Organize BDT workshops for Basic School teachers	20%	70%	3 workshops organized	Fully Implemented
			Organize deworming exercise for all basic schools	10%	100%	None	Not implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services	Organization of annual review meeting for 100 stakeholders	0%	50%	35 teachers	On-going

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services	Conduct Management training workshop for Headteachers on the use of capitation grants	0	2 workshops	1 workshop organized	On going
			Organize sensitization workshops for Annual school census Exercise	1	1 sensitization	1 sensitization	Fully Implemented
			Provide teaching and learning materials for all schools	60%	100%	70%	On-going
			12 teachers from deprived areas received incentive packages	0	40%	20%	Suspended

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services	Organize 3 workshops on the preparation of AMEOP for unit heads, Circuit Supervisor and coordinators	0	50%	3 workshops on AMEOP	Fully Implemented
			Train Statistics Officers in information Management	2workshops	2 workshops	2 workshops	Fully Implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

SECTOR: HEALTH

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN ALL COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY DEPRIVED AREAS						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct NID	114%	100%	107%	Fully implemented
			Conduct Community sensitization on Child Health.	20	100	20	Fully implemented
			Lactation Management Training for Health Staff	0	25	25	Fully implemented
			Formation of Mother Support Groups	2	20	10	
2015	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct NID	114%	100%	104%	Fully implemented
			Conduct National Mass Treatment on Neglected Tropical Diseases	114%	100%	0%	Suspended
			Conduct Community sensitization on Child Health.	20	100	80	Fully implemented
			Formation of Mother Support Groups	2	20	10	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct NID	114%	100%	0	Programme suspended

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: REDUCE UNDER-NUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION-RELATED DISORDERS AND DEATHS AMONG INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THEIR REPRODUCTIVE AGES						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct National Mass Treatment on Neglected Tropical Diseases	114%	100%	85%	Fully implemented
			Conduct Community sensitization on Child Health.	20	100	100	Fully implemented
			Conduct Community sensitization on Child Health.	20			
2014	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize 2No. health education and video show on Buruli ulcer	6	10	10	Fully implemented
			Manage Buruli ulcer cases within the Planned Period	46	100	27	Implemented
			Conduct sensitization on HIV/TB in 30 communities yearly.	20 communities	140 communities	50	Implemented
			Manage TB cases within the Planned Period	78	320	79	Implemented
			Conduct medical screening for Assembly staff	0	120	0	Not implemented
			Install Dental chair and its accessories at GWMH	1		0	Not in the DMTDP
			Distribute LLIN to the communities(1 LLIN to 2 people) campaign	0	0	0	not in SMTDP
2015	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and	Organize 2No. health education and video show on Buruli ulcer	6	10		Suspended

		management	Manage Buruli ulcer cases within the Planned Period	46	100	17	Implemented
			Conduct sensitization on HIV/TB in 30 communities yearly.	20 communities	140 communities	70	Implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
PERIOD	POLICY OBJECTIVE: REDUCE UNDER-NUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION-RELATED DISORDERS AND DEATHS AMONG INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THEIR REPRODUCTIVE AGES						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Manage TB cases within the Planned Period	78		115	Implemented
			Conduct medical screening for Assembly staff	0	120	0	Not implemented
			Install Dental chair and its accessories at GWMH	1			Not in the MMTDP
			Distribute LLIN to the communities(1 LLIN to 2 people) campaign	0	0	0	not in MMTDP
2016	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize 2No. health education and video show on Buruli ulcer	6	10		Suspended
			Manage Buruli ulcer cases within the Planned Period	46	100	13	Implemented
			Conduct sensitization on HIV/TB in 30 communities yearly.	20 communities	140 communities	120	Implemented

			Manage TB cases within the Planned Period	78		109	Implemented
			Conduct medical screening for Assembly staff	0	120	73	Implemented
			Install Dental chair and its accessories at GWMH	1	1	1	Implemented but not in the MMTDP
			Distribute LLIN to the communities(1 LLIN to 2 people) campaign	0	100	100	Implemented but not in MMTDP

Municipal Assembly, Dabub, Goba							
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: REDUCE UNDER-NUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION-RELATED DISORDERS AND DEATHS AMONG INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THEIR REPRODUCTIVE AGES							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize 2No. health education and video show on Buruli ulcer	6			Suspended
			Manage Buruli ulcer cases within the Planned Period	46	100		
			Conduct sensitization on HIV/TB in 30 communities yearly.		140 comm,		
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE MATERNAL, NEW-BORN, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTHCARE, CONTROL MALARIA, AND PREVENT AND CONTROL NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDS) AND NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDS):							
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize Public Education on roll back Malaria in selected Communities	0	15 communities	0	implemented
			Organize pregnancy schools in facilities				
2015	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct Community sensitization on Child Health.	20	100	80	implemented
			Organize pregnancy schools in facilities	0	10	1	On-going but not in theMTDP
2016	Social Service delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct Community sensitization on Child Health.	20	100	100	implemented
			Organize pregnancy schools in facilities	0	10	3	On-going but not in theMTDP

SECTOR/ DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACCELERATED JOB CREATION IN ALL SECTORS						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Service Delivery	Social Community Services and	Organize four(4) workshops on micro financing for 50 women group members	10 women	50 women	10 women	Fully implemented
			Organize four(4) workshops on food processing for 50 male and female farmers	20 female 5 male	50 male and female	50 male and female	Fully implemented
			Organize four(4) entrepreneurial skills training workshops for 50 male and female income generating group leaders	0	50 male and female	10 male and female	On-going
2015	Social Service Delivery	Social Community Services and	Support 100 PWDs to undertake income generating activities	0	100	0	Suspended
			Organize four(4) entrepreneurial skills training workshops for 50 income generating group leaders	0	50 male and female	20 male and female	on-going
			Provide four(4) vocational skills training for 50 income generating group leaders in batik, tie & dye and pomade making	0	50 group leaders	30 group leaders	Fully implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACCELERATED JOB CREATION IN ALL SECTORS						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS IN RELATION TO CRITERIA IN BOX 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Community Services and	Organize four(4) workshops on food processing for 50 male and female farmers	20 female 5 male	50 male and female	50 male and female	Fully implemented
			Organize four(4) entrepreneurial skills training workshops for 50 male and female income generating group leaders	0	50 male and female	30 male and female	On-going
			Organize four(4) entrepreneurial skills training workshops for 50 income generating group leaders	0	50 male and female	30 male and female	on-going
			Provide four(4) vocational skills training for 50 income generating group leaders in batik, tie & dye and pomade making	0	50 group leaders	30 group leaders	Fully implemented

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: MAKE SOCIAL PROTECTION MORE EFFECTIVE IN TARGETING THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS IN RELATION TO CRITERIA IN BOX 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Service Delivery	Social and Community Services	Hold Arbitrations to Settle 50 Family Disputes	13	50	10	On-going
			Hold Community Meeting to Sensitize Communities on Child Rights in 40 Communities	17	40	15	On-going
			Assist 100 PWD's to access free NHIS cards as well as their renewals	0	100	20	On-going
			Assist 820 LEAP beneficiaries with Free NHIS Cards acquisition as well as their renewals	0	840	120	On-going
			Counsel 200 People on Child Right and	23	200	45	On-going

			Protection				
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Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: MAKE SOCIAL PROTECTION MORE EFFECTIVE IN TARGETING THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Service Delivery	Social and Community Services	Organize Quarterly Meetings with PWDs				
			Provide educational support to 10 OVC's	0	10	0	Suspended
			Assist 500 Persons with Disability (PWDs) within the Municipality to access the Disability Fund	22	500	0	Abomdoned
			Counsel 100 people on child rights and protection				
			Assist 100 PWD's to access free NHIS cards as well as their renewals	0	100	40	On-going
			Assist 820 LEAP beneficiaries with Free NHIS Cards acquisition as well as their renewals	0	840	123	On-going
			Hold community meeting to sensitize community members on child panel and child rights	17	40	29	On-going
			Organize one community meeting to sensitize about 50 parents at stone quarry areas on child labour	0	50	25	On-going

			Organize one workshop for 100 heads of Nursery Schools	20%	100%	None	Abandoned
PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: MAKE SOCIAL PROTECTION MORE EFFECTIVE IN TARGETING THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social and Community Services	Hold Arbitrations to Settle 200 Family Disputes	13	50	30	On-going
			Hold Community Meeting to Sensitize Communities on Child Rights in 40 Communities	17	40	40	Fully implemented
			Assist 100 PWD's to access free NHIS cards as well as their renewals	0	100	70	On-going
			Assist 820 LEAP beneficiaries with Free NHIS Cards acquisition as well as their renewals	0	840	150	On-going
2017	Social Service Delivery	Social and Community Services	Facilitate the Registration of 50 indigenes with NHIA	0	100	50	On-going
			Provide Educational Support to 8 Disabled Children from GES	0	8	0	Abandoned
			Assist 100 PWD's to access free NHIS cards as well as their renewals	0	100	100	Fully implemented
			Assist 100 PWD's to access free NHIS cards as well as their renewals	0	100	100	Fully implemented

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECENTRALISATION POLICY AND PROGRAMMES						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITY	PROJECT/	INDICATORS		
Baseline (2013)					MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Social Service Delivery	Social and Community Services	Identify and train eight (8) unit committees in governance	0	8	4	Fully implemented
			Identify and train 12 zonal councils staff in local governance	0	12	5	On-going
2017	Social Service Delivery	Social and Community Services	Identify and train eight (8) unit committees in governance	0	8	8	Fully implemented
			Identify and train 12 zonal councils staff in local governance	0	12	12	Fully implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITY	PROJECT/	INDICATORS		
Baseline (2013)					MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Constuction of 20 Seater WC Toilet Saviour Church at Adjen Kotoku	0%	100%	100%	Fully implement

SECTOR/DEPARTMENT:ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITY	PROJECT/	INDICATORS		
Baseline (2013)					MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Services	Environmental Health and sanitation services	Construct Pond for Stray Animals	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			Educate food Vendors on Sanitation Bye-Laws to enhance or improve sanitation	134	500	237	Ongoing

			Create Awareness on Environmental changes and Sanitation Bye-Laws	47% pop.	70% Pop	65% Pop	Fully implemented
			Organize intensive education on afforestation and bush burning	0	67% pop	0	Not Implemented
			Conduct Hygiene Education in 20 Communities	5 Comm	20 Comm	10 Comm	Ongoing
			Register and Maintain Cemeteries	0	100%	0	Not Implemented

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITY	PROJECT/	INDICATORS		
Baseline (2013)					MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Social Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation services	Create Awareness on Door to Door Refuse Collection on Regular Basis	35% pop	80% Pop	50%	Ongoing
			Organize one Stakeholders Meeting on Waste Reduction and Management	0	100% pop	20%	Suspended

2016	Social Services	Environmental Health and sanitation services	Create Awareness on Sanitation Bye-Laws	30% Pop	100% Pop	70%	Ongoing
			Educate food Vendors on Sanitation	134	500	350	Ongoing

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE							
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITY PROJECT/	INDICATORS			REMARKS IN RELATION TO CRITERIA IN BOX 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Social Services	Environmental Health and sanitation services	Organize incentive medical Screening to improve upon Food Security	35%	100%	65%	Ongoing

			Conduct Hygiene Education in 80 Communities	5 Comm	80 Comm	40 Comm	Ongoing
			Register and Maitain Cemeteries in the Municipality	0	100%	0	Not Implemented
2017	Social Services	Environmental Health and sanitation services	Train solid waste providers	0%	100%	0%	Not Implemented
			Training of Food and Water handlers	10%	100%	34%	Suspended
			Public sensitization on noise health effect	40%	100%	54%	Ongoing
			Purchase of 20 communal refuse containers	15	35	15	Suspended

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)
SECTOR/ DEPARTMENT:NADMO

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA; INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE CAPACITY TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD ACTIVITY	PROJECT/	INDICATORS		
Baseline (2013)					MTDP Target	Achievement	

2015	Enviromental Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Inspection of hand dug wells, open pits and other form of hazard	115	100	80 hazards identified	on-going (80% completed)
			Facilitate Formation of DVGs in all Electoral areas	0	0	0	0
2016	Enviromental Management	Disaster Prevention and management	training of Nadmo staff to respond and deal with impacts of natural disaster	0	0	0	0
			train Assembly members and community leaders on their role in disaster management				
2016	Enviromental Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Inspection of hand dug wells, open pits and other form of hazard	195	100	135	fully implemented
2017	Enviromental Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Inspection of hand dug wells, open pits and other form of hazard	330	100	50	on-going (50% completed)

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE:MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF DISASTER AND DEVELOP ADEQUATE RESPONSE STRATEGIES TO DISASTER						
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	

2014	Enviromental Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Clean up exercises and desilting of drains	20	identify 50 flood prone areas	55 flood prone areas	Fully implemented
2015	Enviromental Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Clean up exercises and desilting of drains	55	identify 50 flood prone areas as a result of choked gutters and drains	35 flood prone areas as a result of choked gutters and drains	on-going (70% completed)

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA : INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT
	POLICY OBJECTIVE : CREATE AND SUSTAIN AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE TRANSPORT SYSTEM THAT MEETS USER NEEDS

	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS			REMARKS IN RELATION TO CRITERIA IN BOX 7
				Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Periodic Maintenance	1. DRAINAGE WORKS	1. Drain Construction (km)	4	26.47	4.93	Fully Implemented
			2. Culvert Construction (No)	2	27	2	Fully Implemented
		2. UNPAVED ROADS	1. Graveling (km)	7.2	13.26	6.46	Fully Implemented
		3. PAVED ROADS	1. Resealing (km)	0	36.85	2.38	Fully Implemented
	Minor Rehabilitation and Upgrading	NONE	1. Minor Rehabilitation and upgrading (km)	2.04	4.27	2.04	Fully Implemented
	Traffic Management and Safety	NONE	1. Road Signs (No)	10	100	0	
			2. Construction of Speed humps (No)	5	24	0	
			3. Roadline Marking (km)	10	10	0	
			4. Installation of bollards (No)	0	21	0	
	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	1. UNPAVED ROADS	1.Grading and Patching (Blading)				
			a. Earth Roads (km)	40	52.8		

			b. Gravel Roads (km)	45	248.4	221.4	FULLY IMPLEMENTED
		2. PAVED ROADS	1. Pothole Patching (km)	120	86.36	39.4	FULLY IMPLEMENTED

SECTOR/ DEPARTMENT: PHYSICAL PLANNING

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE ONGOING INSTITUTIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND LEGAL REFORMS IN SUPPORT OF LAND USE PLANNING						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Infrastructure Development	Spatial Planning	Enforce Development Control Laws	0	To regulate over 400 structures	512 Permits given in accordance with planning schemes	Fully implemented
			Regulate demarcation of land	0	regulate 25 land demarcations	Marked 30 land road encroached for demolishing	Fully implemented
			Facilitate demolition exercise on all unauthorized structures	0	recommend 40 unauthorized structures for demolishing	50 unauthorised structures recommended for demolition	Fully implemented
			Prepare local plans for six newly developing areas	0	prepare 2 local plans	3 local plans prepared and approved	Fully implemented
			Review Six Existing Local Plans that are more than ten years	0	To review 2 existing local plans	3 local plans reviewed	Fully implemented
			Identify and acquire ten acres of land	0	To acquire 3 acres of land	-	Not implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE ONGOING INSTITUTIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND LEGAL REFORMS IN SUPPORT OF LAND USE PLANNING						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Infrastructure Development	Spatial Planning	Prepare documentary site plans for acquired lands	0	To prepare site plan for 3 acres of land	-	Not implemented
			Landscape all acquired land	0	To landscape 3 acquired lands	-	Not implemented
			Organize Two Training Workshops on Client Customer Service for both Administrative and Technical Staff	0	To organize 2 training workshops	2 workshops organized	Fully implemented
			Enforce Development Control Laws	0	To regulate over 800 structures	618 Development applications approved	Fully implemented
			Regulate demarcation of land	0	To regulate 50 land demarcations	Marked 55 land road encroached for demolishing	Fully implemented
			Facilitate Demolition exercise on all unauthorized Structures	0	To recommend 80 unauthorized structures for demolishing	98 unauthorised structures recommended for demolition	Fully implemented
			Prepare local plans for six newly developing areas	0	To prepare 4 local plans	6 local plans were prepared approved	Fully implemented

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT
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POLICY OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE ONGOING INSTITUTIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND LEGAL REFORMS IN SUPPORT OF LAND USE PLANNING							
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Review Six Existing Local Plans that are more than ten years	0	To review 4 existing local plans	-	Suspended
			Identify and acquire ten acres of land	0	To acquire 6 acres of land	-	Not implemented
			Prepare documentary site plans for acquired lands	0	To prepare site plan for 6 acres of land	-	Not implemented
			Landscape all acquired land	0	To landscape 6 acquired lands	-	Not implemented
			Organize two training workshops on Client Customer Service for both administrative and technical Staff	0	To organize 4 training workshops	4 workshops held	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Development	Spatial Planning	Enforce Development Control Laws	0	To regulate over 1200 structures	734 Development applications received approval	Fully implemented
			Regulate demarcation of land	0	To regulate 75 land demarcations	Marked 82 land road encroached for demolishing	Fully implemented

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)**SECTOR/ DEPARTMENT: AGRICULTURE**

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASE ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES AND RE-ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Staff and farmer trainings on market extension, post-harvest technologies, global GAP standards and CT	6	8	8	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Facilitate the formation of 10 FBOs	12	10	0	Not implemented
			Staff and farmer trainings on market extension, post-harvest technologies, global GAP standards and CT	10	10	10	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Staff and farmer trainings on market extension, post-harvest technologies, global GAP standards and CT	8	12	8	Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Staff and farmer trainings on market extension, post-harvest technologies, global GAP standards and CT	12	12	4	On going

Table 1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL FROM 2014 TO 2017 (Cont.)

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASE ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES AND RE-ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee Session	1	1	0	Not Implemented
			Deliver Extension programs through group meetings , farmers for a, workshops, farm and home visits	20	25	25	Fully implemented
			Staff and farmer trainings on Improved technological packages,	15	20	20	Fully implemented
			Undertake monitoring/ supervisory farm visits	48	48	48	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee Session	1	1	0	Not Implemented
			Deliver Extension programs through group meetings , farmers for a, workshops, farm and home visits	20	25	25	Fully implemented
			Staff and farmer trainings on Improved technological packages,	15	20	20	Fully implemented
			Undertake monitoring/supervisory farm visits	48	48	48	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							

POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASE ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES AND RE-ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee Session	1	1	0	Not Implemented
			Deliver Extension programs through group meetings , farmers for a, workshops, farm and home visits	20	25	25	Fully implemented
			Staff and farmer trainings on Improved technological packages,	15	20	20	Fully implemented
			Undertake monitoring/ supervisory farm visits	48	48	48	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee Session	1	1	0	Not Implemented
			Deliver Extension programs through group meetings , farmers for a, workshops, farm and home visits	20	25	25	Fully implemented
			Staff and farmer trainings on Improved technological packages,	15	20	20	Fully implemented
			Undertake monitoring/supervisory farm visits	48	48	48	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE							

MANAGEMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Inspection of local slaughter	20	25	22	Fully Implemented
			Farmers Day Celebration				Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Undertake Disease control and surveillance	300	350	300	Fully Implemented
			Train Farmers on Livestock/poultry production and management, Feed preparation,	20	25	20	Fully Implemented
			Vaccination and treatment of livestock	3,000	3,500	3,200	Fully Implemented
			Inspection of local slaughter	6,000	8,000	6,000	Fully Implemented
			Farmers Day Celebration	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Undertake Disease control and surveillance	300	350	145	On going

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME							
PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Inspection of local slaughter	20	25	22	Fully Implemented
			Farmers Day Celebration				Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Undertake Disease control and surveillance	300	350	300	Fully Implemented
			Train Farmers on Livestock/poultry production and management, Feed preparation,	20	25	20	Fully Implemented
			Vaccination and treatment of livestock	3,000	3,500	3,200	Fully Implemented
			Inspection of local slaughter	6,000	8,000	6,000	Fully Implemented
			Farmers Day Celebration	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Undertake Disease control and surveillance	300	350	145	On going

Table 1.2: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations	Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
2014	2,733,568.80	2,733,568.80	440515.7	1,314,038.80	381,818.10	58,697.6
2015	2,643,600.14	2,643,600.14	1893766.28	2,608,600.14	1,109,094.19	784,672.09
2016	3,900,471.42	3,900,471.42	3351571.22	3,873,471.42	2,678,295.32	673275.90
2017	98048.44	98048.44	49,024.22	(49,024.22)		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS						
Year						
2014	3,578,571.40	3,578,571.40	3,780,163.16	3780163.16	3,080,163.16	7000,000
2015	672851.97	672851.97	329633.85	343218.12	2,840,210.85	2840210.85
2016	9956971.84	9956971.84	9,769,965.45	187006.39	8,669,965.45	1100000
2017	3904571.24	3904571.24	2,912,832.22	991739.02	2,612,832.22	300456
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	590892.67	590892.67	590,814.67	78.00	370,814.57	220000.1
2015	837538.24	837538.24	734707.27	102,830.97	480,805.97	253,901.3
2016	1232097.62	1232097.62	1232097.62	000	883,093.39	349,004.23
2017	1402643.72	1402643.72	1006861.82	395,781.90	948,968.92	57,892.90

Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources.

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	2,733,568.80	-14195.30	1,314,038.80	2,643,600.14	35,000.00	2,608,600.14	3,900,471.42	27,000.00	3,873,471.42		49,024.22	(49,024.22)
IGF	2,544,950.00	2,706,293.93	161343.93	3,147,361.00	4,527,192.92	(137983.92)	5,788,931.00	5,642,564.60	146,366.40	7,079,251.76	4,160,132.77	2,919,118.99
DACF	2,080,000.00	1,257,956.82	822043.8	2,080,000.00	1,203,842.90	876,157.10	2,260,000.00	1,990,255.70	269,744.30	3,000,000.00	1,191,049.53	1,808,950.47
DDF	200,000.00	379,307.02	(954,580.00)	482,448.00	429,511.00	52937.0	1,134,232.03	630,800.00	503,432.03	500,000.00	-	500,000.00
UDG	1,154,580.00	-0	1,154,580.00	1,154,580.00	1,652,947.07	(498367.79)	2,150,227.01	295,651.97	1,854,575.04	3,000,000.00	1,601,005.73	1,398,994.27
Development Partners			-			-			-			
GETFund			-			-			-			
GAMA)		200,000.00	-	0	319,877.00	#VALUE!		2,600,329.67	(2,600,329.67)		11,000,000.00	

1.2. PROFILE OF GA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

1.2.1 Institutional capacity.

This section seeks to assess the capability of the Municipal Assembly to implement, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the MTDP in terms capacity of personnel and logistics. When the capacity of the MCPU whose core function is to implement, monitor and evaluate the MTDP is assessed. The outcome of the assessment would enable the MPCU develop other interventions in the form of training and logistics support to allow effective implantation, monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP 2018-2021.

The assessment of capacity needs necessary for successful implantation included the evaluation of qualification of personnel, staffing position, availability and utilization of funds, equipment/office space, motivation/incentives, workload, skills and knowledge among others.

At the end of the analysis it came to light that all the MPCU members have the required qualifications, other supporting staff from the decentralized departments and the Municipal Administration also have the required qualification. The assessment also revealed that there are some staffing gaps to be filled in some of the departments. These include Health Information Officers, Physician Assistants, Doctors, Building Inspectors, Structural Engineers, Geodetic Engineers, Survey Assistants and Assistant Business development officer,

Another major issue is motivation/incentives and logistics support, the MPCU do not have any vehicle for the specifically for purposes of monitoring, there also the lack of office equipment such as scanners and projectors in the Unit. The available computers in the Unit lack software for statistical data analysis and M&E. Apart from these, most of the decentralized departments also do not have vehicles at all or what is available is in a very bad state. The few who have vehicles are not able to fuel and maintain them. Traveling and Transport and vehicle maintenance allowances for officers in some of the

departments are in arrears for months. The departments and units without vehicle are as follows:

1. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
2. Department of Birth and Death
3. Department of Cooperatives
4. National Youth Council

Basic office equipment like computers, cabinets and stationery are not adequate at most of the departments and this level of capacity will definitely affect effective monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP.

Table 1.2.1 MPCU CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT INDEX

	CAPACITY INDICATOR	INDIVIDUAL MPCU MEMBERS PRESENT AND SCORING										AVERAGE SCORE (Sum of scores/No.)	
												Total	Average
1	Qualification of personnel	8	10	8	6	10	6	3	7	8	5	71	7.1
2	Staff complement	5	5	7	4	5	7	10	7	10	5	65	6.5
3	Skills and knowledge	6	5	6	7	6	6	8	6	7	9	66	6.6
4	Availability of funds	5	10	7	5	10	2	3	9	8	5	64	6.4
5	Utilization of funds	6	9	8	5	8	6	9	5	10	9	75	7.5
6	Timely access to funds	5	6	8	4	7	5	3	5	8	8	59	5.9
7	Leadership	6	10	7	7	3	8	7	6	7	5	66	6.6
8	Management	2	6	6	8	6	7	4	10	8	3	60	6.0
9	Workload	6	4	8	6	5	6	7	6	5	10	63	6.3
10	Motivation/Incentives	5	7	6	3	9	5	8	4	8	9	64	6.4
11	Equipment/Facilities+	10	8	5	7	7	6	9	10	4	6	72	7.2
	TOTAL	64	80	76	62	76	58	68	75	83	74	725	72.5

The analysis indicated a total average score for the 11 indicators of the MPCU's capacity and management index is 72.5 which is above average and the average Index for the 11 indicators is = 6.6. The Assembly would therefore put in place various interventions to strengthen the M8A, MPCU and departments' capacity to monitor and evaluate the MTDP 2014-2017. The interventions would include the provision of M&E vehicle for the MPCU as well as equipping the Unit with the needed office equipments and statistical analysis and M&E softwares.

The Assembly would have to support the various departments with the requisite office equipments and stationery to ensure effective monitoring. It would also have to facilitate the transfer of the required staff for the various departments. Incentives/Motivational packages would also have to be given to the relevant officers to encourage them to work assiduously.

The following training is necessary for the MPCU members.

1. Development Planning
2. Data collection techniques
3. Database management and other computer programmes
4. Monitoring and Evaluation
5. Report writing techniques
6. Facilitation skills

1.2.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.2.2.1 Location and Size

The Ga Municipal Assembly was carved out of the erstwhile Ga District which was created in 1988 in pursuance of the government decentralization and local government reform policy. In 2004, the Ga District was divided into two Districts, Ga East and Ga West, Then in 2008 Ga West District was divided into two creating Ga West (L.I 1858) and Ga South Municipalities, and in 2018 it was further divided into Ga West and Ga North Municipalities with Amasaman the former district capital remaining the capital for the Ga West Municipal Assembly which created under L.I 2313. It lies within latitude 5⁰48' North 5⁰39' North and longitude 0⁰12' West and 0⁰22' West. The Municipality shares common boundaries with Ga East and Ga North Municipal Assembly to the South East, Nsawam Adoakgire and Akwapem North, to the North and Ga Central and Ga South to the Western Part. The location of this district is a major potential for investment. It is about 25km west of Accra, the National Capital, and have access to all its facilities such as the sea and airport. It occupies a land area of approximately 145.4 sq km with about 72 communities. The vast track of land which could be developed into both agriculture is being used for estates development, this is because Accra is fast extending into the Municipality.

1.2.2.2 Vegetation and Climate

The Municipality lies wholly in the coastal savanna agro-ecological zone .The relief is generally undulating at less than 5% except the areas around the Samsam hills .Rainfall pattern is bi-modal with an annual mean varying between 790mm to about 1,270mm.

The annual average temperature ranges between 25.1 degrees Celsius in August and 28.4 degrees Celsius in February and March and April is the hottest month.

Humidity is generally high during the year. Average figures are about 94% and 69% at 6:00am and 15:00 hours respectively.

1.2.2.3 Geology

The land area is underlain by shallow rocky soils and are extensively developed on the steep slopes of the Akwapim range. On the Akwapim range the soils are mainly pale and sandy with brushy quartzite occurring to the surface in most places. These soils are rich in sandstone and limestone that are good source of material for the construction industry.

The red earths are usually developed in old and thoroughly weathered parent materials. They are typically loamy in texture near the surface becoming more clay below. The red soils are porous and well drained and support road development and also provide ample moisture storage at depth for deep-rooting plants. Nutrients supplies are concentrated in the humus top-soil.

(i) Soil and agricultural Land Use

Soils types within the Municipality are suitable for both crops production and livestock keeping. The table below gives a detail description of the various types of soil and the type of crop they support

Table 1.2.2 Soil Type and Crops They Support

No.	Type	Location	Characteristics	Suitability
1	Sandy/ Gravels	Samsam/Dedeman	Sandy, Gravels , Humus	Pineapple, maize , Cassava, Yam, Plantin and vegetables
2	Loam	Pokuas e, Amasaman, Adjen kotoku and nsakina zones	Mixture of clay and sandy soils	Maize, Cassava and vegetables
3	Clay	Katopor, Kpobikope, Ayikaidorbl o, Medie, Kojo Ashong,	Sticky when wet, cracks when dried. Holds water for a long time	Rice, maize and vegetables

1.2.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The relief is generally undulating at less than 76m (250feet) above sea level except for areas around the Samsam hills.

The four major rivers that drain the Municipality are the Densu,Nsakyi, Onyansia and Dorblo.The largest of the four ,the Densu drains down from the eastern region through the western portion of the Municipality to Weija where it enters the sea. The onyansia, which drains central locations, flows into the Accra Metropolitan Area discharging into the Odaw river and korle lagoon.

1.2.3 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment

The existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species in their natural environments is rapidly diminishing in the Municipality even though a major objective of biodiversity preservation as enshrined in our environmental policy. A significant percentage of biodiversity is being threatened for a number of reasons which includes human activities such as urbanization, agriculture and overpopulation. These have had impacts such as habitat removal and alteration.

The closeness of the Municipality to the national capital made it fall prey to a lot of human activities which is causing alterations to the natural environment; this has resulted in the loss of 87% of native lands. Poor agricultural practices such as slash and burn and sand winning are also posing a lot of threat to the biodiversity since these habitats are exceptionally rich in species. Another factor affecting biodiversity in the municipality is rural urban drift, day in day out there are new people moving to the municipality, it therefore almost overpopulated and this is associated over-burden on biological diversity and other natural resources.

Soil erosion is an agricultural problem because natural vegetation has been removed from an area. As a result, surface layer of the soil, that is rich in nutrient and beneficial to micro-organisms. In the Ga West Municipality several tones of soil is eroded per year by water. Wind is a negligible factor. As rain water carries away soil, it can also cause the runoff of pesticides and fertilizers that are allied in abundance to commercial crops, and of cattle and livestock waste. These causes pollution in the aquatic environment thereby altering and degrading the biodiversity aquatic ecosystems.

Conversion of lands for construction of structures is having a devastating toll on biodiversity. This has led to the inevitable conflicts between our efforts to conserve biodiversity and the need to accommodate the ever increasing population especially the youth.

1.2.4 Water security

There are four major rivers that runs through the Municipality and these are the Densu,Nsakyi, Onyansia and Dorblo.The largest of the four ,the Densu drains down from the eastern region through the western portion of the Municipality to Weija where it enters the sea. The onyansia, which drains at central locations, flows into the Accra Metropolitan Area discharging into the Odaw river and korle lagoon. The Densu runs through Nsawam through the southern sector of the Municipality and dammed at Ga South for the Weija Water Treatment Plant to serve most part of Accra. Even though Municipality is closer to the Weija and Nsawam Water Treatment Plants only 3% of the population in the Municipality is served by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL).

Households in the municipality rely on a mix of different service delivery models for their water supply. Three main models of water service delivery exist and these are a

- Urban water supply, managed by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL);
- Privately-managed water supply, consisting of :
 - Intermediary private providers, using water from the GWCL network
 - Independent private providers, using own sources of water
- Community-managed water supply, facilitated by Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)

A general overview of the water supply infrastructure indicates that while the water supply situation for Ga West is more related to the situation in Greater Accra. Weija Head Works WTP is supplying the distribution zone which mostly covers GWMA, but increased capacity from Kpong WTP and Assutsuare WTP will have a positive impact on the future water supply situation. In addition, it is noted that the area under CWSA is expected to decrease in size, as the peri-urban areas of GWMA are quickly expanding

In the urban areas of the municipality which are connected to the GWCL system, piped water is mostly supplied by Weija Head Works. Weija Head Works comprises of three

plants Bamag, Candy and Adam Clark that are all located in GSMA and use Weija Lake as the raw water source. Their combined installed capacity is 204,000 m³/day¹. In practice, production volume is around 83% of its capacity measured over one year (170,000 m³/day on average).

Water supply from Weija Head Works is interrupted frequently, but in most occasions a solution is provided within a few hours. Lack of maintenance (availability of spare parts) and power interruptions are the main causes for interruptions in supply. The quality of water supplied by GWCL generally meets national standards

GWCL provides direct services to households connected to the distribution network. In addition, it provides piped water to private service providers like water vendors (standpipes), tanker services and sachet and bottled water producers. It also provides water to industries and private and governmental institutions.

The preferred water delivery option for urban water supply is the household connection. Many upper and middle income households have installed private water storage tanks as an alternative to no connection and in order to better cope with interruptions in water supply. There are various private water providers active in Municipality, operating as intermediary providers using water from the GWCL network, or as independent providers using own sources of water.

Domestic vendors sell water from underground or overhead storage tanks. Water is bought from tankers and sold directly to households. **Neighbourhood sellers** sell water from the GWCL mains directly. The fact that water is handed over at various points (network – tanker – vendor – client) brings along risks of contamination.

Tanker services supply water to households directly and to other intermediary service providers. The tankers are owned by individuals, who have formed associations. Some tankers operate independently and some take water illegally from sources of disputable quality.

Sachet water is produced by a large number of sachet water producers, often organised under the Sachet Water Producers Association. Although sachet water is perceived to be of

good quality, the quality in practice at times does not meet quality standards, providing a risk for direct consumption.

In the upper section of municipality, boreholes are few, dispersed and hence access to water supply for some of these communities is difficult. Boreholes have a yield up to 50 m³ per hour, while actual annual production is approximately 25% of maximum capacity (approximately 100,000 m³ per year).

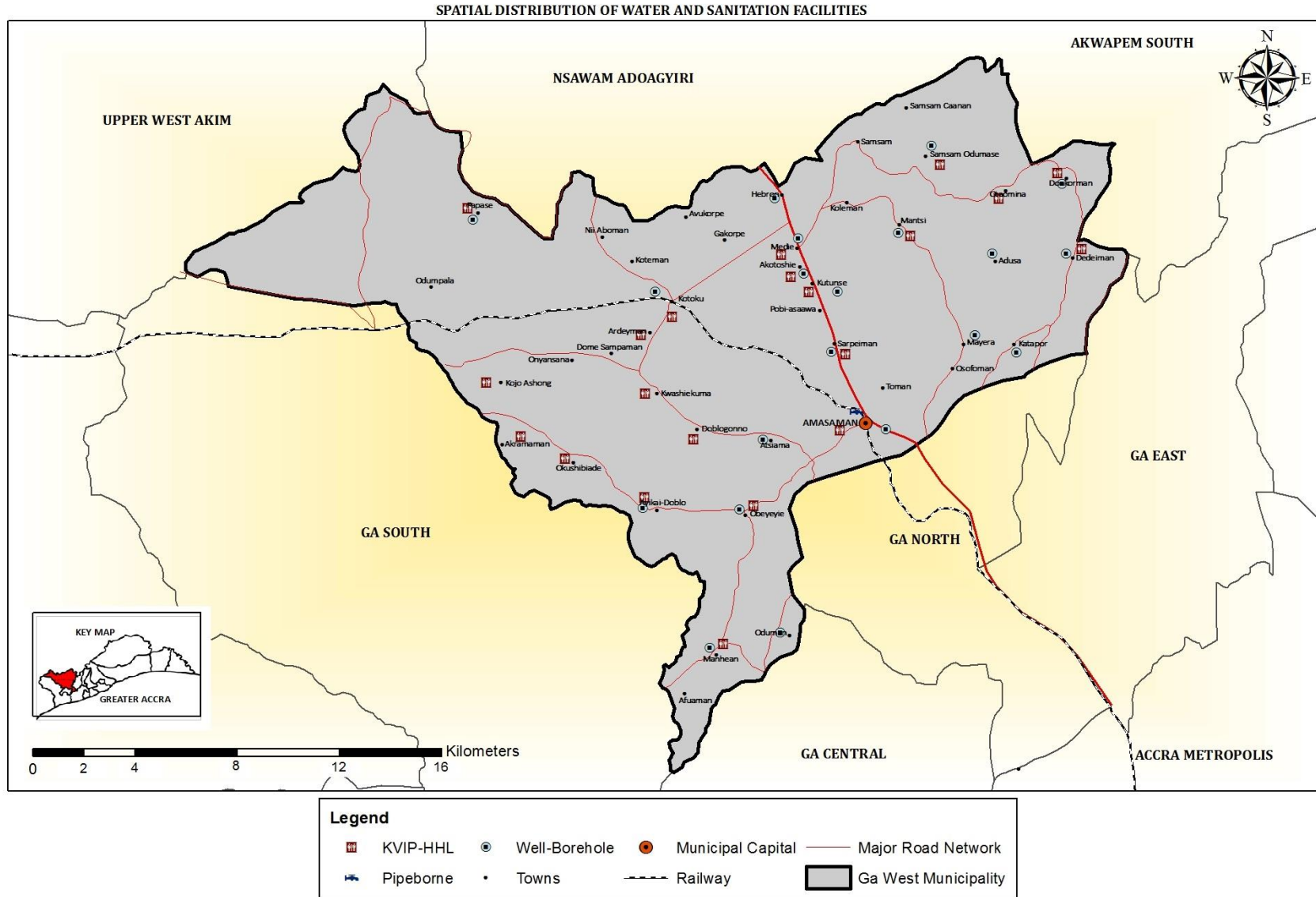
The Assembly has supported the establishment of one small town water supply system in Mayena-Adusa and its surrounding communities .

The distribution of water and sanitation facilities in the Municipality is indicated in the map below.

Table 1.2.33 Community-managed water supply

	TYPE OF FACILITY	NO. CONSTRUCTED	NO. FUNCTIONING
1.	Borehole	149	108
2.	Stand pipes	1	1
3.	Hand Dug Well	45	35
4.	Rain Water Harvest	0	0
5.	Surface Water Treatment (Community Level)	7	7
	TOTAL	201	150

Source: Ga West



1.2.5 Natural and man-made disasters

The Municipality experiences three types of disasters, these are frequent flooding, windstorm and domestic fires. Flooding is the major disaster among the three. In relation to the flooding, it has become a major challenge in most communities in the municipality due to the terrain which is relatively flat and major water bodies present. Some of the communities that are affected with floods include; Amasaman, Medie and others. Public drains are in place in most areas to control the flooding but there have been serious issues with these drains getting choked. Moreover, there are also numerous developments within waterways that is also contributing to the occurrence of flooding in the municipality.

Other hazards identified are public and commercial structures with expired or without fire extinguishers, weak mud houses within various communities, overgrown trees around electric poles, sand winning and encroachment on the original layout of communities.

Windstorm is one of the major disasters that occurs during the raining season these mostly affects educational and some domestic structures, the parks and Gardens department has been able to carry out tree planting activities in some educational and other institutions to serve as blocks to the windstorm. Physical Planning, hydro- meteorological department, NADMO, Parks and Gardens, as well as other collaborative agencies and stakeholders are working profusely to minimize and manage these disasters.

1.2.6 Natural resource utilization

The Municipality is noted for widespread production of food crops such as cassava, maize, yam, coconut, cashew nut, pawpaw and water melon. There is also a high production of pineapple in the Municipality. The produce has the potential for export and processing to add value. There is availability of a large tract of land agriculture production. Availability of large tracks of land which can be used for industrial establishment and plantation farming is also an advantage; same also presents an opportunity for estate development.

The Northern part of the Municipality abounds in large amounts of underground water. This is evident in the number of water production factories such as Voltic Ghana Ltd are located around Medie in the municipality. This water resource is mostly used by private people commercially without license. The rapid development of estates within and outside the municipality has increase sand winning and stone quarry activities within the municipality.

1.2.7 Population –

According to the 2010 National Population and Housing Census, the population of Ga West Municipality is estimated at 67,020, with intercesal growth rate of 4.2%. The projected population for Ga West Municipality for the year 2018 is 80,065. The growth rate is as a result of the Municipality closeness to the capital city Accra where there is a lot of inflow of migrant workers. The projected female population as at year 2018 is 40,379 representing 51.0% of the total population; Males make up the other 49.0% i.e. 39,686

The structure of the population has about 49% males and 51% female with an average household size of 6.2. There are about 201 communities in the municipality with Amasaman as the capital. The population is concentrated mainly along the urban and peri-urban areas of the municipality particularly along the border with AMA to the south.

1.2.7.1 Rural-Urban Population

An important observation is the relatively fast growth in the size of some localities adjoining the Accra Metropolitan Area such as Amasaman, as a result of the spillover of the growth of the AMA into localities in the surrounding Municipalities. The Municipality remains predominantly urban and peri-urban. The classification of localities as urban or rural was based on the size of the population. Hence, all localities with population of 5000 were classified as rural.

1.2.7.2. Population Density

The estimated population figure also yields a density of 711 persons per sq. km much higher than the national density (79.3) and a little lower than that of Greater Accra Region (89.5). This indicates great pressure of population on land resource or what the land can generate.

It is also necessary to take locality differences into account. The most populous locality, in the Municipality is Amasaman followed by Medie, Kotoku and Sapeman . What this means is that the population is largely concentrated in Amasaman, Medie, Kotoku and towns developed around the Accra Metropolitan Area. This should not be surprising because these centers happen also to be the areas with many economic and social infrastructural facilities are concentrated. Balance of spatial distribution of the population is not likely to be achieved unless the opportunities for improvement in the lives of the people are more evenly distributed. These locality differences have policy implications.

Table 1.2,4MUNICIPALITY’S PROJECTED POPULATION

District	Base Year	Projected Population			
	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
GWMA	67,020	80,065	82825	93165	95579

Source: GSS Population Projection and Estimates Unit, 2017

Table 1.2.7 **PROJECTED POPULATIONS – TOP 20 COMMUNITIES**

Communities	Base Year	Projected Population			
	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
Amasaman	6,280	8397	8750	9118	9501
Sarpeiman	4,441	5938	6187	6447	6718
Medie	4,212	5632	5869	6115	6372
Pobiman	3,257	4356	4539	4730	4929
Manhean	3,193	4270	4449	4636	4831
Obeyeyie	3,056	4087	4259	4438	4624
Adusa Quarters	3,002	4015	4184	4360	4543
Opah	2,742	3667	3821	3981	4148
Alhaji	2,700	3611	3763	3921	4086
Ayikai Doblo	2,600	3477	3623	3775	3934
Adjen Kotoku	2,512	3359	3500	3647	3800

Source: GSS, Population Projections and Estimates Unit, 2017

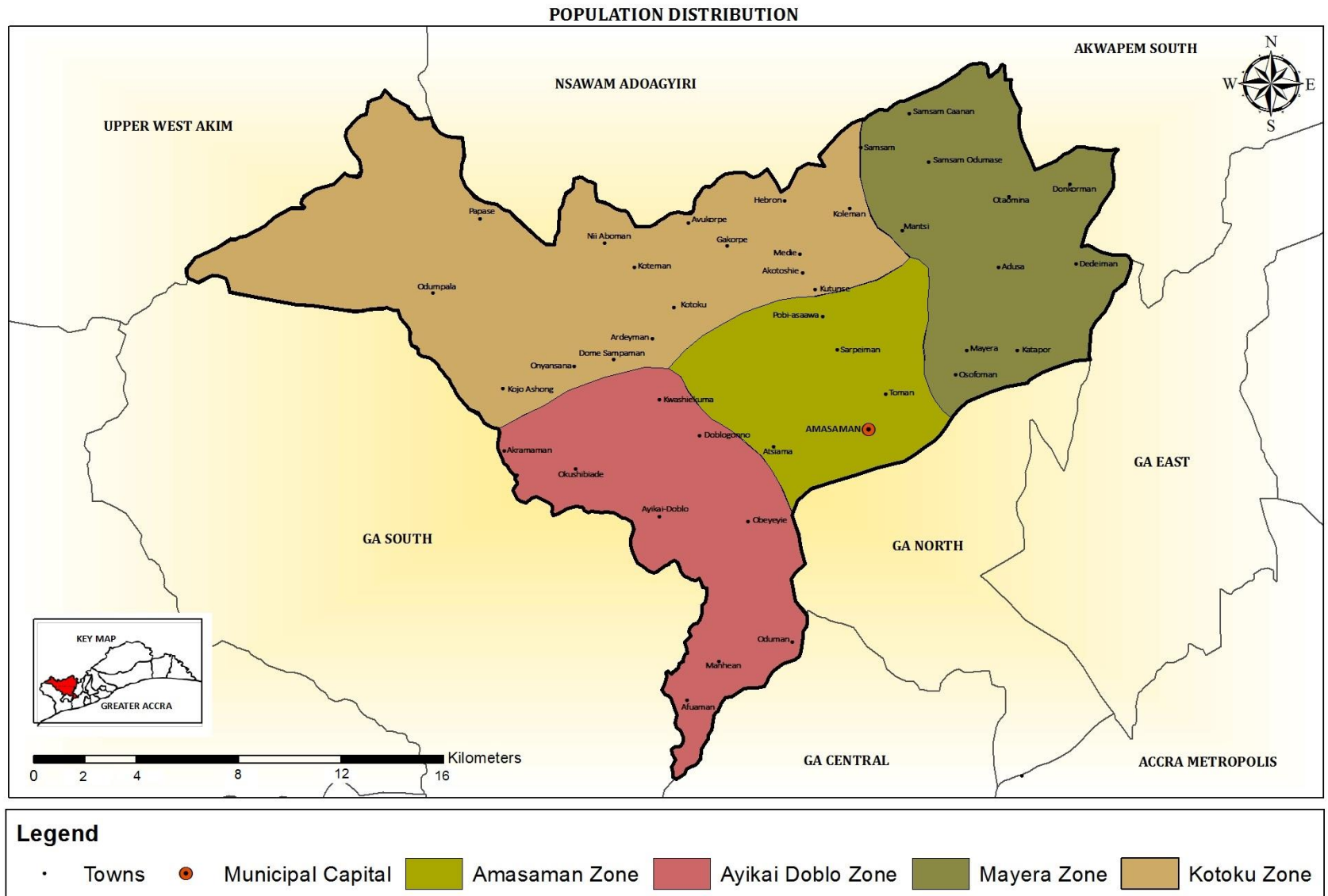
1.2.7.3 Age and sex structure

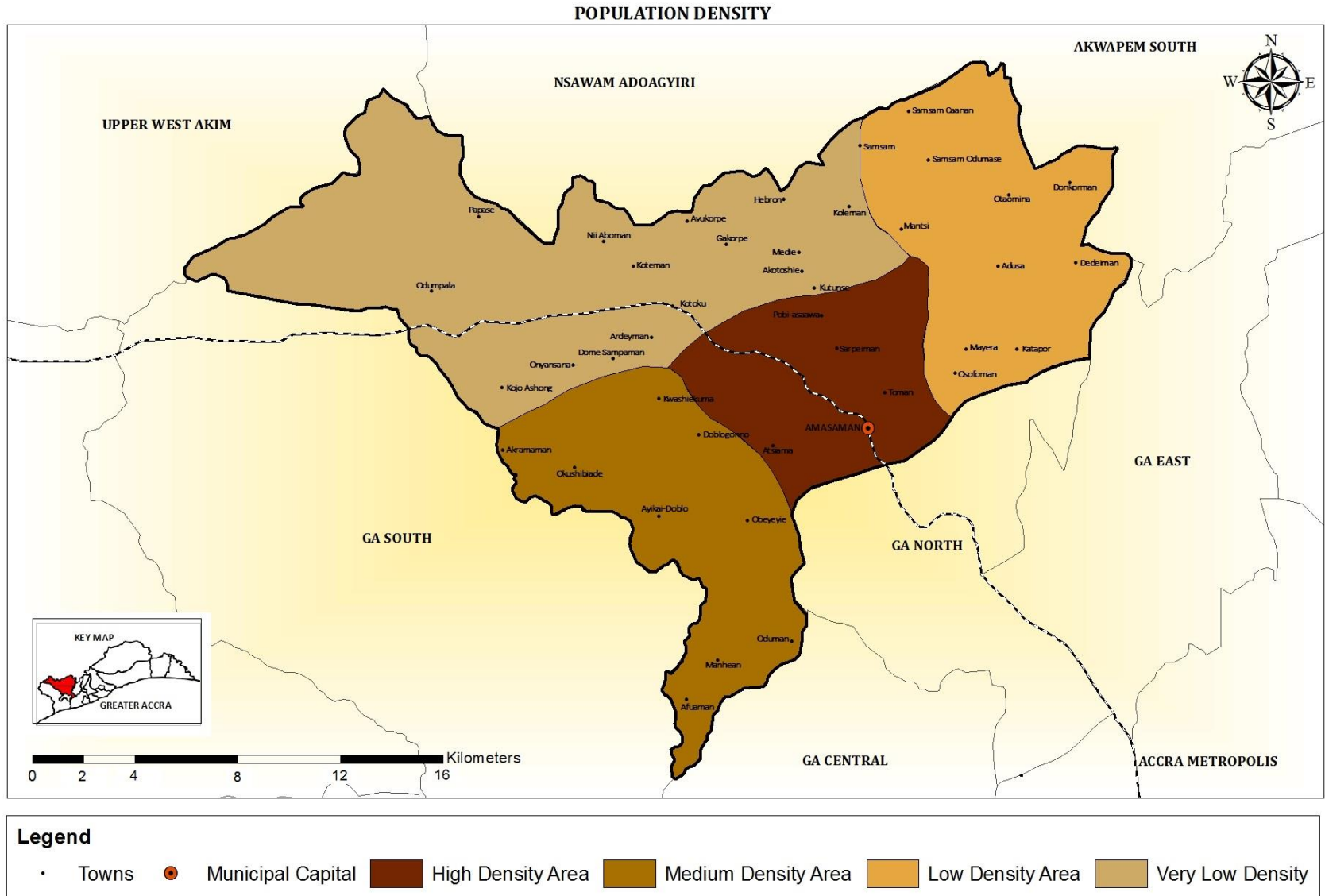
The age structure is typical of less development economies, which are characterised by large proportion of children (under 15 yrs) and a small proportion of elderly persons (over 64 yrs). The proportion of the population under 15yrs in 2010 (33.3%) is a reflection of high fertility. The proportion of the elderly which is (1.7%) is also a reflection of low life expectancy. The dependency ratio is **56.4** whilst that of male is higher than that of female; these are **57.4** and **55.4** respectively. The table below give details of the age sex structure of the Municipality

Table 1.2.10: Distribution of population By Age and sex

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	219,788	107,742	112,046
0 – 4	27,822	14,222	13,600
5 – 9	23,272	11,717	11,555
10 – 14	22,141	10,495	11,646
15 – 19	20,526	9,630	10,896
20 – 24	23,621	10,970	12,651
25 – 29	24,470	11,259	13,211
30 – 34	20,467	10,193	10,274
35 – 39	16,136	8,151	7,985
40 – 44	11,792	6,184	5,608
45 – 49	8,680	4,488	4,192
50 – 54	6,785	3,395	3,390
55 – 59	4,632	2,405	2,227
60 – 64	3,450	1,784	1,666
65 – 69	2,145	1,096	1,049
70 – 74	1,614	796	818
75 – 79	854	386	468
80 – 84	665	272	393
85 – 89	404	173	231
90 – 94	191	78	113
95 – 99	121	48	73
0-14	73,235	36,434	36,801
15-64	140,559	68,459	72,100
65+	5,994	2,849	3,145
Age-dependency ratio	56.4	57.4	55.4

SOURCE: 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, GSS





1.2.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Movement of people from one place to the other especially at the district level affects a number of developmental issues since it has a positive effect on population growth.

A close analysis of the death and birth registry clearly indicates that more than 40% of informants moved from adjoining Districts and the nation as a whole to settle in Ga west municipality and also about 10% people move to settle in other sister Districts.

Out of every 20 people 4, especially nursing mother, comes from other district to access health care at Amasaman Hospital and then move back to their usual place of residence.

As a result of the worsening socio-economic situation in the rural areas and the municipality's proximity to the Accra Metropolitan Assembly, more and more people migrate to the main urban and peri-urban areas of the municipality. These include Amasaman and other communities within the municipality. Some come with the hope of securing better paid jobs and a higher standard of living whilst others used the municipality as residences whilst they work in Accra. It is however worrying to note that majority of these migrants is in their youthful age and has no employable skills. Consequently they are compelled to engage in jobs as selling at the road side and also stone quarries. Both Immigration and emigration affect the population positively and negatively and this factored in making projections for development interventions.

Due to estate development and sand winning activities most agricultural lands are lost. These conditions affect Agricultural production negatively. Farmers are forced to move out of the Municipality to areas where they can have lands for their activities.

The combined effect of sand winning and real estate development has changed the phase of agriculture from rural to urban. This therefore has necessitated the change in production to suite urban and per urban agriculture. Home/backyard gardening of horticulture crops especially vegetables will be encouraged whilst areas with arable lands will still produce roots, tubers and cereals. For degraded areas the production of sweet potatoes will be promoted.

1.2.9. Gender Equality

Development planning has often been judged as being neutral, which means that development programmes and projects that are implemented as a result of planning are assumed to benefit all stakeholders equally. These include men, women children, the disabled and the aged. A critical interrogation of this assumption through gender analysis and diagnosis bring to the fore the fact that certain segments of society by way of their subordinate position do not benefit in development at all or are even made worse off.

It is against this background that the MPCU has adopted mainstreaming gender into its development efforts by ensuring that programmes selected for implementation are gender sensitive. To understand the various gender issues in the municipality the MPCU adopted the Harvard Analytical Framework (HAF) tool to collate activities profile, access to and control over resources as well as the influencing factors.

The analysis was undertaken separately for the rural and also the urban communities. This is to ensure gender specific policies and programmes. At the end of the analysis, issues identified are summarized in tables 1. 2.11 and 1.2.12 below:

Table 1. 2.11 HAF Tool Gender Analyses – Rural Areas

No.	Gender role/Issue	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
1	<u>Activities Profile</u> <i>Productive activities including agric, petty trading and employment in the formal sector</i>	Most women/girls are into employment but mostly in the informal sector of petty trading hair, dress & soap making	Most men/boys are into agricultural, self employed artisans and other alternative livelihood projects
2	<i>Reproductive activities of fetching water, child care, preparing food and fuel wood</i>	Mainly women and girls	Some boys are involved but very few men

3	<i>Community activities of communal labour, meetings and helping others in times of need</i>	Most women and girls do not attend meetings but are involved in communal labour and helping in times of need	Men are very involved in meetings and organizing communal labour
4	<u>Access to and control of resources</u> <i>Resources like land, equipments, labour, finances and education</i>	Most women do not have control over land, finances & have limited education	Men have access to land, finances and education as well as paid labour
5	<i>Benefits outside income, politics power and prestige</i>	Very few women benefit from income outside their own, no political power nor prestige but benefit from basic needs like food and shelter	Men are into politics with power and prestige. They also benefit outside their income

Source: MPCU 2017

Table 1.2.12 HAF Tool Gender Analysis – Urban Areas

No.	Gender role/Issue	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
1	<u>Activities Profile</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Productive activities including agric, petty trading and employment in the formal sector</i> 	Most women/girls are into employment in both the formal and informal sectors	Mostly in the formal sectors of the municipal economy
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Reproductive activities of fetching water, child care, preparing food and fuel wood</i> 	Women and girls still prepares food and manages the homes	Men are also involved in child health care
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Community activities of communal labour, meetings and helping</i> 	Like the rural areas very few attend meetings	Men attend meetings and contribute very much

	<i>others in times of need</i>		
4	<u>Access to and control of resources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Resources like land, equipments, labour, finances and education</i> 	Most women have access to education, land and limited finances	Men have access to land, finances and education as well as paid labour and control
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Benefits outside income, policed power and prestige</i> 	Very few women benefit from income outside their own, no political power nor prestige but benefit from basic needs like food and shelter	Benefit outside income, has power and prestige

Source: MPCU 2017

The analysis above brings to the fore women's invisibility in the development of local governance processes. The low representation was confirmed during the community level planning programmes where not more than 5% of participants were women. The influencing factors for the above mentioned gender based situation as identified in the preceding tables include the following.

1. Cultural
2. Economic
3. Environmental
4. Political
5. And legal among others

The factors represent potentials, opportunities or constraints for the formulation and implementation of specific gender sensitive interventions. The MPCU has also noted that the Municipal Assembly does not have the gender machinery to prosecute the

mainstreaming agenda which need to be addressed over the plan period. The MPCU will adopt addressing practical gender needs are entry point to achieving strategic gender needs.

Some of the gender issues that need to be addressed include:

- ✓ No gender machinery
- ✓ Non availability of gender disaggregated data
- ✓ Low women's participation in local governance and development
- ✓ No scholarships targeting skills training for girls
- ✓ Gender insensitive physical infrastructure
- ✓ Inadequate sensitization programmes on gender mainstreaming.

1.2.10 Settlement Systems

The Ga West Municipal Assembly has over 72 settlements with about less than 50% being urban, 30% peri-urban and 20% being rural. The Municipal capital Amasaman is approximately 25 kilometers from the countries capital city Accra. The major towns within the Municipality include Amasaman, Sapeman, and Medie these are linked by the Accra-Nsawam trunk road. There are other small communities which are linked to the trunk road via feeder roads.

A hierarchy of settlements based on functional complexity has been used to delineate settlements in the municipality. Four levels of settlements have been distinguished in the municipality. Amasaman Areas are Level 1 settlements with most facilities including residential and central functions. These areas can therefore be described as an urban centers with the most central functions in the municipality.

The second level settlements include. Sarpeiman, Medie, Kotoku Asofan and others. While the third level settlements include Ayikai Doblo, Oduman, Manhean, Achiaman , these communities lacks most facilities used to delineate the settlements. The last level communities are the mainly the rural communities and are located mostly at the periphery, these includes Onyansana, Kojo Ashong, Okushibiade and others.

It should be noted that the higher-level settlements are located in the southern sector of the municipality that is areas around the Accra Metropolitan Area. This is expected because these areas have higher population and can support most facilities and services provided. Since these areas have adequate functions and services, the Assembly will pursue and promote investments that maintain and strengthen their current comparative advantage.

Settlements located near the district boundary with Eastern Region, except Medie are lower level settlements some of which do not have even a public primary school. Even though most of these settlements are functionally deficient their strategic location coupled with their linkages to higher or lower order settlements is a potential for the provision of some basic facilities

The major mode of transportation in the Municipality is by road. Every settlement is linked to the transportation (*road*) network of the municipality but unfortunately, large proportion of the road networks are unpaved and their conditions are generally poor. Majority are inaccessible especially during the rainy season. The N6 thus Accra-Nsawam road which is a major highway passes through the Municipality. On the other hand, most roads are without pedestrian walkway which put the safety of pedestrian in question.

On Railway transport, the main Accra-Kumasi railway line passes through the Municipality at Amasaman, Opah, and Adzen Kotoku and there are three main stations at Amasaman and Adzen Kotoku.

Currently, all streets within Amasaman which falls within Ga West Municipal Assembly have been named and properties been addressed. This has made it possible to easily identify the location of parcel of land, public places and other areas within the mentioned communities

The municipality has a total of 34 health facilities which is both public and private. Greater percentage of the municipal population normally have easy access to the Municipal Hospital due to its location. Moreover, significant number of the population living in scattered rural settlements and the periphery covering about 40% of the land area of the municipality at times find it very difficult to access some of these health facilities. In order

to make up for the inadequate coverage of health facilities in these areas, the assembly organizes outreach services to some selected communities monthly.

Statistics on education shows that the number of private institutions outweighs that of public and these public schools within the Municipality are almost evenly distributed by circuit irrespective of population and also not in terms of administrative zones. Even though education seems accessible to all irrespective of where one is located within the municipality but most schools especially the government ones do not have adequate structures and facilities to enroll more students. Moreover, the available ones are in acceptable conditions with the exception of a few structures that requires rehabilitations works. This has accounted for the morning-afternoon shift within the government basic schools.

Water supply has always been a basic problem of the Municipality with a limited number of communities having access to potable water. The Municipal capital (Amasaman) depends on surface water treatment plant provided by Safe Water Network and Water Health International in collaboration the Assembly and World Vision International. Majority of the rural communities also depend on this surface water treatment plant, whilst some individual households also depend on boreholes and hand-dug wells.

Sanitation coverage in the municipality is 37% which indicates that a number of people have access to some type of sanitation facilities either public or private but with the inception of Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Sanitation Project promoting house hold toilet in the Municipality it is likely that the percentage coverage will significantly increase by the end of the planning period.

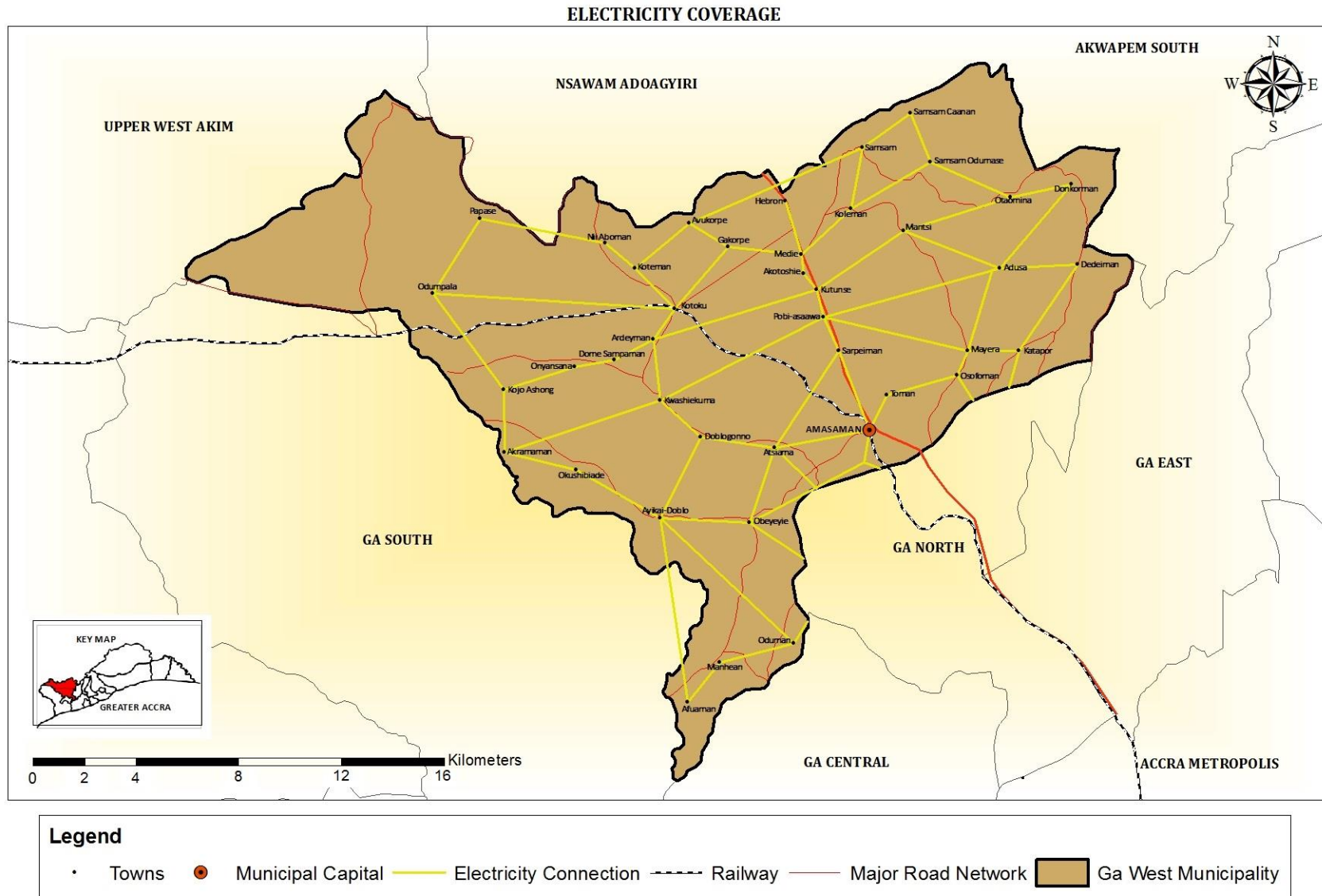
a. Access to Electricity in the various Communities

Majority of communities within the Municipality have access to electricity and a smaller percentage are yet to be linked to the national grid. Those who have access to electricity also complain of low voltage due either to the activities of some industries especially in Medie areas. The Assembly in collaboration with Ministry of Energy is making efforts to extend electricity to the rest of the communities by the end of the Plan period. Figure 1.6 shows the current electricity coverage in the Municipality.

1.2.11. Culture

1.2.11.1 Traditional Setup

The Municipality lies within the Ga Traditional Area with about 99% of the communities located on Ga Land. The Ga's are peace loving people who love strangers, hence one can see different tribes of people and even foreigners in the Ga West Municipality. Initially almost all the people from these communities were farmers, some of the farm products are cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, pawpaw etc., and these are products for export. Also the inhabitants grow pepper, tomatoes, okro, and garden eggs near the Okujaa river which is also called the Densu river, when the water dries. The women send their foodstuffs to big towns like Obom, Hobor, Nsawam and sometimes to Accra city to sell.



1.2.11.2 Ethnic Diversity

The classifications of ethnic groups in Ghana, as used for the census, is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and are only generic descriptions to cover a broader spectrum of ethnic groupings. The predominant group (presented in table 1.2.13) is the Akan (44.3%), followed by the Ewe (25.7%) and the Ga-Dangme (19.1%).

Table 1.2.13: Ethnicity by sex

Ethnic groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	167,625	83,640	83,985
Akan	74,046	37,260	36,786
Ewe	41,998	20,433	21,151
Ga-Dangme	37,684	18,410	19,274
Guan	3,579	1,816	1,763
Gurma	775	392	383
Mole-Dagbani	4,994	2,478	2,501
Grushi	2,617	1,449	1,168
Mande	1,002	530	472
Other	945	457	487

Source: 2010 population and housing census, GSS.

1.2.11.3 Religious affiliation

The numbers of individual religious affiliations are derived from the 2010 Population and Housing Census and the direct response of respondents or relatives. The three main religious groupings are Christianity, Islam and the Traditional. Table 1.3 clearly depicts the dominant religious group as Christianity forming the highest percentage (74.8) followed by Islam with a percentage of 8.3 % and those who profess no religion forming 2.9 % of the entire population of the municipality.

Table 1.2.13: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	219,788	100.0	107,742	100.0	112,046	
No religion	6,337	2.9	4,448	4.1	1,889	1.7
Catholic	15,767	7.2	8,122	7.5	7,645	6.8
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	45,707	20.8	22,070	20.5	23,637	21.1
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	109,412	49.8	51,634	47.9	57,778	51.6
Other Christian	21,958	10.0	10,770	10.0	11,188	10.0
Islam	18,235	8.3	9,431	8.8	8,804	7.9
Traditionalist	715	0.3	425	0.4	290	0.3
Other	1,657	0.8	842	0.8	815	0.7

Source: 2010 population and housing census, GSS

1.2.11.3 Cultural Practices and Festivals

Some of the customary rites for female children before marriage are Otofo (Bragro) Fotolie. These rites must be perform to the girl before marriage but if the girl gets pregnant, then it is the husband who is to perform these customary rites before the girl brings forth. The chieftaincy system occupies a unique position in the traditional administration in the municipality. Aside their traditional executive, legislative and judicial rues, they also perform key functions in the activities of the area council and unit committees. They also link up well with the municipal assembly particularly in the implementation of development

projects and programmes. The traditional authorities serve as a useful link in facilitating development, resolving inter- community conflicts and chieftaincy disputes but they are sometimes also posed as grave obstacles in community development. Among the Socio-Cultural practices and activities of the people of the municipality are festivals such as Homowo, Awoba and Yam festival. Homowo is celebrated by Gas to commemorate their victory over hunger during their migration westwards to Accra from Nigeria. The schedule is determined annually by the Ga Paramountcies but normally occurs in July/August. The Yam festival is also celebrated by twins and stools at the end of the farming season. The Awoba is only celebrated in specific areas notably Oduman and Otuapre in June and July. It was originally a Fante festival.

The observance of socio-cultural is to enrich functions. There are a number of choral groups, folk musical groups and about eighteen (18) traditional drumming and dancing troupes have been organized in some of the communities with the Dagara music centre at medie being the premier group and academy respectfully, in terms of fame.

1.2.12 Governance

The Ga West Municipal Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality through the formulation, preparation, and implementation and monitoring of development plans, programmes and projects.

i. Structure of the Assembly

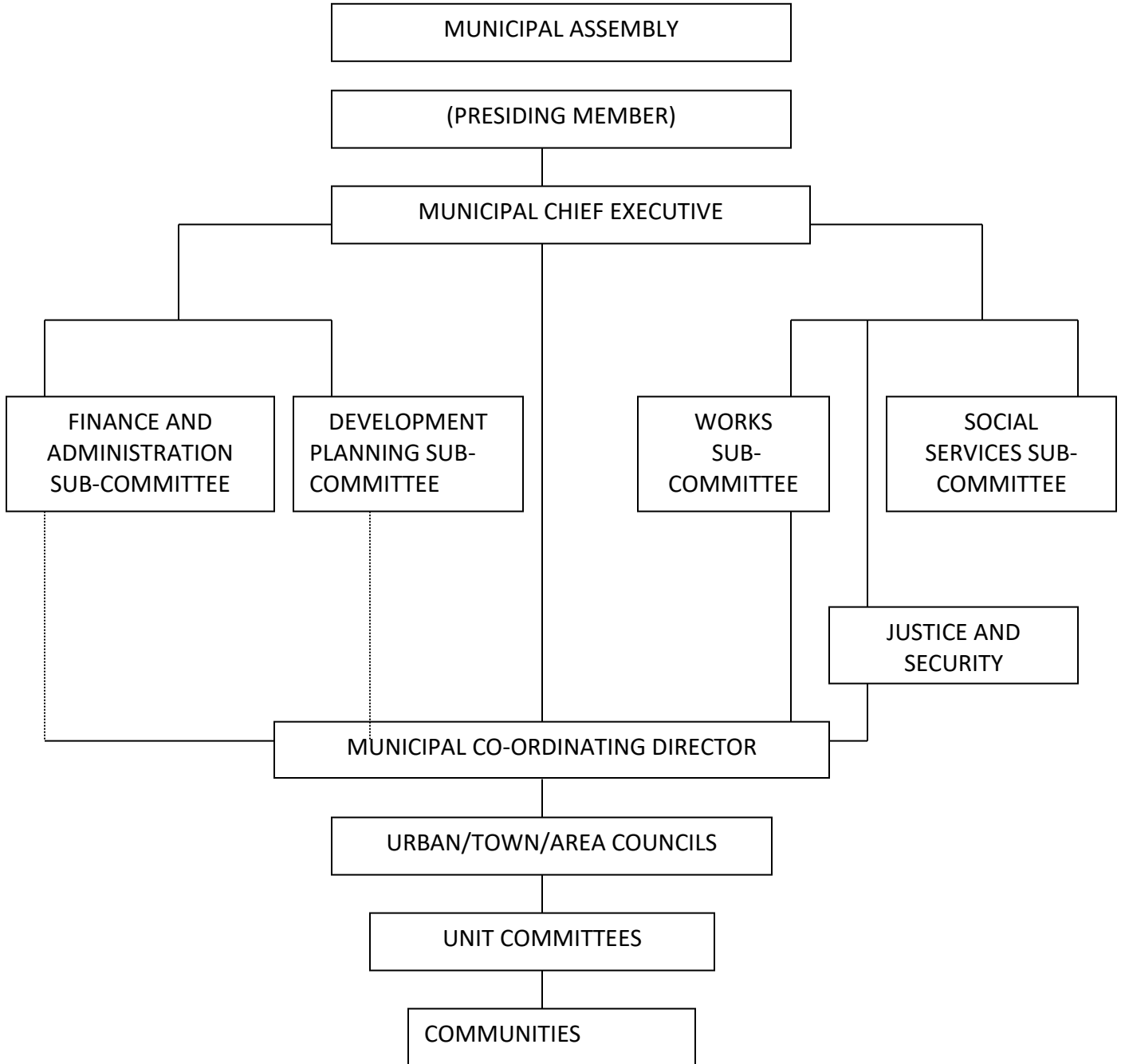
The Ga West Municipal Assembly was established in 2017 Legislative Instrument (LI) 2313 which defines the territorial boundaries of the Municipality. In accordance with section 10 of Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) the Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality and is vested with deliberative, legislative and executive powers.

The Municipality consists of 17 electoral areas which are represented in the Municipal Assembly by elected and appointed Assembly members. The composition of the Assembly is 17 Elected Members, 8 Appointed Members, 1 Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. The Assembly is headed by an elected Presiding Member with the Municipal Co-ordinating Director as the Secretary. The Municipal Chief Executive is the political and executive head of administration of the Municipality.

The legislative instrument also establishes the Executive Committee and the following Sub-Committees: These are Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Social Service, Justice and Security and Works/Infrastructure.

The structure and organogram of the Assembly are shown below.

Fig1.1 ; Structure and functional Relationships of the Ga West Municipal Assembly



_____ Command Link -----

_____ Consultative Link -----

KEY

ii. Area/Town And Urban Councils

The Local Government (Ga West Municipal Assembly) Establishment Instrument, 2004 LI 1587 makes provision for the establishment of Area Councils and Town councils. Currently four zonal Councils have been established in the Municipality and these are: Mayera, Amasaman, Ayikai Doblo and Kotoku Zonal Councils.

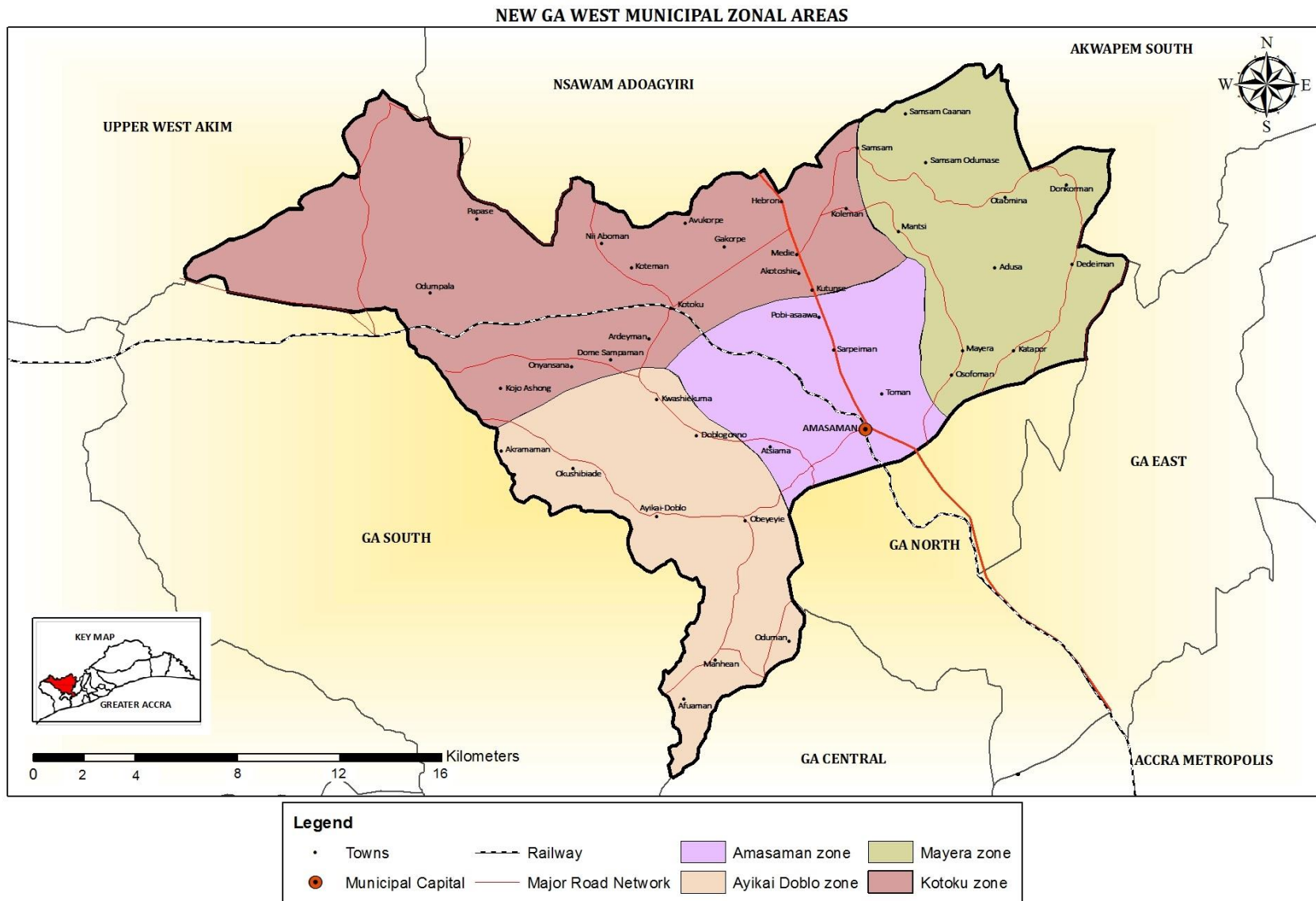
The Assembly is in the process of providing built office accommodation for all the Area Councils. So far Mayera Ayikai Doblo and Amasaman, have been provided with their own office structures, Kotoku is under construction.

iii. Role Of Private Sector

The Assembly is well aware of the enormous contribution of the private sector in the development of the Municipal economy. It is therefore our commitment to provide the required back up support to the private sector and create the enabling environment for their active participation in the development process. Currently, the Assembly has had having regular interaction with over 45 NGO's in the Municipality. This interaction will be expanded to cover the following:

- Promoting greater participation in housing delivery by the private sector through the acquisition of lands for estate development.
- This is expected to provide the needed incentive to private estate developers to invest more in the housing sector.
- Review laws and regulations that adversely affect private business
- Promote a more positive attitude towards the role of the private sector through regular interaction between the Assembly and the private sector.

The Ga West Municipality has a great deal of opportunities for both private investment and joint ventureship with the public sector.



1.2.13. Security

The security agencies present in the municipality are the police, the fire service and National Disaster Management Organisation. The Police Service has its presence in communities such as Amasaman and Kotoku. The Municipal Headquarters is located in Amasaman.

The fire service is present in Amasaman and Kotoku whilst the NADMO is present in Amasaman, its headquarters and the various Zonal Councils. The Municipal Guard of the Assembly and other privately owned security agencies are within the Municipality.

There is a Divisional Police Command and two District Police Commands, namely Amasaman District Command and Kotoku District Police Command..

The security and safety agencies together with the Bureau of National Investigation have been effective in maintaining law and order in the municipality.

The major security problem is land and chieftaincy disputes. A number of the community has either two chiefs or a challenge on the position of the Chief.

The municipality is blessed with an association called the Ga West Chiefs and Queen-mothers Association. It is composed of most of the Chiefs and Queen-mothers within the municipality. To a large extent they have helped to pre-empt conflict situations.

Most of the disputes manifest itself during the Annual “Homowo” Festival, particularly during the sprinkling of “kpokpoi”.

1.2.14. Local economic development –

Analysis of the local economy reveals three major economic sectors in the Municipality. These are broadly Agriculture, industry and commerce. Over the past several years the local economy has seen a significant growth particularly in the service sector followed by manufacturing and agriculture.

To improve upon the economic activities in the Municipality, the Assembly executed the following:

- The construction of a three storey market stores at Amasaman market (Phase 1I) Block A
- The construction of a three storey market stores at Amasaman market (Phase 1I) Block B
- Training in technology improvement and packaging, decoration skills, Soap making and processing skills in selected communities.

The municipality has great deal of opportunities and potentials for both private investment and joint venture ship with the public sector. This is predicted on the enabling factors for development coupled with infrastructure set-up and the Municipality's proximity to the nation's capital, sea and airport.

Within the municipality are co-operative societies and women's groups that are engaged in various economic activities and skills training for its members. There are also a number of market women's associations, Drivers Associations, farmer groups, dressmakers and beauticians associations among others.

These Associations are a potential source of revenue to the Assembly as well as providing income for its members and skills training, but they face a lot of constraints and challenges that need to be addressed. These include but not limited to the following:

- Low educational background of members
- Poor networking
- Conflict of interest especially among transport Associations
- Inadequate access to credit facilities

The Assembly is providing support to small scale Businesses to enable them improve the capacity of majority of players within the local economy. This is done through various programme areas such as the NBSSI – Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Department of Co-operatives, etc. In 2016, programmes such as facilitating access to business support to

MSEs, strengthening of associations, dissemination of information and provision of business extension services were undertaken. Provision of micro-finance and assessing new markets have been extended to small-medium scale enterprises like farmers groups, food processors, hairdressers, tailors and dressmakers, fish processors, rice processors, pineapple growers, etc. to enable them improve their small-scale businesses

1.2.15 Economy of the Municipality

1.2.15.1 Introduction

The Ga West Municipality has a great deal of opportunities for both private investment and joint ventureship with the public sector. This is predicated by the enabling factors for development coupled with the infrastructure set-up and the Municipalities proximity to the nation's capital and sea port.

Agriculture, industry and commerce are identified as the three major economic sectors in the Municipality. Over the past several years the local economy has seen a significant growth particularly in the service sector followed by manufacturing and agriculture.

1.2.15.2 Agricultural Sector

The agriculture sector has not seen growth within the past few years in spite of several government initiatives aimed at facilitating the growth of the sector. This has basically been caused by the loss of existing farmlands to sand winners as well as growth in estate development and acquisition of land for private housing projects. It has been observed that incomes accrued from lease of lands to private and estate developers are generally higher than for agricultural purposes hence, the preference of landowners to lease out lands for purposes other than agriculture.

The combined effect of sand winning and real estate development is the significant decrease in farmland and land available for cultivation. This has changed the phase of agriculture from rural to urban. This therefore has necessitated the change in production to suite urban and per urban agriculture. Home / backyard gardening of horticulture crops especially vegetables will be encouraged whilst areas with arable lands will still produce

roots, tubers and cereals. For degraded areas the production of sweet potatoes will be promoted.

The poultry and livestock sub sector have in recent times experienced a decreased growth rate. With respect to poultry production, high cost of inputs such as day old chicks, feed, drugs etc has resulted in high production cost. The importation of selectively cheaper poultry products especially from Europe has further aggravated the situation. Farmers would require the support of government to considerably reduce the cost of production to enable them compete favourably on the market.

The incidence of bird flu disease also contributed to the decline of poultry production. Although the threat of bird flu has been alleviated, intensified surveillance and strict adherence to good bio security measures will be encouraged.

The fisheries sub sector has also not seen any significant growth in spite of the fact that communities along the water bodies depend on fishing and fish processing as their main source of income and livelihood. This is mostly due to the over exploitation of this resource through unapproved fishing methods. Also, fishing activities carried out in the lakes and rivers have been on small-scale basis. There is therefore the need to increase investments in this sector especially in the area of fish farming to improve growth in the sector through maximising the use of the existing water sources.

Artisanal fishing in the water bodies (Densu, Nsakyi and Dorblo rivers) has also significantly declined due to heavy pollution and siltation of these rivers. Acquaculture is being encouraged to produce more fish.

Agriculture supports about 45% of the economically active population in the Municipality, either directly or indirectly. This is through crop farming, animal rearing, fisheries, distribution of agricultural produce, sale of farming inputs, processing and provision of services to the sector. About 97% of the farmers are small scale holders with 3% being large scale holders. Commercial holdings are mainly into the production of non-traditional export crops such as pineapples, chili peppers, pawpaw and Asian vegetables.

The main staple food crops produced in the Municipality are maize, cassava, pepper, tomatoes, garden eggs and okro. Rice cultivation is now catching up with some farmers in the Municipality. The suitability of the vegetation and the soil types in the Municipality enhance the cultivation of these crops. The average farm size of farmers in the municipality is about 0.7 acres.

The average yield for the major crops cultivated in the Municipality is as follows,

- Cassava 9.0mt/ha
- Pepper 1.45mt/ha
- Garden eggs 2.5mt/ha
- Okro 2.8mt/ha
- Pineapple 58.6mt/ha

About 97% of the farmers are small scale holders relying on traditional methods of farming using slash and burn, simple farm tools such as hoe cutlass and relying on natural climatic conditions for cropping. They are mainly into the production of maize, cassava, peeper and Okro. About 3% of the farmers are large scale holders. Commercial holdings are mainly into the production of non-traditional export crops such as pineapples, chili peppers, pawpaw and Asian vegetables.

The AEA farmer ratio is one (1) AEA is to six hundred (600) farmers.

Whilst Male Farmer - Female Farmer ratio in the municipality is 1:1 (2,860:2640.)

1.2.15.2.1 Predominant Cash Crops and Scale of Production

The predominant cash crops produced in the Municipality include Pineapple, okro and pepper. These crops are produced mainly for export and the local markets. The scales of production for these crops are mainly on small scale. New crops that are coming up for cultivation in the Municipality include Rice, yam and plantain.

1.2.15.2.2 Livestock Production

The climatic condition of the Municipality favors the production of livestock such as sheep and goats, cattle, pigs and poultry. The availability of these industries is mostly due to the existence of the nearby large urban market and easy access to young chicks, poultry feed, drugs and vaccines.

The degradation of the land also resulted in loss of fodder for livestock production. Presently only few numbers of cattle are in the Municipality and small ruminants production is decreasing. Farmers have to do intensive system of production. Consequently micro livestock (Rabbits and grass cutter) production will be promoted. Also because commercial poultry farmers find it difficult to compete with favorably with the imported poultry products, the local birds will be upgraded to increase egg production and consumption.

1.2.15.2.3 Land Tenure System and Land Acquisition

Land as a factor for Agricultural production is under siege from estate development sector either physical structure or for sand winning or for stone quarrying. Land sizes for production are small and over exploited without any meaningful soil conservation and improvement practices.

Chiefs are the custodians of land and hold them in trust for their subjects. However, direct ownership is in the hands of clan heads. Anyone in the lineage could inherit from the grandparent or parents. Land could be owned either by direct purchase or lease/ share cropping tenure management for a period of one farming season is also a common practice. Land sale is the quickest ways of making money and the major cause of conflict is land ownership.

Date	Commodity	Total Farmers		Area cultivated (HA)	Yield MT/HA	Production	Consumer centers
		Male	Female				
2014	Cassava	872	568	576.05	9.0	5,184.45	Within the Municipality
	Pepper	218	117	134.78	1.45	195.43	Within the Municipality
	Garden Eggs	102	88	76.88	2.50	192.2	Within the Municipality
	Okro	140	87	90.80	2.8	254.24	Within the Municipality
2015	Cassava	738	420	463.2	9.0	4,168.8	Within the Municipality
	Pepper	211	121	132.8	1.45	192.56	Within the Municipality
	Garden Eggs	97	74	68.4	2.50	171	Within the Municipality
	Okro	170	96	106.4	2.8	297.92	Within the Municipality
2016	Cassava	696	415	444.4	9.0	3,999.6	Within the Municipality
	Pepper	215	118	133.2	1.45	193.14	Within the Municipality
	Garden Eggs	97	68	66	2.50	165	Within the Municipality
	Okro	177	94	108.4	2.8	303.52	Within the Municipality

1.2.15.2.4 Access to Credit

There are a number of financial institutions in the Municipality, among them are the Ga Rural bank with its headquarters in Amasaman. It has branches at ABC junction. The Ghana Commercial Bank has a branch at Tantrahill. Banks refuse to give loans to farmers because of the risks involved in farming and also farmers are believed not to be credit worthy.

1.2.15.2.5 Post Harvest Losses

Significant post harvest losses particularly cassava, maize and vegetables are recorded in the Municipality. The annual post harvest losses estimated for maize is estimated at 25 to 20 % .The losses are even higher in fruits, vegetables and cassava.

Aside of a few traditional silos, warehouses with drying facilities are virtually absent. There are no storage facilities for perishable crops in the Municipality, however there are some processors who process pineapples into juice, and some local processors who process cassava into gari and cassava doe. Most of the roads leading to the farming areas are not motor able, hence harvested produce cannot be transported leading to post harvest losses, also cost of transportation increases.

1.2.15.2.6. Access to Markets

Even though there are ready markets available for farm produce, crop farmers especially do not control the pricing of their goods. The highly perishable nature of most agricultural produce coupled with the glut at immediate harvest times account for the low prices of produce leading to low prices.

Lack of information on prevailing market prices and the inability of farmers to freely enter established markets due to the presence of powerful market queens continue to permit exploitation of farmers by market women and middle men, however there are markets located at, Amasaman and Medie.

Farmers cannot freely enter established markets due to the presence of powerful market queens and middle men who continue the exploitation of farmer's .They dictate the price of produce to farmers.

1.2.15.3 Industrial Sector

The industrial sector has seen some remarkable growth in the past few years. The establishment of manufacturing companies such as Aburaaba Mineral water, Voltic Mineral water and reactivation of existing companies such as Agya Appiah Bitter and Le country just to mention a few.

The widespread mining and quarrying of large deposits of sand, stone, clay and laterite materials by both large and small scale operators such as Construction Pioneers and Sonitra as well as operatives of the Sand and Stone Winners association has also contributed to the growth of the construction industry.

i. Manufacturing Industries

The industrial sector has seen some remarkable growth in the past few years. The establishment of manufacturing companies such as Aburaaba Mineral water, Voltic Mineral water, Aquatork Mineral Water produce by Rehobothgeshen Company LTD, to mention few of the mineral water companies, Blue Skies and Vintage both pineapple processing companies and reactivation of existing companies such as Agya Appiah Bitters and Le country Mineral Water, etc are tremendously contributing to the growth of the municipality.

There are also a number of women groups such as the Manchie Women's groups, Ebenezer Women Group and other women at places like Koleman , Kuntunse and Otaomina that are engaged in Cassava processing .Also there are individual entrepreneurs who are into all forms of manufacturing such as Soap and detergents, cereal processing as well as all kinds of traditional craft and other food products for the market.

With the inception of the Rural Enterprises Programme last year, a number of youth and women groups are receiving entrepreneurial skills training like honey production, soap making etc as well as managerial skills training to boost the manufacturing industry'

1.2.15.4 Service Sector

The commercial sector engages the largest working population of the district. A wide range of commodities comprising mainly of agricultural produce and industrial goods dominate this sector.

The major marketing centres are Amasama and Medie even though some modern infrastructure have been provided at these areas, a lot still needs to be done to decongest the areas. There is therefore the need to expand the existing infrastructure. There is also the need for the Assembly to expedite work on the potential markets dotted all over the Municipality. The Municipality can also boast of a number of operational cold storage facilities and commercial warehouses.

A number of economic and financial services and other infrastructure facilities exist whilst others are being developed to serve as catalyst for the rapid development of the Municipality. These include telecommunication and banking facilities. The financial institutions located within the Municipality are the Ga Rural Bank, with its headquarters in Amasaman. It has branches in ABC Junction and Pokuase

A significant percentage of the growing number of fuel filling stations being established in the region can be found in the Municipality. The major fuel service stations or oil marketing companies which are present in the Municipality include Total, Shell, Excel, Goil, Glory Oil, etc.

Tourism is gradually becoming a source of revenue for the Assembly through the gradual increase of hotel facilities in the Municipality. The Municipality is endowed with a lot of basic natural tourist attractions such as the Medie flower gardens. The Medie Garden, that is only 6km from the Municipal capital of Amasaman, is also noted for its beautiful floral and fruit gardens and could be improved with small-scale tourist facilities.

The Assembly has had discussion with the Archaeology Department of the University of Ghana, on the possibility of establishing community museums since most of the potential tourist sites are being rezoned for other purposes.

The Municipality is dotted with several Cultural and Historical Attractions.

These include;-

- i. Samsam Cave
- ii. Samsam Water Falls
- iii. Medie Flower and fruit Gardens
- iv. Osofoman Presbyterian Cemetery

The major festival which is celebrated among the Ga People of the Municipality is Homowo. It is celebrated in the month of August each year. In addition to this are smaller festivals which are celebrated by the various clans, stools and houses.

1.2.16 Food Security

Food security is defined as the good quality nutritious food hygienically packaged and attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at the appropriate places at affordable prices.

Generally the period experienced a significantly high cost in commodity prices, although commodities were fairly distributed on the market. The uneven distribution of rainfall pattern, sand winning and decreasing farm sizes. This to a large extent affected production and other economic factors like increase in cost of inputs, transportation cost etc hence the high cost of commodity prices.

1.2.17 Nutrition

Current evidence suggests that good nutrition during the first 100 days from the start of pregnancy to the child's second birthday has a critical impact on later physical and intellectual development

Stunting is a chronic form of malnutrition and is a key indicator of future cognitive development. Stunting prevalence is the highest malnutrition prevalence amongst under-fives in Ga West and Ghana as a whole. Surveillance done by World Vision Ghana in Ga West in 2016 puts stunting rate at 24% whilst underweight rate at 5%.

The major challenge with stunting is the absence of routine surveillance by Ghana health service. Stunting surveillance should be routinely integrated into growth monitoring services. This will ensure that stunting is identified early enough and reversed before 24 months.

There are still challenges with the four processes involved in scaling up nutrition

- Bringing people together: Multi-sectoral collaboration is still a challenge
- Putting policies and laws in place: This process is being done
- Implementing and aligning programmes: This process is being hindered due to lack of collaboration
- Mobilizing Resources: This process is also being hindered due to the withdrawal of support from partners and lack of government support

1.2.18 Social Services

1.2.18.1 Health Service Delivery

Provision of Health service is one of the major inputs to human development and has a direct linkage to growth and poverty reduction. Health Service Delivery in the Ga West Municipality is provided principally by Public (Government) Health Facility and a number of private health facilities. The Municipal Health Management Team (MHMT) is responsible for health service delivery in the Municipality. Curative and preventive health services are provided in these facilities and at the outreach centres. There are also trained TBAs and other care providers such as chemical shop dealers, maternity homes, traditional healers etc in the municipality.

The doctor, nurse and Midwife population ratios are given as follows:

- Doctor /Population ratio 1: 27888
- Nurse /Population ratio 1:969
- Midwife/Population ratio 1:3346

a) Health Facilities in the Municipality

There are Thirty- one (31) health facilities in the municipality. This comprises of thirteen (13) public and eighteen 18 private health facilities with details as follows, one (1) government Hospital, five (5) private hospitals, One (1) Government health centre, Five (5) Government community clinic, Five (5) Community Based Health Planning (CHPS) compounds, two (2) Private Clinics and five (5) Maternity Homes.

The major issue of the health service delivery in the Municipality is the problem of inadequate access to health care for the population. A significant number of the population live in scattered rural settlements covering about 40% of the land area. In order to make up for the inadequate coverage of health facilities, outreach services are organized to selected communities monthly. By this means, basic preventive and curative services such as vaccination against childhood illnesses and school health just to mention a few are provided for various communities. The table below indicates the immunization coverage for the planned period

Table. 1.2.14. IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

Antigen	2014	2015	2016	2017
BCG (%)	8707 (88)	9907 (144)	9882 (142)	
Measles (%)	6567 (81.6)	8308 (121)	10710 (154)	
Yellow Fever (%)	11047 (111)	12794 (186.5)	11211(161)	
Penta 3 (%)	10556 (106)	11446 (166.8)	12094(174)	

There were increases in all the antigens in 2016 as compared to the previous years with the exception of BCG and Yellow Fever. This is attributed to repeated shortages of these vaccines in the course of the year.

b. Top Ten Diseases

Malaria continues to be a major public health issue. It accounted for 21.6% of Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance in 2016.

Lifestyle diseases (hypertension and diabetes mellitus) are posing a challenge to the health service delivery. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections has for some time placed second to malaria.

The position of diarrhoeal diseases has not changed. An outbreak of cholera in the region trickled down to the municipality. Details of the top ten diseases are given in table 1.2.15 while table 1.8 indicate Other Diseases of public health importance for the three year period

Table 1.2.15 Top Ten Diseases

	Diseases	NO.	%
1	Malaria	29963	21.6
2	ARI	16430	11.8
3	Typhoid Fever	8046	5.8
4	Anaemia	7842	5.6
5	Diarrhoea Diseases	7548	5.4
6	Hypertension	5293	3.8
7	Rheum/Joint Pains	5055	3.6
8	Skin Diseases	4425	3.2
9	UTI	4243	3.1
10	PUO (not Malaria)	2568	1.8
11	All other Diseases	47567	34.2
12	TOTAL	138,984	100

Malaria leads the ‘Top 10’ diseases presented at OPDs of both private and public health facilities in 2016. Anaemia also appeared on the 5th position.

Table 1.2.16 Other Diseases of public health importance

NO.	DISEASE	2014	2015	2016
1	MALARIA	37,989	28,810	29,963
2	BILHARZIAS	92	70	61
3	YAWS	0	0	0
4	TUBERCULOSIS	79	115	109
5	BURULI ULCER	18	11	11
6	LEPROSY	12	6	1
7	HIV/AIDS	91	84	344
8	GUINEA WORM	0	0	0
9	CHOLERA	1,335	5	0

c). Reproductive Health Service

The following are the reproductive health services in both public and private facilities in the municipality

- Antenatal care (ANC)
- Supervised delivery
- Post-natal care
- Family Planning
- Child welfare clinic
- Adolescent health.

The table below provides information on maternal deliveries.

Table 1.2.17. Information on maternal deliveries

INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016
ANC REG	8249	9287	10,389
MAKING 4TH VISIT	5658	6035	7038
TT2+	5876	8279	7672
SUP DEL	5712	6415	6772
C/S	796	1094	1184 (17.5%)
PNC	7765	6581	7935
Vit A	5680	5534	7034
MMR (100000/LB)	35.2	61.3	27.9
Still birth	53 (21fresh, 32 macerated) 0.9%	42 (19 fresh macerated 23) 0.7%	38 (18 fresh, 20 macerated) 0.6%
ANAEMIA @36/52	45%	34%	21.80%

All the indicators, with the exception of TT2+, witnessed improvement. The MMR and Anaemia at 36 weeks of gestation reduced drastically. Anaemia at 36 weeks reduced from 45% in 2014 to 21.8%. This can be attributed to improved coordination amongst preventive and clinical units.

The table below provides information staffing at the public health facilities within the municipality.

Table 1.2.18 Staffing of MHMT Ga West Municipality

CATEGORY OF STAFF	20 -29		30-39		40-49		50-59		NO. REQUIRED		AT POST	GAP
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	MIN	MAX		
DOCTORS	0	0	5	3	1	0	2	1	13	15	9	4
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	0	0	5	1			1	0	10	13	7	2
PHARMACIST	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	5	2	1
GENERAL NURSES	6	41	3	39	0	4	0	7	130	135	91	39
COMUUNITY HEALTH NURSES	7	49	5	43	0	3	0	8	160	165	115	45
ENROLLED NURSES	8	76	3	30	0	0	0	10	120	125	127	-2
ACCOUNTANTS	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	7	4	1
HEALTH SERVICE ADMINISTRATORS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
DISEASE CONTROL OFFICERS		1		4			2	1	8	10	8	0
NUTRITION OFFICERS		1		1					3	5	2	1
HEALTH INFORMATION OFFICERS			2						2	4	2	0
HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICERS			1		1				1	2	2	0
BIOMEDICAL SCIENTIST					2				1	2	2	0

d). Ga Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

As at 30th January, 2016, new registration recorded under the NHIS in the Municipality was 91,959 and the total number of renewals was 74,120.

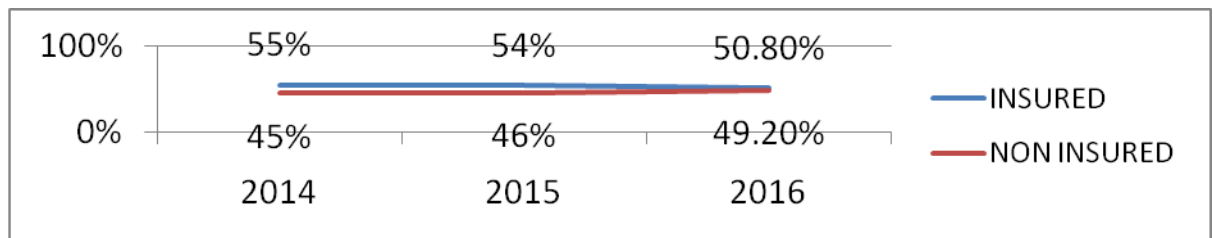
The scheme has registered one of the highest in the country but the percentage coverage is low because of the large population. Unfortunately due to the new ID Card system which is now biometric it is extremely difficult to access the cards. People have to queue as early as 4 am in order to get the card before the day ends.

The percentage of clients with insurance card accessing health facilities in the Municipality increased from 60.2 percent in 2015 to 62.48 percent in 2016. The figures for the various are indicated table below: A major contributing factor to the increasing clients is the free maternal health care policy which makes it mandatory for all pregnant women to be card bearing.

Table 1.2.19 Health Insurance

YEAR	2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. of Insured Clients	76554	60.2	88601	58.6	97619	62.48
Non Insured Clients	50669	39.8	62656	41.4	58605	37.51
Total	127,223	100	151257	100	156224	100

Table 1.2.20 Status of Health insurance access at health facilities.



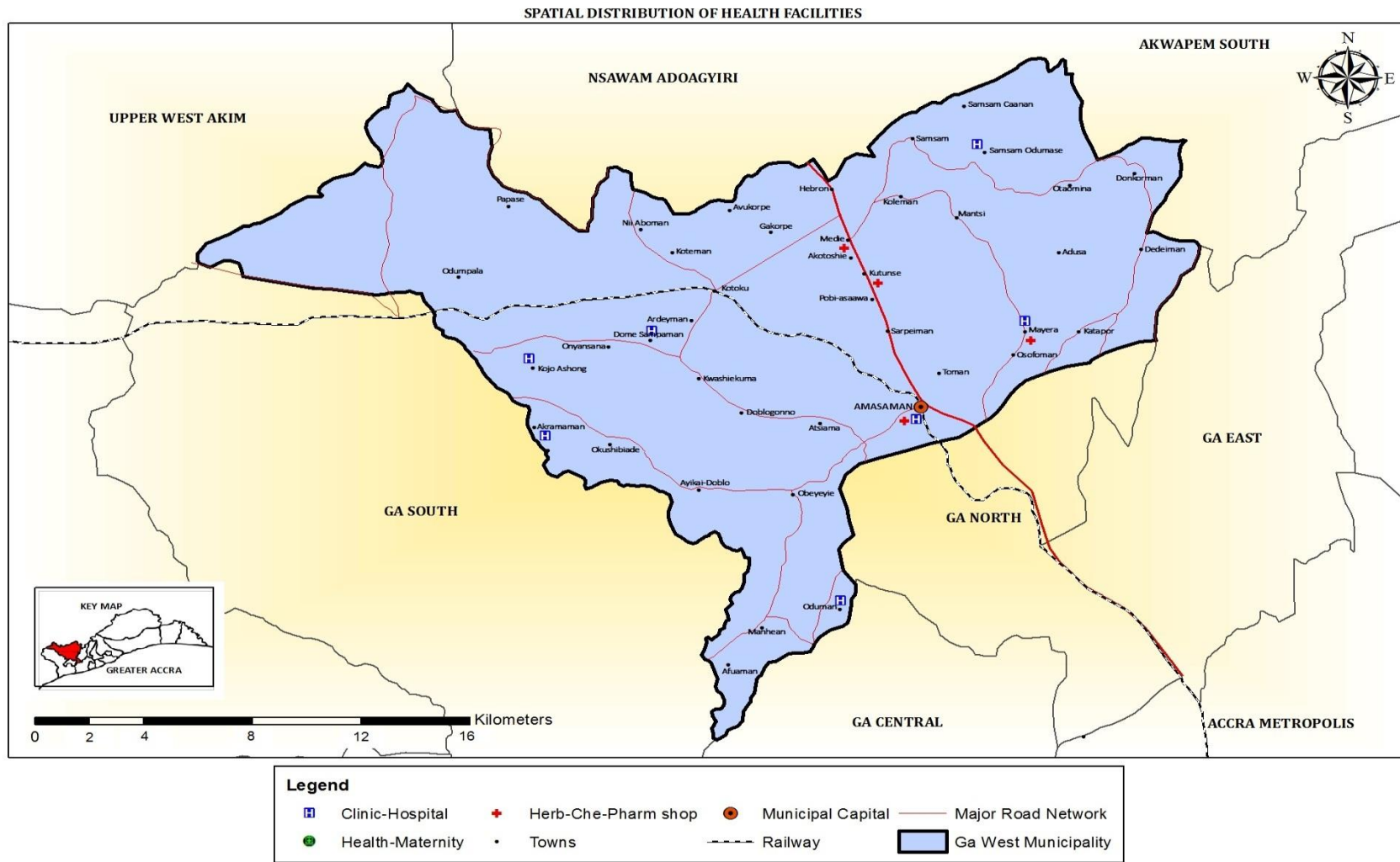
The Insured case has reduced from 55% in 2014 to 50.8% in 2016, whilst the non-insured component has increased to 49.2% in 2016 from 45% in 2014.

e). HIV / AIDS

The testing and counseling service in the municipality is done in all the facilities. The services rendered include voluntary testing and counseling and diagnostic testing. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) is a continual, integrated health services to be offered to mothers and their children, in order to protect them from HIV transmission, enhance early case detection and treatment, and to keep them as HIV negative through their reproductive lives. Those testing positive are given medicine immediately. Babies born to positive pregnant women are followed up and screened at the ages of 6 weeks, 6 months and at 18 months.

The Ga West Municipal Hospital has an ART centre where HIV positive cases are referred to. The working environment is made conducive with the presence of “Model of Hope” person who counsels the newly diagnosed persons. The new case is introduced to PLWHIV association. This association is supported regularly. The sex ratio amongst those testing positive is 2:1 (female: male). The rate amongst pregnant women has reduced from 1.4% in 2014 to 1.1% in 2016, whilst amongst the walk-ins, it has reduced from 19.6% in 2014 to 13.9% in 2016. Health promotion activities were scaled up. Adolescent health activities were championed by health sector with support from WILDAF and World Vision.

Figure 1.3 Distribution of Health Facilities



1.2.18.2 Education

A major characteristic of the education sector in the Ga West municipality is similar to the nation as a whole, this is where there are significant numbers of private educational institutions operating alongside the public institutions. Available statistics show that, there are a total of 445 schools in the Municipality, this consist of 239 private institution and - 206 public institutions in the various levels of education. Some of this institutions are owned by Religious bodies such as Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church of Ghana, Anglican Church, Romans Catholic church, Islamic; Seventh Day Adventist and AME Zion. Below is a table given details of available schools in the municipality.

Table 1.2,21 Public and Private Schools in Ga West Municipality.

Circuit	Pre-School		Primary		Junior High School		SHS	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
AMASAMAN	5	9	5	10	7	5	1	2
AYIKAI DOBLO	8		7		5			
K'KUMA	6	2	7	1	6	1		2
MANHEAN	8	15	8	13	6	4		
MAYERA	5	5	7	5	7	1		1
MEDIE	6	4	6	5	6	4		
ODUMASI- AMANFROM	6	3	7	3	6	2		
SARPEIMAN	6	7	6	7	6	6		1
TOTAL	154		155		125		11	

Sources: Ghana Education Service – Ga West Municipality.

From the statistic above it is evident that the number of private institutions outweighs those of the public. This could have a direct bearing on the quality of teaching and learning

especially, at the primary, JHS and SHS Levels. It is also important to note that the public schools are almost evenly distributed by circuit irrespective of population and also not in terms of administrative zones. Enrolment figures in the urban and peri-urban area are very high. The same trend applies to staffing where fewer teachers are found in the deprived area. It is therefore clear that whilst there is over-enrolment in the urban and peri-urban school there is a disproportional under-enrolment in the rural and deprived schools. In addition to the afore-mentioned observations, it must be emphasized that most of the private educational institutions are located in the urban and peri-urban communities whilst very few of these private schools are found in the rural areas the obvious reason institutions. The distribution pattern of educational facilities are depicted in figures 4

Table 1.2,22 Public School Enrolments by Circuits as at Year 2016

GA WEST MUNICIPAL ENROLMENT									
CIRCUIT		KG			PRIMARY			JSS	
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
ODUMASI-AMNFROM	203	179	382	229	215	444	16	24	40
AMASAMAN	572	594	1166	823	929	1752	182	159	341
K'KUMA	56	35	91	20	27	47	10	4	14
MEDIE	216	176	392	269	235	504	43	31	74
MAYERA	315	276	591	218	196	414	51	55	106
MANHEAN	788	725	1513	874	842	1716	134	140	274
SARPEIMAN	368	316	684	632	649	1281	235	202	437
Total	4367	4155	8522	6197	6274	12471	1765	1733	3498

Sources: Ghana Education Service – Ga West.

Table 1.2.23: Enrolment by Gender

LEVEL		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
Pre-School	Public	1839	1821	3660	
	Private	4000	3790	7790	
Primary	Public	Primary 1	1361	1306	2667
		Primary 2	1497	1620	3117
		Primary 3	1644	1770	3414
		Primary 4	1807	1896	3703
		Primary 5	1721	1799	3520
		Primary 6	1728	1873	3601
	Private	Total	9758	10264	20022
		Primary 1	1066	1010	2076
		Primary 2	1035	993	2028
		Primary 3	930	973	1903
		Primary 4	857	887	1744
		Primary 5	764	859	1623
		Primary 6	742	793	1535
Total	5370	5515	10885		
JHS	Public	JHS 1	1838	2038	3876
		JHS2	1588	1772	3360
		JHS3	1263	1373	2636
	Private	JHS1	844	834	1678
		JHS2	727	733	1460
		JHS3	193	176	369
SHS	Public				
	Private		-	3027	

Sources: Ghana Education Service – Ga West

1.2.7.2.1 .Staffing

A total of 1424 teachers are distributed at various levels of education within the Municipality. The total consists of 714 female and 710 male teachers out which 72 % are untrained teachers. The teacher pupil ratio of the Municipality in the various levels is as follow:

- Primary - 1:22
- J.S.S - 1:9
- S.S.S - 1:20

This situation is due to the fact that the over-enrolment in the urban schools coupled with the high number of staff counter the under-enrolment in the rural schools with fewer teachers. The ratio may therefore not be a true reflection on the situation on the ground.

Table 1.2.24 Public Schools Staffing by Circuits as at Year 2016

GA WEST MUNICIPAL ENROLMENT									
CIRCUIT		KG			PRIMARY			JSS	
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ODUMASI-AMNFROM	0	11	11	19	5	24	7	1	8
AMASAMAN	8	42	50	35	22	57	31	6	37
K'KUMA	2	4	6	5	0	5	2	0	2
MEDIE	3	15	18	15	11	26	67	70	137
MAYERA	2	18	20	15	9	24	7	0	7
MANHEAN	19	42	61	42	28	70	14	6	20
SARPEIMAN	0	30	30	29	21	50	29	1	30
Total	56	347	403	333	236	569	321	131	452

Sources: Ghana Education Service – Ga West

1.2.7.2.2 Educational Infrastructure

The physical structures of majority of the school infrastructure in the Municipality are in acceptable conditions with the exception of a few structures that requires rehabilitations works. However, there is need to refurbish and require a number of J.H.S workshops both in the rural and urban communities. School furniture requirement for most of the urban schools has greatly improved. Attention is now being focused on meeting the needs of the rural institutions. The security situation in most of schools is also inadequate. This has led to the misuse of school facilities and theft of workshop tools equipment and furniture.

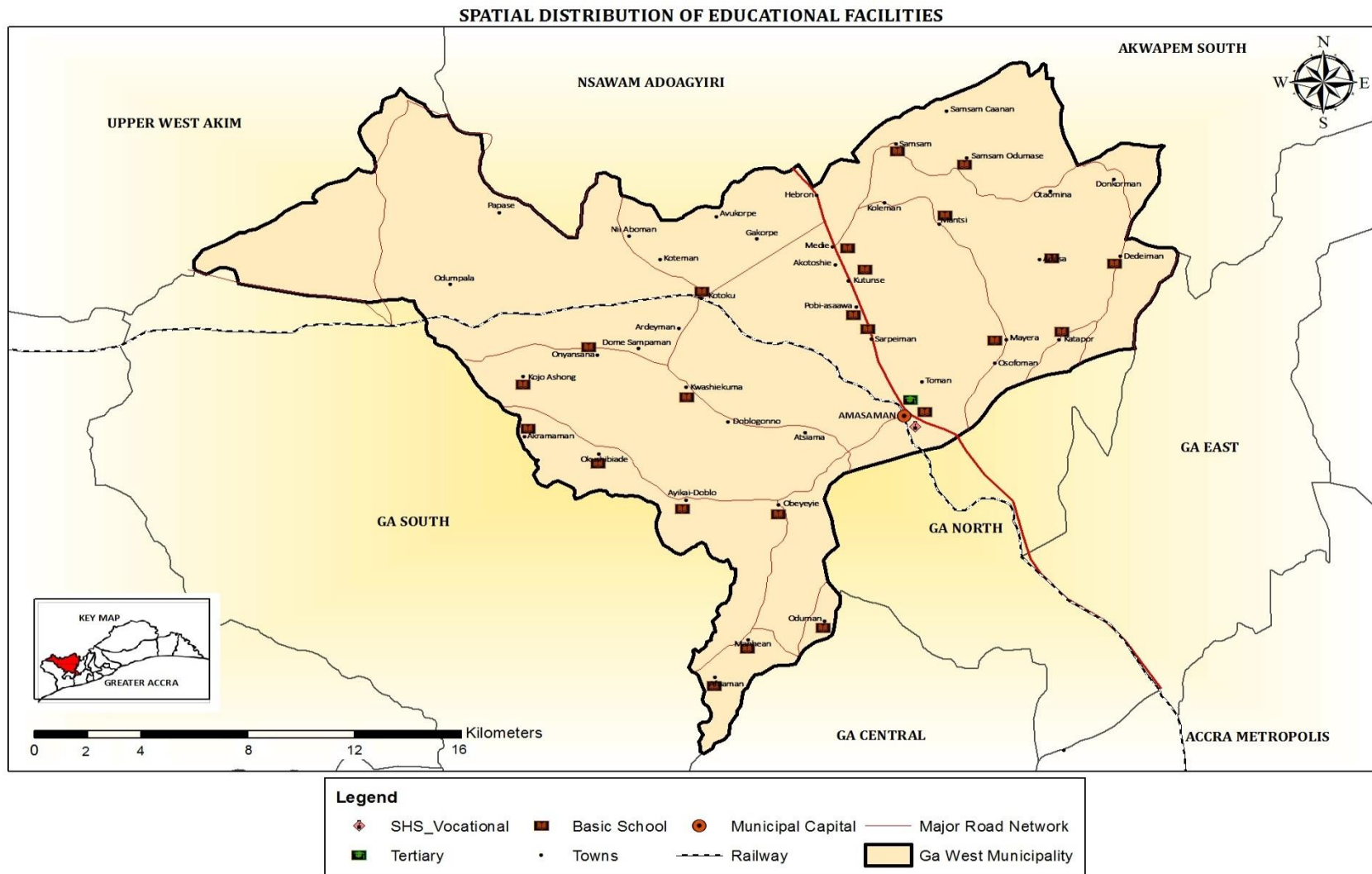
Table 1.15 SUMMARY OF FURNITURE SITUATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FRM KG TO JUNIOR HIGH, AS AT JUNE, 2016

LEVEL	GENERAL		TEACHER				WRITING PLACES								SEATING PLACE							
	CUP BOARD		CHAIR		TABLE		MONO		DUAL		BENCH 3 PLACES		BENCH 4 or more PLACES		MONO		DUAL		BENCH 3 PLACES		BENCH 4 or more PLACES	
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
PRE -SCHOOL	72	128	105	14 6	96	153	2113	864	596	303	180	129	50	18	472	189	745	361	219	97	119	78
PRIMARY	222	336	347	39 7	343	375	1268	424	7191	2654	35	0	0	0	1093	192	6901	2560	123	4	0	0
JUNIOR HIGH	99	169	225	37 3	196	355	2378	601	3028	1194	3	0	0	0	2475	720	2998	1151	15	0	0	0
TOTAL	393	633	677	91 6	635	883	####	1,889	10,815	4,151	218	129	50	18	4,040	1,101	#### #	4,072	357	101	119	78

KEYS
A = AVAILABLE

E = EXPECTED

Figure 1.4 Distribution of Educational Infrastructure



1.2.19 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

In this digital era where almost all technological application are ICT related and it has therefore become a tool that serves as a catalyst for rapid development. In order to ensure that the municipality does not lag behind in its development, the Assembly in collaboration with ministry of communication has constructed three (3) Information Technology and Communication centres at Amasaman, Kwashikuma and Manhia communities. The Amasaman center has been resourced and it used as a training center for the ICT model under Youth Employment Authority. The centre is also used for training students from the various schools within the municipality.

There are a number of privately owned internet cafes and communication centers dotted over the municipality where community members access ICT services. This has completed the efforts of the Assembly to promote ICT.

There is post office located in Amasaman serving the rest of the municipality. Most part of the Municipality has access to both Fixed and Mobile Communications. Ghana Telecom fixed line is present in the Eastern part of the Municipality, in communities such as Amasaman, etc. also most parts of the municipality are served with the mobile telephones of MTN, Airtel, Vodafone and Tigo.

ICT education in the municipality is very low since majority of the teachers had not been taken through formal training in ICT and some schools had neither PCs nor ICT laboratories and source of electricity to enhance ICT training.

1.2.20 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection:

In Ga West Municipality the vulnerable and excluded include the disabled, peasant farmers, the aged, rural women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and street children. Peasant farmers are the most vulnerable of all farmers especially the majority who depend on rainfall for production. This situation, coupled with the increasing loss of farm lands represents dominant shocks that affect incomes, availability of food and

wealth accumulation. Children and other dependents find themselves in difficult situations as a result of these shocks.

Besides these, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of circumstances such as death of parents, abandonment and separation due to mental problems of parents. These shocks send children and other dependants onto the street with its attendant vulnerability to social vices. Child labour is therefore prevalent in the municipality. Children living and working on the streets are engaged in trading activities which include selling ice water and chewing gums, portorage of heavy loads (kayayo), truck pushing and working as driver's mates. In the rural areas however, children are engaged in hazardous work such as stone quarrying. These negatively affect their physical and mental development. The Assembly will fully support the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme to ensure that the vulnerable benefit.

In addition to the above, the aged, HIV/AIDS infected and affected, street children and the disabled are left without or with very little safety nets. This situation calls for appropriate strategies to cover their needs. Adequate and disaggregated data on the vulnerable in the municipality need to be collected, analyzed and the appropriate inter-sectoral inventions implemented to mitigate the impact of the shocks. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development would have to be supported to coordinate activities to improve welfare.

Also, effective programmes aimed at mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into development programmes will also receive utmost attention to reduce the socio-economic impact on the affected and infected.

A) *Institutional Care for the Vulnerable*

Even though there are not enough safety nets for the vulnerable, currently there are six privately owned orphanages and child care Homes operating in the Municipality. The others like the aged, disabled and peasant farmers depend on informal social security like support from relatives and borrowing. The Assembly's participation in the LEAP has provided safety nets to some families who are benefiting. The residential homes in the municipality are:

- Rafiki at Kotoku (Girls only)
- Haven Hope Kotoku
- Chance for Children at Hebron

The Municipality will have to cooperate with these institutions to continue to support children. Also, the Department of Social Welfare, Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and Community Development will have to be supported to deliver effectively.

1.3 Summary of key development issues

The summary of key issues are mainly key development issues and gaps emanating from the review and district profiling under the GSGDA II and are categorised under the appropriate thematic areas as indicated in Table 1.16 below.

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES MAP

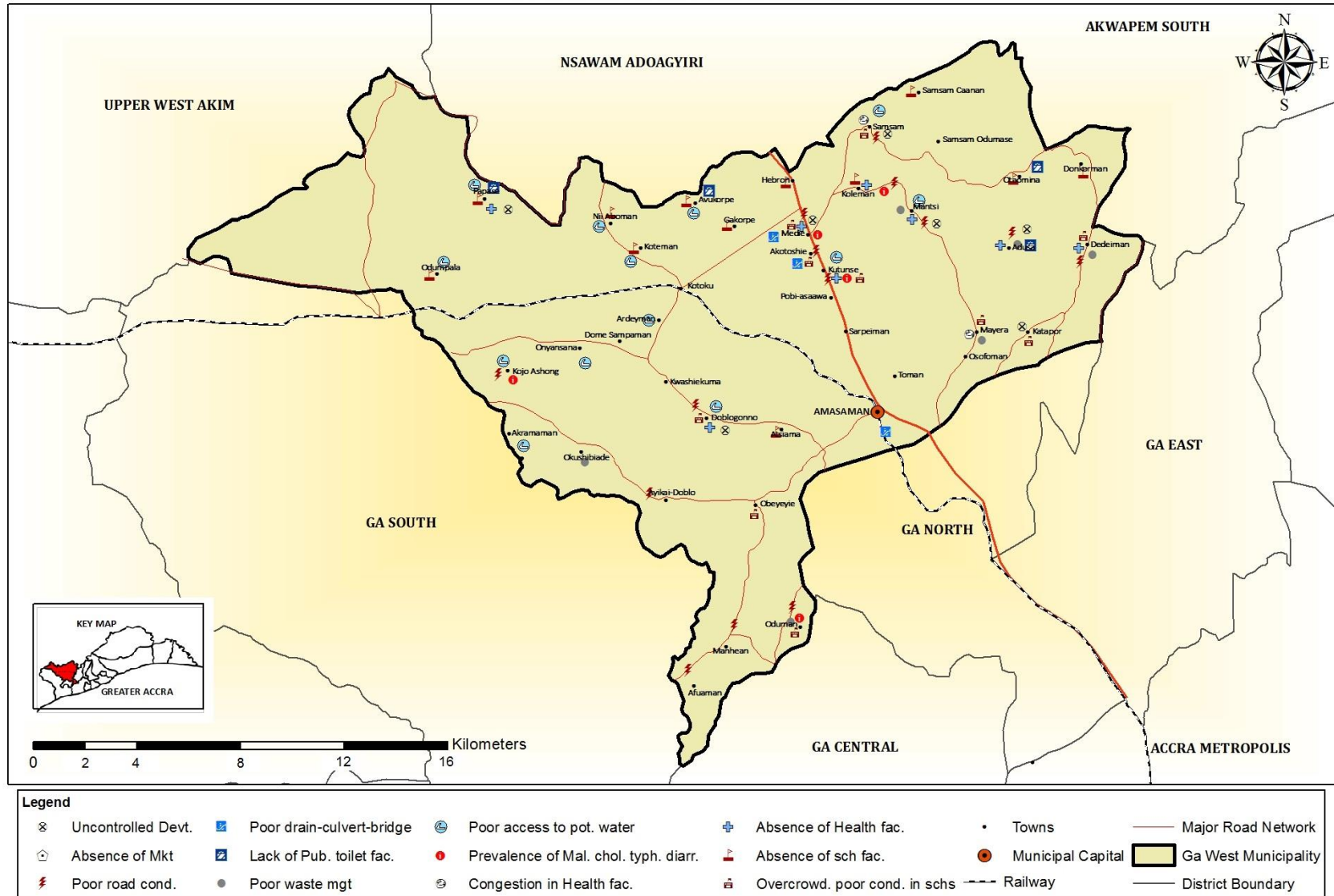


Table 1.3 : SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREAS.

NO.	THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling)
1.	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>Over Crowding in classrooms</p> <p>Inadequate Language Teachers</p> <p>Inadequate Public Schools within the Municipality</p> <p>Low Enrollment in some selected schools</p> <p>Existence of the Shift System</p> <p>Dilapidated School Structures</p> <p>Schools are not Connected to the National Grid</p> <p>Low retention rate in some communities</p> <p>Inadequate Teachers Quarters</p> <p>Inadequate School Furniture</p> <p>Poor Classroom Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitary condition <p style="text-align: center;">HEALTH</p> <p>Inadequate access to Health Care</p> <p>Inadequate number of Doctors and health workers</p> <p>Pressure on Health Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functional Municipal emergency health committee • Inadequate equipment and furnishing of health facilities <p style="text-align: center;">ICT</p> <p>Inadequate Public ICT Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functional Public ICT centers • Poor internet access <p style="text-align: center;">EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>High Unemployment Rate (%)</p>

NO.	THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
2.	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODINIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES	AGRICULTURE Reduction in the Size of Farm Lands due to Urbanization and Sand winning Inadequate Credit Facilities for Crop and Livestock Farmers Inadequate Agro Chemical Stores and Inputs Lack of ready Markets for Farm Produce High cost of Farm Inputs Non Existing Association for Farmers

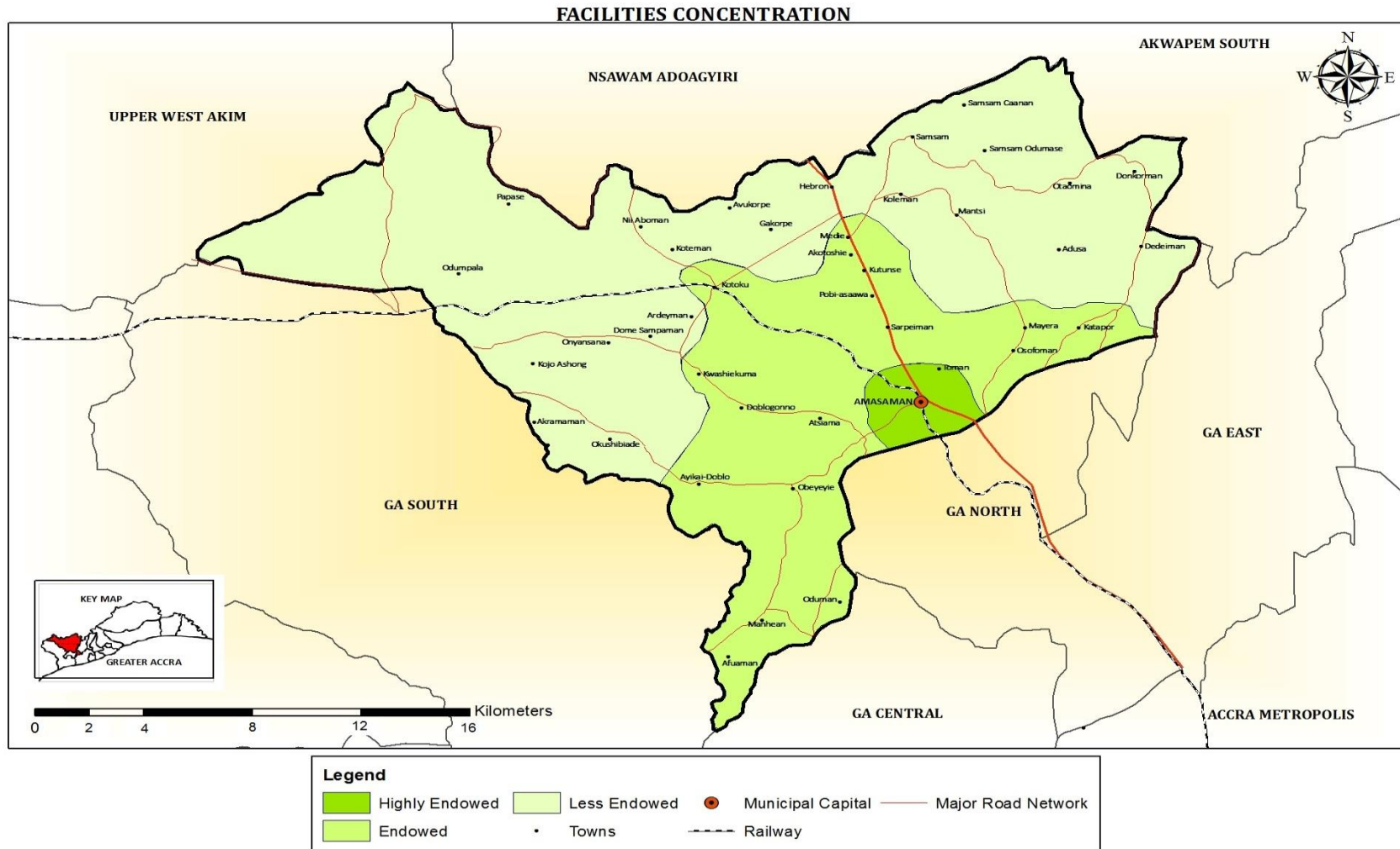
NO.	THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
3.	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Improper Demarcation of Land in some Areas Lack of Recreational Centers Lack of Planning Scheme in Some Areas Deforestation WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE Indiscriminate Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste
		Inadequate Refuse Containers Ineffective Door to Door Service Inadequate Logistics for Effective Monitoring Inadequate supply of Potable Drinking Water Inadequate Water Supply Inadequate Household Toilet facilities

NO.	THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
-----	----------------------------	--

		TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD)
		Un-motorable Feeder Roads
		Poor Road Network
		Lack of Pedestrian Crossing and Speed humps
		Inadequate Public Transport
		Inadequate Transport Terminals
		Poor condition of commercial vehicles
		DRAINS
		Flooding during the raining season
		Poor drainage system
		Occurrence of mud slide
		Lack of drainage system in some areas

4.	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUTABLE GOVERNANCE	PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY
		Increase in Criminal Activities
		Absence of Police Visibility and Presence
		Inadequate/Non-functional Street Lights
		Lack of Security at Market Places
		Lack of Security at the various Zonal Councils
		Unprotected Wells and Pits
		Fire Outbreaks due to Illegal Electricity Connection
		Construction of Buildings in Water ways/Roads
		Encroachment in Reservation
		Low level of Education on Disaster Management and Prevention
		Ineffective Response to Disaster
		DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION (SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY)
		Delay in the release of Funds
		Poor Channel of Communication

Fig. 1.6 Base Map



COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE ON CURRENT NEEDS AND ASPIRATION

The community level data collection and stakeholders' dialogue provided a platform for the gathering of information on development problems, potentials, constraints and generation of project ideas for the plan period. Community needs and aspiration as gathered from the various meetings, analysis of data and current development situation are summarized while table 1.4 is a Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017 And Table 1.5 links the to the GSGDAII Thematic Areas with Implications for 2018-2021

- ✓ Provide health care facilities
- ✓ Effective disaster management and control
- ✓ Effective revenue mobilization strategies, provision of office and residential accommodation for staff and capacity building
- ✓ Provision of education infrastructure
- ✓ Provision of scholarship for needy children
- ✓ Provision of drainage / bridges/culverts / Upgrading and construction of roads
- ✓ Effective enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws
- ✓ Modernize and improve agricultural production
- ✓ Improvement of market infrastructure
- ✓ Provision of modern lorry parks
- ✓ Implementation of the decentralization programme
- ✓ Improved sanitation and waste management
- ✓ Enhance security in the various communities, provision of police post and street lights
- ✓ Provision of potable water especially in the urban areas and peri - urban
- ✓ Effective development control .
- ✓ Promote/ advocacy on disability issues and promote gender mainstreaming
- ✓ Provision of social and recreational centers

The above in table 1.8 were further put in a matrix in table 1.9 and 1.20 in order to adopt Goals and issues from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as input for chapter 2.

Table 1.4 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review)
HEALTH	
Absence of health facility	Inadequate access to Health Care
Regular outbreak of Cholera	
High prevalence of Malaria, Diarrhea and typhoid	Inadequate knowledge on importance of health data
High prevalence of Gonorrhoea	High prevalence of STDs such as gonorrhoea
Absence of Ambulance services	Inadequate ambulances
	Non-functional Municipal emergency health committee
Inadequate health staff	Inadequate number of Doctors and health workers
Absence of resident medical assistant	No accommodation for house officers in the municipality
High level of Drug abuse by youth	Drug abuse among the youth
	Inadequate mental health services in the municipality
	Pressure on Health Facilities
	Low family planning coverage
	High prevalence of malnutrition
	No morgue in the municipality
Congestion at health facility	
High cost of assessing health	
Difficulty in accessing medical/Drug store	

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review)
EDUCATION	
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials
Poor performance of JHS students	
Shift system still exists in schools	Existence of the Shift System
Overcrowding in basic school	Over Crowding in classrooms
Absence of JHS block	
Low enrollment at KG level	Low Enrollment
Poor condition of public school	Defective School Buildings
Absence of public school	Absence of Public Schools in some communities
Inadequate school furniture	Inadequate Furniture
Absence of School Feeding Programme in the public schools	Low coverage of School Feeding Programme
Lack of accommodation for teachers	Inadequate Teachers Quarters
Inadequate number of teachers	Inadequate Teachers
Inadequate number of classroom blocks	Poor Classroom Condition
Inadequate and Poor condition of KG block	
Inability to further children education	Some Students Lack Resources to Further their Education
Schools not connected to National grid	Schools are not Connected to the National Grid
Poor condition of toilet facilities in schools	Inadequate toilet facilities
	Poor sanitary conditions
Late recovery/release of capitation grants	
Lack of ICT centres for schools	
Absence of Library block	

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review)
The need for a Technical/Vocational school	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Inability to meet international requirements
Encroachment on school lands	
Inadequate land for the expansion of educational facilities	
Water and Sanitation	
Difficulty in accessing potable water	Inadequate supply of potable Drinking Water
Untimely supply of water	Inadequate Water Supply
Inadequate borehole facilities	
Inadequate refuse containers	Inadequate Refuse Containers
Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Indiscriminate Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste
Poor/Unimproved waste management	Inadequate Logistics for Effective Monitoring
Lack of dumping site and collection trucks	Ineffective Door to Door Service
High level of open defecation	Inadequate Household Toilet facilities
Lack of public toilet	
Lack of tools for communal labour	
	Excessive noise

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review)
ROADS	
	Lack of Pedestrian Side Walk
Poor drainage, culvert and foot bridges within the community especially flood prone areas	Inadequate drainage system in some areas
	Flooding during the raining season
Poor nature of roads	Poor Road Network
	Lack of Pedestrian Crossing and Speed humps
Dusty roads cause health problems	Unmotorable Road Networks
NADMO	
Parts of some communities get flooded during the raining season	Flooding during the raining season
	Occurrence of mud slide
Bus stops being turned into markets	Traders taking over bus stops
	Undue pressure from transport enforcement agencies
	Cumbersome requirements for transport operating permit
	Non –accountable nature of some union executives
	Difficulties in obtaining commercial transport operating permit.
	Unwillingness of some drivers to join Transport operator unions/Co-operatives
	Pedestrian walking on roads shoulders causing accidents
	Bad road transport network

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review)
AGRICULTURE	
High levels of Sand winning	Reduction in the Size of Farm Lands due to Urbanization and Sand winning
Inadequate land for agriculture	
Lack of ready market for agricultural produce	Lack of ready Markets for Farm Produce
Lack of vehicle to transport extension officers	Inadequate means of transport for Extension staff
Inadequate support for farmers	Inadequate Credit Facilities for Crop and Livestock Farmers
	Non Existing Association for Farmers
	High cost of Farm Inputs
	Inadequate Agro Chemical Stores and Inputs
	Farmers unwilling to pay for veterinary services
Uncontrolled cattle	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Lack of/ Absence permanent market	Absence of a well-constructed Municipal market
Inability to access startup capital	Limited access to finance
	Cumbersome licensing regime
High level of youth Unemployment	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Inability to meet international requirements
	Poor entrepreneurship culture
Absence of alternative livelihood programmes	
Parental neglect	

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance review)
Energy	
Section of the community not connected to the National grid	
Public Safety, Security and Good Governance	
Insecurity during the night	
Absence of police post	
No functioning unit committee	
Inadequate revenue collectors for the zonal council	
Absence of a Community centre	
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	
Absence of planning schemes and proper layout	Lack of Planning Scheme in Some Areas
	Improper Demarcation of Land in some Areas
Uncontrolled development	Developers building without building permit
Development of slums	Unauthorized and haphazard development
High incidence of Encroachment and Land litigation	Encroachment on public lands, roads and educational institutions
High levels of Sand winning	Land degradation due to sand winning
	Deforestation
	Lack of Recreational Centers

Table1.5KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA’S PRIVATE SECT OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low attention given to development of tourist sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low/non-patronage of tourist sites
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of cultural facilities
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA’S PRIVATE SECT OR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate credit facility.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty in registering business
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate technical and managerial skills
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient knowledge in exports standards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty in starting businesses ▪ Lack of permanent markets
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	AGRICULTURE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in the Size of Farm Lands due to Urbanization and Sand winning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Credit Facilities for Crop and Livestock Farmers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non Existing Association for Farmers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate means of transport for Extension staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of Farm Inputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of ready Markets for Farm Produce
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers unwilling to pay for veterinary services ▪ Inadequate Agro Chemical Stores and Inputs

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT CONTROL
	▪ Improper Demarcation of Land in some Areas
	▪ Unauthorized and haphazard development
	▪ Developers building without building permit
	▪ Encroachment on public lands, roads and educational institutions
	▪ Lack of Planning Scheme in Some Areas
	▪ Lack of Recreational Centers
	▪ Deforestation
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	
	PASSENGER TRANSPORT
	▪ Cumbersome requirements for transport operating permit
	▪ Non –accountable nature of some union executives
	▪ Undue pressure from transport enforcement agencies
	▪ Traders taking over bus stops
	▪ Difficulties in obtaining commercial transport operating permit.
	▪ Unwillingness of some drivers to join Transport operator unions/Co-operatives
	▪ Pedestrian walking on roads shoulders causing accidents
	▪ Bad road transport network
	ROADS NETWORK
	▪ Unmemorable Road Networks
	▪ Lack of Pedestrian Crossing and Speed humps
	▪ Poor Road Network
	▪ Lack of Pedestrian Side Walk
▪ Flooding during the raining season	
▪ Inadequate drainage system in some areas	

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
	<p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</p> <p>Indiscriminate Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Household Toilet facilities ▪ Ineffective Door to Door Service ▪ Inadequate Refuse Containers ▪ Inadequate Logistics for Effective Monitoring ▪ Inadequate supply of Potable Drinking Water ▪ Inadequate Water Supply ▪ Excessive noise ▪ Lack of tools for communal labour <p style="text-align: center;">NADMO</p> <p>Flooding during the raining season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor drainage systems ▪ Lack of drainage system in some areas ▪ Occurrence of mud slide
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	<p style="text-align: center;">EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over Crowding in classrooms <p>Absence of Public Schools in some communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Enrollment ▪ Defective School Buildings ▪ Existence of the Shift System <p>Schools are not Connected to the National Grid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some Students Lack Resources to Further their Education

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	▪ Low coverage of School Feeding Programme
	▪ Inadequate Teachers Quarters
	▪ Inadequate Furniture
	▪ Poor Classroom Condition
	▪ Inadequate toilet facilities
	▪ Poor sanitary conditions
	▪ Inadequate Teachers
	HEALTH
	Inadequate access to Health Care
	▪ Pressure on Health Facilities
	▪ Non-functional Municipal emergency health committee
	▪ Inadequate number of Doctors and health workers
	▪ No accommodation for house officers in the municipality
	▪ Inadequate mental health services in the municipality
	▪ Inadequate knowledge on importance of health data
	▪ Low family planning coverage
	▪ High prevalence of malnutrition
	▪ No morgue in the municipality
	▪ High prevalence of STDs such as gonorrhoea
▪ Drug abuse among the youth	
▪ Inadequate ambulances	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	ADMINISTRATION
	Inadequate revenue collectors for zonal councils
	▪ Non-functioning unit committee
	▪ High crime rate

Table 1.6: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (NMTDPF), 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		MTNDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	CULTURE		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
	▪ Low attention given to development of tourist sites	▪ Limited attention to development tourism at the local level	
	▪ Low/non-patronage of tourist sites	▪ Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	
	▪ Lack of cultural facilities	▪ Inadequate cultural infrastructure	
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR OR	ENTERPRENURAL DEVELOPMENT (BAC)		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
	▪ Inadequate credit facility.	▪ Limited access to finance	
	▪ Difficulty in registering business	▪ Cumbersome licensing regime	
	▪ Inadequate technical and managerial skills	▪ Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	
	▪ Insufficient knowledge in exports standards	▪ Inability to meet international requirements	
	▪ Difficulty in starting businesses	▪ Poor entrepreneurship culture	
	▪ Lack of permanent markets		

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		MTNDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in the Size of Farm Lands due to Urbanization and Sand winning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of national agriculture land use policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Credit Facilities for Crop and Livestock Farmers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non Existing Association for Farmers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate means of transport for Extension staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of Farm Inputs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of ready Markets for Farm Produce 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers unwilling to pay for veterinary services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Agricultural production and productivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Agro Chemical Stores and Inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals 		

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		MTNDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	PHYSICAL PLANNING		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper Demarcation of Land in some Areas 	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unauthorized and haphazard development 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developers building without building permit 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment on public lands, roads and educational institutions 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Planning Scheme in Some Areas 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Recreational Centers 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deforestation 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land degradation due to sand winning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor coordination and co-operation among relevant institutions 		

	TRANSPORT		
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumbersome requirements for transport operating permit 	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor coordination and co-operation among relevant institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non –accountable nature of some union executives 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate enforcement of transport regulations
	<p>Undue pressure from transport enforcement agencies</p>		<p>Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traders taking over bus stops 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulties in obtaining commercial transport operating permit. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unwillingness of some drivers to join Transport operator unions/Co-operatives 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pedestrian walking on roads shoulders causing accidents 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bad road transport network 		

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		MTNDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
URBAN ROADS			
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unmotorable Road Networks 	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road networks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Pedestrian Crossing and Speed humps 		Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor Road Network 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early deterioration of road networks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Pedestrian Side Walk 		Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)
	Flooding during the raining season		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate drainage system in some areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH			
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indiscriminate Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste 	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Household Toilet facilities 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of tools for communal labour 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective Door to Door Service 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Refuse Containers 		Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Logistics for Effective Monitoring 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate supply of Potable Drinking Water 		Deteriorating quality of water resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Water Supply 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor planning for water at MMDA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excessive noise 		Noise Pollution
NADMO			
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	Flooding during the raining season	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor drainage systems 		
	Lack of drainage system in some areas		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Occurrence of mud slide 		
EDUCATION			
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over Crowding in classrooms 	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
	Absence of Public Schools in some communities		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Enrollment 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defective School Buildings 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of the Shift System 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools are not 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connected to the National Grid 		
	Some Students Lack Resources to Further their Education		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low coverage of School Feeding Programme 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Furniture 		
	Poor Classroom Condition		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate toilet facilities 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor sanitary conditions 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Teachers Quarters 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Teachers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
		HEALTH	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate access to Health Care 	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pressure on Health Facilities 		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable non-communicable and emerging diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-functional Municipal emergency health committee 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate number of 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Doctors and health workers		critical staff mix
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No accommodation for house officers in the municipality 		Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate mental health services in the municipality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unmet need for mental health services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug abuse among the youth 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate knowledge on importance of health data 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low family planning coverage 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High prevalence of malnutrition 		Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No morgue in the municipality 		Inadequate financing of the health sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate ambulances 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High prevalence of STDs such as gonorrhoea 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

ADMINISTRATION			
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE		GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate revenue collectors for zonal councils 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
	Non-functioning unit committee		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-functioning sub-district structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High crime rate 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Violence and Crime

Table 1.7 Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to finance ▪ Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumbersome licensing regime ▪ Inability to meet international requirements ▪ Poor entrepreneurship culture
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level ▪ Lack of a coordinated policy framework to develop the industry
	Promote sustainable Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level ▪ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ▪ Under-funding of Research Extension Liaison Committees (RELCs) ▪ Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Agricultural production and productivity

economy	patterns	
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of national agriculture land use policy ▪ Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate cultural infrastructure ▪ Low patronage of cultural goods and services ▪ Inadequate logistic and human resource capacity ▪ Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector

<p>Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ▪ Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy ▪ Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low levels of teacher commitment ▪ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ▪ Change negative perception of TVET low participation in non-formal education ▪ The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system
<p>DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021</p>	<p>DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021</p>	<p>ADOPTED ISSUES</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions ▪ Deteriorating quality of water resources ▪ Poor planning for water at MMDA ▪ Noise Pollution
<p>Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ▪ Non-functioning sub-district structures ▪ Inadequate structures for the security service

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The Municipal development priorities for the plan period 2018 - 2021 have been prioritised selected in conformity with the requirements of development issues linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021).

2.1 Prioritization of development needs - Processes

To effectively select major strategic development interventions over the four (4) year plan period to reflect development needs and issues, prioritization were undertaken right from the community level planning dialogue meetings organized by the MPCU.

Prioritisation at the community level was done using a simple ranking method of selecting development needs. Participants were therefore requested to vote for the identified needs in order of priority. At the end of the processes a list of prioritized community needs and specific development interventions were documented.

The MPCU adopted the procedure as stated in the guidelines for preparing MTDP 2018-2021. The process involved the combination of needs that are the same but stated differently. After this, a matrix was constructed and community needs were listed and the range of ranks was indicated. A weight from 6-1 was assigned in order of importance. Weighted score was calculated as well as total weight score.

Finally all the needs were ranked in order of their weighted total score. The result of the prioritization processes and exercises are given as indicated below .

2.0.1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Limited attention to development tourism at the local level
- Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism
- Inadequate cultural infrastructure
- Limited access to finance
- Cumbersome licensing regime
- Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
- Inability to meet international requirements
- Poor entrepreneurship culture
- Absence of national agriculture land use policy
- High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
- Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level
- Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
- Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services
- Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
- Limited Agricultural production and productivity
- Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals

2.0.2 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Poor coordination and co-operation among relevant institutions
- Inadequate enforcement of transport regulations
- Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)
- Poor quality and inadequate road networks
- Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters
- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions.

- Deteriorating quality of water resources.
- Increasing demand for household water supply
- Noise Pollution
- Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters.

2.0.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

- Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
- Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
- Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable non-communicable and emerging diseases
- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
- Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees
- Unmet need for mental health services
- Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
- Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
- Inadequate financing of the health sector

2.0.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY;

- Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
- Non-functioning sub-district structures
- Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector
- Lack of ownership (of Assembly activities and programs)
- Inadequate structures for the security service
- Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures
- Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation
- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels
- Inadequate financial resources
- Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

Fig 1.7 Development Issues Map



2.1 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges in the Municipality

Based on the key problems and related prioritized issues outlined above the following *Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints* and *Challenges* have been identified to serve as the basis for the formulation and implementation of various projects and programmes geared towards addressing issues within the Municipality for the Plan period. This will also enable the MPCU take informed decision in the formulation of strategies and interventions that will best address the identified development issue. The analysis also provides information on the relative viability of the issue how easily they interventions formulated could be implemented.

The analysis of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in relation to the prioritized development issues was undertaken. The POCC analysis therefore provides vital information to facilitate implementation of the plan since alternative interventions can be developed to mitigate the impact of a particular challenge on the development efforts.

There exist in the Municipality enormous *Potentials* and *Opportunities* which when carefully harnessed would bring about rapid and smooth development.

Potentials are defined here as internal advantages and resources which when utilized will enable the District to overcome its *Challenges* while *Opportunities* are the external enabling factors for development. *Constraints* are disadvantages emanating from internal factors and *Challenges* are external obstacles that may hamper smooth development efforts.

The following is a tabular representation of the identified *Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints* and *Challenges* and conclusions of the Ga West Municipal Assembly.

The detailed POCC analysis is given in table 2.1 in subsequent pages.

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
• Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector	Availability of MIS unit with skilled IT personnel	Availability of NITA services	Inadequate funds to purchase software	E-governance scheme (policy) not reliable
Conclusion: Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector can be addressed if the Assembly invests in its technology upgrade while leaning on its trained IT staff to get the best deals				
• Lack of ownership (of Assembly activities and programs)	Availability of Assembly members and NCCE to help mobilize citizens	Government has rolled out the inclusive governance agenda	Citizens demand financial motivation to participate in governance which makes the cost too much on Assembly	NGOs have been giving citizens financial motivation to participate in their activities which makes them expect similar actions from the Assembly
Conclusion: Lack of ownership (of Assembly activities and programs) if the Assembly empowers the NCCE to sensitize the citizens on the importance to be proactive citizens and not just spectators				
• Inadequate structures for the security service	Willingness of community members to provide space for security structures	Citizens willingness to support with private resources	Inadequate funds to construct security structure	Inadequate security personnel posted to the municipality
Conclusion: Inadequate structures for the security service can be addressed if the Assembly partners with private organizations to put up structures while putting pressure on central government to post more personnel to the municipality				
• Non-functioning sub-district structures	Available offices for sub-districts to operate	Central government decentralization policy enables establishment of sub-district structures	Sub-districts have jurisdictions that are too large for administrative efficiency	Central government has not approved the creation of new sub-district structures
Conclusion: Non-functioning sub-district structures can be addressed if the central government expedites formation of new sub-district structures for administrative efficiency				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures 	Assembly has composite budget for every year to guide expenditure	Ministry of Finance provides guidelines and expertise to guide budget preparation	There is political interference from community members in expenditure	Frequent change in government officials makes it difficult to maintain standards in expending revenue
Conclusion: Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures can be addressed if more training is given to politically appointed government officials on financial management in the public sector before they take up their positions				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation 	Statutory allocations are budgeted for in composite budget	Availability of national guidelines for statutory payment	Unavailability of funds to sustain statutory payments	Late release of funds from central government
Conclusion: Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation can be addressed if central government releases funds on time to support Assembly generated funds				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels 	The composite budget of the Assembly is prepared from the action plan	Ministry of Finance and National Development Planning Commission provide guidelines for the preparation of both documents	Many departments delay or are unable to provide full list of their needs in the plan and budget	Activities of some departments are controlled at the government level which hinders their planning process at the Assembly level
Conclusion: Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels can be addressed if central government gives room for their decentralized departments to work fully with the Assemblies without interference				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources 	Assembly has different means of generating funds from citizens	Central government has given Assembly the authority to generate funds	Assembly generated funds are not enough to run all its activities and projects	Funds from central government are not regular and they are subject to unforeseen and unscheduled deductions
Conclusion: Inadequate financial resources can be addressed if central government releases funds on time and in the right amount				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters	<p>Existing Disaster volunteer groups, trained personnel’s and education by officers already established</p> <p>Volunteer groups, Municipal assembly</p> <p>Excavators from the regional Office are available</p> <p>Urban roads, Physical planning</p> <p>Parks and gardens, volunteer groups</p>	<p>GNFS NCCE, World Vision, Police</p> <p>Trained staff on disaster relief</p> <p>Proper coordination amongst these department</p>	Inadequate funds and logistics	<p>Untimely reporting of open pits, manhole etc by the communities</p> <p>Timely sourcing of relief items to victims</p> <p>poor road networks for easy accessibility of equipment</p> <p>timely releases of funds</p>

Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Entrepreneurial Training Programmes by the BAC, NGOs and dept. of social Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policies on entrepreneurial development (One district One factory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate release of funds from the Assembly to support entrepreneurial programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of funds from stakeholders (government, donor support) for entrepreneurial training programmes.
<p>Conclusion: Timely releases of funds from stakeholders for technical and entrepreneurial skills training will abreast the situation. Effective Government policies on entrepreneurial development skills should be considered.</p>				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inability to meet international requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training by the Business Advisory Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of information by Ghana Export Promotion Agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds to organise export informative programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent changes in international requirements
<p>Conclusion: Adequate funds should be released to organise export information seminars and this will establish link between the MSEs and Ghana export promotion Agency in order to be abreast with export standards.</p>				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor entrepreneurship culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of Business seminars, start your business workshops by BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of start-up kits by Government and stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entrepreneurs unwillingness to change ▪ Difficulty in accessing adequate start –up kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unaccountable utilization of start-up kits for entrepreneurs
<p>Conclusion: Poor entrepreneurship culture could be addressed by the provision of Business seminars and workshop programmes and the provision of start-up capital.</p>				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical staff. • Availability of laboratories for aid in the diagnosis. • Presence of ‘Rapid 	Good collaboration with the private facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate space for service delivery. • Inadequate resourcing of the facilities • Non functional ‘Municipal Public Health Emergency Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late reporting to facilities. • Poor Beliefs, knowledge and practices of community members on emerging diseases, • Availability of faith-based practitioners in the municipality

and emerging diseases	Response Team'		Team(MPHEMT)'	
<p>Conclusion: Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases can be addressed by functionalizing (MPHEMT), expansion of facilities such as Mayera Health Centre, GWM. Hospital, etc, sensitizing the communities on diseases and the need to report early to health facilities. The construction of morgue should also be considered.</p>				

Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	Availability of technical staff for training.	Regular participation in workshops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of technical health workers in the facilities. • Inadequate resources 	High human resource turn-over of staff at the private health facilities.
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels can be addressed by employing adequate number of technical staff, regular in-service training of technical staff and providing technical support for the private health facilities.</p>				

Adopted Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<p>Availability of midwives and other staff. Availability of family planning commodities.</p>	<p>High unmet needs of the community members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public health facilities in all the catchment areas. • Inadequate residential accommodation in the rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Beliefs, knowledge and practices of community members on mental health • Availability of faith-based practitioners in the municipality
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be addressed by providing residential accommodation for midwives and also expanding facilities to provide maternal and child services. Also sensitize community members on the importance of reproductive health.</p>				
<p>Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular growth monitoring and promotion • Regular food demonstrations 	<p>Availability of diverse food locally</p>	<p>Inability of preventive health workers to early detect changes in growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to nutritious food • Inadequate knowledge of care-givers on infant and young child feeding practices
<p>Conclusion: Infant malnutrition can be addressed by improving the knowledge and skills of both the preventive health workers and care-givers.</p>				

Adopted Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Overstaffing of facilities in the urban area	High unmet need of service delivery	Inadequate residential accommodation in the rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married staff refusal taking postings to rural communities • Poor road network
<p>Conclusion: The huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care can be addressed by providing residential accommodation in the rural areas for staff.</p>				

Adopted issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Availability of unemployed technical staff	Provision of incentive package for services in the 'Hard to reach' by the district assembly	Inadequate residential accommodation in the rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married staff refusal taking postings to rural communities. • Poor road network • Poor social amenities in the rural communities
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix can be addressed by providing residential accommodation in the rural areas for staff, improving on the road network and social amenities in the rural communities</p>				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Unmet need for mental health services	Availability of mental health nurses in the sub-municipalities. Decentralization of mental health to region and district levels	Reported cases of drug addiction in the communities.	Non-availability of space in the facilities for consultation. Non availability of psychiatric medicines at the hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Beliefs, knowledge and practices of community members on mental health • Availability of faith-based practitioners in the municipality • Inability of clients to purchase medicine
<p>Conclusion: Unmet need for mental health services can be addressed by providing space in the facilities for consultation and also providing medicines. Sensitization of community members and faith based practitioners on mental health.</p>				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor sanitation and waste management	Support from common fund Internally generated fund Availability of Assembly's bye-laws	Additional support from development partners	Inadequate disposal sites Negative attitude towards good sanitation and proper waste management	Delay in release of common fund and donor support
Conclusion: Inadequate disposal sites and negative attitude towards good sanitation and proper waste management can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through on time release of common fund and donor funding. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with stakeholders' dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills regarding funding and technical support.				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions	Support from DACF Internally generated fund	-Additional support from development partners -National Sanitation Campaign -MSWR	Delay in release of common fund	Low community involvement
Conclusion: Delay in release of common fund and donor support and low IGF can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through on time release of common fund and donor funding. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with all stakeholders to increase revenue.				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)	Trained Staff	Availability of Resources Provision of Additional Staff	Encroachment On road reservations	Inadequate Financial resources
Conclusion: Availability of resources and additional staff, good settlement planning as well as disbursement of funds by the government will help curb the issue of Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)				

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure		-Availability of resources -Provision of Additional Staff		Inadequate Financial resources
Conclusion: Availability of resources and additional staff, good settlement planning as well as disbursement of funds by the government will help curb the issue Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	Existing tourist sites	-Additional resources from development partners, - Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement	- Lack of infrastructure	- poor state of roads and facilities

TABLE 2.1: POCC ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor coordination and co-operation among relevant institutions	Existence of relevant institutions. Functioning MPCU	Existence of transport guidelines	Inadequate logistics	Uncoordinated nature of institutions at the national level
Conclusion: Even though the relevant platforms such as MPCU, Heads departments meeting exist adequate resources should be provided for effective and continuous awareness to strengthen the institutions.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Availability spatial plans and layout. Existence of relevant institutions. Regional office of urban Roads in the Municipality	Existence of Road funds.	Inadequate funding at the Assembly level	Inadequate funding from Road fund.
Conclusion: The Assembly should to provide adequate budget for grading whilst the quota from Road be increased.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate enforcement of transport regulations	Existence of Transport department	BRT project guidelines	Inadequate logistics Absence of a transport Bye-law.	No clear cut transport policy
Conclusion: The Assembly should speed up the review of the bye to ensure effective enforcement.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available credit support from MASLOC and other banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of banks and micro finance companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembly's inability to create revolving fund for MSEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rate
<p>Conclusion: The Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) can be given loans to the MSEs in order to address the Limited access to finance. Again when interest rates on loans at banks are reduced MSEs can access funds from them.</p>				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Cumbersome licensing regime	<p>Availability of Business Advisory Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the licensing institution closer to the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No centres of the licensing bodies in the Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High requirement of registration leading to high cost
<p>Conclusion: The cumbersome licensing regime could be addressed if other licensing agencies collaborate with NBSSI / BAC to enhance easy registration.</p>				

2.2 Impact Analysis

The prioritised issues from the POCC analysis have been assessed for their impacts within the municipality using the following.

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency,
- 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

The following prioritised issues have been found to have positive significant impacts and will be subjected to strategic environment analysis.

2.2.1 Economic Development

- Limited attention to development tourism at the local level
- Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism
- Inadequate cultural infrastructure
- Limited access to finance
- Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
- Inability to meet international requirements
- Poor entrepreneurship culture
- Absence of national agriculture land use policy
- High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
- Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level
- Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
- Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services
- Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
- Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
- Obsolete technology

2.2.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Poor coordination and co-operation among relevant institutions
- Inadequate enforcement of transport regulations
- Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)
- Poor quality and inadequate road networks
- Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters
- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions.
- Deteriorating quality of water resources.
- Increasing demand for household water supply
- Noise Pollution
- Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters.
- Weak collaboration between institutions
- Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response
- Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
- Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change

2.2.3 Social Development

- Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
- Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
- Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable non-communicable and emerging diseases
- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
- Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees
- Unmet need for mental health services
- Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
- Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
- Inadequate financing of the health sector

- Inadequate cultural infrastructure
- Low patronage of cultural goods and services

- Inadequate logistic and human resource capacity
- Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector
- Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy
- Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners
- Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level
- The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system
- Inadequate funding sources for education

2.2.4 Governance, Corruption and Social Accountability;

- Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
- Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector
- Lack of ownership (of Assembly activities and programs)
- Inadequate structures for the security service
- Non-functioning sub-district structures
- Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures
- Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation
- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels
- Inadequate financial resources
- Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
- Inadequate structures for the security service
- Non-functioning sub-district structures

Table 2.2 :Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised under Themes and Goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Private Sector Development	Obsolete technology
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions	Public sector reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Lack of ownership (of Assembly activities and programs)
		Public safety and security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate structures for the security service
		Local Governance and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures • Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels

Table 2.2: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised under Themes and Goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all size	Development of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to finance ▪ Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inability to meet international requirements ▪ Poor entrepreneurship culture
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level ▪ Lack of a coordinated policy framework to develop the industry
	Promote sustainable Agriculture	Agriculture Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level ▪ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ▪ Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	Agriculture Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	Increase access to affordable	Agriculture Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of national agriculture land use policy

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	credit and capital by businesses of all sizes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Culture and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate cultural infrastructure ▪ Low patronage of cultural goods and services ▪ Inadequate logistic and human resource capacity ▪ Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ▪ Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy ▪ Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low levels of teacher commitment ▪ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ▪ The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society			

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding sources for education
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment		Human Settlements and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters ▪ Weak collaboration between institutions ▪ Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response ▪ Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ▪ Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions. ▪ Deteriorating quality of water resources. ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management

		Transport Infrastructure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks ▪ Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Local Governance and Decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ▪ Non-functioning sub-district structures
		Public safety and security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate structures for the security service

Table 2.2: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised under Themes and Goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
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Create an Equitable, Healthy And Discipline Society	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care ▪ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases ▪ Unmet need for mental health services ▪ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	Ensure sustainable food production systems and production	Food and Nutrition Security	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1 Development Focus

The Medium Term Development plan focuses on infrastructure development with particular emphasis on education and health facilities, water supply, improved agricultural production and Local Economic Development with the ultimate objective of improve upon the quality of life of its people, The development approaches or path was emanated from the existing development potentials, opportunities and constraint were carefully selected to ensure the achievement of the mission of the Municipal Assembly.

3.2 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021

Planning standard for the provision of the various services was used to determine current population served and the un-served population. This was also used to project the number of facilities needed or required over the 4-years period. The development projections were undertaken by projecting the current situation into the future. A few assumptions were made to guide the projections for the provision of facilities over the plan period. These included the assumption that the municipality's population growth rate will remain unchanged over the plan period and that government will continue to pursue the policies and programmes in the MTDP 2018-2021.

Table 3.1 summarizes development projections of a few sectors due to absence of reliable data to carry out the exercise.

Table 3.1 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021

Development Issue	Sector description	Population Served 2017	Population to served by 2021	Gap	Projected Need (facilities)
Provision of Potable drinking water	Rural	25,884	108,462	82,578	3 pipe system
	Urban	4,897	184,679	179,782	Extension of GWCL
Educational infrastructure Pre- school.	Class room	12471	22994	20523	8 classroom blocks
	Furniture	12471	22994	20523	250 tables & chairs
	Staff	12471	22994	20523	25 teachers
Educational infrastructure- Primary Education	Class room	8522	2879	20357	30 classroom blocks
	Furniture	8522	2879	20357	3500 mono desk
	Staff	8522	2879	20357	7 language teachers
Educational infrastructure –JHS	Class room	3498	23644	20146	8 classroom blocks
	Furniture	3498	23644	20146	2687 mono desk
	Staff	3498	23644	20146	10 teachers
Household toilets		21,872	293142	271,270	700 household toilets
<i>Schools Toilet facilities</i>					
Pre school		600	1223	623	16-seater toilet
Primary school		400	774	374	8-seater Toilet
JHS.		1000	1309	309	8-seater Toilet

Source : MPCU 2017

3.3 Adopted development issues, themes / development dimension, objective and strategies from NMTDPF,2018-2021.

The development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies have been adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021. Table 3.2 and 3,3 are matrixes of the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies.

Table 3.2 Adoption of District Development Goals and sub-goals

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Obsolete technology
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Lack of ownership (of Assembly activities and programs) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate structures for the security service <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-district structures <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures • Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels

Table 3.2 Adoption of District Development Goals and sub-goals

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to finance ▪ Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inability to meet international requirements ▪ Poor entrepreneurship culture
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level ▪ Lack of a coordinated policy framework to develop the industry
	Promote sustainable Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level ▪ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ▪ Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of national agriculture land use policy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals
ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate cultural infrastructure ▪ Low patronage of cultural goods and services ▪ Inadequate logistic and human resource capacity ▪ Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ▪ Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy ▪ Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low levels of teacher commitment ▪ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ▪ The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding sources for education
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters ▪ Weak collaboration between institutions ▪ Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response ▪ Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ▪ Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions. ▪ Deteriorating quality of water resources. ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks ▪ Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) ▪ Early deterioration of road networks ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ▪ Non-functioning sub-district structures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate structures for the security service

Table 3.2 Adoption of District Development Goals and sub-goals

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
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<p>Create an Equitable, Healthy And Discipline Society</p>	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care ▪ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases ▪ Unmet need for mental health services ▪ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	<p>Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns</p>	<p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p>

Table 3.3: Matrix of the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies.

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Obsolete technology	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Lack of ownership 	Strengthen public institutions as professional, impartial and modern state institutions	1. Develop plan for IT capacity and skills transfer 2. Improve documentation within public sector 3. Strict adherence to administrative policies and processes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate structures for the security service 	Enhance public safety	Provide each district with modern fire stations and equipment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures • Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at district levels 	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs

Table 3.3: Matrix of the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies.

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to finance technical and entrepreneurial skills 	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the provision of training and business development services 2. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 3. Develop e national plan for Entrepreneurship and Innovation in support young businesses and start-ups
	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inability to meet international requirements ▪ Poor entrepreneurship culture 	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level 	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards

				Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector
	Promote sustainable Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level ▪ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ▪ Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 	Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Agriculture Award Winners and FBOs as sources of extension in production and markets to transform subsistence farming into commercial agriculture • Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members • Work to achieve the UN recommended ratio of one extension officer to 500 farmers, with emphasis on recruiting female extension officers
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Agricultural production and productivity 	Increase agricultural productivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase access to agricultural mechanisation along the value chain. 2. Improve access to agricultural extension services 3. Improve access to agro-

				technologies
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of national agriculture land use policy ▪ Uncontrolled use and disposal of agro-chemicals 	Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the development of community land use plans and enforce their use, particularly in urban and peri-urban agriculture • Facilitate land tenure arrangements that yield win-win outcomes for both tenants and land holders • Provide alternative livelihood schemes for local communities to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Inadequate cultural infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low patronage of cultural goods and services ▪ Inadequate logistic and human resource capacity Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector	Develop capacity for Arts and Culture Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the promotion of Made-in-Ghana goods and services • Promote regional and district literature, music, dance and drama competitions, in schools and colleges

<p>Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ▪ Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low levels of teacher commitment ▪ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ▪ The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system ▪ 	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</p> <p>Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels • Develop needs-based targeted support to children in challenging circumstances to participate actively in schools at pre-tertiary level • Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels • Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training • Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers’ time-on-task and contact time.
<p>ADOPTED GOAL</p>	<p>SUB-GOALS</p>	<p>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</p>	<p>POLICY OBJECTIVE</p>	<p>STRATEGIES</p>
<p>Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>Inadequate funding sources for education</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate and timely financing for quality education at all levels

Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the NSDF • Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters ▪ Weak collaboration between institutions ▪ Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response ▪ Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ▪ Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change 	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors • Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at the local and national levels for government officials, civil society.

	<p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks ▪ Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) ▪ Early deterioration of road networks ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure ▪ Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions. ▪ Deteriorating quality of water resources. ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management 	<p>Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs <p>Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities</p> <p>Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities</p> <p>Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector • Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs • Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism <p>1. Increase water services in urban communities</p>
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			Improve investment for sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale-up investments and develop innovative financing mechanisms for the sanitation sector 2. Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation 3. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ▪ Non-functioning sub-district structures 	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen disbursement mechanisms of national revenue • Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilisation of investment grants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate structures for the security service 		

Table 3.3: Matrix of the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies.

ADOPTED GOAL	SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Create an Equitable, Healthy And Discipline Society	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care ▪ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases ▪ Unmet need for mental health services ▪ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Infant malnutrition (stunting, 	<p>Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</p> <p>Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff • Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response • Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy • Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) • Strengthen maternal and new born care services • Improve nutrition services for mothers and children

		wasting, underweight, etc.)		

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

Development programmes, Sub-programmes and projects for the plan period were identified at the various stakeholder dialogues organized. The programme of activities were formulated based on identified development problems and analysis of development constraints, potentials, opportunities and challenges. The chapter looks at the phasing out of project/activities and programmes in the four year medium term development strategy and also the programme of action and the indicative financial plan for the period.

4.1 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Table 4.1 is a matrix indicating adopted objectives, adopted strategies with corresponding programs and sub-programs. This forms the bases for the formulation of the four year program of action.

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade and Industry and Tourism Development
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of training and business development services • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Develop e national plan for Entrepreneurship and Innovation in support young businesses and start-ups 	Economic Development	Trade and Industry and Tourism Development
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards</p> <p>Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector</p>	Economic Development	Trade and Industry and Tourism Development

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Re-orientate agriculture education and increase access to extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Agriculture Award Winners and FBOs as sources of extension in production and markets to transform subsistence farming into commercial agriculture • Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members • Work to achieve the UN recommended ratio of one extension officer to 500 farmers, with emphasis on recruiting female extension officers 	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Increase agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to agricultural mechanisation along the value chain. • Improve access to agricultural extension services • Improve access to agro-technologies 	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the development of community land use plans and enforce their use, particularly in urban and peri-urban agriculture • Facilitate land tenure arrangements that yield win-win outcomes for both tenants and land holders • Provide alternative livelihood schemes for local communities to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies 	Economic Development	Agricultural Development

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal:Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Strengthen public institutions as professional, impartial and modern state institutions	1. Develop plan for IT capacity and skills transfer 2.Improve documentation within public sector 3. Strict adherence to administrative policies and processes	Management Administration and	General Administration
Enhance public safety	Provide each district with modern fire stations and equipment	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	Budget and Finance	1. Revenue mobilisation and Management
	Tailor assembly’s expenditure to peculiar needs	Management Administration and	Planning and Budgeting

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Develop capacity for Arts and Culture Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the promotion of Made-in-Ghana goods and services • Promote regional and district literature, music, dance and drama competitions, in schools and colleges 	Economic Development	Trade and Industry and Tourism Development
<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</p> <p>Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels • Develop needs-based targeted support to children in challenging circumstances to participate actively in schools at pre-tertiary level • Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels • Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training • Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers’ time-on-task and contact time. 	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library services
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate and timely financing for quality education at all levels 	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library services

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</p> <p>Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff • Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response • Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy • Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) • Strengthen maternal and new born care services • Improve nutrition services for mothers and children 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Public Health Services and Management</p>

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal:Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the NSDF • Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors • Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at the local and national levels for government officials, civil society. 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
<p>Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector • Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs • Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development

Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Adopted goal: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water services in urban communities • Develop and market DWSP at MMDAs 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of credit schemes for household latrine construction • Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation • Design pro poor programmes to support the poor • Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and waste Management
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Scale-up investments and develop innovative financing mechanisms for the sanitation sector 4. Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation 5. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and waste Management

Improve investment for sanitation	services	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and waste Management
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4.2 Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action.

The Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action provides a broad idea of how the interventions are to be implemented during the plan period. The table provides information on sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies and the location. It also includes sources of funding projects and the implementing department or organization. Details of the Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action 2018-2021 are given in table 4.2

Figure 4.1 is the structural map of Ga West Municipality, depicting the structure of development in terms of land use for the municipality, it is worth noting the preparation of the structure plan took into consideration the Greater Accra structure plan.

Figure 4.1 Structure Plan.

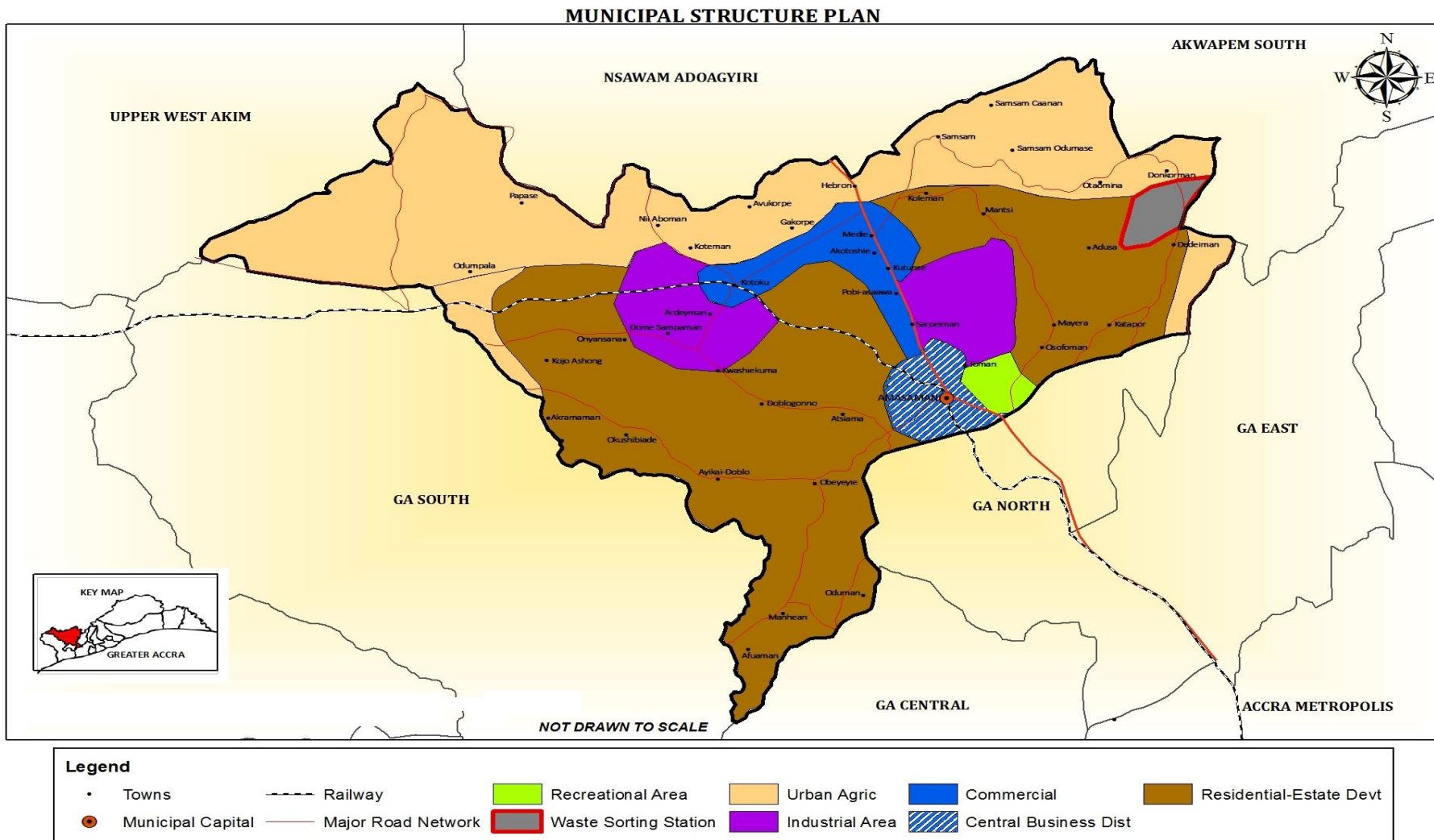


Table 4,2 Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action 2018-2021

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Enviromantal Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Inspection of hand dug wells, open pits and other form of hazard	Drowning in open pits, manholes etc reduced								NADMO	Volunteer groups
				Clean up exercises and desilting of drains	Free flow of water								NADMO	Drivers union, market women, community members, environmental health, zoom lion,
					Create nursery sites and tree planting									NADMO

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning		Identification of dilapidated buildings and buildings on water ways	Free flow of water								NADMO	Works department, physical planning
	-		-	To train asembly member,school children and community leaders on their role in disaster management	Active participation in disaster mitigation and prevention								NADMO	GNFS,Evironmental healt,GHS,GES,WV

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal (s) : CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1. Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth and Sports and library services	Postings of newly trained teachers and orientation	Number of newly trained teachers posted					2988.7			HRMD	GOG
	2. Develop well-balanced individuals as functional and productive citizens with right attitudes			Conduct regular inspection	592 schools both Public & Private									
				Monitor SMC'S/PTA'S and School Boards										
				Disseminate reports on findings from monitoring										

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	3. Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels			Provide KG with teaching and learning materials for 30 schools	KG learning materials provided for 30 schools					11434.5			Finance / Administration	GOG
				Rehabilitate Pre- School Buildings	Rehabilitate 8 Pre-School Buildings					48400			Finance / Administration	DA
				Rehabilitate Pre- School Buildings within the municipality	8 Pre- School Buildings Rehabilitated					87555.6			Finance / Administration	DA
				Supply School Furniture (200 tables and 1200 chairs)	200 tables and 1200 chairs provided					106576.8			Guidance & Councelling Coordinator	GOG

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	5. Develop needs-based targeted support to children in challenging circumstances to participate actively in schools at pre-tertiary level			Provide Gender Friendly sanitation facilities in basic Schools	The Disadvantage in society prioritized					3267			SHS Coordinator	GOG
					Expand and Improve School Health, Sanitation and System					181500			SHEP Coordinator	DA
	6. Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels			Organize workshops for special Education Teachers	3 workshops									
	7. Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts			Organize sensitization workshop for girls	The Disadvantage in society prioritized					3267			SHS Coordinator	GOG
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programme	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

			es			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance School Feeding Programme	1. Institute measures to reduce administrative cost of school feeding programme	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Organize workshop for headteachers and caterers to minimize administrative cost of school feeding programme	40 headteachers and 40 caterers would be trained on administrative cost of school feeding programme					1600			SHEP Coordinator	Municipal Assembly
	2. Rationalise and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP			Organise a seminar to sensitize SMC's, PTA's and Circuit Supervisors to monitor activities of the GSFP	40 participants would be sensitized to monitor activities of the GSFP					800			SHEP Coordinator	Municipal Assembly
	3. Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food			Organize a workshop for caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food	40 caterers would be sensitized on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food					800			SHEP Coordinator	Municipal Assembly
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels	1. Attract students into science and science-biased courses via expanded Mathematics, Science and Technology Scholarships Scheme (MASTESS)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Provide Teaching and Learning Materials especially Science	Increase Provision of accessibility to textbooks and other teaching and learning materials					123420			Science Coordinator	GOG
	2. Improve quality of education at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics			Provide Science Consumable public SHS	Science, Mathematics and Technology enhanced.					3630			SHS Coordinator	GOG
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programm	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

			es			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance quality of teaching and learning	1. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Provide teaching and learning materials for all schools	Provide teaching and learning materials for all schs					11434.5			Finance / Administration	GOG
	2. Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes			Organize Municipal Annual Educational Review Meeting for stakeholders	Organization of annual review meeting for 100 stakeholders						6000		EMIS	MP.C.F
Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery	3.Rebrand TVET	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Organize 2 inset training for head teachers	Organize 2 inset training for head teachers					153276.8			D/D Supervision	GOG
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programm	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		

			es			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	4. Review and standardise curricula especially at the basic, TVET and Non-Formal education level towards the development of employable skills and promotion of entrepreneurship			Organize 4 Sports Festivals.	4 Sports festivals organised					23178.76			Sports Coordinator	DA
	6. Formulate bold, creative, visionary and comprehensive programme for the transformation of education			Organize cultural festivals at all levels	3 schs represent the municipal for MMDs competitions					14697.87			Culture Coordinator	DA/GOG
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programm	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

			es			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	7. Restore the honour and respect of teachers and make teaching a profession of choice for the youth			3.Organize INSET for Teachers Professional development	Improve the effectiveness of Teacher Preparation,upgrading and development					15720.32			D/D Supervision	GOG/DONOR
	8.Explore alternative sources for non-formal education													
	9. Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training			3.Organize INSET for Teachers Professional development	Improve the effectiveness of Teacher Preparation,upgrading and development					15720.32			D/D Supervision	GOG/DONOR

	11. Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change			Provide Gender Friendly sanitation facilities in basic Schools	Expand and Improve School Health, Sanitation and System					181500			SHEP Coordinator	DA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	12. Improve the learning of Research and Innovation Development			Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme (12Teachers)	Effectiveness of Teacher Preparation, Upgrading and Development.					67760			Director of Education	DA/GOG
Promote the implementation of the language policy	1. Ensure the learning of French language from basic to senior high school for better integration with neighbouring	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Provide Teaching and Learning Materials	Increase Provision of accessibility to textbooks and other teaching and learning materials					123420			Science Coordinator	GOG

	countries											
				Provide teaching and learning materials Inadequate textbooks at Akotsshie No.2							Science Coordinator	GOG
	2. Ensure the learning of Ghanaian languages at the pre-tertiary level			Provide Teaching and Learning Materials	Increase Provision of accessibility to textbooks and other teaching and learning materials				123420		Science Coordinator	GOG

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology	1. Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology in the medium to long term	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Workshop on Creation of policy awareness for headteachers and headmasters at all levels in the admission process	Headteachers and headmasters would be sensitized on national admission policy on 60:40					5250			Director of Education	GOG

						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance school management system	1. Decentralise Education service delivery	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Organize enrolment drives in Communities	Percentage of first year intake increased					1584.495			Director of Education	DFID (DONOR)
	2. Establish Monitoring and Evaluation systems in planning Management Units			Conduct regular inspection and ensure proper functioning of SMC'S/PTA'S AND SCHOOL Boards and Disseminate reports	592 schools both Public & Private						7172.88		D/D Supervision	MP.C.F
	3. Endorse the Teaching Standards and performance document as the minimum requirement for teacher performance and sanctions			Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme (12Teachers)	Effectiveness of Teacher Preparation, Upgrading and Development.					67760			Director of Education	DA/GOG
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		

						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	4. Create effective linkages between management processes and schools			Train Statistics Officers in information Management	2 workshops					8025.93			Internal Audit	G.O.G
	5. Formalise the school communities' involvement in management of schools			Conduct regular inspection and ensure proper functioning of SMC'S/PTA'S AND SCHOOL Boards and Disseminate reports	592 schs both public & private inspected						7172.88		D/D Supervision	MP.C.F
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	1. Provide adequate and timely financing for quality education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services											
	2. Set up a national research fund													

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build An Industrialized, Inclusive And Resilient Economy.														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	Go G	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Economic development	Trade industry and Tourism Services	Organize decoration Training	· New jobs will be created						√	√	BAC	Community Development
				Provide Training in Beads Making	Increase in sales							√		
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programme	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

			s			2018	2019	2020	2021	Go G	IG F	Dono r	Lea d	Collaboratin g
				Organize Training in Soap Making	New business will be created.						√	√		
				Organize training to improve skills in Fashion Designing and Production	Increase in production					√		√		
				Provide training in cassava processing							√	√		
				Organize workshop for Group Strengthening,								√		
				Organize Entrepreneurship Training,							√	√		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	Go G	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				Organize training in Small Bus. Mgt.							√			
				Provide Business Counseling							√			
				Advocate the need for group formation							√			



Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.
 Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-programs	Projects/activities	Outcome	Timeframe				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating		
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy esp. in under-served areas	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construct and furnish CHPS compounds at Trobu, Gachikope, Ayikai Doblo	Improved access to health care								GW MA			
				Renovate Nsakina and Dome-Sampaman CHPS compounds	Improved access to quality health care									GW MA		
				Construct the 2 nd floor of the accident and the emergency unit of GWMA hospital	Improved health care										GW MA	
				Purchasing of a 12 saeter bus for Ambulance servicers for Oduman community												
				Renovate the health directorate											GW MA	
				Secure land documents of Kojo Ashong, Mayera, Kotoku, Amasaman health facilities	Secured land documents											GW MA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-programs	Projects/activities	Outcome	Timeframe				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Functionalize Municipal Public Health emergency Management Team	Public health emergency prepared strengthened								GWMA	
				Quarterly meeting of the team									GHS	
				Half year Simulation exercise of RRT									GHS	
				Quarterly meeting of RRT									GHS	
	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels			Training of 200 CBSVs	Improved community based surveillance system								Donors	
				Quarterly meeting of the CBSVs at the sub-municipal level									GHS	
				Quarterly review of sub-municipal surveillance system									GHS	
	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy,			Organize yearly mass drug distribution against filariases	Elimination of neglected tropical diseases in the municipality								Donors	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-programs	Projects/activities	Outcome	Timeframe				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating	
	buruli ulcer, filiariases			Organize active case searches for leprosy, Yaws, BU										GHS	
	Strengthen maternal and new born care services			Refresher training of midwives LSS	Skillful midwives									GHS	
	Improve nutrition services for mothers and children			Organize food demonstrations in 20 communities annually	Improved nutritional status of women and children									GHS	
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	Strengthen the referral systems			Policy on the efficient usage of the ambulance	Referral system strengthened									GHS	
	Strengthen Accident and Emergency Centres in hospitals			Yearly refresher training of staff of A/E	Reduced mortality									GHS	

				Sponsor 2 staff annual training in critical nursing	Improved management of accident and emergency cases								
	Establish centres at all levels of healthcare delivery system for prevention, early detection, and screening of mental health cases			Organize weekly home visits for mental health cases	Improved mental health care in the municipality								
				Organize quarterly outreaches on mental health									
				Provide free medicines for 100 mental challenged person yearly									

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-programs	Projects/activities	Outcome	Timeframe				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Build capacity in leadership, governance and management		Health Service Delivery	Organize leadership training for managers	Efficiency of Governance enhanced								GHS	
	Deepen stakeholder engagement and partnership in health care delivery (public, private and community)			Organized quarterly stakeholders meeting									GHS	
	Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees			Provide accommodation for house officers									GWMA	
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors			Organize refresher training for data managers	Data quality improved									
				Provide equipment (computers, printers etc)									GWMA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-programs	Projects/activities	Outcome	Timeframe				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
				Organize monthly data validation										
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS /STIs infections, esp. among the vulnerable groups	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)		Health Service Delivery	Organize durbars in 20 communities annually on (MTCTHIV)	Reduced new HIV/AIDS/STIs infections									
				quarterly monitoring visits to all maternity										
	strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes			Organize quarterly review meetings on TB, HIV, AIDS and STL.									GHS	
Improve reproductive health	Expand reproductive health services among young people		Health Service Delivery	Train CHOs in adolescent health	Improved adolescent health									

	Promote modern family planning usage among sexually active persons in both rural and urban areas			Organize durbars on family planning in 20 communities yearly	Improved reproductive health									
	Intensify advocacy programs on exclusive breastfeeding.		Health Service Delivery	Continuous education of ANC, PNC, Communities on exclusive breast feeding.										
Eliminate infant malnutrition	Intensify advocacy program on complementary feeding.			Organize food demonstration in 20 communities	Improved nutritional status of children								GHS	
	Intensify programs to monitor the first 1000 days of all children			Organize community outreach on growth monitoring										
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-programs	Projects/activities	Outcome	Timeframe				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Review and restructure National Health Insurance Scheme. Implement the health financing strategy	Social Service Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Promote and ensure the full operationalization of the NHIS	Full operationalization of the NHIS in the municipality									

Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/i mpact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collabor ating
Prevent environmental pollution	1. Intensify public education on noise pollution 2. Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution and control.	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Public sensitizati on on noise health effect	Noise pollution controlled									
	Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation		Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Training of food handlers on food hygiene and food safety practices.	Municipal-wide food hygiene and sanitation improved					15,000.00		EHSU	FDA, Traditional Caterers	
Ensure the enactment of appropriate legislation to harmonise the laws regulating the sanitation sector			Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Safe disposal of the dead (pauper)	Paupers buried in a sanitary manner					37,000.00		EHSU	Police Service, judicial Service	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
									Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Enforcement of Municipal Assembly Sanitation Bye Laws	Municipal assembly bye laws enforced and sanitation coverage improved			
1. Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provision of suitable sanitary pound	Sanitary pound constructed , use and stray animals controlled					17,000.00			EHSU	
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Logistics for National Sanitation Day clean-up exercises	Logistics for National Sanitation Day Clean – up exercise purchased and in use					55,000.00			EHSU	

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Prompt collection, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste. (Communal Refuse Containers)	Municipal solid waste management improved					90,000.00		EHS U	
				Educating the community members on the dangers of open defecation at Bodumase Community	Community members on the dangers of open defecation								
				Community sensitization on refuse collection methods at Korleman and Mayera	Community sensitized on refuse collection methods								

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
										Registrati on and regulation of private cemeteries	Public and private cemeteries registered and regulated			
1. Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	1. Provision of credit schemes for household latrine construction			Promote and embark on compound sanitation programme	Sanitation coverage under the compound sanitation programme increased						23,000.00		EHSU	
				Purchasing of 10 communal refuse containers	Communal refuse containers purchased and in use						140,000.00		EHSU	
	1. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign			Embark on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme	Sanitation coverage under the CLTS programme increased						26,000.00		EHSU	
				Purchasing of cleansing agents (detergent)	Cleansing agents purchased and in use						10,000.00		EHSU	

				s, bleach etc)									
				Purchasing of photocopier machine and refrigerator	photocopier machine and refrigerator purchased and in use					25,000.00		EHSU	

Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT								
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT								
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Amasaman Electoral Area	Amasaman Electoral Area	18.00					74960			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Kotoku Electoral Area	Kotoku Electoral Area	18.00					7864			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Akotoshie Electoral Area	Akotoshie Electoral Area	18.00					7869			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Amasaman Electoral Area	Kuntunse Electoral Area	18.00					4875			Urban Roads	GWMA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Achiaman Electoral Area	Achiaman Electoral Area	18.00							Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Samsam Electoral Area	Samsam Electoral Area	24.00							Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Afiaman Electoral Area	Afiaman Electoral Area	24.00							Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Mayera Electoral Area	Mayera Electoral Area	24.00					√		Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Gono Electoral Area	Gono Electoral Area	18.00							Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Sapeiman Electoral Area	Sapeiman Electoral Area	18.00						78563	Urban Roads	GWMA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe			Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		

		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Medie Electoral Area	Medie Electoral Area	18.00						7854		Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Kwashiekuma Electoral Area	Kwashiekuma Electoral Area	18.00					7854			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Onyansana Electoral Area	Onyansana Electoral Area	18.00					7854			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Okushiebiade Electoral Area	Okushiebiade Electoral Area	18.00					7854			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Ayikai Doblo Electoral Area	Ayikai Doblo Electoral Area	18.00					7854			Urban Roads	GWMA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Nsakina Electoral Area	Nsakina Electoral Area	18.00						7854		Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Manhean Electoral Area	Manhean Electoral Area	18.00					78543			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Tantra Electoral Area	Tantra Electoral Area	24.00					98674			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Ofankor Electoral Area	Ofankor Electoral Area	24.00					9867			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Asofan Electoral Area	Asofan Electoral Area	24.00					9867			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Nii Ankraman Electoral Area	Nii Ankraman Electoral Area	18.00					78631			Urban Roads	GWMA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Pokuase Electoral Area	Pokuase Electoral Area	18.00						35602		Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Fise Electoral Area	Fise Electoral Area	24.00						35602		Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Dedeiman Electoral Area	Dedeiman Electoral Area	24.00					35602			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 36km Grading and Patching works within Korleman Area	Korleman Area	36.00					35602			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Akotoshie Area	Akotoshie Area	24.00					29064			Urban Roads	GWMA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe					Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

		Programmes	Sub-programme			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				2. Desilting		4,800.00								
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 800m3 Desilting works on Omanjor Area Earth Drains	Omanjor Area	800.00				2050			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 800m3 Desilting works at Fishpond Area Earth Drains	Fishpond Area	800.00				4530			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 800m3 Desilting works at Muus Area Earth Drains, South Ofankor	Muus Area	800.00				4530			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 800m3 Desilting works at Spot M Area Earth Drains, South Ofankor	Spot M Area, South Ofankor	800.00				4530			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 400m3 Desilting works at Christian Faith Area Earth Drains, South Ofankor	Christian Faith Area, South Ofankor	400.00				4530			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 400m ³ Desilting works at Sarfowaa memorial Earth Drains, South Ofankor	Sarfowaa memorial, South Ofankor	400.00					4530				Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 400m ³ Desilting works at Madjitex road	Madjitex road	400.00					4130				Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 400m ³ Desilting works at South Gate, Spot M.	South Gate, Spot M	400.00					4130				Urban Roads	GWMA
				3. Pothole Patching		15.50										
				Undertake 1.5km Pothole Patching at Grape Avenue Road	Grape Avenue Road	1.50					6730				Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2km Pothole Patching at Mile 7 - Alhaji Road	Mile 7 - Alhaji Road	2.00					6730				Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 3km Pothole Patching at Rockies - Lapaz Road	Rockies - Lapaz Road	3.00					7730				Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2.5km Pothole Patching at Kotoku Road	Kotoku Road	2.50					9830				Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 1km Pothole Patching at Doris Obodai Road	Doris Obodai Road	1.00					5674			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.5km Pothole Patching at King Tackie Tawiah Avenue Road	King Tackie Tawiah Avenue Road	1.50					8954			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1km Pothole Patching at Pumpkin Avenue Road	Pumpkin Avenue Road	1.00					5674			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2.5km Pothole Patching at Elephant street	Elephant street	2.50					9074			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 0.5km Pothole Patching at Pothole Patching on Asafoitse Odonkor street	Asafoitse Odonkor street	0.50					3456			Urban Roads	GWMA
				4. Cleaning of Open Drains		23									
				Undertake 5km cleaning of open drains at Yellow House Road, south Ofankor.	Yellow House Road, south Ofankor	5					6785			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 5km cleaning of open drains at Pokuase Main Road.	Pokuase Main Road,	5					57864			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1km cleaning of open drains at Confidence area	Confidence area	1					6894			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.5km cleaning of open drains at Golden Door area	Golden Door area	1.5					4536			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2km cleaning of open drains at Ofankor Veterinary Area, south Ofankor	Ofankor Veterinary Area, south Ofankor	2					7974			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1km cleaning of open drains at Pokuase - ACP Road	Pokuase - ACP Road	1					9063			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.5km cleaning of open drains at I.C.G.C Area,	I.C.G.C Area, south	1.5					9063			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 5km cleaning of open drains	Municipal wide	3					9063			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 5km cleaning of open drains at Tantra Hills	Tantra Hills	3					98674			Urban Roads	GWMA
				PERIODIC MAINTENANCE											
				1. Gravelling		12.00									
				Undertake 1.6km gravelling at Asofan New Station Road	Asofan New Station Road	1.60					6759			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2km gravelling at Nii Ankraman electoral area .	Nii Ankraman electoral area	2.00					8964			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2.5km gravelling at Kuntunse electoral area	Kuntunse electoral area	2.50					6785			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 3km gravelling at Fise electoral area .	Fise electoral area	3.00					7985			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 0.3km gravelling at Ga Odumase Township Road.	Ga Odumase Township Road	0.30					2467			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.0km gravelling at		1.00					2167			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 0.8km gravelling at Residency Afiaman Road	Residency Afiaman Road	0.80					1860			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 0.8km gravelling at Ayikai-Doblo to Onyansana Road	Ayikai-Doblo to Onyansana Road	0.80					6753			Urban Roads	GWMA
				2. Resealing		11.95								Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 3km resealing at Amasaman area roads	Amasaman area roads	3.00					3546			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 5km resealing at Elephant Street	Elephant Street	5.00					6742			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.45km resealing at Tantra Hills main road	Tantra Hills main road	1.45					4652			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2.5km resealing at Town Roads	Town Roads	2.50					√			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				3. Drainage Works		12.50									
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 0.21km Drain Construction works at Cemetery link Rd, spot m	Cemetery link Rd, spot m	0.21					7843			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.00km Drain Construction works at Mayera electoral area	Mayera electoral area	1.00					7643			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 3.00km Drain Construction works at Abehenase area	Abehenase area	3.00					7842			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 2.00km Drain Construction works at Amasaman electoral area	Amasaman electoral area	2.00					9532			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 0.70km Drain Construction works at Lavender	Lavender street	0.70					9864			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 0.99km Drain Construction works at High court road,	High court road,	0.99					6894			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.00km Drain Construction works at	Fise electoral area	1.00					7321			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 5km drains construction at deideman	deideman										
				•Construction of drains in six flood prone areas within the community at Ahiabukopey											
						0.60					√			Urban Roads	GWMA
				ii. Culvert Construction		27.00									
				Construction of 5.00km culvert at kuntunse elect. area	kuntunse elect. area	5.00					√			Urban Roads	GWMA

				Construction of 3km culvert at Mayera elect. area	Mayera elect. area	3.00												Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 2kmculvert at Ayikai-Doblo to Onyansana road	Ayikai-Doblo to Onyansana road	2.00												Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 1km culvert at Ankraman elect. area	Ankraman elect. area	1.00												Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of culvert at	Mayera elect. area	1.00												Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 4km culvert at Fise elect area	Fise elect area	4.00												Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of km culvert at Kuntunse electoral area	Kuntunse electoral area	1.00					5423			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 1km culvert at Cemetery link, spot M	Cemetery link, spot M	1.00					6783			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 3km culvert at Opah electoral area	Opah electoral area	3.00					8473			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 1km culvert at Opah	Opah	1.00					9874			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Construction of 5km culvert at Sapeimanelectoral area	Sapeimanelectoral area	5.00					9875			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Mounting of Road Signs		100									
				5. Construction of speed humps		14									
				Undertake construction 10No. of speed humps at Main Road,	Main Road,	10.00					√			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				6. Surfacing		41.50									
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 4.5km surfacing works at Tantra Hills Area Roads	Tantra Hills Area Roads	4.50					7843			Urban Roads	GWMA

				Undertake 1.35km surfacing at Cemetery Road	Cemetery Road	1.35					8963			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 0.7km surfacing works at Mayera Road	Mayera Road	0.70					9876			Urban Roads	GWMA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

		Programmes	Sub-programme			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				7. Minor Rehabilitation and upgrading		17.23								
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 4.42km minor Rehabilitation and upgrading works at Odumase to Three Junction Road	Odumase to Three Junction Road	4.42						6753	Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.6km surfacing works at 17th Street, Sepia Street and other in Achiaman	17th Street, Sepia Street and other in Achiaman	1.60				8573			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Output Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
		Programmes	Sub-programme				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
																2018
				Undertake 4.0km minor Rehabilitation and upgrading works at Medie Town Roads	Medie Town Roads	4.00						√			Urban Roads	GWMA
Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 1.91km minor Rehabilitation and upgrading works at Sound Foundation - Parliament Pub - Blue Gate Jn Rd	Sound Foundation - Parliament Pub - Blue Gate Jn Rd	1.91						√			Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.50km minor Rehabilitation and upgrading works at Presby Link Road	Presby Link Road	1.50						√			Urban Roads	GWMA

				Undertake 1km minor Rehabilitation and upgrading works at Three Junction Market Roads	Market Roads	1.00						√	Urban Roads	GWMA
				Undertake 1.2km minor Rehabilitation and upgrading works at Ofankor Hospital Area Roads	Ofankor Hospital Area Roads	1.20				√			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1.Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide 2. Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law	Infrastructure development	Spatial Planning	Meeting and field visit by Technical Sub Committee.	24 meetings and field visits organised					8000	180,000		PPD	
				Monitoring and Evaluation of field visits.	-						22,000		PPD	

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	3. Accelerate the implementation of the NSDF 4. Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law	Infrastructure development	Spatial Planning	Preparation of 12 Planning Schemes in Adusah, Kotoku, mayera-Owuluman, Samsam, Oshuiman, Nsakina, Doblo Gonno, Achiaman, Kwassikuman, Medie	12 new Planning Schemes prepared and 8 existing ones revised						180,000		PPD	
				Meetings of the Statutory Planning Committee	16 meetings organized					4000	150,000		PPD	
				Visits to the field by Technical Officers	200 field visits						6,000		PPD	
				Preparation of Assembly's Land documents.	All Assembly land documents prepared						40,000		PPD	

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	1.Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide 2. Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law			House Numbering Project (on-going major project for the Assembly).	All houses within selected communities numbered						300,000		PPD	
				Supply tree seedlings to Educational Institutions and Health Directorate	Seedlings supplied to 5 Educational Institutions and Health Directorate						8,000		PPD	GES, Gen Admin.
				Maintenance of prestigious areas.	All selected prestigious areas maintained						15,000		PPD	-

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				Undertake landscaping activities.	2 official bungalows landscaped					8,000		PPD	Gen Admin.	
				Do landscape activities on road medians.	All selected road medians landscaped					18,000		PPD	Gen Admin.	
				Acquire land for public parks and promote ecotourism to generate revenue										
				Embark on tree planting exercise to combat effect of global warming by involving all stakeholders	Tree planting exercise carried out									

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				Landscape all health Facilities	Health facilities landscaped									
				Procure tools and equipment for gardening and landscaping										
				Plant horticultural things to generate income.	1 nursery well established					5,000		PPD	Gen Admin.	
				Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas.	Recreational facilities set up in all selected communities.					70,000		PPD	Works Department	

Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1. Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and Sports and library services	Construction of a six unit classroom block with a store at Kpobiman Zongo	6 unit Classroom block constructed with all necessary facilities					70053			Works Dept	GES

				Construction of a 12 unit class room block with an office and a store at Kpobiman	12 unit Classrom block constructed with all ancillary facilities				78290 2			Works Dept	GES
				Provision of classroom furniture at medie	Classrom block constructed with all necessary facilities				87320			Works Dept	GES
				Constructin of six unit classroom aat medie	Classrom block constructed with all necessary facilities				47837 1			Works Dept	GES
				Construction of a six unit class room block	6 unit Classrom block constructed with all necessary facilities				67832 1			Works Dept	GES
				Construction of a twelve unit class room block with ancillary facilities at konkoman	12 unit Classrom block constructed with all ancillary facilities				12046 3			Works Dept	GES
				Renovation of the KG block at Agortikope.	KG block renovated				67832 1			Works Dept	GES
				Construction of a six unit class room block with an office a store at Agortikope	6 unit Classrom block constructed with all ancillary facilities				67832 1			Works Dept	GES

				Construction of a well-furnished Technical/Vocational school at Korleman	Technical/ Vocational block constructed with all ancillary facilities				678321			Works Dept	GES
				Construction of a two unit block for computer lab at Achiaman	2 unit block constructed with all ancillary facilities				678321			Works Dept	GES
				Construction of a 3 unit class room block at Korleman	3 unit Classroom block constructed with all necessary facilities				678321			Works Dept	GES
				Construction of a twelve unit class room block with ancillary facility at Domkorman	12 unit Classroom block constructed with all necessary facilities				678321			Works Dept	GES
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy esp. in under-served areas	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of CHPS compound at Doblo-Gonno	CHPS Compound completed with all ancillaries facilities				878321			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA

				Construction of a CHPS compound at Oduntia	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of CHPS compound facility at Adusa	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Upgrade the current health facility at Mayera	Health facility at Mayera upgraded				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a CHPS compound at Otuplem	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a CHPS compound at Dedieman	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a CHPS compound at Ayikai Doblo	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA

				Construction of well-furnished hospital at Papasi	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a CHPS Compound at Kokonman	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a CHPS Compound at Abanman	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a CHPS compound at Korleman	CHPS Compund completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA
				Construction of a health center at Manchie	Health Center completed with all ancillaries facilities				87832 1			Works Dept	GHS, GWMA

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	Economic Development	Agriculture Service and Management	Improvement of local breed of poultry	Local poultry improved						8,000		Agric.	Animal research institute (ARI)
				Farmers training in swine husbandry	Swine farmer trained						6,000		Agric.	ARI

				Training of farmers and staff on micro livestock	Staff and farmer trained					6,000		Agric.	ARI	
				Baseline study on production levels of small ruminants	Baseline for small ruminants determined					1000		Agric.	SRID/RADU	
				Training of staff and farmers on small ruminant husbandry	No. Of staff and farmer trained					6,000		Agric.	Animal research institute	
				Train processors on sanitation and hygiene	Processors trained					3,000		Agric.	Processors	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	Economic Development	Agriculture Service and Management	Sensitize stakeholders on the production, processing and marketing of cassava and cassava products	No. Of stake holders sensitized					6,000			Agric.	
				Train farmers in nursery practice and vegetable husbandry	No. Of farmer trained					6,000			Agric.	

	Work to achieve the UN recommended ratio of one extension officer to 500 farmers, with emphasis on recruiting female extension officers			Staff training on emerging technology and issues ie AIDs, Gender, Climate change, Enviromnet etc.	No. Of staff trained					8,000			Agric.	
				Celebrate Municipal Farmers Day	Farmer Day celebrated					45,000			Agric.	Assembly

4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy (IFS)

The IFS looks at the analysis and projection of revenue to support the various interventions that will be directly financed by the Municipal Assembly. The Assembly has three main sources of income, these include Internally Generated Fund (IGF) District Assembly Common Fund and Donor Funds.

Other sources the Assembly anticipate to receive funds from are the District Development Fund (DDF) and Gender Sensitive Response Skills programme. The financial projections for the plan period were based on the analysis of the actual revenue collected in 2014 and 2017.

Forecasting the financial requirement for the plan period is based on analysis of the amount of actual revenue collected in 2017. Detail of the analysis is provided in Table 4.2 below

Table 4.2: All Sources of Financial Resources

Sources	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Actual received	Actual received	Actual received	Actual received
GoG	-	35,000.00	27,000.00	49,024.22
IGF	2,706,293.93	4,527,192.92	5,642,564.60	4,160,132.77
DACF	1,257,956.82	1,203,842.90	1,990,255.70	1,191,049.53
DDF	379,307.02	429,511.00	630,800.00	-
UDG	-	1,652,947.07	295,651.97	1,601,005.73
Development Partners		-		
GETFund	-	-	-	
Other (please, specify)(GAMA)	200,000.00	319,877.00	2,600,329.67	11,000,000.00

Figure4.2: Analysis of Fund Inflows – 2014-2017

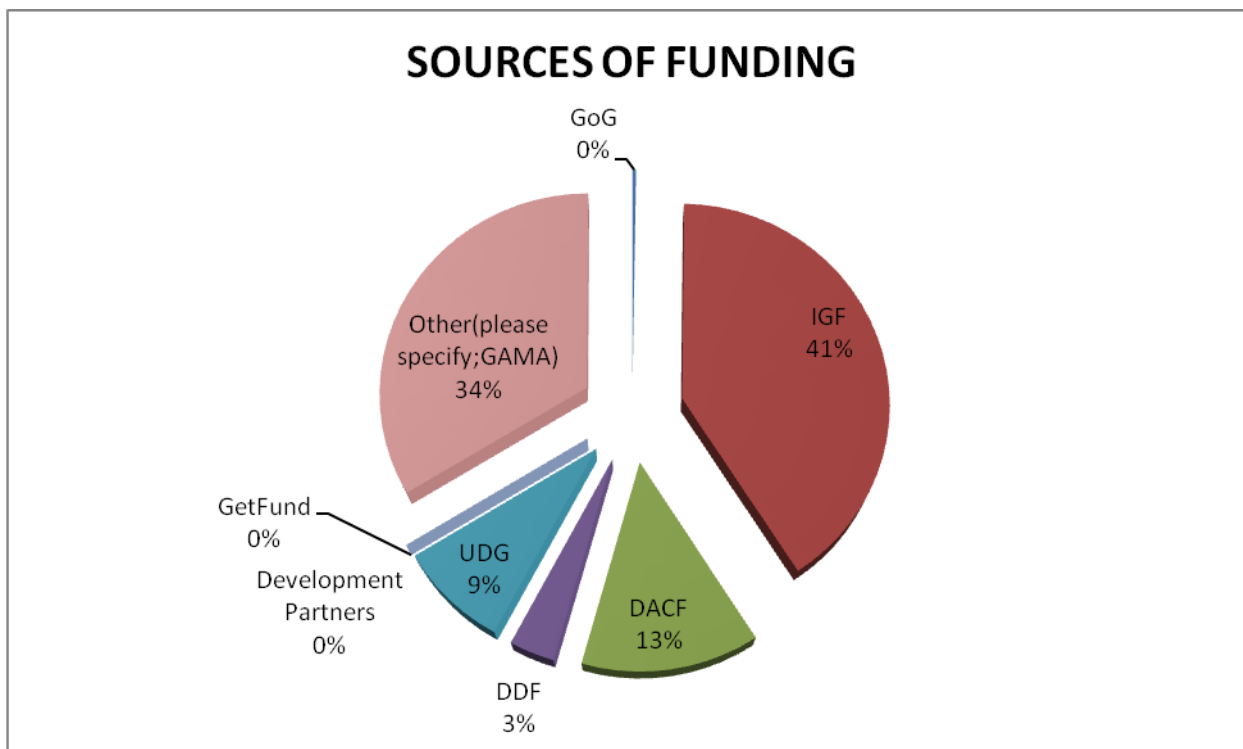


Figure 4.2 shows clearly that Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is a major contributor to the Municipalities funds; this is shown by its percentage contribution. With the various sources of revenue available to the Municipal Assembly in 2014, the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) contributed the highest of 41%. This was closely followed by GAMA of 34% and District Assembly Common Fund of 13% of the total revenue within the period.

Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
Management and Administration	1,136,000.00	7,471,320.00	22,908,396.00	1,666,656.00		32,046,372.00	24,575,052	Effective monitoring and evaluation offfield collectors		
Social Services and Delivery	150,090,068.00	10,360,588.00	4,129,580.00	937,644.00		15,427,812.00	(134,662,256)	Embark on rigorous collection exercise		
Infrastructure Development and Management	201,790,500	10,798,512.00	5,228,816.00	13,062,012.00		29,089,340.00	- (172,701,160)	Embark on rigorous collection exercise	Relay of Road Fund	
Economic Development	3,265,000.00	3,462,024.00	341,720.00	578,260.00		4,382,004.00	1,117,004	Implement an effective public education strategy	Source for Funds from Projects One District One factory secretariate	

Environmental Management	590,000.00	240,000.00	128,024.00	0			(221,976)	Embark on rigorous collection exercise	Source for Funds from Projects such as GAMA
						368,024.00			

CHAPTER FIVE

MUNICIPAL COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (CAAP)

5.0 Introduction

The Composite Annual Action Plan (CAAP) for year 2018 is derived from the 4-year Programme of Action and provides information on activities and expected outputs/indicators to be achieved by the implementing departments and Agencies. Most of the activities in the 2018 Annual Action are roll over projects from 2017 composite annual action plan. In addition new development interventions aimed at addressing the community aspirations and gaps in the situation analysis have been taken on board.

5.1 Linking the Plan to the Annual Budget

The preparation of the Annual Program Based Budget is based on the Composite Annual Action plan of the Municipal Assembly this therefore automatically links the two together. All activities are closely linked to the annual budgets of the Assembly as well as that of central government..

5.2 Implementation of Composite Annual Action Plan for year 2014

The interventions outline in the plan will be implemented by a various key departments and organizations in collaboration with relevant key stakeholders within and outside the municipality. These departments are mostly the LI 1961 departments together with other relevant departments and agencies within the Municipality. Below is the list of implementing departments of the Composite Annual Action plan.

1. Municipal Health Directorate
2. Municipal Education Directorate
3. Environmental Health Unit
4. Births and Deaths Department
5. Works Department
6. YEA Secretariat
7. NCCE

8. NADMO
9. Urban Roads Department
10. Feeder Roads Unit
11. Cooperatives Departments
12. Social Welfare & Community Development etc.

The implementation processes will be coordinated by the MPCU to ensure that M&E reports are generated at the project levels to facilitate their collation into the Annual Progress Reports and disseminated to stakeholders' in line with the Assembly's communication strategy. The details of the Composite Annual Action is in Table 5.1

Table 5.1 Composite Annual Action Plan

Table 5. 1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment																
	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
	Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
1	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	Meeting and field visit by Technical Sub Committee.	Selected communities		6 meetings and field visits organised					2000	49,000		PPD		
2			Monitoring and Evaluation of field visits.	Selected communities		-						5,500		PPD		
3			Preparation of Planning Schemes	Selected communities		3 new Planning Schemes prepared and 2 existing ones revised							50,000		PPD	
4			Meetings of the Statutory Planning Committee	Municipal Assembly Premises		4 meetings organized					1000	48,000			PPD	
	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		

	Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
6	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	Preparation of Assembly's Land documents.	-		All Assembly land documents prepared						40,000		PPD		
7			House Numbering Project (on-going major project for the Assembly)	Selected communities		All houses within selected communities numbered						300,000		PPD		
9			Supply tree seedlings to Educational Institutions.	Selected schools		Seedlings supplied to 5 Educational Institutions						8,000		PPD	GES, Admin.	Gen
10			Maintenance of prestigious areas.	Selected areas within the municipality		All selected prestigious areas maintained						13,000		PPD	-	
11			Undertake landscaping activities.	Selected areas within the municipality		2 official bungalows landscaped						8,000		PPD		Gen Admin.
	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies			

	Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	Acquire land for public parks and promote ecotourism to generate revenue									8,000					
			Embark on tree planting exercise to combat effect of global warming by involving all stakeholders			Tree planting exercise carried out							5,000				
			Landscape all health Facilities			Health facilities landscaped							2,000				
			Procure tools and equipment for gardening and landscaping											3,000			
	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				

	Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
12	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	Do landscape activities on road medians.	Selected roads within the municipality		All selected road medians landscaped						12,000		PPD	Gen Admin.	
13			Plant horticultural things to generate income.	Municipal Assembly premises		1 nursery well established							5,000		PPD	Gen Admin.
14			Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas	Selected communities		1 recreational facility set up in each selected community								70,000		PPD

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build An Industrialized, Inclusive And Resilient Economy.															
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
Programmes	Sub-programmes				Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Go G	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Decoration TrainingOrganize decoration training	Municipal wide	Non-employable skills							800	1,200	B A C		
		Provide training in bead making	South Ofankor, Asofan,	Low quality finishing	20 people each							1,500		B A C	Community Development
		Organize training in Soap Making	Municipal Wide	Low quality finishing	20 people each						1,200	800	B A C		
		Provide training in cassava processing,	Otaomena	Non-quality and unpackage d finished products	20 people each						500	500	B A C		
		Improve skills in fashion designing and production	Amasaman	Old fashion trends.	20 people each							1000	B A C		
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		

	Programmes	Sub-programmes				Indicators	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating	
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Organize entrepreneurial training	Kojo Ashong	Non – managerial skills	20 people each						500	1,500	B A C		
			Organize training in Small Business Mgt.	Okushibiade		20 people each								1,000	B A C	
			Organize workshop for group strengtheningg	Dedeiman		20 people each								1,000	B A C	
			Advocate the need for group formation	Obeyeyie										1,000	B A C	
			Provide business counselling	Entire Municipality		20 people each								1,000	B A C	

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					Indicator	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Inspection of hand dug wells, open pits and other form of hazard								5,000		NADMO	Volunteer groups	
		Clean up exercises and desilting of drains								5,000		NADMO	Drivers union, market women, community members, environmental health, zoom lion,	
		Create nursery sites and tree planting								5,000		NADMO	Parks and Gardens, Agric	
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					Indicator	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead

	Enviromanta l Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Identification of dilapidated buildings and buildings on water way						5,00 0		NADM O	Works department, physical planning
			To train assembly member,scho ol children and community leaders on their role in disaster management						5,00 0		NADM O	GNFS,Evironment al healt,GHS,GES,W V

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

MDA	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	
Health Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Quarterly meeting of PHEMT	Amasaman	0	No. of Meetings						3,600		GHS	GWMA	
		Quarterly meeting of Rapid Response Team	Amasaman	4	No. of Meetings						2,400		GHS	GWMA	
		Organize half yearly active case search for TB/NTD	Ga West Municipality	4	No. of active case searches conducted							2,500		GHS	NTP
		Organize quarterly CHC meetings	Ga West Municipality	4	No. of Meetings					15,400				GHS	GWMA
		Organize quarterly CHC meetings	Ga West Municipality	4	No. of Meetings						6,600			GHS	GWMA
		Organize Half yearly 'Family Day'	Health Directorate, Amasaman	2	No. of Family Day Meetings organized							1,000		GHS	GWMA
		Organize Performance Review meetings	Health Directorate, Amasaman	2	No. of Reviews organized						6,000			GHS	GWMA
MDA		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		

Programmes and	Sub-programmes				Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Health Service Delivery	Public Health Service and Management	Train health staff in accident and emergency	Amasaman	0	No. of health teams trained in A/E							7,500	GHS	Road Safety Commission/Albin Consult
		Form 3 emergency teams	Amasaman	0	No. of A/E Teams formed							500	GHS	Road Safety Commission/Albin Consult
		Conduct quarterly monitoring visits to the A /E Unit	Amasaman	0	No. of A/E monitoring visits conducted							2,000	GHS	Road Safety Commission/Albin Consult
		Conduct a research on response time and case management of A/E	Amasaman	0	No. of researches conducted							1,000	GHS	Road Safety Commission/Albin Consult
		On-site coaching of 40 midwives on 'Helping Babies Breathe'	Ga West Municipality	10	No. of Midwives coached							3,000	GHS	Systems for Health

Adopted MDAs Goal (s) : CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Postings of newly trained teachers and orientation	All Schools	98 teachers	Improve the effectiveness of Teacher preparation, upgrading and development					2717			HRMD	GOG
		Organization of annual review meeting for 100 stakeholders	M.E.O	100 stakeholders	100					11488	MP.C.F		EMIS	MP.C.F
		592 schs both public & private inspected	M.E.O	Inspect 592 schs	592 schools both Public & Private					6520.8	MP.C.F		D/D Supervision	MP.C.F
		workshops on AMEOP	M.E.O	workshops on AMEOP	35 officers					3779.6	DFID (DONOR)		EMIS	DFID
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	2 workshops	M.E.O	2 workshops	2 workshops					7288.6	MP.C.F	Finance/ Administration	MP.C.F	
		592 schs both public & private inspected	M.E.O	Inspect 600 schs	Inspect 600 schs					6521.8	MP.C.F	D/D Supervision	MP.C.F	
		3 workshops on AMEOP	M.E.O	3 workshops on AMEOP	3 workshops on AMEOP					6779.6	DFID	EMIS	DFID	
		2 workshops	M.E.O	2 workshops	2 workshops				7296.3		G.O.G	Internal Audit	G.O.G	
		3 termly Payroll audit	M.E.O	3 termly	3 termly				7296.35		G.O.G	Internal Audit	G.O.G	
		I training workshop on use of capitation grant	M.E.O	134 heads of schools	134 heads of schools				7532.8		G.O.G	EMIS	GOG	
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	3 data collection exercise	M.E.O	KG materials for 30 schs	KG materials for 30 schs					5093	DFID	EMIS	DFID	
		Organize 3 sensitization workshops	M.E.O	KG materials for 30 schs	KG materials for 30 schs				5093		GOG	EMIS	GOG	
		KG learning materials provided for 30 schs	M.E.O	KG learning materials provided for 30 schs	KG learning materials provided for 30 schs				10395		GOG	Finance / Administration	GOG	
		12 teachers from deprived areas received incentive packages	Deprived Areas	12 teachers to receive incentive packages	12 teachers to receive incentive packages				3652		GOG	Director of Education	GOG	
		Organize 2 inset training for head teachers	M.E.O	Organize 2 inset training for head teachers	Organize 2 inset training for head teachers				139343		GOG	D/D Supervision	GOG	
		Rehabilitate 8 Pre- School Buildings	M.E.O	Rehabilitate 8 Pre- School Buildings	Rehabilitate 8 Pre- School Buildings				44000		DA	Finance / Administration	DA	
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provided School Furniture (600 dual desks)	M.E.O	Provide School Furniture (200 tables and 1200 chairs)	Provide School Furniture (200 tables and 1200 chairs)					79596	DA	Finance / Administration	DA	
		Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme (12 Teachers)	Municipal Assembly	Effectiveness of Teacher Preparation, Upgrading and Development.	Effectiveness of Teacher Preparation, Upgrading and Development.				61600		DA/GOG	Director of Education	DA/GOG	
		30 schs selected from both public and private basic and senior high schs	M.E.O	30 schs selected from both public and private basic and senior high schs	30 schs selected from both public and private basic and senior high schs					9630.5	DA	SHS Coordinator	DA	
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Rehabilitate 8 Pre- School Buildings	M.E.O	Rehabilitate 8 Pre- School Buildings	State Provision of Infrastructure and Encourage Private Sector, Civil Society, NGO's, DP, FBOS					44000	DA	Finance / Administration	DA	
		Provided School Furniture (600 dual desks)	M.E.O	Provide School Furniture (200 tables and 1200 chairs)	Provide School Furniture (200 tables and 1200 chairs)					79596	DA	Finance / Administration	DA	
		3 schs represent the municipal for MMDs competitions	Some Selected Centres	3 schs represent the municipal for MMDs competitions	3 schs represent the municipal for MMDs competitions				13361.7		DA/GOG	Culture Coordinator	DA/GOG	
		10 selected schs	Some selected Schools	10 selected schs	Expand and Improve School Health, Sanitation and System				165000		DA	SHEP Coordinator	DA	
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide Guidance and Counseling Service at all levels (2 termly)	All Schools	Provide Guidance and Counseling Service at all levels (2 termly)	Percent of first year intake increased.				96888	GOG	Guidance & Councelling Coordinator	GOG		
		No provision made for science lab materia	All Schools	10 lab materials for all basic schs	Increase Provision of accessibility to textbooks and other teaching and learning materials				112200	GOG	Science Coordinator	GOG		
		10 lab consumables 3 SHS	St. John's Grammer School	10 lab consumables 3 SHS	Science, Mathematics and Technology enhanced.				3300	GOG	SHS Coordinator	GOG		
		50 selected students	All Schools	25 selected students	Promotion of Science, Mathematics and Science Technology.				409791	DA	Science Coordinator	DA		
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	All schools	All schools	All schools	All schools				8830.8		GOG	D/D Supervision	GOG
		All schools	Some selected Schools	All schools	All schools					21072	DA	Sports Coordinator	DA
		3 workshops	M.E.O	3 workshops	3 workshops								
		4 mocks conducted	JHS THREE STUDENTS	4 mocks conducted	4 mocks conducted					48188	DA	Science Coordinator	DA
		All basic schools pupils	M.E.O	All basic schools pupils	All basic schools pupils								
		All public schools	SHS	All public schools	The Disadvantage in society prioritized					2970	GOG	SHS Coordinator	GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Public sensitization on noise health effect	Municipal Wide	32 potential noise makers	Noise pollution controlled						15,000		EHSU	EPA, Ghana Police Service
		Training of food handlers on food hygiene and food safety practices.	Municipal Wide	32 food premises	Municipal-wide food hygiene and food safety practices improved						15,000		EHSU	FDA, Ghana Traditional Caterers
		Safe disposal of the dead (pauper)	Municipal Wide	25 paupers	Paupers buried in a sanitary manner						37,000		EHSU	Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Enforcement of Municipal Assembly Sanitation Bye Laws	Municipal Wide	152 successful prosecution	Municipal assembly bye laws enforced and sanitation coverage improved					22,000		EHS U	Ghana Police Service, Judicial Service,	
			Provision of suitable sanitary pound	6 Zonal Council Offices	180 stray animals	Sanitary pound constructed, use and stray animals controlled					17,000		EHS U		
			Logistics for National Sanitation Day clean-up exercises	Municipal Wide		Logistics for National Sanitation Day Clean – up exercise purchased and in use					55,000		EHS U		
	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
	Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Prompt collection, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste. (Communal Refuse Containers)	Municipal Wide	1,722.0 tonnes	Municipal solid waste management improved					90,000		EHSU		
			Registration and regulation of private cemeteries	Municipal Wide	23 cemeteries	Public and private cemeteries registered and regulated					25,000		EHSU		
			Promote and embark on compound sanitation programme	Municipal Wide	50,000	Sanitation coverage under the compound sanitation programme increased					23,000		EHSU		
	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
	Programmes	Sub-programmes					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Purchasing of 10 communal refuse containers	10 containers	Communal refuse containers purchased and in use					140,000	EHS U	
		Embark on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme	Municipal Wide	Sanitation coverage under the CLTS programme increased					26,000	EHS U	
		Purchasing of cleansing agents (detergents, bleach etc)	Municipal Assembly Office	Cleansing agents purchased and in use					10,000	EHS U	
		Purchasing of photocopier machine and refrigerator	MEHO's Office	photocopier machine and refrigerator purchased and in use					25,000	EHS U	

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT							
Programmes and Sub-programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	time Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

Programmes	Sub-programme					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Amasaman Electoral Area	Amasaman Electoral Area		18.00					√			Urban Roads	GWMA
		Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Kotoku Electoral Area	Kotoku Electoral Area		18.00					√			Urban Roads	GWMA
		Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Akotoshie Electoral Area	Akotoshie Electoral Area		18.00					√			Urban Roads	GWMA
		Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Amasaman Electoral Area	Kuntunse Electoral Area		18.00					√			Urban Roads	GWMA
Programmes and Sub-programme		Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Achiaman Electoral Area	Achiaman Electoral Area		18.00			√			Urban Roads	GWMA
		Undertake 24km Grading and Patching works within Samsam Electoral Area	Samsam Electoral Area		24.00			√			Urban Roads	GWMA
			Afiaman Electoral Area		24.00			√			Urban Roads	GWMA
			Mayera Electoral Area		24.00				√		Urban Roads	GWMA
			Gono Electoral Area		18.00			√			Urban Roads	GWMA
		Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Gono Electoral Area	Sapeiman Electoral Area		18.00				√		Urban Roads	GWMA
Programmes and Sub-programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	time Schedule		Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		

Programmes	Sub-programme					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Undertake 18km Grading and Patching works within Medie Electoral Area	Medie Electoral Area	18.00							√		Urban Roads	GWMA
			Kwashiekuma Electoral Area	18.00						√			Urban Roads	GWMA
			Onyansana Electoral Area	18.00						√			Urban Roads	GWMA
			Okushiebiade Electoral Area	18.00						√			Urban Roads	GWMA
			Ayikai Doblo Electoral Area	18.00						√			Urban Roads	GWMA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agriculture Service and Management	Organise Home and farm visits	Farms and Homes in the various communities	2000	Number of far and home visits made						8,000	Dept of Agric	GWMA	
		Organise Staff Training	Office	12	Number of staff trained						8,000	Dept of Agric	GWMA	
		Farmer Training	Office and Communities	24	Number of farmers trained						8,000	Dept of Agric	GWMA	
		organise field Demonstrations for farmers in the various communities	Communities	8	Number of Demonstration conducted						9,500	Dept of Agric	GWMA	
		carry out a programme on Farmer Field Days	Communities	6	Number of field days carried out						8,000	Dept of Agric	GWMA	
		Rabies	Office and Communities	1000	Number of pets vaccinated					5,000		Dept of Agric	GWMA	
		vaccinate Poultry against Newcastle disease	Poultry farms and Communities	1000	Number of birds vaccinated							Dept of Agric		
		Vaccinate PPR (Small Ruminants) in the various communities	Communities	2000	Number of small ruminants vaccinated					5,000		Dept of Agric	GWMA	

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes		Activities(Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Programmes	Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agriculture Service and Management	Treatment of livestock and pets	Office and Communities	2000	Number of livestock and pets treated						8,000		Dept of Agric	GWMA
		Inspection of local slaughter	Abattoir Ammasaman	8000	Number of cattle inspected before and after slaughter						8,500		Dept of Agric	GWMA
		Organise Regular disease surveillance survey	Farms and communities	320	Number of farms and communities visited					10000	8,000		Dept. of Agric.	GWMA
		Organise National farmers day celebration	Selected community	1	National farmers day celebrated						50000		Dept of Agric	GWMA

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

Capability of the Municipal Assembly to implement, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan is a very important factor for successful implementation of interventions.

The establishment of a comprehensive and effective Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation system is key to successful implementation and realization of the Assembly's goal and vision. To this end, there is the need to formulate Monitoring and Evaluation plan to track the implementation of the MTDP.

The purpose of the plan in general is to guide the MPCU and other stakeholders to systematically track plan implementation and also assess impact of development interventions in the Municipal Medium Term Plan 2018-2021 to help management correct deviations and assess outcomes.

The specific purpose of the M&E Plan is to:

- Identify and analyze stakeholders involved in the implementation of the MTDP and their influence on the outcome for the interventions.
- Assess the Municipalities capacity in respect to implementation of the M&E Plan
- Formulate Municipality's core monitoring indicators and targets
- Create and adopt system for collecting data and information on key activities and dissemination of findings

6.2 Monitoring Indicators

The success of monitoring exercise relies on the selection of appropriate variables or indicators that will help the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and other stakeholder's measure changes during the Plan period. In other to do these, the MPCU in collaboration with relevant stakeholders identified and agreed on indicators which would be used to describe the expected changes. A couple of technical considerations informed the choice of the indicators to be monitored during implementation. These technical considerations included the following:

- Validity of the indicator.
- Timely collection of data.
- Cost effectiveness of data collection.
- Relevance to project objective
- Reliability of the data

The table below is a monitoring matrix outlining all indicators their baseline and targets.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix

LTNDP Goal: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018 - 2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
% of MA expenditure within budget		Output	100%	100	100	100	100		Quarterly	MBO,MFO, DPCU
% Annual growth of property Rate collected		Output	-2%	8	15	20	30		Annually	MBO,MFO, DPCU
% Annual growth of IGF		Out put	-2%	8	15	20	30		Annually	MBO,MFO, DPCU
Percentage of IGF used for capital projects		output	3%	5	10	15	20		Annually	MBO,MFO, DPCU
No. of revenue (IGF) leakages blocked		Impact	50%	60	70	80	90		Annually	MBO,MFO, DPCU
Percentage increase in IGF data collected and computerized		Output	80	100	100	100	100		Annually	MBO,MFO, DPCU

LTNDP Goal Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2014 - 17				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Number of new small scale enterprises established.		Output	0	3	10	10	15	Male /female	Annually	BAC, MPCU
Number of viable cooperative societies		Outcome	5	8	9	11	12	Male /female	Quarterly	BAC, MPCU
Number youth groups benefiting from credit facilities		Output	0	1	3	5	8	Male /female	Quarterly	BAC, MPCU
registered and number of women's groups benefiting from credit facilities		Out put	2	5	10	15	20	Male /female	Quarterly	BAC, MPCU
Number groups benefiting from training program								Male /female		
Objective 2: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally										
Number of markets established in the Municipality		Output	2	3	4	5	6		Annually	BAC, MPCU

LTNDP Goal Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Increase agricultural productivity										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018 – 2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
% increase in Yield Crops: Total land area (Ha) under cultivation of various staple crops Maize: Cassava: Pepper : Tomatoes: Pineapple		Output							Quarterly	MBO,MFO, DPCU
			47 73 280. 355. 180.	50.6 95.7 318. 390. 198.	52.9 100. 437. 408. 204	59.8 113. 594. 461. 234.	62. 117 600 479 243			
Tractor –Farmer ratio		Input	1:500	1:450	1:425	1:350	1:325	Male /female	Bi-annual	MOFA
Percentage(%) change of output of production of selected staple crops: Maize: Cassava: Pepper : Tomatoes: Water Melon		Output							Annually	MOFA, DPCU
			161MT 435 MT 3800 MT 12,425 MT 4860 MT	12% 20% 15% 15% 10%	15% 25% 20% 20% 15%	20% 35% 30% 30% 20%	25% 45% 40% 40% 25%			
Percentage change in output/yield per unit area (Mt/ha)		Out put							Annually	MOFA, DPCU
				3.5 Mt/	12% 20%	15% 25%	20% 35%			

Maize: Cassava: Pepper : Tomatoes: Water Melon				Ha 5.0 Mt/ Ha 10.0 Mt/ Ha 35.0 Mt/ Ha 27.0 Mt/ Ha	15% 15% 10%	20% 20% 15%	30% 30% 20%			
Objective 2: Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development										
Total number of beneficiaries with access to various agriculture technologies.		Out put	24,000	26,400	27,600	31,200	32,400	Male /female	Annually	MOFA, DPCU
Objective 3: Re-oriente agriculture education and increase access to extension services										
Percentage(%) of farmers with access to extension services		Out put		17% 11				Male /female	Annually	MOFA, DPCU
No, of FBOs trained								Male /female		

LTNDP Goal: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: 1. Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region 2. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018 – 2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Length of drains and culverts constructed DUR - Drains (km) Culverts (Nos) DFR – Drains Culvert(Nos)		Output	1km 0	4 2	5 2	5 3	6 3		Quarterly	MRE, MPCU
Length of feeder and urban roads constructed/up graded Urban roads (km) Feeder roads (km)		Output	4	4	6	6.5			Quarterly	ME, MPCU
Number of Bridges constructed: Urban Roads Feeder Roads		Output							Quarterly	ME, MPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 2: Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities										
% of household with access to sustained water source Urban Rural		Out put		20% 40%					Annually	MPO, DPCU

			6% 31%		30% 45%	40% 50%	50% 50%			
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 3 : Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities										
% Door-to-door coverage		Impact	53%	60%	70%	75%	76%	80%	Quarterly	MEO ,MPCU
% of waste collected annually		Impact	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	Annually	MEO,MPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective : Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities										
% of household with access to household Toilet								Male /female		

LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare servi										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018 -2021			Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
Maternal mortality ratio		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Malaria case fatality in children under 5		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Number of facilities established		Out put	0	0	1	1	1		Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (maternal HIV)		Outcome	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Population/Doctor ratio		Impact	18343:1	19107:1	19871:1	20666:1	21493:1	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Population/Nurse ratio		Impact	677:1	706:1	646:1	672:1	699:1	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Tuberculosis cure rate		Outcome	86%	90	90%	90%	90%	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
% Family planning acceptor rate		Outcome	37.7%	40%	45%	50%	55%	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
EPI coverage Penta 3		Outcome	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Number of public health facilities		Output	5	5	6	7	7	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Number of private health facilities		Output	12	13	14	14	14	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS
Skilled Deliveries		Output	48%	55%	60%	65%	65%	Male/female	Quarterly/Annual	MDHS

LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2017- 2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Gross Enrolment at the Basic school level Primary: JHS: SHS:		Output	162.3% 141.4% 39.7%	163. 1% 142. 3% 40.1 %	164.2% 143.2% 41.5%	165.3 % 145.1 %	167% 146% 44%	Male/female	Annually	MOE
Net Admission Primary: JHS: SHS:		Output	76.8% 44.7% 7.4%	77.6 % 46% 8.6 %	78.8% 47.5% 9.7%	79.9% 48.5% 10.7%	81% 49% 12%	Male/female	Annually	MOE
Gender Parity Index(Ratio b/n girls and boys enrolment rate) Primary: J.H.S:		Output	1.01 0.97	1.03 0.98	1.04 1.0	1.044 1.01	Male/female	Prim	Annually	MOE
Average Class Size Urban: Rural:		Output	45 25	45 25	45 25	45 25	45 25	Male/female	Annually	MOE

Ratio of Text Books to Pupils Primary: J.H.S:		Output	1:4 1:3	1:4 1:3	1:3 1:2	1:3 1:2	1:3 1:2	Male/female	Annually	MOE
PUPIL Teacher Ratio Primary: JHS: SHS:		Output	32 15 45	32 17 45	33 18 45	34 19 45	34 22 40	Male/female	Annually	MOE

LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective : Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018 – 2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
% of population participating in Civic education programmes		Output	43%	53%	67%	70%	80%	Male /female	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of Assembly staff benefiting from training programs		impact	29	50	100	150	200	Male /female	Annually	MCD,MPCU
Percentage of sub-district structures accommodated.		Output	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%		Annually	MPCU
Number of office equipment's procured.		Output	28	30	35	45	50		Annually	MBO,MFO, DPCU

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

Monitoring and Evaluation activities to be carried out within the plan period are enormous and also require the participation of other stakeholders such as department of the decentralized departments. There is therefore the need to develop a work plan and calendar to guide the various activities to be undertaken. The activities includes the monthly field visits by the heads of departments, quarterly field visits by the MPCU, schedule for review and dissemination workshops and mid term evaluation just to mention but a few of the activities.

Field visits and review meetings will be held at the end of each quarter that is May, June, September and December. Mid-term evaluation is would be conducted in February, 2020.

In addition, annual progress reports will be produced in February of each year while the annual progress review meeting will be organized in January every year.

Table 6.2 gives the detail monitoring and evaluation work plan and calendar showing the various activities and its cost implication.

Table 6.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN CALENDER

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME																ACTORS	BUDGET GH ₵
	2018				2019				2020				2021					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
MTDP- Evaluation																		
Mid-term Evaluation					Start 15 th March 2020												MPCU, stakeholders	5,500.00
Terminal Evaluation					Start 15 th March 2021												MPCU, stakeholders	2,7000
Specific Evaluations and studies					Start 5 th of July biannual y												MPCU, stakeholders	14,200.00
Participatory M&E					Start 25 th April bi-annually												MPCU, stakeholders	4,500.00
Implementation Monitoring																		
Monthly field visits					1 st Tuesday of every month or quarter												MPCU, stakeholders	38,400.00
Quarterly field visits					1st Tuesday of preceding month of every quarter												MPCU, stakeholders	23,200.00
Quarterly review meetings					1 st Wednesday of the preceding month of every quarter												MPCU, stakeholders	8,800
APR Preparation and Dissemination																		
Data collation					From 15 th Jan. annually												MPCU	
Prepare Draft District APR					15 th Jan. annually												MPCU	4,500.00
Organise APR review workshop					20 th Jan, annually												MPO	
Final APR submitted to RCC/NDPC					End of Jan. annually												MPCU	
Disseminate District APR					From Feb. annually												MPO	

SOURCE: MPCU 2017

Table 6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN CALENDER

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME																ACTORS	BUDGET GH ₵	
	2018				2019				2020				2021						
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Capacity Building																			
Capacity Building of MPCU in effective M&E (Training) GIMPA, ESSER								X								X		MPCU/ Consultant	32,450.00
Train MPCU in data base management.								X										MPCU/ Consultant	17,740.00
Contract consultant to develop M&E software							X											MPCU/ Consultant	20,000.00
Logistics and Equipment																			
Procure office equipment (Digital Camera, scanner, LCD, Flip Board, Display Boards, Isograph (Digital photocopier), etc.										X								MPCU/ Consultant	10,000.00
Procurement of 1No 4WD Vehicle for M&E Activities										X								MPCU/ Consultant	114,,000.00
Refurbishment of documentation center for MPCU														X				MPCU/ Consultant	45,000

6.3 Data Collection, Validation and Collation Strategy

6.3.1 Data on Programmes and Projects

A project register will be created by the MPCU to compile data on all on-going and completed programmes and projects in the Municipality. This will include programmes and projects being undertaken by the MA and its decentralized departments as well as those by NGO's and other development partners. This will be updated monthly by the MPCU and other stakeholders. Information to be captured by the project register will cover the following:

- Program/ Project Name
- DMTDP Medium-term goal
- District Sector
- Project Description
- Project Location
- Contractor
- Budget, source and type of funding
- Date started
- Expected completion date
- Contract sum
- Expenditure to date
- Project implementation status (include video and pictures if available)
- Remarks

The projects report or register will form the basis for all other reports and the monitoring activities.

6.3.2 Primary and Secondary Data

The importance of primary and secondary data in monitoring and evaluation exercise cannot be over emphasized. In this vein, primary data that is both qualitative and quantitative will be gathered from the field in collaboration with the various stakeholders.

The methods that would be employed to carry out the data collection exercise includes observations, interviews using semi-structured questionnaires and interview guides. The sources of data will include beneficiaries, implementing departments and local community members.

The data will be collected at the following levels of the M&E indicators:

- Process/Input data
- Output data
- Outcome data

Secondary data will be collated or gathered from various organizations and documents and will involve extensive material review of written documents. The organization will include but not limited to Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Ghana Health Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other development partners. Secondary data would also be obtained from documents such as the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) and others.

6.3.3 M&E Information System

The MPCU secretariat of Ga West Municipal Assembly does not have any other M&E software to facilitate its M&E activities including data analysis and reporting. The only software is spread sheet (Excel). This challenge notwithstanding, efforts will be made to procure M&E software and members of the MPCU will be trained to use the software.

6.4 Data Analysis and Use of Result

The MPCU secretariat will ensure timely receipt of data from the various implementing departments, Agencies and other stakeholders. The data will be checked for reliability before being analyzed. The analysis will involve editing and coding semi-structured questionnaires and the use of statistical software to produce the needed information for the purpose of writing reports on the status of implementation, especially constraints and shortfalls for early corrective action and for drawing inferences.

Qualitative data in the form of observations and in-depth interviews will also be analyzed and used to support the information from the questionnaires. The results and reports of monitoring will capture updates of each intervention to check whether the objectives and goal of the MTDP are being achieved.

To this end annual progress reports detailing experiences relating to implementation and its associated challenges among others will be highlighted.

6.5 Reporting.

Data gathered from the field will be analyzed and compiled into reports which will indicate key observations and findings for management and other implementing Departments and Agencies consideration.

Two types of M&E reports will be produced by the MPCU, these are quarterly reports and annual progress reports. The implementing departments and Agencies will however produce monthly reports which will be incorporated into the quarterly reports. The formats for preparation of quarterly and annual progress report are as follows in Template 6.1 and 6.2;

Template 6.1 Progress Report (PR) Outline

Title Page

- District*
- M&E Report for (time Period)*

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or Year*
- Update on funding sources and disbursements*
- Update on Indicators & Targets*
- Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues*
- Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations*
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their results*

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed*
- Recommendations*

6.6 Dissemination and Communications Strategy.

It has been realized that one of the major problems the assemblies is having a system to ensure a constant interaction with stakeholders or community members. The planning process, organization of implementation as well as assessing impact and outcomes of development intervention demands a dynamic communication strategy.

The process of developing a communication strategy was undertaken by the MPCU in collaboration with the Assembly's Public Relation Unit and the Information Services Department to ensure that it influences decision and also solicit citizen's participation in governance.

6.6.1 Elements of Development to Communicate to Stakeholders

Stakeholder and community members require varied information from the Assembly and therefore the need to communicate exactly what is needed. In view of these elements of developments that stakeholders may be interested in were identified and are listed below.

- ❖ Ongoing projects.
- ❖ Report on completed projects.
- ❖ Revenue mobilization
- ❖ Level of MTDP implementation.
- ❖ Challenges and efforts made to address them
- ❖ Annual progress report.

6.6.2 Stakeholders/ Target Groups

Since each target group or individuals have specific characteristics and information required, the MPCU classified the audience or stakeholders into internal target groups and external target groups / individuals. This will ensure the selection of effective communication tools, method and channels and provide the much needed feedbacks.

a. Internal Stakeholders

The internal stakeholders of the Municipal Assembly were identified as follows.

- ❖ Local communities/ unit committees
- ❖ Assembly Members.
- ❖ Members of Parliament.
- ❖ Heads of Departments.
- ❖ Local network and organization/ individuals (residents association NGOs CBOs etc.)

b. External Stakeholders

The external stakeholders in the Assembly's development efforts were identified and included but not limited to the under listed.

- ❖ Regional Coordinating Council
- ❖ National Development Planning Commission.
- ❖ Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- ❖ Donors.
- ❖ Non-Governmental Organizations.

6.6.3 Communication Tools

A number of communication tools were identified by the MPCU and with the basic knowledge of the various stakeholders and their information need the tools listed below were agreed upon in collaboration with the public relations unit. The cost involved in the various tools would dictate how often the assembly will use that particular tool to communicate.

- ❖ Bill boards.
- ❖ Annual Progress Reports
- ❖ Newsletters
- ❖ Flyers
- ❖ Radio and TV documentation

6.6.4 Communication Channels.

Communication channels are critical to ensure effective communication to targeted audience. The channels that will be used to communicate the various elements of the municipality's development issues were carefully selected and include the under listed. Besides this, the frequency of communication was also considered and agreed upon.

- ❖ Quarterly meeting.
- ❖ Community level fora
- ❖ Mid- year/Annual review meetings
- ❖ General Assembly meetings
- ❖ Zonal council level and stakeholders meetings
- ❖ Electronic/Print media

6.6.5 Communication Strategy Matrix

A detailed work plan for the communication strategy is given in table 6.4. The work plan combines all the issues discussed above and includes key stakeholders, elements of development they are interested in and communication tools. Also considered in the work plan is the channel of communication and the frequency of interaction.

Table 6.4 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY MATRIX

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Town Hall meeting On General performance of Municipal Assembly	To update them on status of implementation of projects	The general populace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fora Durbars 	Quarterly	PRO
Revenue mobilization meeting	To discuss issues relating to revenue mobilization and how to improve it	Local populace/Unit Committees	Town Hall Meetings	Bi – annual	Head of Budget and Finance Units
General Assembly meeting	To discuss issue relating to the development of the Municipality	Assembly members	Meetings/ Reports	Quarterly	MCD
Reports of Progress and programmes	To inform the general public on status of projects	General populace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APRs ▪ News letters(NL) 	Quarterly	MPO
Submission of Quarterly Progress reports on projects and programmes	To update them on status of implementation of projects	RCC, NDPC MLGRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APR ▪ MTDP 	Quarterly	MPO
Quarterly review of Progress of implementation of MTDP 2014-2014	To review performance of each department	Heads of department	Meetings	Quarterly	MPO
Meeting with Traditional Authorities	To discuss issue relating to the development of the Municipality	Traditional Authorities	Meetings Reports	Bi – Annual	PRO

Source: GWMA MPCU 2017

6.7 Evaluation

Evaluation of the impact and effects of the MTDP is one of the key functions of the MPCU, the MPCU and other stakeholders should design and conduct field surveys periodically for time series data for the purposes of mid-term and terminal evaluation as indicated in the M&E calendar.

The preferred technique to be adopted for the evaluation will be the ‘before and after’ approach even though it has its own limitations. Primary data will be collected and analyzed alongside the review of the various monitoring reports to assess the relevance, performance, efficiency and impact of the development interventions in the context of its stated objectives and overall goal.

The data will be collected both at the Municipal and community level and some of the key respondents will include beneficiaries of the various interventions, implementing departments and opinion leaders just to mention a few.

6.8 Participatory M&E

The participation of beneficiaries of development interventions is critical to the success of any programme. In view of this, just as the preparation of the Medium term Plan adopted a participatory approach, the M&E of projects and programmes implementation will be highly participatory. This implies that project staff will not solely track the progress of implementation; the beneficiaries of the interventions will have a role to play. Apart from these NGOs, CBOs and the private sector will be involved.

The departments implementing the various development interventions are expected to involve the local community members and beneficiaries in the collection of data and also participate in the dissemination workshops and meetings. It is the hope of the MPCU that the sensitization of participants during the programming phase of the preparation of the MTDP has given the various stakeholders a sense of ownership of the Plan and would participate in monitoring implementation.

ANNEX 1 :

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ORGANISED BY GA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HELD ON WEDNESDAY 6TH DECEMBER, 2017 AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, AMASAMAN.

The call for the public hearing was made by invitation letters and general announcements at sub-committee meetings. All six Zonal councils namely, Amasaman Zonal Council, Kotoku Zonal Council, Ayikai Doblo Zonal Council, Mayera Zonal Council, Pokuase Zonal Council and Ofankor Zonal Council were invited to participate in the public hearing.

Special identifiable groups such as the traditional authorities within the three zonal councils were officially invited to the public hearing. In addition to the invited groups were the residents' associations, Ghana Hairdressers and Beauticians Association, Faith based organizations, Women's groups and Youth groups and heads of the various units and departments. SPEFA members were also invited to participate.

Three main languages (English, Ga and Twi) were agreed upon and used during the public hearing for communicating. Occasionally Ewe was introduced where needed.

In all, a total of 312 participants were present out of which 168 are females and 144 are males, 8 of the participants had disabilities; 2 blind man and 6 physically challenged (male and female).

The highlights of the major issues that were raised at the meeting were:

Pokuase and Ofankor Zonal Councils

- The bad nature of the roads in the zonal areas
- Potable water supply
- Non-availability of clinics
- Unemployment especially among the youth

The main controversies were in the area of revenue collection and boundary issues. Proposals were however made to the assembly to make clear where the boundaries were to make it easy for revenue mobilization; avert conflicts and also, unforeseen clashes.

Explanation was given by the Physical Planning Officer stating that the Legislative Instrument creating the district was not clear enough but he assured the participants that serious efforts at the Regional Coordinating Council would soon specify the boundaries.

On the whole, issues relating to the three Zonal Councils were deliberated upon and participation was highly commendable. Most of the participants from the said Zonal Councils asked many questions and a lot of suggestions and contributions came to light.

Amasaman and Kotoku Zonal Councils

Among the major issues raised and discussed at the meeting were:

- ✓ The high dependency ratio due to unemployment
- ✓ Poor nature of road networks within the zonal areas
- ✓ Poor sanitation and potable water supply
- ✓ Poor performance of students and the BECE level
- ✓ Poor access to healthcare
- ✓ Rampant cases of floods in some areas within the zonal area.

Thorough discussions were also done in the area of education and healthcare. The major issues identified within Amasaman and Kotoku Zonal Councils falls in line with fallen academic performance had fallen, inadequacy of teaching and learning materials as well as the bad attitude of some teachers towards the job. It was again identified that, students had a lazy attitude towards learning.

The way forward, major disciplinary measures was to be outlined and then put in place to check and monitor bad attitudes of teachers in order to bring back the good standards that prevailed previously.

With regards to Health, the Authorities were of the view that Access to healthcare was not encouraging within the municipality. This was in a way attributed to the poor road networks in major areas within the municipality and the total number of health facilities within the municipality which is barely inadequate to serve the health needs of the various communities.

The way forward, the Assembly has constructed a number of health facilities, hence, an urgent need to furnish them to serve the needs of the residents. More consultative meetings will also be done to access the feasibility areas where health facilities could be located for easy access.

In a nutshell, all and sundry participated actively with most of them having questions, suggestions and contributions to make the plan a better one

Mayera and Ayikai Doblo Zonal Councils

Among some of the major issues that were raised and discussed at the meeting were:

- ✓ Poor access to quality health care
- ✓ Rampant cases of floods in some areas
- ✓ Poor academic performance among students at the BECE level
- ✓ Poor sanitation and potable water supply
- ✓ High dependency ratios as a result of massive youth unemployment
- ✓ Bad road networks

Serious discussions that took place on poor roads and access to quality health care. Under the Department of Urban Roads and Feeder Roads several interventions are in the action plan to resolve such problem as it was agreed that roads played a very significant role in ensuring access to health care. The roads Engineer addressed the issue by saying that some roads were still under construction whilst some had been awarded on contract. The problem however was irregular flow of funds which has stalled progress on many roads. The Authorities assured the public that they would do their best to ensure a smooth movement of people from one place to the other by improving upon the quality of roads.

The issues of access to Health in the zonal Councils were also considered. The challenge of access to quality health care is one of the major challenges facing the people of the two Zonal Councils. However there were other factors impeding access to healthcare such as inadequate health facilities and health equipment in existing facilities.

The way forward, an appeal was directed to all stakeholders to join efforts to raise the health standards in the municipality because the issue of health and access is a concern to all.

In conclusion, all participants participated actively and most of them asked questions and made relevant suggestions to improve upon this current and future plan.

Annex 2. Adoption of Medium Term Development Plan

MINUTES OF THE THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HELD ON WEDNESDAY 13TH AND THURSDAY 14TH DECEMBER, 2017 AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, AMASAMAN.

DAY ONE – WEDNESDAY 13TH DECEMBER, 2017

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Hon. Nii Kortey Boi II	-	Presiding Member
2. Hon. Clement N. L. Wilkinson	-	Municipal Chief Executive
3. Hon. Malik Abass	-	Manhean
4. Hon. Humu Dilley Saeed	-	Ofankor
5. Hon. Gad TackieYeboah	-	Pokuase
6. Hon. Doris Agyare Frimpong	-	Asofan
7. Hon. Theophilus Korli	-	Fise
8. Hon. Richard Osei	-	Nii Ankraman
9. Hon. Kwame Oforu Agyei	-	Government Appointee
10. Hon. Stephen Dadzie	-	Tantra Hill
11. Hon. Amos Abutu	-	Afiaman
12. Hon. Solomon Yaw Atsu	-	Kwashiekumah
13. Hon. Gloria Odoi	-	Ayikai-Doblo
14. Hon. Muhammed N. Bala	-	Medie
15. Hon. Philip Kugbo	-	Achiaman
16. Hon. Emmanuel A. Quaye	-	Okushiebiade
17. Hon. Daniel K. Dodoo	-	Onyansanaa
18. Hon. Gibrilla Osman	-	Government Appointee
19. Hon. Seth Obodai Sai	-	Government Appointee
20. Hon. Beatrice Agbalenyo	-	Dedeiman
21. Hon. Love Alister	-	Amasaman
22. Hon. Isaac K. M. Sackey	-	Nsakina
23. Hon. R. A. Mensah	-	Gonno
24. Hon. Kwabena Appiah	-	Mayera
25. Hon. Salamatu Musah	-	Government Appointee
26. Hon. Selina Avevor	-	Kutunse
27. Hon. Emmanuel M. K. Amuzu	-	Akotoshie
28. Hon. Benjamin R. Akoto	-	Samsam
29. Hon. Gertrude Ankrah	-	Government Appointee
30. Hon. John Sai Obodai	-	Government Appointee
31. Hon. Emmanuel T. Teikpa	-	Government Appointee
32. Hon. Solomon Assante	-	Government Appointee
33. Hon. Henry Marbell	-	Adjen-Kotoku
34. Hon. Patrick K. Washington	-	Sarpeiman

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 35. Hon. Mandela Wiafe | - | Trobu |
| 36. Hon. Gifty Ofori | - | Government Appointee |
| 37. Elias Kwaku Mensah, MCD | - | Secretary |

MEMBERS ABSENT

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Hon. Daniel Parker France | - | Government Appointee |
| 2. Hon. Desmond Appiah | - | Government Appointee |
| 3. Hon. Emmanuel Nii Okai Laryea | - | MP for Amasaman |
| 4. Hon. Moses Anim | - | MP for Trobu |

IN ATTENDANCE

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Anthony Cobbinah | - | Municipal Budget Officer |
| 2. Emelia Osaadu | - | Deputy Director |
| 3. Robert D. Anas –Okoe | - | NCCE |
| 4. Dr. Doris Arhin | - | Municipal Health Director |
| 5. Samuel Narh Kodji | - | Ghana Education Service |
| 6. Francis Anaba | - | Municipal Finance Officer |
| 7. Patrick Annan | - | Agriculture |
| 8. Samuel N. Lawer | - | Municipal Planning Officer |
| 9. Sulemana Amadu | - | Department of Transportation |
| 10. Christiana Teye-Angmor
Officer | - | Municipal Environmental Health |
| 11. Juliana Adubofour | - | Business Advisory Centre |
| 12. Eric J. Donkor | - | Municipal Works Engineer |
| 13. Edwin Tei | - | Municipal Urban Roads Engineer |
| 14. Candid Pwavra | - | Municipal Internal Auditor |
| 15. Nana Kwame Agyeman | - | Physical Planning Department |
| 16. Insp. Francis Numado | - | Police |
| 17. C/Supt. Joseph Obeng | - | Police |
| 18. DOIII Alex Amoah | - | Fire |
| 19. DOIII Benjamin Okai | - | Fire |
| 20. ASI D. A. Sackey | - | Fire |
| 21. Martin Asare | - | Bureau of National Investigations |
| 22. E.A Commey-Tetteh | - | NADMO |
| 23. Daniel B. Akwada | - | Centre for National Culture |
| 24. Kingsley Agordo | - | Department of Social Welfare |
| 25. Marian Ofosu-Appiah | - | Assistant Director IIA (Recorder) |
| 26. Abigail Dom | - | National Youth Authority |
| 27. Selassie Akotiah | - | Municipal Procurement Officer |
| 28. Haadi Medjida | - | Department of Parks and Gardens |
| 29. Daniel Sorgah | - | Information Services Department |
| 30. Anthony Anumel | - | Feeder Roads |
| 31. Ivy Ayim | - | Youth Employment Agency |
| 32. Evelyn Owusu | - | Human Resource |

33. Sandra Afriyie	-	Public Relations Officer
34. Ida Yiadom Boakye	-	Management Information Systems
35. Emmanuel Kofi Frimpong	-	Transport
36. Millicent Bempong	-	Mayera Zonal Council
37. Unipearl O. Bekoe	-	Amasaman Zonal Council
38. Edwin Barnor	-	Stores
39. Bernice Manu	-	Assistant Director IIA (Recorder)
40. Yaa Nkansah Asamoah-Aning	-	Assistant Director IIA (Recorder)

NO.	SUBJECT	ACTION
1.0	<p><u>OPENING</u></p> <p>The meeting started at 11:29 a.m. with a prayer from Hon. Gad Yeboah Tackie. The Presiding Member welcomed members and apologised for the late start of the meeting. He informed members of the Municipal Chief Executive's ill health adding that he had sought permission to seek medical attention.</p> <p>Hon. Love Alister moved a motion for the introduction of a new item on the agenda: <i>Attitude of Management and Heads of Department in addressing Assembly Members' challenges</i>.</p> <p>Members voted in agreement for this item to be added to the agenda. The motion was carried.</p>	
2.0	<p><u>ATTITUDE OF MANAGEMENT & HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS (HODS) IN ADDRESSING ASSEMBLY MEMBERS' CHALLENGES</u></p> <p>Hon. Kwabena Appiah reported that although numerous complaints had been made about the poor state of the roads in the municipality, the situation remained unchanged. He asked that Management give a briefing on what they intended to do about the roads.</p> <p>Hon. Selina Avevor also added that bridges that link various communities as well as the drainage systems had deteriorated.</p> <p>Hon. Henry Marbell pointed out that the road issue had been discussed on several occasions without any visible actions. He added that the issue needed to be addressed urgently.</p> <p>Hon. Philip Kugbo also attributed the state of the roads to poor supervision during construction of the roads.</p> <p>In view of the complaints, the Presiding Member invited the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) to brief members on the issue.</p> <p>The MCD explained that roads construction was an expensive endeavour and therefore was beyond the spending power of the Assembly. He added that he was aware of the deplorable state of the roads especially the main Accra-Nsawam Highway. In effect, Management had written several letters to the Roads and Highways Authority to get them to start working on the roads. He also added that reshaping of Obebeyie and Nsakina roads would be started the following week.</p> <p>The Urban Roads Engineer (URE) also added that the national Urban Roads Department had not remitted any funds for the construction of roads in the municipality. In addition, the Municipal Urban Roads Department was</p>	

<p>3.0</p> <p>3.1</p>	<p>usually not notified whenever road projects were awarded started which hindered them from doing thorough monitoring. He recommended that all able authorities should embark on continuous lobbying at the national level to ensure that roads contracts were awarded for the municipality. He reported that the following roads would be constructed as part of the Pokuase-Awoshie project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Teye to Kwabenya – 2.2 km • ACP to Pokuase Presby church – 1.3km • Abensu Junction to High court – 1. 6 km • Awoshie Ayawaso white House to Asofa – 2.6 km <p>For the Borkorborkor- Nsakina road, he said that the contract was being reviewed. He then added that tenders for Sarpeiman to Kpobikorpe road, and Opah- Abehenease road have been opened by the Feeder Roads Department for repair works. Finally, he said that the grader was anticipated to be released in January so that it could be used for reshaping of un-tarred roads.</p> <p>The Assembly members asked all these officers to be proactive in addressing the issue. Hon. Malik Abass moved a motion for two or four roads in each electoral area to be selected for reshaping and repairs. Hon. Beatrice Agbalenyo seconded the motion. Members agreed that the motion be implemented before the end of December 2017.</p> <p><u>SECURITY ISSUES OF THE ASSEMBLY</u> <u>Amasaman District Police Command</u></p> <p>Insp. Francis Numado of the Amasaman District Police Command gave a brief report on the security situation of the municipality. He pointed out the lack of vehicles for monitoring. He however lauded the Assembly for providing some vehicles for their patrol duties. He appealed to the Assembly as well as any benevolent institution to provide a vehicle for the Pokuase Police Station to enable prompt response during emergencies.</p> <p>He stated that the most dire security situation in the municipality was the issue of land guards. He praised the Assembly members for their part in reporting such cases and collaborating with the police in their investigations. He also reported that Ghana Police Operations have assigned officers all over the country for crime patrols and that has noticeably decreased the number of crimes reported.</p> <p>Hon. Henry Marbell reported that robbers have been cutting into container shops at unguarded hours and robbing the owners of valuable items. He asked if the police were aware of this development and how they were planning to do address about it. He also pointed out that motorbike riders or “Okadaboys” have taken advantage of the fast motorcycles to be committing all sorts of crime. He asked for police plans on curbing this as well as the land guards’ issue.</p> <p>Hon. Dadzie reported that several assaults, murders, armed robberies and others incidents have been frequent in the Mile Seven area. He asked what the police was planning to do to combat this crime spate.</p> <p>Hon. Love Alister reported that some criminals pose as Assembly staff and</p>	<p>U R E</p>
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3.2	<p>go about arresting stray animals. He called on the police to help curb such crimes.</p> <p>The Commander responded that the heightened police presence in the communities was helping to solve most of the problems being reported. On the <i>Okada boys</i> issue, he said the police tried to have them banned resulting in a serious backlash. He therefore advised that citizens be vigilant and report any offences to the police for investigations.</p>	
3.3	<p><u>Fire Service</u></p> <p>The Fire Officer, DOIII Alex Amoah, pointed out that the poor road network was a major challenge to the fire service emergency response. Hon. Mohammed Bala added that the speed ramps from Medie to Kotoku should be redesigned because they slowed down emergency response.</p> <p>Hon. Dilley called for more collaboration between Assembly members and the Fire Service to sensitize the public on fire prevention methods.</p>	
4.0	<p><u>Immigration Service</u></p> <p>The Immigration Officer explained that the Ghana Immigration Service had been originally locating its offices at the international borders. However; there have been incidents where immigrants have been engaging in door to door trading contrary to the law. This is why an immigration office has been situated in Ga West and all other districts in the country to check these illegal activities of immigrants. She also added that the office would work on sensitizing Ghanaians against recruitment agencies who seek to entice them with jobs in the Gulf since these were usually scams.</p> <p>Hon. Kwabena Appiah revealed that when some of the foreigners claimed, they were working in partnership with Ghanaians.</p> <p>The Immigration Officer responded that any foreigner, who claims to be authorized to work in Ghana, even if it is with a Ghanaian, should be able to produce a work permit number. Such numbers could be verified at the immigration office should there be any suspicion. She charged all people to be vigilant to ensure that such foreigners do not take advantage of citizens.</p>	MGT
	<p><u>ORDER AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL</u></p> <p>Hon. Beatrice Agbalenyo called on Management to provide tables at the Assembly Hall so that members could take notes during meetings. She also added that the Assembly Hall ceiling should be repaired to prevent the pigeons from using the roof as a nest.</p>	MGT
	<p>Hon. Philip Kugbo suggested that banisters be constructed around the entrance of the Assembly Hall. He also requested that Assembly members be given a common room to work in whenever they visited the Assembly.</p> <p>Hon. Love Alister requested that all the Assembly hall entrances should be opened during meetings for ease of escape in case of emergencies.</p>	MGT
	<p>The MCD responded that the issue of tables would be looked at and resolved. He added that Management would discuss and come up with a suitable common room for members. With regards to the general sanitation of the Assembly hall, he said that Management would fix all problems at the hall as part of the renovation of the entire Administration block. He tasked</p>	MGT

5.0	<p>the Assistant Director IIA (Marian) to ensure that all the entrances were opened up during meetings.</p>	
6.0	<p><u>GA WEST CORPORATE SOCIAL EDUCATION FUND (GW-COSEF)</u></p> <p>Hon. Isaac Sackey lamented that for a very long time, students who qualified for scholarships under the GW-COSEF have not received their tuition fees from the Assembly. He called on Management to ensure that the funds were released to the students to help ease their financial burdens.</p> <p>The MCD explained that delays could be attributed to delays in release of funds from the Members of Parliament (MPs) who were to provide a portion of funding. He added that the committee would have to make a report of its mandate to the MCE for further actions.</p> <p>Hon. Love Alister called on management to write to the MPs so they could release their portion of the Common Fund whenever it becomes available. He added that Management should also work on getting corporate agencies to support the fund, while the Assembly redeems its pledge so the payments could start.</p>	MGT
7.0	<p><u>TRANSPORTATION AND FUEL</u></p> <p>Hon. Emmanuel Quaye asked MCD to support Urban Roads and Feeder Roads Officers with vehicles and or fuel whenever they embark on road activities to facilitate their work.</p> <p>Hon. Malik Abass pointed out that Assembly members had been providing fuel for the waste management trucks vehicles out of their own pocket. He asked that fuel be provided for waste trucks that carry central refuse containers from the various communities.</p> <p>Hon. Gad Yeboah Tackie pointed out that the waste management vehicles on the Assembly premises which were not being used should be put to use.</p>	MGT
	<p><u>SANITATION</u></p> <p>Hon. Humu Dilley Saeed lamented that Assembly members sometimes had to fund cleanup exercises out of their own pockets without Assembly support. She called on Management to support regular clean up exercises.</p> <p>Hon. Henry Marbell asked that the Municipal Environmental Health Officer (MEHO) brief members on the sanitation cases in court.</p> <p>Hon. Raindolf Ashitey asked for a law to be passed to regulate sachet water sellers since they end up dumping their rubbish on the street.</p> <p>Hon. Richard Osei pointed out that the central waste container on the Assembly Premises was usually full to capacity and that the MEHO should be tasked to get it emptied regularly.</p> <p>The MEHO reported that the central waste container had already been emptied and that it would be emptied regularly. On prosecutions, she indicated that the unit had 74 sanitation cases in court. She also added that a time-table had been prepared which scheduled the cleanup exercises per electoral area and this would be submitted to members the following day.</p> <p>Hon. Love Alister suggested that MEHO should organise sensitization programs for citizens on the bye-laws. He also suggested that those prosecuted should have their sentence profiled publicly, such as in</p>	MEHO

8.0	<p>newspapers, to serve as a deterrent for others. Hon. Emmanuel Teikpa revealed that disabled persons were finding it difficult to get waste collectors to take their refuse. He asked that special arrangements be made with collectors on their behalf so that they could also access the services.</p>	
9.0	<p><u>EDUCATION</u> Hon. Henry Marbell suggested that all public schools in the municipality should be properly fenced to avoid encroachment and trespassing. He also added that most schools were in need of classrooms and furniture to operate to their maximum capacity. The Director of Education suggested that the Assembly could partner with stakeholders to get the schools walled in the shortest possible time. Hon. Kwabena Appiah added that the current shift system should be phased out as it hindered effective studies. He said that this could be done if the needed infrastructure and furniture were provided. Hon. Emmanuel Teikpa appealed for schools to be provided with disability friendly facilities.</p>	
10.0	<p><u>ADOPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)</u> Hon. Philip Kugbo the chairman of the Development Planning sub-committee made a presentation of the Medium Term development Plan 2018-2021 using the PFM Template. Hon Henry Marbell suggested that since all members had copies of the plan and was part of the plan preparation if there is no correction the plan should be adopted as a working document for the Assembly. Hon. Kwabena Appiah moved for the adoption of the Medium-term Development plan and was seconded by Hon. Emmanuel Teikpa.</p>	
	<p><u>CLOSING</u> Hon. Mohammed Bala moved for the adjournment of the meeting to the following day. The motion was seconded by Hon. Richard Osei. Hon. Gad Yeboah Tackie gave the closing prayer and the meeting ended at 3: 58 p.m.</p>	

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HON. NII KORTEY BOI II
PRESIDING MEMBER

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E. KWAKU MENSAH
MUNICIPAL COORD. DIRECTOR