

# KPONE KATAMANSO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

FINAL DRAFT



## **MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)**

***AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL***

**MAY, 2018**

**PREPARED BY MPCU**

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project

CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
Dope	-	Department of Planning
DPs	-	Development Partners
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA		Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
HRDBS	-	Human Resource Development and Basic Services
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGPRSP	-	Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support Programme
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit

MUSEC	-	Municipal Security Committee
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NM	-	Net Migration
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDCP	-	Sub-District Council Plans
SDCs	-	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	-	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Change



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly, located in the eastern part of the Greater Accra Region, was carved from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly in 2012 per the Legislative instrument (L.I.) 2031. The Assembly has a membership of 29 made up as follows: (18 elected, 9

appointed, 1 Member of Parliament and 1 Municipal Chief Executive). The Assembly was inaugurated on 28th June 2012 to commence work. It commenced business on 4th July 2012.

The Assembly envisions a well-developed Municipality in which the inhabitants will enjoy the benefits of modernization and higher living standard, peacefully and sustainably through the provision of effective and efficient services within a conducive, physical, socio-economic environment and a well-established legal framework. These are expected to be driven by our core values: Participation, Accountability, Democracy and Professionalism

The District medium term development plan 2018-2021 is a medium term plan which is the development guideline/ focus for the Assembly for the next four year planning period subjected to acceptable guiding principles per planning standard of the decentralization process. The bottom-up approach in development planning was adequately utilized whereby stakeholders from the various communities were duly consulted through Community Needs Assessment and Public Hearings.

#### **METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH**

Active participation of all the district stakeholders ( communities , zonal council , centralized and decentralised departments , NGOs, CBOs and Civil Society Organisations was the underlying principle of the multi-methods approach used by the Municipal planning Unit ( MPCU) in gathering, collating, analysing and receiving feedback on the primary and secondary data for the preparation of the 2018-2021 district Medium term development plan ( DMTDP). A reconstructed Plan preparation team provided technical and relevant support to the DPCU in the monitoring. The team consisted: Heads of Department , Chairman-Development Planning Subcommittee , representatives of Traditional Rulers. The participatory approach captured the views and concerns of stakeholder at the communities, Zonal Council and centralized and Decentralized Departments levels.

Questionnaire administration , Community for a Group Discussion and Observation were some of the techniques used for the exercise.

The DMTDP Document evolved through the following stages:

- Formation of the plan preparation team
- Review of 2018-2022 Medium Term Development plan
- Preparation/pre-testing of the questionnaire
- Collation and analysis of data
- Identification and application of Potentials Opportunities , Constraints and challenges
- Identification of development Focus , Goals objectives and formulation of strategies
- Prioritisation of Objectives
- Formulations of Development Programmes and programmes of Action with cost
- Conduction of first Public hearing
- Amendments and implementation of inputs arising from second public hearing
- District Assembly in session discussed and validated/Adopted the DMTDP.

The expected Outcome is the desire to promote a well-efficient social, democratic and vibrant Municipality by increasing food security, providing Jobs for the youth through skill training, promoting social inclusion of the vulnerable, creating access to quality education and health, establishing a sustainable source of funding to cater for the needs of the communities.

After the thorough examination of the issues from the various communities, the problem statement centered predominantly on six (6) main areas ranked as follows: 1. Bad nature or state of our roads and transport system 2. Overcrowding in schools 3. Poor access to health Facilities 4. Poor or Lack of Drainage System 5. Poor Sanitation and environmental related issues 6. Poor access to lorry stations and markets.

The MPCU in effect prepared Programme of action formulated from Programmes and Sub-programme adopted from Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) to address the adopted issues for the 2018-2021 plan period. An Indicative Financial Budget of about GH¢167million with about GH¢34million income expected from External Sources and about GH¢40million expected from the Internally Generated Fund resulting in about GH¢74million to be raked in as income against the projected indicative budget for the Programme of Action. The net effect of the details created

a Gap Finance of about GH¢95million for further actions including but not limited to prudential financial spending and Income Generations.

MPCU on the 24th of December, 2017 organized Public Hearing and the Final Draft was subsequently presented to the General Assembly through the Executive Committee and the plan was adopted for onward submission to the National Development Planning Commission for approval

The MTDP is segregated into six chapters. Chapter one discussed the Performance Review of the old plan, Profile of the Municipality, Current Situation or Baseline. Chapter-two focused on the development issues while chapter three dwelled on Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and Strategies. Chapter four considered Programmes of Action with relevant Sub-Programmes to address the adopted District Development Issues. Chapters five and six captured Annual Action Plan of the Municipal Assembly and Monitoring and Evaluation respectively.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly (KKMA), located in the eastern part of the Greater Accra Region, was carved from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly in 2012 with the promulgation of the Legislative instrument (L.I.) 2031. The Assembly has a membership of 29 made up as follows: (18 elected, 9 appointed, 1 Member of Parliament and 1 Municipal Chief Executive). The Assembly was inaugurated on 28th June 2012 to commence work. It commenced business on 4th July 2012.

#### 1.1.1 Vision

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly envisions a well-developed Municipality in which the inhabitants will enjoy the benefits of modernization and higher living standard, peacefully and sustainably.

#### 1.1.2 Mission Statement

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly exists to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Municipality through the provision of effective and efficient services within a conducive physical, socio-economic environment and a well-established legal framework.

##### *1.1.2.1 Achieving the Vision/Mission*

To be able to effectively achieve the vision and mission of the Municipality, the DA shall;

1. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the overall development of the Municipal Assembly
2. Initiate programmes for the development of basic socio-economic infrastructure in the Municipality.
3. Maintain security and public safety in co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies.
4. Promote and support environmental issues by productive activities/ventures in the Municipality.
5. Encourage popular grassroots participation in plan implementation and monitoring.

#### 1.1.3 Functions of the Assembly

The Assembly's functions as enshrined in the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936 section (12) subsection (1) to (5) is as follows;

1) A District Assembly shall

- a) Exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- b) Promote local economic development; and
- c) Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

(3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall

- (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- (b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- (e) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (f) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- (g) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- (h) Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- (j) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- (k) Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

(4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to

- (a) Execute approved development plans for the district;
- (b) Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;© initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans
- (c) Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- (d) (e ) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the District and national economy in accordance with government policy.

(5) A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the District.

#### 1.1.4 Core Values of the Assembly

The core values of the Assembly is as follows:

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Accountability
- (c) Integrity and
- (d) Teamwork

### **1.2 Performance Review in Relation to GSGDA II (2014 – 2017)**

In order to improve the living conditions of the people, the Kpone-Katamanso Municipal Assembly in partnership with various stakeholders implemented various programmes/projects within the plan period. These programmes and projects cut across various sectors including education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, roads development and good governance etc. These programmes/projects were put into the District Annual Action Plans for the years 2014 – 2017 and were captured under 5 thematic areas of the 7 Thematic Areas prescribed in the GSGDA II, these are;

- (a) Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector,

- (b) Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management,
- (c) Infrastructure and Human Settlements,
- (d) Human Development, Productivity and Employment and
- (e) Transparent and Accountable Governance.

In all, the Assembly earmarked 475 programmes/projects for implementation within the four (4) year planned period. The breakdown of the programmes and projects are indicated in Table 1.1.



Table 1. 1 Performance Review (2014-2017)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
Base Line (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools	52	5 schools	2 schools	1 completed & 1 ongoing
			Furniture (mono and dual desks)	1,000	3,000	1,500	Ongoing
			Rehabilitate School buildings		2 schools	2 schools	Ongoing
			Promote guidance and counselling in basic schools	5000	3091	3091	Implemented
			- counseling programme for JHS 3 students in all schools	4800 pupils			Implemented
			- Provide guidance and counselling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools	1	6000	6855	Implemented
			- Organize guidance and counselling week celebration & girls week		1	1	
			Expand the school feeding programme in the district	16 schools	24schools	23 schools	Ongoing
			Support my first day at school	27 schools	52	32	Implemented
			Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District				
			- Inter Schools	50 schools	22	22	Ongoing
			- Inter districts	240 contingents	200	180	Implemented
			Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	300 participants	300	280	Ongoing
			Promote and monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in basic schools				
			-Workshops organized	2	2	2	Ongoing
			- Monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in schools	23 schools	32	32	Ongoing
			POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels				

			Enhance school health at basic levels - Train food vendors on hygiene and sanitation practices - Screen pupils to identify their health needs - Deworm pupils in primary schools - Provide dust bins in schools - workshops organized for SHEP coordinators on sanitation environment and safety systems -provide gender friendly sanitation facilities in basic schools (toilet & urinals)	40 vendors 10,000 14400	60 6855 8439 30 30 20	44 6855 8439 10	Implemented Implemented Implemented Not implemented Not implemented Ongoing
			Support deprived schools and underprivileged pupils/students - Provide support to deprived schools - Provide basic needs (uniforms, sandals exercise books etc.) - disburse capitation grant to schools	27 schools	5 4220 32		Not implemented Not implemented Not implemented
			Promote Gender development - Sensitize parents on the attention to both boys and girls education - Undertake CBE programme for out-of- school children - Support establishment of use of Gender Clubs in school - Support girls in life skills development programmes - Undertake school visit to monitor girls' club in school	2000 100 40 girls club 40	5000 200 10 1000 30	6855 180 10 30	Implemented Implemented Implemented Not implemented Implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	60	35	30 schools	Ongoing
			Promote Road safety education	50	30	30	Implemented but not in the MTDP
		Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Promote gender development in basic schools - Organize sensitization workshops for civil	15	10	10	Implemented

			society groups to advocate on behalf of girls - Organize female mentors to mentor girls		10		Implemented
			Promote guidance and counselling - Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators - counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection	27	30	0	Not implemented
				1000	3091	3091	Implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels - Organize STI clinic in schools	27	32	0	Not implemented
		Policy Objective: Improve Quality of teaching and learning					
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria	
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
		Organize capacity building workshops for teachers and pupils - Capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy - Training workshop for private pre-school teachers - Test in literacy and numeracy for upper primary schools - Reading festival for selected basic schools	90 100 15 30	176 566 21 32	0 115 0 0	Not implemented Implemented but not in MTDP Not implemented Not implemented	
		Conduct and monitor BECE in the District	1	1	1	Implemented	
		Organize mock exams for JHS 3 Students	1	1	1	Implemented	
		Implement incentive packages for teachers in deprived areas	3	5	0	Not implemented	
		Distribute books to schools	27	35	32 schools	Implemented	
		Provide accommodation for teachers at Bawaleshie and Kpoi-Ete	0	2	2	One completed, one ongoing	
		Policy Objective: Promote the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels					
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
		Improve ICT in basic schools					

			-Provide computers for schools	27	32		Not implemented
			- Complete ICT laboratories	0	3	3	Implemented
			Organize capacity building workshop for teachers in ICT	100	116		Not implemented
			organize STMIE camps and clinics annually	20	30		Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve management of education service at all level							
			Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers especially in Schools				
			- Organize INSET- mathematics, science and literacy (core activity)	27	25	25	Ongoing
			- Organize INSET on early childhood education		25	0	Not implemented
			- organize a grade-based INSET for p1-p3 teachers of mathematics and science	5	10		Ongoing
			- organize physical education workshop for P.E coordinators	100	88	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve management of education service at all level							
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria	
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
		Post teachers to JHS based on subject specialization	80	10	10	Ongoing	
		Organize best teacher award		17	13 teachers	Implemented	
		Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District					
		- District quality monitoring system for education (DQMS_E)					
		- Monitor private schools	85	80	70 schools	Implemented	
		- organize regular monitoring and inspection of schools	27	32	32	Implemented	
				0	0	Not implemented	
		Ensure that the teaching service provides value for money in terms of pupil contact time and effective learning					
		- conduct spam in schools	27 JHS	22	22 JHS	Implemented	
		- organize appraisal of teachers in schools	60	74		Not implemented	
		- organize appraisal of teachers in schools		4	3	implemented	
		- organize district education oversight committee meetings					
		Develop operational School Management					

			Committees (SMCs) - Establish SMCs in schools - organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management - organize a one day district education appraisal review meeting for stakeholders		30  1	40 5  1	30 schools  1	Implemented Not implemented  Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity							
	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels							
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity		Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
					Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2015</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools Furniture (mono and dual desks)	No. of schools constructed No. of furniture procured	50	7  100KG 500DD & 600MD	5  160 DD & 28 MD	4 ongoing, 1 completed  Implemented
			Rehabilitate School buildings	No. of schools rehabilitated		5	1	1 implemented, 4 Ongoing
			Promote guidance and counselling in basic schools - counseling programmes for JHS 3 students in all schools - Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools - Organize guidance and	No of students counseled	5000  4800	3700  16000	3642 students  15426  1	Implemented  Implemented

			counselling week celebration & girls week		1	1		Implemented
			Expand the school feeding programme in the district	No. of schools enrolled	16	30	25 schools	Ongoing
			Support children with special needs	No. of children with special needs supported		150		Not implemented
			Support my first day at school	No. of schools that benefited	27	40	44 schools	Implemented
			Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District - Inter Schools - Inter districts	No. of schools that participated	50 240	40 240	40 schools 200	Implemented Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels								
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity		Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria	
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
			Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	No. of schools that participated	300	600	350 participants	Implemented
			Promote and monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in basic schools - workshops organized - monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in schools	No. of workshops organized No. of schools monitored	2 23	3 40	0 0	Not implemented Not implemented

			<p>Enhance school health at basic levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train food vendors on hygiene and sanitation practices</li> <li>- Screen pupils to identify their health needs</li> <li>- Deworm pupils in primary schools</li> <li>- Provide dust bins in schools</li> <li>- workshops organized for SHEP coordinators on sanitation environment and safety systems provide gender friendly sanitation facilities in basic schools ( toilet&amp; urinals)</li> </ul>	<p>No. of vendors trained</p> <p>No of pupils screened and dewormed</p> <p>No. of dustbins provided</p> <p>No. of coordinator that participated</p> <p>No. of toilet facilities provided</p>	<p>40</p> <p>10000</p> <p>14400</p>	<p>80</p> <p>1000</p> <p>10242</p> <p>40</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p>	<p>25 vendors</p> <p>388 pupils</p> <p>0</p> <p>49</p> <p>44 SHEP Coordinators</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>Not implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>Not implemented</p>
			<p>Support deprived schools and underprivileged pupils/students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide support for deprived schools</li> <li>- Provide basic needs (uniforms, sandals exercise e books etc.)</li> <li>- disburse capitation grant to schools</li> </ul>	<p>No. of schools supported</p> <p>No of sch disbursed</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>19000</p>	<p>44 schools</p> <p>30 schools</p> <p>18,657 pupils</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p>
			<p>Promote Gender development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize parents on the attention to both boys and girls education</li> <li>- Undertake CBE programme for out-of- school children</li> <li>- Support establishment of use of Gender Clubs in school</li> </ul>	<p>-No. of parents sensitized</p> <p>-No. of students participated</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>100</p> <p>40</p>	<p>12000</p> <p>400</p> <p>44</p>	<p>10,042 participants</p> <p>400</p> <p>41 girls club</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>Implemented</p>

			- Support girls in life skills development programmes - Undertake school visit to monitor girls' club in school	-No. of clubs established -No. of schools monitored	40	1000 44	41	Not implemented Implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	No. of schools inspected	60	80	42 schools	Implemented
			Promote Road safety education		50	50	0	Not implemented
		Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education						
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria		
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement			
		Promote gender development in basic schools - Organize sensitization workshops for civil society groups to advocate on behalf of girls - Organize female mentors to mentor girls	No. of groups participated	15 0	30 25	20 40 mentors	Implemented Implemented	
		Promote guidance and counselling - Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators - Counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection	No. of coordinator participated No. of students participated	27 1000	100 3642	150 3642	Implemented Implemented	
		Enhance school health at basic levels - Organize STI clinic in schools	No. of schools participated	27	41	30 schools	Implemented	
		Improve Quality of teaching and learning						
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria		
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement			



Promote the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels								
			Improve ICT in basic schools -Provide computers for schools - Construction of ICT laboratory well equipped	No. of computers provided		30 2	22 0	Implemented Not implemented
			Organize capacity building workshop for teachers in ICT	No. of teachers participated	100	200	116 teachers	Implemented
			organize STMIE camps and clinics annually	No. pupils participated	20	60	50 pupils	Implemented
Improve management of education service at all level								
			Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers in schools - Organize INSET- mathematics, science and literacy (core activity) - Organize INSET on early childhood education - organize a grade-based INSET for p1-p3 teachers of mathematics and science - organize physical education workshop for P.E coordinators	No. of schools benefited	27 5 100	25 20 88	25 schools 0 5 schools 88	Implemented Not implemented Implemented Implemented
			Organize best teacher award	No. of teachers awarded		17	17	Implemented
			Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District - District quality monitoring system for education (DQMS_E) - Monitor private schools - organize regular monitoring and inspection of schools	No. of schools monitored		19 23 120	19 schools 80 80 schools Selected Private &	Implemented Implemented Implemented

			Ensure that the teaching service provides value for money in terms of pupil contact time and effective learning	No. of schools participated	27 60	22 74	22 JHS 74	public schools	Implemented Implemented
			- conduct spam in schools - organize appraisal of teachers in schools - organize district education oversight committee meetings	No. of meetings organized		4	3		Implemented
			Develop operational School Management Committees (SMCs)	No. of SMCs established	20	40 5	40 schools 5 SMCs		Implemented Implemented
			- Establish SMCs in schools - organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	No. of SMCs trained					
<b>PERIOD</b>	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity								
<b>2016</b>	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all level								
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria		
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement			
	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools Furniture (mono and dual desks)	50	10	10	2 completed and 8 ongoing		
					1500 DD, 800 MD	1000DD 500 MD 200	Implemented		
					500 Hexagona	Hexagona l set for KG			

					1 set for KG		
			Rehabilitate School buildings		5	5	Implemented
			Promote guidance and counselling in basic schools				Implemented
			- counseling programme for JHS 3 students in all schools	5000	4947	4947	Implemented
			- Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools	4800	8000	9140	Implemented
			- Organize guidance and counselling week celebration & girls week	1	1	1	Implemented
			Expand the school feeding programme in the district	16	25	25	Implemented
			Support children with special needs		30	0	Not implemented
			Support my first day at school	27	35 schools	35	Implemented
			Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District				
			- Inter Schools	50	35	35	Implemented
			- Inter districts	240	200	190	Implemented
			Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	300	300	300	Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all level							
			Promote and monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in basic schools				
			- workshops organized	2	3	3	implemented
			- monitor HIV/AIDS Alert Model in schools	23	35	35	implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels				
			- Train food vendors on hygiene and sanitation practices	40	70	70	Implemented
			- Screen pupils to identify their health needs	10000	7686	7686	Implemented
			- Deworm pupils in primary schools	14400	11528	11528	Implemented
			- workshops organized for SHEP coordinators on sanitation environment and safety systems		35	35	Implemented
			provide gender friendly sanitation facilities in basic schools ( toilet& urinals)		20	25	Implemented
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation

				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	to criteria
			Support deprived schools and underprivileged pupils/students - Provide basic needs (uniforms, sandals exercise books etc.) - disburse capitation grant to schools	27	5764 uniforms 35	0  35	Not Implemented  Implemented
			Promote Gender development - Sensitize parents on the attention to both boys and girls education - Undertake CBE programme for out-of- school children - Support establishment of use of Gender Clubs in school - Support girls in life skills development programmes - Undertake school visit to monitor girls' club in school	2000 100 40 40	6363 250 51 1000 51	6363 200 51 0 51	Implemented Implemented Implemented Not implemented Implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	60	25	35	Implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education							
			Promote gender development in basic schools - Organize sensitization workshops for civil society groups to advocate on behalf of girls - Organize female mentors to mentor girls		15 25	10 25	Implemented Implemented
			Promote guidance and counselling - Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counseling coordinators - Counseling programme for JHS 3 students on SHS & programme selection		30 4947	0 4947	Not Implemented Implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels Organize STI clinic in schools		24	0	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Quality of teaching and learning							
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria	
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		

			Organize capacity building workshops for teachers and pupils - Capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy	90	105	0 teachers	Implemented
			- Test in literacy and numeracy for upper primary schools	15	35	0	Not implemented
			- Reading festival for selected basic schools		35	35	Implemented
			Conduct and monitor BECE in the District		1	1	Implemented
			Organize mock exams for JHS 3 Students	1	3	3	Implemented
			Distribute books to schools	27	51	51 schools	Implemented
			Provide accommodation for teachers at Kpoi-Ete	0	1	1	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Improve management of education services at all levels					
			Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers especially in Schools - Organize INSET- mathematics, science and literacy (core activity) - organize physical education workshop for P.E coordinators	27	18	10	Ongoing implemented
			Organize best teacher award		100	102	
			Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District - District quality monitoring system for education (DQMS_E)	85	19	19	Implemented
			- Monitor private schools		200	220	Implemented
			- Organize regular monitoring and inspection of schools	27	0	0	Not implemented
			Ensure that the teaching service provides value for money in terms of pupil contact time and effective learning - conduct spam in schools - organize district education oversight committee meetings	27 JHS	24 4	24 1	Implemented Implemented
			Establish operational School Management Committees (SMCs) - Establish SMCs in schools - organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	30	51 3	51 0	Implemented Not implemented

			- organize a one day district education appraisal review meeting for stakeholders	1	1	1	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity					
<b>2017</b>		Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at all level					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Expand school infrastructure and supply furniture to basic schools Furniture (mono and dual desks, teachers chairs and tables)	50	11	11  12 teachers tables and 12 chairs	Ongoing  Implemented
			Rehabilitate School buildings				
			Expand the school feeding programme in the district	16			
			Support children with special needs				
			Support my first day at school	27			
			Promote Sports festivals in basic schools in and outside the District		32	32	Implemented
			Promote Cultural festivals in basic schools in the District	300	350	350	Implemented
			Enhance school health at basic levels				
			- Educate and inspect food vendors health certificates		26	26	Implemented
			- Screen pupils and parents on TB and HIV/AIDS		200	116	Implemented
			Promote Gender development				
			- Participation in the Girls' Club Fair organized at Dodowa on the theme "Ending Child Marriage"		80	80	Implemented
			- Sensitization of all form 3 students on career choice		4748	4748	Implemented
			Conduct regular inspection of new private schools for registration	60	19	19	Implemented

Policy Objective: Improve Quality of teaching and learning							
Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria	
			Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
		Distribute teaching and learning materials		4000	4000	Implemented	
		Distribute boxes of white chalk		13596	13596	Implemented	
		Distribute dictionaries to JHS		413	413	Implemented	
		Distribute teachers note book					
		Distribute books to schools		2500	2500	Implemented	
		Conduct and monitor BECE in the District		4167	4167	Implemented	
		Organize mock exams for JHS 3 Students		315	315	Implemented	
		Provide accommodation for teachers at Kpoi-Ete	0	1	1	Ongoing	
Policy Objective: Improve management of education services at all levels							
		Enhance the skills of head teachers and teachers especially in Schools - Organization of INSET on Jolly Phonics for public school teachers		13	13	Implemented	
		Organize best teacher award		17	0	Not implemented	
		Conduct monitoring and evaluation in the District - Monitoring of DQMS-E activities in primary schools.		19	19	Implemented	
		Ensure that the teaching service provides value for money in terms of pupil contact time and effective learning - conduct spam in schools - organize district education oversight committee meetings	27 JHS	27	27	Implemented	
PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains						
2014	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization	70.6%	90% of children under 1	73.2%	On-going

			Malaria prevention and control	31.1%	4%	49.6%	Fully implemented
			Enhance safe motherhood	1	0	1	On-going
			Prevention of still birth				
			Supervise delivery	26%	4%	33.3%	Implemented
			Prevent Anaemia in children and pregnant women				
		Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Organize 2014 Health Sector Performance Review Meeting	1	3	2	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Bridge equity gabs in geographical access to health services					
			Building of CHPS compounds	0	2	1	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable diseases					
			Sensitize the public on HIV/AIDs				
			Organise HIV/AIDs campaign	1	1	1	Implemented
			Celebrate World AIDs day	1	1	1	Implemented
			Organize sensitization on malaria case management and new drug policy for staff		40	40	Implemented
			Sensitize health staff on Leprosy		25	25	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity					
		Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains					
<b>2015</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization (children under 1)	70.6%	90%	92.5	Implemented
			Malaria prevention and control	31.1%	4%	38.1%	Implemented
			Enhance safe motherhood				
			Supervise delivery	26%	4%	39.0	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System					
			Procure vehicle for the Health Directorate	0	1	1	Implemented
			Organize Performance Review Conference		3	2	Implemented
			Provide furnishing/equipment for Kpone Health Center				
		Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services					
			Construct 2- storey clinic for Zenu Community	0	1	1	Ongoing



		Policy Objective: Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health						
			Commence Community Psychiatry Services				Ongoing	
		Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable diseases						
			Organize a two-day orientation workshop on Malaria Home Base Care for health facilities in the District	No. of health personnel participated		40	40	Implemented
			Build health personnel capacity on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)	No. of health personnel participated		45	45	Implemented
			Training on Wash, Cholera and Ebola Surveillance			28	28	Implemented
			Sensitization training on Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Pregnancy			18	18	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
		Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria	
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
<b>2016</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Promote Child immunization (children under 1)	70.6%	90%	118.6%	Ongoing	
			Organise blood donation exercise	0	50 pints	50	Implemented.	
			Train Health Staff in malaria case management	31.1%	4%	49.6	Implemented	
			Supervise safe child delivery	26%	4%	36.7%	Implemented	
		Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System						
			Organise health sector performance review		1	1	Implemented	
			Public health facilities peer review		5	5	Implemented	
		Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
			Construct 2 health facilities at Gbetsile and Agbeshie-Laryea (Katamanso West)		2	2	Ongoing	
			Supply furniture and health equipment for Zenu health center and Saduase CHPS compound					
			Construct 2-Storey staff apartment for Health				Not implemented	

			Directorate				
		Policy Objective: Improve Quality of Health Services Delivery including Mental Health					
			Rehabilitate Katamanso and Appolonia Health Centers	2	2	1	Ongoing
			District TB review meeting		50	48	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable disease					
			Celebration of world AIDs day		1	1	Implemented
			Sensitization training on Meningitis Vaccine		37	37	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity					
		Policy Objective: Enhance the National capacity for the attainment of Health related SDGs and sustain the gains					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2017</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Orientation on TB new screening tools and algorithms for CHO's, Prescribers and OPD Nurses.		150	125	Implemented
			Onsite Training and Supportive Supervision		23	23	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency in Governance and Management of the Health System					
			Organise health sector performance review		1	1	Implemented
			2017 Half Year Health Sector Performance Review Meeting		1	1	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services					
			Construct 2 health facilities at Gbetsile and Agbeshie-Laryea (Katamanso West)		2	2	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Improve Quality of Health Services Delivery including Mental Health					
			District monitoring to the sub-district on Maternal, Child Health and Nutrition Programme. (MCHNP)		19	19	Implemented
			Supportive Supervision visit to all health facility		41	41	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable disease and other communicable disease					
			Celebration of world AIDs day		1	1	Implemented
			HIV screening at Kpone Kpone Methodist and Zenu cluster of schools		102	102	Implemented
			TB screening at Katamanso Community		200	116	Implemented

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize children on their rights and responsibilities	20%	100%	50%	On-going
			Sensitize children on the negative effect on adolescent prostitution and drug abuse	30%	100%	50%	On-going
			Organize a two-day seminar to sensitise daycare proprietors on proper caregiving skills	30%	100%	70%	On-going
			Organize sensitization programmes in 4 area councils on responsible parenthood	40%	100%	60%	On-going
		Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation					
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify truant children and go back to school	20%	100%	50%	Parents and children were not cooperative
		Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues					
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor and supervise activities of PWD's in the 4 Area Councils	20%	100%	80%	Limited logistics did not allow us to meet the target
			Support 100 PWDs in the District with startup capital, payment of medical bills and school/tuition fees	30%	100%	70%	The remaining 30% could not support their claims with the necessary documents
		Policy Objective: Enhance Funding and cost-effectiveness in Social Protection Delivery					
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure all LEAP beneficiaries received their bi monthly benefits	60%	100%	100%	Completed
		Policy Objective: Make Social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable					
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise social education programme in each of the 4 Area Councils on the activities of the Department of Social Welfare	50%	100%	50%	Ongoing
PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation

				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	to criteria
<b>2015</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize two workshop for 100 childhood Development Center Attendants on maintaining Hygienic Conditions in their centers at Zenu and Gbetsile	70%	100	50%	Ongoing
			Organize a day workshop for 50 day care center proprietors/ proprietresses on care for children	50%	100%	50%	Ongoing
			Organize a day sensitization workshop for 50 participants from fishing community of Kpone on responsible parenting.	60%	100%	70%	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation					
			Organize a day seminar on the theme: ‘The Youth and Drug abuse’ for 80 organized Youth Groups in the District	50%	100%	50%	Ongoing
			Sensitize 50 parents on child abuse	50%	100%	80%	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues					
			Organize a day seminar for 100 PWDs in the District on the Policy of the 2% Common Fund allocated to PWDs	80%	100%	80%	Ongoing
			Support PWDs in the District with startup capital, payment of medical bills and school/tuition fees	70%	100%	80%	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Enhance Funding and cost-effectiveness in Social Protection Delivery					
			Ensure all LEAP beneficiaries received their bi monthly benefits	100%	100%	100%	Completed
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity					
		Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2016</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor and supervise 60 day care centers in the District to ensure compliance with standards	50%	100%	60%	On going
			Organize a two day workshop for 100 day care	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing

			centers Attendants on the Theme “care for children”				
		Policy Objective: Protect Children against violence, abuse and exploitation					
			Carry out a mapping programme in the District to identify street children	50%	100%	70%	Ongoing
			Organize celebration of “World Day against Child Labour”	50%	100%	80%	On going
			Create public awareness “Adolescent prostitution and drug abuse” through Media network, sensitization walk and distribution of fliers	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
			Organize 2 public forums on the current trend of homosexuality and Lesbianism	40%	100%	50%	On going
		Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues					
			Support 100 PWDs with payment of school fees and medical bills	50%	100%	60%	Ongoing
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Employment and Productivity					
		Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2017</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor and supervise 100 day care centers in the District to ensure compliance with acceptable standards	60%	100%	60%	On going
		Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues					
			Support 200 hundred PWDs in the District with startup capital, medical bills and school fees	60%	100%	60%	Ongoing
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
		Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.					
<b>2014</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Agents to carry out farm and home visits	476 visits	768	545	Ongoing
			Carry out field monitoring and supervision visits	180	288	220	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development					

			Introduce high yielding and short duration crop varieties	4 hectares cassava planting material multiplication fields established	10 hectares cassava multiplication fields	10 hectares cassava multiplication fields established	Implemented
			Establishment of demonstration fields	2 acre cassava community demonstration fields established	2 acre maize and cassava fields respectively	2 acre maize and cassava fields respectively established	Implemented
			Training of farmers on improved post-harvest technologies	515	650	350	Programme was partially implemented due to inadequate funding
			Educate farmers on nutrition and diet	960	1055	500	Implemented but the target could not be met due to inadequate funds
			Train farmers on soil improvement and fertility	248	250	300	Implemented Farmers interest in the use of organic manure has increased due to rapid deterioration of farm lands
		Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation					
			Immunization and vaccination of pets (dogs, cats and monkeys)	1460	1700	1500	Implemented but could not achieve target because resources available was inadequate
			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants (cattle, sheep and goats)	7000	10000	8500	Implemented
			Inspection of livestock for movement and	Cattle:	Cattle:	Cattle: 18500	Implemented

			slaughter	14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats: 12578	18000 Sheep: 15000 Goats: 15000	Sheep: 16200  Goats: 15100	
<b>PERIOD</b>	THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2015</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) to carry out Farm and Home visits	476	960	650	On-going- Inadequate logistics (motor bikes) for AEAs
			Carry out field monitoring and supervision visits by District Director of Agric and District Agric Officers	180	300	212	Ongoing, lack of funding and inadequate transport
			Organize field inspection for 2015 best farmer	38 farmers, processors and fishers were nominated for award	56	49	Implemented
			Organize 2015 national farmers day	Award 20 farmers, fishers and processors	20	20	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Supply improved cassava cuttings to farmers to increase their production	4 hectares of cassava planting material	80 farmers to be supplied with cassava	75 farmers and 3 districts were supplied for cultivation of 80 hectares	Implemented. Programme was funded by WAAPP

						multiplication fields established	
			Establishment of demonstration fields	2 acre cassava community demonstration fields were established	4	4	Programme was funded by WAAPP.  Implemented
			Educate farmers on nutrition and diet	960	960	400	
			Organize sensitization workshop for fruit and vegetable sellers on proper handling		0	0	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices	1178	800	670	Ongoing
			Train vegetable farmers on pest and disease control	280	280	80	Started but suspended due to inadequate funding
			Organize monthly staff training and technical review meetings	12	12	12	Implemented
		Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation					
			Immunization and vaccination pests	1460	1700	1150	Implemented
			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants	7000	10000	4800	Implemented
			Inspection of livestock for movement and slaughter	Cattle : 14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats:12578	Cattle : 18000 Sheep: 15000 Goats: 15000	Cattle : 16000  Sheep: 12600  Goats: 11250	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
		Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2016</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	AEAs to carry out farm and home visits	4 AEAs made 476 farm and	8 AEAs to carry out 1536 farm	AEAs made 960 farms and home visits	Not fully implemented



				home visits	and home visits		
			Carry out monitoring and supervision visits	180 Monitoring and supervision visits	300	196	Not fully implemented
			Organize monthly staff training and technical review meetings	12	12	12	Fully implemented
			Organize field inspection for 2016 best farmer	38 farmers	50 farmers	40 farmers	Implemented
			Organize 2016 national farmers day	20	23	23	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development							
			Establishment of cassava planting material multiplication fields	4 hectares cassava multiplicati on fields	70 acre fields to be establishe d	45 acre fields established	Project was supported by WAAPP and it is ongoing
			Establishment of sweet potato planting material multiplication fields	2 acre sweet potato demonstrati on field	15 acre sweet potato fields establishe d districtwid e	5 acre sweet potato fields established	Not fully implemented
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices	1178 farmers	800 farmers	670 farmers	Not fully implemented
			Train vegetable farmers on pest and disease control	280 vegetable farmers	280 vegetable farmers	80 vegetable farmers	Not fully implemented
			Organize sensitization workshop for fruit and vegetable sellers on proper handling and preservation	-	-	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							

			Immunization and vaccination of pets (dogs, cats & monkeys)	1460 pets	1700 pets	1170 pets	Not fully implemented
			Immunization and vaccination of ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats)	Cattle: 14896 Sheep: 10431 Goats: 12578	Cattle: 18000 Sheep: 15000 Goats: 15000	Total number of cattle, sheep and goats: 33850	
			Train livestock farmer groups on good husbandry practices	20 farmers	40	20	Not fully implemented
			Improve the diet of farm families, pregnant and lactating mothers and children in the district	-	-	-	Not implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>	THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2017</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Agents Farm and Home visits		1,728 farm and home visits	1,404 farm and visits	Not fully implemented
			Carry out monitoring and backstopping visits for AEAs		288 field visits	160	Not fully implemented
			Organize field inspection for 2017 Best Farmers (District, Regional and National)		20 farmers processors and fishers	20 farmers processors and fishers	Implemented
			Organized 2017 National Farmers Day		Nine (9) farmers, fishers and processors	Nine (9) farmers, fishers and processors	Implemented
			AEAs to strengthen existing farmer groups and form new ones for improved technology delivered.		8 farmer gps	6 farmer gps	Not fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Promote Seed and planting material development						

	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishing of Cassava Planting Material Multiplication Fields.		5acres	5acres	ongoing
			Distribution of insecticides to farmers by Agricultural Extension Agents to prevent fall army worm invasion		105 lit & 6600 grams of insecticide	100 lit & 6600 grams of insecticide	Implemented
			Distribution of seed maize, NPK fertilizer and insecticides to farmers by Agricultural Extension Agents		50 mini bags of seed maize, 665 bags of NPK fertilizer & 333 Urea	16 mini bags of seed maize, 665 bags of NPK fertilizer & 333 Urea	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>	THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize routine house-to-house inspections to detect nuisances and call for it 's abatement	65%	70%	75%	Implemented
			Educate students and staff on the control and prevention of spread and prevention of communicable diseases.	10%	50%	45%	Ongoing
			Sensitize all food vendors on safe and hygienic ways of handling and processing food	15%	90%	57%	Ongoing
			Sensitize communities on the best practices on waste management	-	50%	10%	Ongoing
<b>Period</b>	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution						

	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2015</b>	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize quarterly programmes and durbars at the 4 Area councils on the spread of communicable diseases	25%	60%	45%	Ongoing
			Sensitize schools on good environmental hygiene practices.	15%	80%	30%	Ongoing
			Provision of communal containers at collection sites	-	90%	15%	Ongoing
			Desilting of drains and suspected breeding sites of mosquitoes	20%	85%	30%	Ongoing
<b>2016</b>			Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution				
			General inspection at all type of premises Residential premises		2000 residential primises(rp)	1,787(rp) 48 schools 52 factories	Implemented
			Organize quarterly programmes and durbars at the 4 Area councils on the spread of communicable diseases		4	4	Implemented
			Carry out national sanitation day clean-up exercise		12	12	Implemented
			Mass screening exercise for food vendors district wide		4000	180	Not fully implemented
<b>2017</b>			Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution				
			General inspection at all type of premises and residential premises		3000	2151	Not fully implemented
			organize monthly clean-up exercises at the 4 area councils		4	4	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize skills training for women groups in soap making	10%	60%	30%	Ongoing
			Train 2 women groups on beads arrangement	10%	60%	30%	Ongoing

			Sensitize 10 communities on group dynamics	10%	50%		The activity was not carried out
		Policy Objective: Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child					
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize women on gender mainstreaming and acts of violence against women	10%	20 women groups	10 women groups	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes					
			Sensitize women groups on role of women in development	20%	80%	35%	Ongoing
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2015</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 100 participants in liquid and parazone preparation	10%	60%	70%	Ongoing
			Organize training programme for 25 participants in bead making/ leather work	10%	60%	70%	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property					
			Sensitize 15 companies on Gender Balance and Equity in employment	-	50%	-	Not implemented
			Sensitize 20 unit committees on participatory discussion on Gender inclusion	-	30%	-	Not implemented
			Sensitize 100 women in the role of women in environmental sanitation	20%	85%	30%	Ongoing
		Policy Objective: Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child					
			Organise international day for elimination for violence against women	5%	95%	5%	Was not fully implemented
<b>Period</b>		Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2016</b>	Social Services	Social Welfare and	Train 100 participants in liquid and bar	10%	70%	40%	Ongoing

	Delivery	Community Development	soap/parazone preparation				
			Organize training programme for 25 women in bead & leather work	10%	60%	35%	Ongoing
			Train 100 women on doughnut preparation	-	50 women	50	Ongoing
		Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes					
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 80 unit committee members: on gender decision making	-	30%	-	Not implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2017</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development					
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Enhance platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector and improve responsiveness by governance institutions					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize press conference/meeting the press		2	2	Fully implemented
			Organize media tour on KKMA projects or activities		2	2	Fully implemented
<b>2015</b>			Organize photo exhibition of KKMA activities and programmes in 4 Area Councils		1	1	Fully implemented
			Undertake street announcement on Government projects for residents in the District		3	3	Fully implemented
<b>2016</b>			Organize Town Hall meetings to interact with the Public	3	4	2	Not fully implemented

			Improve KKMA Media relations		1	-	Not implemented
<b>2017</b>			Organize Press conference/ Meeting the Press		2	-	Not implemented
			Organize the Media to tour on KKMA Projects		2	-	Not implemented
			Organize town hall meetings	3	4	-	Not implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize executive leadership training		28	27	Implemented
			Training in revenue mobilization using Geographic information system		2	2	Implemented
			Training for building technicians and draught men		2	2	Implemented
			Capacity building for CDOs and SDOs		2	2	Implemented
			Training on Revenue Management Software		40	35	Implemented
<b>2015</b>			Training in effective Revenue mobilization		40	40	Implemented
			Training on staff performance appraisal and management		25	25	Implemented
			Training in file classification methods		20	20	Implemented
			Training in ICT Skills		10	9	Implemented
			Training on LGSS protocols		25	25	Implemented
<b>2016</b>			Training in computer-based Auditing		3	3	Implemented
			Training workshop for Area Council Staff		60	60	Implemented
			Training on the District Assembly Concept & Revenue Mobilization		50	52	Implemented
			Training on Agriculture practice in Crop and livestock production		12	15	Implemented
			Training in bookkeeping and revenue collection		40	40	Implemented
			Training in Occupational Fraud Detecting and Preventing		3	3	Implemented
			Training in report writing/presentation skills and		30	35	Implemented

			effective communication skills				
			Training on Effective Customer Service skills		30	27	Implemented
			Training in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building		30	22	Implemented
<b>2017</b>			Training in Performance Appraisal		25	20	Implemented
			Diploma/Cert in Local Governance Administration		3	1	Implemented
			Training in electronic records keeping for secretaries and executive officers (20)		20		Yet to be implemented
			Training of DPCU Members on preparation of Development Plan		15		Yet to be implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Print and distribute bills (BOP and Property rate)		BOP- 100% PR- 100%	100% 60%	Implemented Ongoing
			Procure protective clothing for revenue staff				
			Train revenue and accounting staff in modern methods in revenue mobilization		50	50	Implemented
<b>2015</b>	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Print and distribute bills (BOP and Property rate)		BOP- 100% PR-100%	100% 70%	Implemented Ongoing
			Train revenue and accounting staff in human relations/modern methods of revenue mobilization		50	50	Implemented
			Organize 1-day workshop for treasury staff in treasury guidelines		10	10	Implemented
			Organize a 2-day mid-year review on revenue collection and mobilization for revenue collectors and stakeholders		70	70	Implemented
			Organize a 1-day training workshop for F&A members on Financial Analysis, statement analysis, and basic accounting principles		30	30	Implemented



			Procure protective clothing for revenue collectors		100	50	Ongoing	
<b>2016</b>	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Print and distribute bills (BOP and Property rate)		BOP- 100% PR- 100%	100% 70%	Implemented Ongoing	
			Organize public education on rate paying and obtaining BOP for businesses		100%	100%	Implemented	
			Establish a paypoint at Turaku		100%	60%	Ongoing but not in MTDP	
			Organize quarterly field monitoring exercise for each area council		4	4	Implemented but not in MTDP	
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity		Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
			Organize a two-day training for revenue collectors, supervisors and finance officers in modern revenue mobilization		2	2	Implemented	
			Update database of properties and businesses		100%	50%	Ongoing	
			Provide protective clothing for 6 building inspectors, 6 taskforce and 6 revenue collectors by September, 2016		100%	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP	
<b>2017</b>	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Print and distribute bills (BOP and Property rate)		BOP- 100% PR- 100%	100% 50%	Implemented Ongoing	
			Organize public education on rate paying and obtaining BOP for businesses		100%	50%	Ongoing	
			Capacity building for revenue collectors and revenue superintendents, finance staff and HODs by the end of September 2017		100%	50%	Ongoing	
			Organize quarterly field monitoring exercise for each area council by December, 2017		100%	50%	Ongoing	
<b>Period</b>		Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
		Policy Objective: Integrate and institutionalize District level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels						
<b>2014</b>	Management	Planning, Budgeting and	Preparation of DACF budget	1	1	1	Implemented	

	and Administration	Coordination					
			Preparation of 2014 composite budget	1	1	1	Implemented
			Midyear budget review	1	1	1	Implemented
			Preparation of fee-fixing resolution	2	2	2	Implemented
<b>2015</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of DACF budget	1	1	1	Implemented
			Preparation of 2015 composite budget	1	1	1	Implemented
			Midyear budget review	1	1	1	Implemented
			Preparation of fee-fixing resolution	2	3	3	Implemented
<b>2016</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
			Preparation of DACF budget	1	1	1	Implemented
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Preparation of 2015 composite budget	1	1	1	Implemented
			Midyear budget review	1	1	1	Implemented
			Review of fee-fixing resolution	2	2	2	Implemented
<b>2017</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review of Fee fixing resolution	2	5	80%	Ongoing
			Preparation of 2017 composite budget	1	1	1	Implemented
			Midyear budget review	1	1	1	Implemented
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
		Policy Objective: Integrate and institutionalize District level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels					
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare DMTDP	1	1	1	Implemented
			Prepare M&E Plan	1	1	1	Implemented
			Organize M&E exercise	4	4	4	Implemented

			Organize DPCU meetings	4	4	4	implemented
<b>2015</b>			Organize M&E exercise	4	4	4	Implemented
			Organize DPCU meetings	4	4	4	implemented
<b>2016</b>			Organize M&E exercise	4	4	4	Implemented
			Organize DPCU meetings	4	4	4	implemented
<b>2017</b>			Organize M&E exercise	4	4	2	Ongoing
			Organize DPCU meetings	4	4	2	Ongoing
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development					
		Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs					
<b>2014</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Grading, gravel and reshape selected roads		200km	195km	Ongoing
			Desilting of drains		100%	40%	Ongoing
<b>2015</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Grading, gravel and reshape selected roads		100km	64km	Ongoing
			Desilting of drains		100%	50%	Ongoing
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2016</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Grading, gravel and reshape selected roads		85km	38km	Ongoing
			Desilting of drains		100%	50%	Ongoing
			Construction of drains (D) and culverts (C)		D-400m C-12m C-8m	200m - -	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing
<b>2014</b>		Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export					
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provide support for rural electrification programme in communities		5	-	Not Implemented
			Procure and install streetlights in the District		400	400	Implemented

			Procure and install 1no. 33VA generator to DCE's residence		1	1	Implemented
<b>2014</b>		Policy Objective: Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning					
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction and completion of selected market sheds at Kpone- Phase I		2	2	Implemented
			Construction and completion of a 1no. 10 seater WC toilet facility at Kpone beach		100%	40%	Ongoing
			Construction & completion 1no. 10-seater WC toilet at Bawaleshie		100%	35%	Ongoing
			Construction of 2no. 10-seater WC toilet facility at Gbetsile		100%	45%	Ongoing
			Undertake development control activities in the District		100%	50%	Ongoing
<b>2015</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Undertake development control activities in the District		100%	55%	Ongoing
			Procure measuring equipment, office equipment ie. computers, cabinets, paints etc.		100%	100%	Implemented
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Base Line (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Construction and completion of selected market sheds at Kpone- Phase II		2	2	Implemented
			Construction and completion of a 1no. 10 seater WC toilet facility at Kpone beach		100%	65%	Ongoing
			Construction & completion 1no. 10-seater WC toilet at Bawaleshie		100%	80%	Ongoing
			Construction of 2no. 10-seater WC toilet facility at Gbetsile		100%	100%	Ongoing
<b>2016</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Document all landed properties of the Assembly		100%	50%	Ongoing
			Rehabilitate all Assembly properties		50%	20%	Ongoing

			Undertake development control activities		100%	65%	Ongoing
<b>PERIOD</b>		THEMATIC AREA: Enhance Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector					
		Policy Objective:					
<b>2015</b>	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Register proposed societies		2	1	Ongoing
			Organize training programmes for executive members		20	37	Implemented
			Sensitize 2 communities on group dynamics		2	1	Ongoing
		Policy Objective:					
<b>2016</b>	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Organize training programmes for executives members		10	-	Not implemented
			Conduct audit for societies		2	1	Ongoing
			Visit societies within the District to ensure compliance		20	10	
			Ongoing register cooperative societies		1	1	Implemented
			Sensitize communities on group dynamics		2	-	Not implemented
			Organize and supervise elections for unions		2	2	Implemented
<b>2017</b>		Policy Objective:					
	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Organize training programmes for 10 executives members and educate 5 executives		15	21	Implemented
			Register a society		1	1	Implemented
			Audit societies		3	3	Implemented
			Visit 5 societies		15	15	Implemented
			Sensitize communities on group dynamics		2	-	Not implemented
			Organize and supervise the annual general meeting		2	-	Not implemented

Source: MPCU, 2017

## 1.2.1 Performance of Other Interventions

### 1.2.1.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP) is an initiative of the Ghana Government that seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger, poverty and malnutrition. The immediate objectives of the programme are to reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase school enrollment, attendance and retention and boost domestic food production in deprived communities.

The basic concept of the program is to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot adequately nutritious meal prepared from locally grown foodstuffs on every school going day.

The School Feeding Programme started in the Municipality as far back as 2006 when the Municipality was a sub-metro under Tema Metropolitan Assembly (TMA). When the Municipality was carved out of TMA in 2012, the programme was being implemented in 23 public primary schools. As a new District the target of expanding the programme to benefit all public primary schools was paramount, thus expansion of the programme from 23 to 36 public primary schools was achieved by the end of the plan period.

There are 36 public primary schools within the Municipality, all of which are now beneficiaries of the programme with a total enrolment of 16,155 as at the third term 2017/2018 academic year, thus achieving the set target for the plan period. The following are the list of schools benefiting from the programme.

Table 1. 2 List of all School Under GSFP

No.	Name of School	No.	Name of School
1	Santeo Kkda Primary	20	KPONE PRESBY PRIMARY A
2	KATAMANSO PRESBY PRIMARY A  KATAMANSO PRESBY PRIMARY B	21	KPONE PRESBY PRIMARY B
		22	KPONE METHODIST PRIMARY 1
3	APPOLONIA METHODIST PRIMARY	23	KPONE METHODIST PRIMARY 2 - A KPONE METHODIST PRIMARY 2 - B
4	OYIBI PRESBY PRIMARY A	24	ZENU KKDA "2" PRIMARY

5	OYIBI PRESBY PRIMARY B			
6	SADUASE KKDA SCHOOL 1		25	NII OGLI KKDA PRIMARY
	SADUASE KKDA SCHOOL 2		26	KPOI-ETE KKDA PRIMARY
7	KPONE BAWALESHIE PRESBY KG/PRIMARY		27	KUBEKRO KKDA PRIMARY
8	MICHEL CAMP PRIMARY		28	KATAMANSO KKD A PRIMARY
9	GARRISON PRIMARY		29	MICHEL CAMP ARMY KKDA PRIMARY
10	SERVICES BASIC SCHOOL		30	HAANAA KKDA PRIMARY
11	MICHEL CAMP PRE-SCHOOL		31	ZENU KKDA "5" PRIMARY
12	GBETSILE KKDA NO. 2 PRIMARY		32	ZENU KKDA "6" PRIMARY
13	ZENU KKDA "4" PRIMARY		33	GONTEIN KKMA PRIMARY
14	ZENU KKDA "1" PRIMARY		34	OKUSHIBIRI KKMA PRIMARY
15	ZENU KKDA "3" PRIMARY		35	NANOMAN KKMA PRIMARY
16	SEBREPO PRESBY PRIMARY A SEBREPO PRESBY PRIMARY B		36	NEW SAASAABI KKMA PRIMARY
17	EBENEZER HILL PRIMARY A			
18	EBENEZER HILL PRIMARY B			
19	GBETSILE KKDA NO. 1- A PRIMARY GBETSILE KKDA NO. 1- B PRIMARY			

Source: MPCU, 2018

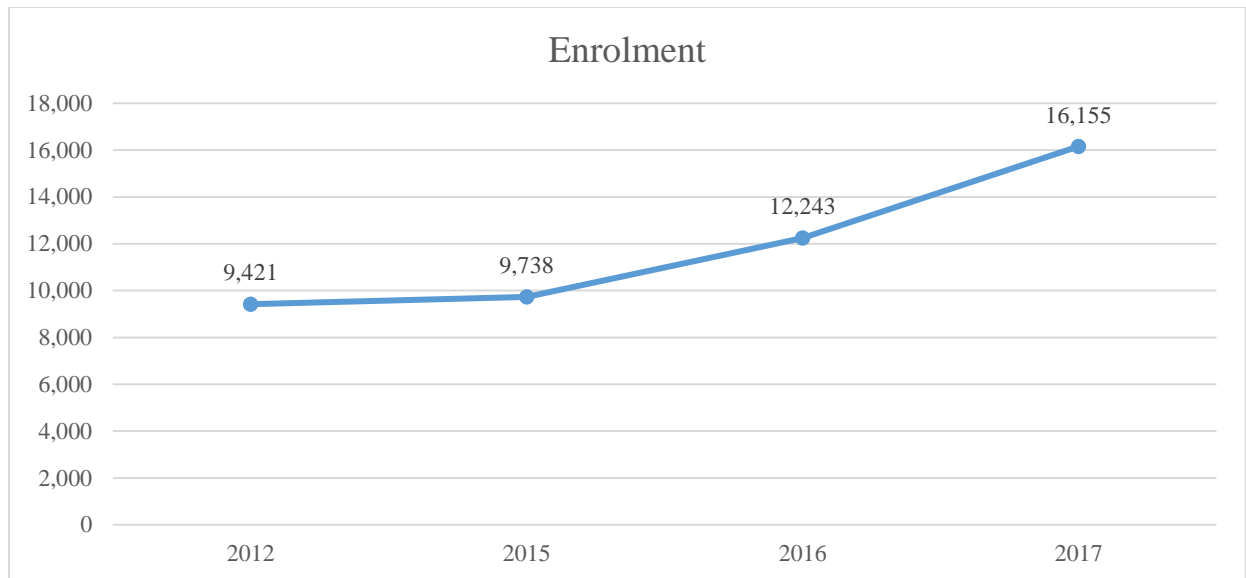


Figure 1. 1 Enrolment under the GSPF

Source: MPCU, 2018

The figure above presents the continual increase in enrolment of pupils in public primary schools in the Municipality. It is then evident that the programme initiative is a positive contributor towards the increase in the enrolment and is on the path to achieving improved school general enrollment which would subsequently result in improved attendance and retention in public basic schools. It is therefore hoped that this initiative will further enhance the enrolment of all children within the said age cohort into schools.

Also, it has given employment to 38 Caterers, about 120 cooks and other indirect employment in terms of those in the supply chain. Hence, this issue of sustainability must be incorporated in the programme to promote its continual existence.

### Challenges

- Delays in the release of funds
- Lack of kitchens in most of the schools
- Non-functioning of some School Implementation Committee



### 1.2.1.2 HIV/AIDS

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly with the Kpone Health Centre as the major Public Health facility in the Municipality, over the years has been without ART Centre. With the effort of the Municipal Health Director, the ART Centre has been established and is running effectively.

There are HIV/AIDS testing services at 16 Health facilities within the Municipality. According to a report from the Health Directorate and the HIV Focal Person, since 2014, over 3000 persons have been tested over the period out of which 195 persons have been reactive to the disease.

The HIV prevalence rate in the Municipality is alarming, hence various sensitization programs, HIV Testing Services (HTS), Community Strengthening System, work place policy, in-school and out of school programs for the youth and various exercises are organized to help control the disease.

There are numerous challenges impeding the various intervention exercises as follows:

- (a) Inadequate funds on the part of the Assembly and the Health Directorate to carry out the activities
- (b) Lack of funds for patients to carry out basic laboratory test to enable them enroll into the ART medication
- (c) No CD4 count machine at the ART Centre

Table 1. 3 HIV Positive Cases

AGE GROUP	2017		2016		2015		2014	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 – 9	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
10 – 14	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
15 – 19	1	3	0	3	2	2	0	6
20 – 24	1	7	3	6	1	9	3	9
25 – 29	3	23	5	14	3	11	13	33
30 – 34	4	16	10	25	1	30	9	29
35 – 39	8	15	11	15	10	20	9	33
40 – 44	3	13	11	26	10	13	4	10

45 – 49	8	8	3	10	8	8	10	12
50+	3	7	12	10	5	13	3	7
	33	94	57	111	42	107	53	142

Source: GHS, Kpone-Katamanso Municipal, 2017

Table 1.3 above indicates the trend of HIV/AIDS in the Municipality. It can be deduced from the table that the reported cases of HIV/AIDS is on the ascendancy from 2014 to 2016 and the most affected are the females. This can be attributed to the fact that women are more vulnerable than men. It can however be stated that, there was a reduction in the female cases comparing 2014 and 2015 as well as 2017. Amidst all these challenges, the Municipal AIDS Committee is poised in working to achieve the first 90 of the 90-90-90 target.

#### *1.2.1.3 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)*

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash and health insurance to the extremely poor households across the country which was launched in March, 2008 as Ghana’s flagship programme of the National Social Protection Strategy. Its main aim is to alleviate short-term poverty and encourage long-term human capital development.

The programme is currently ongoing in the Municipality and its performance over the planning period (2014-2017) is indicated in the table below. During the plan period, some beneficiaries exited the programme due to demise of beneficiaries. This accounted for the reduction in the 2017 figure.

Table 1. 4 Performance of LEAP over the Planning Period (2014-2017)

YEAR	TARGET	ACTUAL
2014	418	418
2015	400	400
2016	400	400
2017	356	356

Source: MPCU, 2017

#### *1.2.1.4 Disability Fund*

Disability Fund is one of Government of Ghana’s strategies to reduce poverty in the country, introduced the disability fund to reduce poverty among the people living with disability. This

fund as enshrined in the DACF Act, Act 455 Section 2, mandates Parliament to annually allocates a certain percentage [currently 7.5%] of the total revenue of Ghana to District Assemblies for their local level development. Out of this 2% is allocated to the Disability Fund with the aim of minimizing of poverty among all PWDs particularly those outside the formal sector of employment, and the enhancement of their social image through dignified labour.

The Assembly in accordance with the DACF Act, Act 455, has been allocating 2% of its Common Fund to persons living with disability to achieve the aims and objectives of the Fund.

Table 1. 5 Performance of the Disability Fund over the planned period (2014-2017)

YEAR	TARGET (Beneficiaries)	ACTUAL (Beneficiaries)
2014	50	42
2015	30	-
2016	200	163
2017	243	12

Source: MPCU, 2017

The planning period 2014-2017 in relation to Disability fund disbursement, faced some challenges. The challenges were due to inconsistency in the release of District Assembly Common fund. This accounted for the poor performance in the year 2014 and 2017 fiscal year.

#### *1.2.1.5 Urban Passenger Transport Project*

The Urban Passenger Transport Project exists in the Assembly to regulate transport operations within the Municipality. The Project seeks to improve mobility in urban areas through a combination of traffic engineering measures, management improvements and regulation of the public transport industry.

#### **Functions of the Unit:**

The Unit shall assist the Assembly to:

- (a) Regulate the urban passenger transport services within its jurisdiction,
- (b) Establish and implement procedures for operation of urban transport services within its jurisdiction.
- (c) Establish required standards and guidelines for urban passenger transport services,

- (d) Monitor compliance of the guidelines and enforce urban passenger transport services with conditions as contained in the Permit,
- (e) Ensure that the operations of urban passenger transport services comply with the established standards and guidelines,
- (f) Maintain a register of operators of urban passenger transport services within its jurisdiction,
- (g) Carry out studies, investigations, data collection and research into urban passenger transport services, necessary for the improvement of the services, and
- (h) Perform other functions related to regulation of urban passenger transport services.

The implementation of the Project has been successful in the Municipality.

**Achievement:**

- (a) Increase the registration of entities from 24 to 65 operators
- (b) Sensitized drivers on road safety issues and recorded accident free Christmas season
- (c) Closedown all illegal stations and regularized the operation of floating drivers
- (d) All commercial vehicles that operate in the Municipality were given stickers and permits
- (e) Increase in revenue to IGF due to the sale of stickers to all operators in the Municipality
- (f) Increase in revenue to IGF due to the issuance/renewal of permit and commercial driver's permit.

**Challenges:**

- (a) Lack of logistics for monitoring
- (b) The sister Districts who are not part of the Project serve as a challenge since most of the Drivers turn to them for stickers

## 1.2.2 Financial Performance From 2014-2017

Table 1. 6 The Trend movement of Personnel Emolument from 2014-2016

<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)</b>							
Year	Requested as planned (A)	Approved as per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance(C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
<b>2014</b>	1,682,475.00	1,682,474.00	618,520.89	1.00	1,063,953.11	618,520.89	-
<b>2015</b>	2,692,361.00	2,692,361.00	2,293,042.17	-	399,318.83	2,293,042.17	-
<b>2016</b>	3,280,484.59	3,446,317.83	2,401,304.89	(165,833.24)	1,045,012.94	2,401,304.89	-
<b>2017</b>	3,750,599.00	3,750,599.00	4,291,593.19	-	(540,994.19)	4,291,593.19	-
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>							
Year							
<b>2014</b>	3,715,777.00	3,835,425.67	1,956,473.57	(119,648.67)	1,878,952.10	1,956,473.57	-
<b>2015</b>	4,544,851.00	4,544,851.00	2,945,238.93	-	1,599,612.07	2,945,238.93	-
<b>2016</b>	5,408,968.84	3,401,876.22	2,889,064.50	2,007,092.62	512,811.72	2,889,064.50	-
<b>2017</b>	4,078,390.00	4,078,390.00	2,485,322.69	-	1,593,067.31	2,485,322.69	-
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
Year							
<b>2014</b>	2,421,997.00	3,189,890.33	2,943,374.01	(767,893.33)	246,516.32	2,943,374.01	-
<b>2015</b>	3,205,670.00	3,205,670.00	3,096,079.21	-	109,590.79	3,096,079.21	-
<b>2016</b>	3,660,755.76	3,940,438.38	3,675,305.20	(279,682.62)	265,133.18	3,675,305.20	-
<b>2017</b>	4,758,308.00	4,758,308.00	4,629,201.04	-	129,106.96	4,629,201.04	-

Source: MPCU, 2017

The table above represents the movements of employees' salaries and wages for a period of four years herein referred to as the Trend Analysis of the Personnel emolument from 2014 to 2017.

In nominal terms, GH¢1,682,474.00, GH¢2,692,361.00, GH¢3,280,484.59 and GH¢3,750,599.00 were requested and approved respectively for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial year with variance of GH¢165,833.24 in 2016 but the actual expenses incurred on the emolument were GH¢618, 520.89, GH¢ 2,293,042.17, GH¢ 2,401,304.89 and GH¢ 4,291,593.19 respectively for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial year. The table demonstrated incremental changes in the wages and salaries of the personnel over the years.

The concluding remarks per the table above is that, the personnel emolument of the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly kept on increasing at a decreasing rate over the periods under observation.

Table 1.6 showed the pattern of the Capital Expenditure of the Assembly for a period of four years from 2014 to 2017. In terms of nominal values, GH¢3,715,777.00, GH¢4,544,851.00, GH¢5,408,968.84 and GH¢4,078,308.00 were requested and approved respectively for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 accounting year with significant variances in the 2014 and 2016 requested and approved amounts but the actual expenses expended as capital expenditure were GH¢1,956,473.57, GH¢2,945,238.93, GH¢2,889,064.50 and GH¢2,485,322.69 for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial year. The table indicated significant changes in the capital expenditure over the years.

Conclusively, it suffices to note that the table above regarding the pattern of the capital expenditure kept on increasing during the periods under observation given the base year.

Table 1.6 represents another major expenditure outlay of the Municipal Assembly for a period of four years from 2014 to 2017. In nominal terms, GH¢2,421,997, GH¢3,205,670.00, GH¢3,660,755.76 and GH¢4,758,308.00 were requested and approved respectively for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial year with significant variances in the 2014 and 2016 requested and approved amounts but the actual expenses incurred on goods and services were GH¢2,943,374.01 GH¢3,096,079.21, GH¢3,675,305.20 and GH¢4,629,201.04 for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial year. The table demonstrated incremental changes in the goods and services purchased over the years.

The concluding remarks per the above table is that, the other major expenditure outlay of the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly kept on increasing at a decreasing rate over the periods under evaluation

Line Chart Showing the Trend Analysis of Sources of Financial Resources of Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly

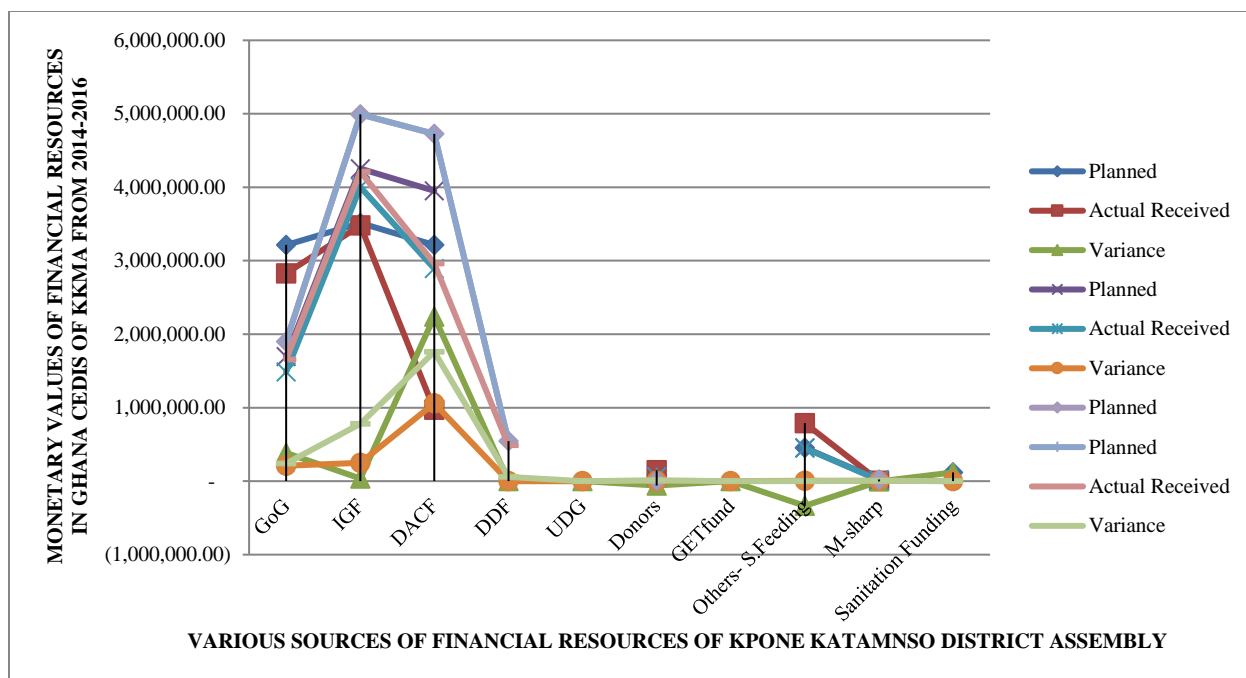


Figure 1. 2 Trend Analysis of Sources of Financial Resources

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 1. 7 Trend Analysis of Sources of Financial Resources (2014-2015)

Sources	2014			2015		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	1,364,985.77		1,364,985.77	1,732,481.00	1,486,571.70	245,909.30
IGF	3,249,053.53	3,043,055.70	205,997.83	3,652,389.00	3,633,215.95	19,173.05
DACF	3,242,331.00	1,084,872.23	2,157,458.77	4,000,547.00	2,944,870.20	1,055,676.80
DDF	264,526.00	436,579.04	(172,053.04)	601,620.00	-	601,620.00
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-
GETFund	455,845.00	791,516.00	(335,671.00)	455,845.00	450,069.00	5,776.00
Others						
Fumigation & Sanitation	11,733.00	-	11,733.00	-	-	-
MOFA (Donor)	13,715.00	38,132.48	(24,417.48)	-	-	-
MSHAP	-	4,647.51	(4,647.51)	-	3,719.82	(3,719.82)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,602,189.30</b>	<b>5,398,802.96</b>	<b>3,203,386.34</b>	<b>10,442,882.00</b>	<b>8,518,446.67</b>	<b>1,924,435.33</b>

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 1. 8 Trend Analysis of Sources of Financial Resources (2016-2017)

Sources	2016			2017			
	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	245,909.30	1,910,934.66	2,188,298.27	(277,363.61)	2,338,145.00	2,807,596.63	(473,807.63)
IGF	19,173.05	4,992,273.00	4,311,296.76	680,976.24	6,393,788.00	6,238,552.02	155,235.98
DACF	1,055,676.80	4,869,289.90	3,468,662.22	1,400,627.68	3,175,970.80	2,369,458.59	806,512.21
DDF	601,620.00	545,528.00	487,827.00	57,701.00	604,393.00	10,000.00	594,393.00
UDG	-	-	-	-			-
D. Partners	-	-	-	-			-
GETFund	5,776.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others							
Fumugation & Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOFA (Donor)	-	10,262.00	-	10,262.00	75,000.00	37,500.00	
MSHAP	(3,719.82)	21,921.43	18,217.97	3,703.46	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,924,435.33	12,350,208.99	10,474,302.22	1,875,906.77	12,587,296.80	11,463,107.24	1,082,333.56

Source: MPCU, 2017

Over the period under review the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly has classified sources of income. The said sources can further be grouped under a broader heading as internal and external sources of income. The Internal source of Income is referred to as the Internally Generated Funds (IGF). The management of the Assembly has absolute control and responsibility over the Internally Generated Funds. The external sources are all other proceeds in favour of the Assembly other than the internally generated funds mainly from the government and governmental agencies. Given the table above the external source was further broken down into classes like GoG, DACF, DAF, Donors etc. for distinct examination.

#### *1.2.2.1 Performance of the Consolidated Internal Sources of Income (IGF)*

The outlook of the performance of the Internally Generated Funds follows an incremental pattern over the years under review. In nominal terms the IGF mobilized for the 2014 stood at GH¢ 3,043,055.70, GH¢3,633,215.95, GH¢4, 311,296.76 and GH¢6,238,552.02 for 2014, 2015,



2016 and 2017 respectively. The trend in the changes in Internally Generated Funds however portrayed a rate of increase at increasing rate.

#### *1.2.2.2 Performance of the External Sources*

The above data as shown an itemized a number of the external sources of funds to the Assembly; however, some of them had insignificant contributions given the period under observation. In effect the trend performance of the two sources that made significant effects are herein analyzed. The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) per the period under examination increased at decreasing rate resulting in about 171.45% upward changes from 2014 to 2015 and about 46.40% positive change from 2014 to 2016. The actual nominal values for the periods are as follows: GH¢1,084,872.23, GH¢2,944,870.20, GH¢4,311,296.76 and GH¢ 6,238,552.02 for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Considering the years under examination, the Municipal Assembly received proceeds from the District Development Fund thrice to the tune of GH¢934,406.04 in 2014, 2015 and 2017.

The concluding remarks on the account of the income streams of the Internally Generated Funds must be given the needed attention to boost the Assembly's revenue base in that such is the only source management has direct control of.

#### *1.2.2.3 Fallouts from the Financial Review*

The review of the financial given the said period showed diverse indicators that can drive economic growth and development and the vice versa. The under-listed are the few among others itemized for consideration and to inform further decision making.

#### *1.2.2.4 Accounting Analysis*

The Municipal Assembly adheres to the modify Cash system of accounting. This system takes into account the concept of charging value of fixed assets to income without the application of the principle of depreciation. It in effect means that there is the need to adopt the standardized accounting recording systems to establish the true financial position of the Assembly to inform investment decisions.

#### *1.2.2.5 Working Capital Management*

Goods and other materials purchased for office use that are kept as stocks are processed against cash or cash equivalent. These materials are thereafter move to various units in quantity without monetary value on demand.

#### *1.2.2.6 Potentials*

The Internally Generated Funds representing the internal source of income to the Assembly recorded incremental changes over the years. This is an indication of the potential growth; hence the Assembly can develop strategies to grow the Internally Generated Funds.

An equally great opportunity available yet untapped is the partnership with NGOs or development partners for continual support. Currently Kpone Katamanso Municipal lacks a Municipal based NGO that can be relied on for continual support.

The Municipal Assembly also stands a good potential to increase its cash inflow if the boundary dispute is resolved so that revenue can be collected from the industrial areas.

#### *1.2.2.7 Indicators as Platform for further Projections*

Though, revenue projections showed a good trend in terms of performance, what is yet to be established firmly is as to whether optimum or maximum targets were set or the targets were induced to ensure performance in that the mid-year review mostly saw cut in the initial projections given the periods under investigation.

It was observed from the examination that expenditure pattern over the year under review kept increasing but at decreasing rate. In effect the historical background has given an incremental trend which needed to be mirrored on the macroeconomic factors like inflation, exchange rate, Policy rate etc., to project the 2018-2021 financials. However, it must be noted that the analysis were carried out in the macro level of the operations, hence, there is the need to consider specific or micro issues associated with some outlays and streams of expenditure and income respectively when projecting specific expenses or incomes.

#### *1.2.2.8 Key Problems/Issues Encountered During Implementation*

The implementation of the plan was challenged with certain problems/issues. Prominent among them were the following:

- (a) Inadequate and late releases of funds
- (b) Boundary Issues with sister Assemblies such as TMA, ASHMA, AdMA, NiPDA and LNMA adversely affects the internally generated funds
- (c) Non-cooperation on the part of some MPCU members
- (d) Inadequate equipment and logistics.

#### *1.2.2.9 Lessons Learnt During Implementation of GSGDA II*

Among the lessons learnt in the preparation and implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017) were the following;

- (a) Promote dialogue with stakeholders to release and protect land earmarked for community projects.
- (b) Strengthen the District Development Control task force to protect areas zoned for community projects and other District development projects
- (c) Innovate and improve revenue mobilization for development
- (d) Increase the involvement of the grass root in planning and budgeting
- (e) Ensure that projects planned are implemented

### **1.3 District Profile**

This section of the chapter considered the situational analysis of the Municipality taking into account some vital indicators namely, the institutional Capacity of the Municipality, population, water security, culture, governance etc to ascertain their development implications for the planning period. Maps, tables and other relevant charts are used to determine the current positions and the desired future of the Municipality given the various indicators used under the profiling.

#### **1.3.1 Location**

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly is located in the eastern part of the Greater Accra Region and stretches from the coast to the southern lower slopes of the Akuapim Mountains. It shares boundaries with Shai-Osudoku and Ningo-Prampram District Assemblies on the East, Adentan and Ashaiman Municipal Assemblies, and Tema Metropolitan Assembly on the West, Gulf of Guinea on the South and Akuapim South District Assembly on the North. The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly is about 38 kilometers drive from Accra, the capital city of Ghana and falls on longitude 004'0E and latitude 50 40' 60N. The total land area of the Municipality is 209sqkm.

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly (KKMA) was carved out from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly in 2012 with the promulgation of the Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2031. The Assembly has a membership of 29 made up as follows: (18 elected, 9 appointed, 1 Member of Parliament and 1 Municipal Chief Executive). The Assembly was inaugurated on 28th June 2012 and commenced business on 4th July 2012.

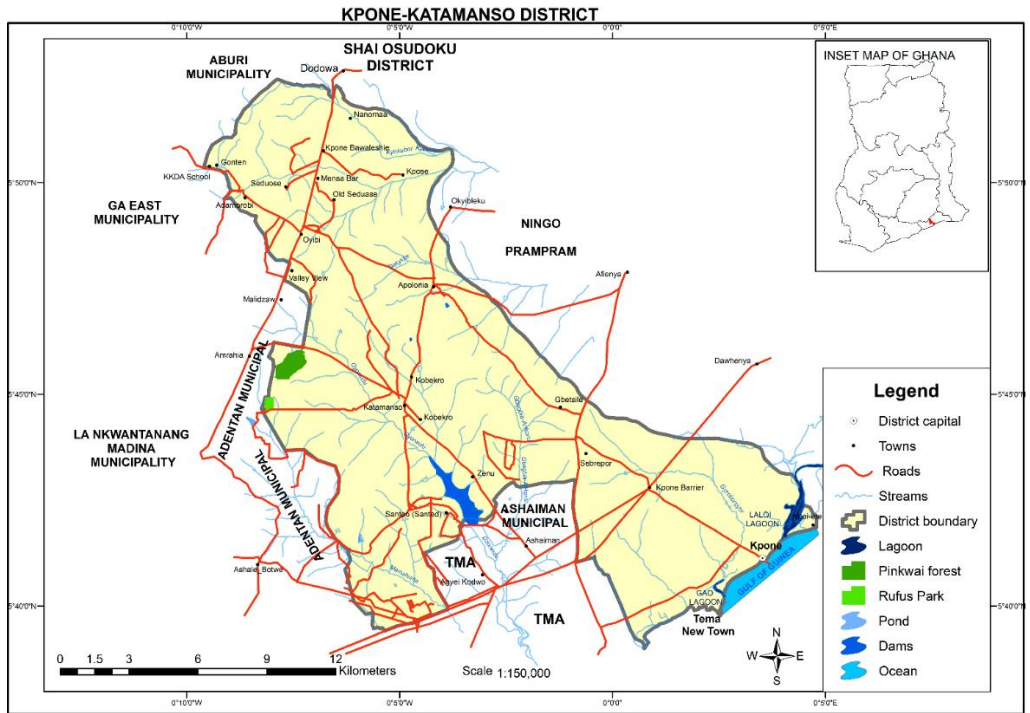


Plate 1 Municipal Map

Source: MPCU, 2017

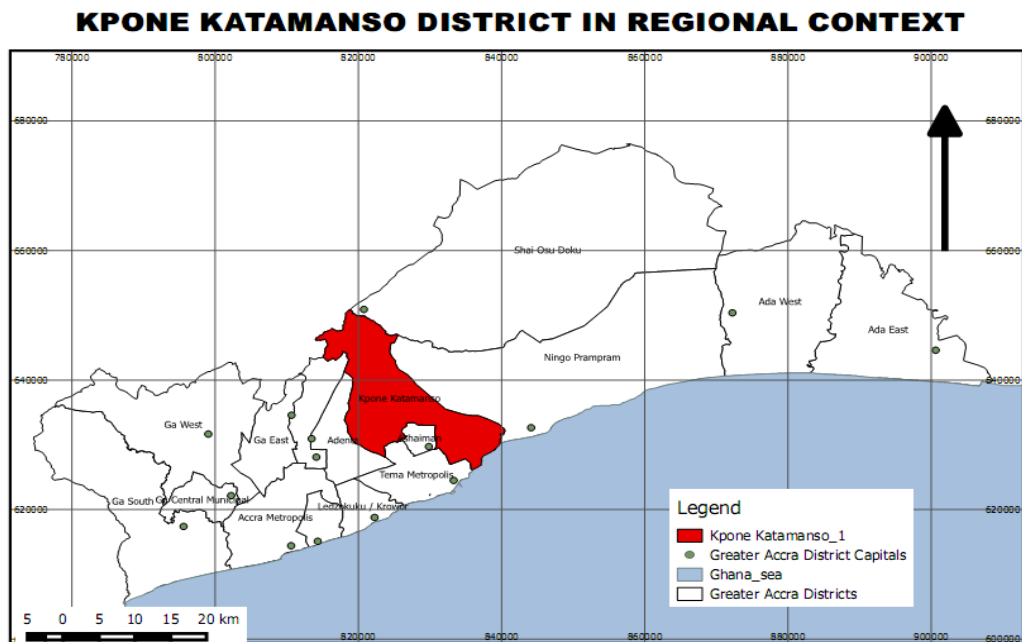


Plate 2 Kpone Katamanso Municipal in Regional Context

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 1.3.2 Institutional Capacity Needs

The staff strength of the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly is 279 with 154 being paid by the Government of Ghana (GoG) and 125 being paid by the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly. Out of the 154 GOG staff, 99 are males and 55 are females whereas out of the 125 IGF staff, 91 are males and 34 are females.

#### *1.3.2.1 Spatial Distribution and Gaps in Human Resource Capacity of Available Departments in the Assembly*

The table below depicts the spatial distribution and gaps in human resource capacity of available departments in the Assembly. Reference can be made to the organogram of the Assembly for the list of all departments in the Assembly.

Table 1.9 Status of Spatial Distribution and Gaps in Human Capacity

No	DEPARTMENT	DEPARTME NT/UNIT ESTABLISH ED	GAPS IN HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY	SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIO N
1.	Central Administration	Yes	Deficiency in logistics Inadequate office accommodation Inadequate staff in planning , budget, procurement and registry	Kpone
2.	Education, Youth and sports	Yes	No permanent office structure, Deficiency in logistics	Kpone Kokompe
3.	Social Welfare and Community Development	Yes	Deficiency in logistics Inadequate office space	Kpone
4.	Municipal Health Directorate	Yes	Lack ambulance, computers and other logistics No permanent office	Kpone
5.	Works	Yes	No permanent office Deficiency in logistics	Kpone
6.	Urban Roads	Yes	Deficiency in logistics, there is only one staff at the department.	Kpone
7.	Physical Planning	Yes	No permanent office structure, Deficiency in logistics	Kpone
8.	Trade Industry &	Yes	No permanent office structure,	Kpone

	Tourism		Deficiency in logistics, there is only one staff at the Cooperative section.	
9.	Transport		Not fully established	
10.	Agric	Yes	Deficiency in logistics Lack specialized AEAs Inadequate office space	Kpone
11.	Disaster Prevention	Yes	Deficiency in logistics Inadequate office space	Kpone
12.	Finance	Yes	Inadequate Human Resource especially revenue officers Inadequate office space and logistics	Kpone
13.	Natural Resource Conservation	No	Not available	

Source: MPCU, 2017

The assessment of the capacity of the Assembly in terms of its ability to prepare and implement the Medium term development Plan was carried out. This is indicated in the table below:-

Table 1.10 MPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicator	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
<b>Qualifications of personnel</b>	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	9.3
<b>Staff Compliment</b>	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	7.9
<b>M&amp;E Skills &amp; Knowledge</b>	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	7.1
<b>Availability of Funds</b>	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	5.3
<b>Utilization of</b>	Resources are spent at the discretion of	Some resources are spent as approved by	Resources are spent as budgeted	6.9

<b>Funds</b>	management and not in pre-approved areas	the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	in accordance with the DMTDP	
<b>Timely Access to Funds</b>	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	6.9
<b>Leadership</b>	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	8
<b>Management</b>	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	7.7
<b>Workload</b>	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	5.8
<b>Motivation/ Incentives</b>	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	5.1
<b>Equipment/ Facilities</b>	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	5.1
Total				6.9

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the table above it can be said that generally, the Assembly has an average capacity and management performance i.e. though the team to prepare and implement Medium term



development Plan is quite good, there is the need for the provision of additional logistics, capacity building and motivation to further aid the implementation of the plan.

Currently, the Assembly has 66 Desktop computers, 13 Laptops, 17 Vehicles and 6 motor bikes. In order to further aid the implementation of the plan, the Assembly needs 11 additional vehicles, 15 Desktop computers and accessories, 15 Laptops and 10 Motor bikes. Also, all MPCU members need further training on Monitoring and Evaluation as well as the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP.

### 1.3.3 Physical Characteristics

The topography of the Municipality is generally flat and forms part of the coastal plains, ranging from 0m (South) to 35m (North) above sea level. The terrain of the Municipality barely rises up to 65m high. The almost flat nature of the Municipality has made it flood prone and therefore demands a high cost for construction of drainage.

### 1.3.4 Soil

The soil types in the area are sandy, clayey, humus soils and gravel. Some portions of the land are very rocky. The soils are suitable for farming activities and the major crops grown are cassava, pepper, okro, tomato, maize, onion, carrot, and mango and water melon.

### 1.3.5 Climate

The Municipality lies in the coastal savannah zone of Ghana. It enjoys a dry equatorial climate with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 730mm to 790mm. The rainy season is usually from April to July (major rainy season) and from September to November (minor rainy season). The highest amount of rain is experienced in May, June and early July. Temperature is relatively high all year round with significant daily and seasonal variations. The annual average temperature range between 25°C and 30°C in the major rainy season while in the minor season the temperature ranges between 27°C and 35°C.

The number of industries and waste generated increases in the Municipality without a corresponding increase in afforestation to absorb excess carbon dioxide generated by these factories. Also, areas that were reserved as green belts are being encroached upon and developed

as residential areas. These can lead to negative changes in weather condition and its associated effects such as loss of biodiversity, erratic rainfall pattern etc. This will invariably affect crop production in the Municipality.

### 1.3.6 Vegetation

The vegetation zones in the Municipality comprise the following: shrub and grassland. The grassland is found in areas like Appolonia, Gbetsile, Santeo, Katamanso, etc where livestock farming is practiced.

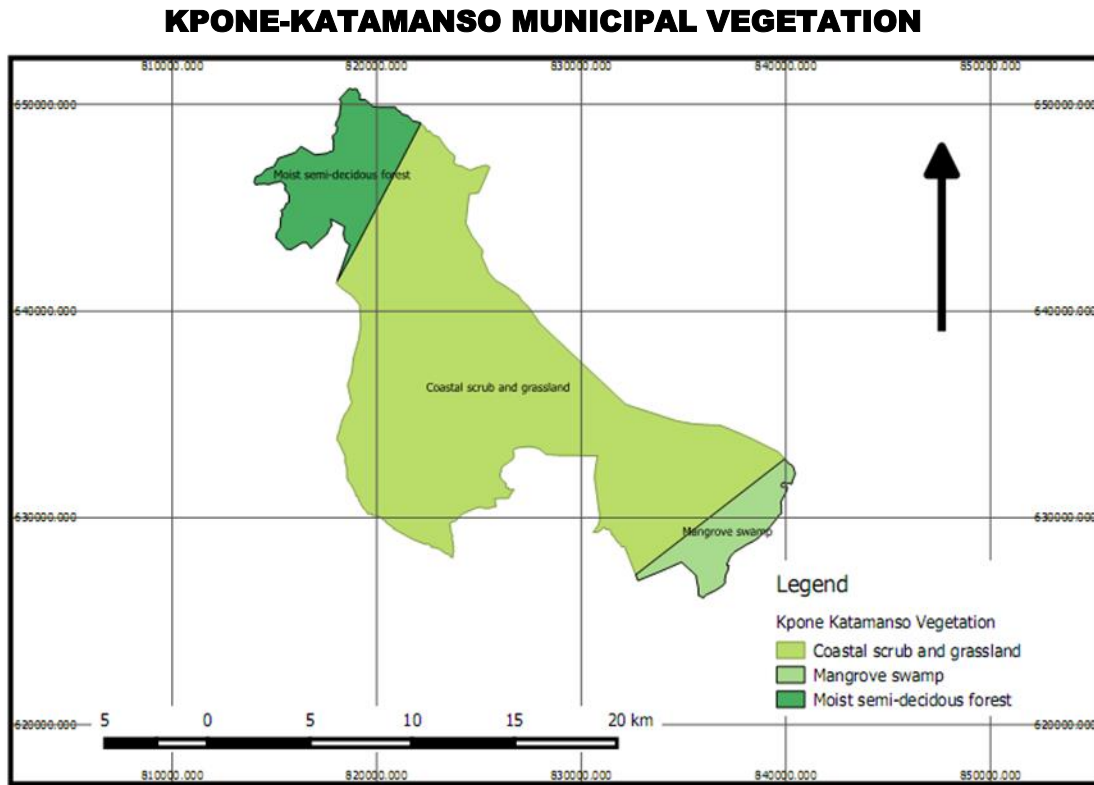


Plate 3 Kpone Katamanso Municipal Vegetation

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 1.3.7 Geology

The Precambrian rocks of the Dahomeyan formation underlie the Municipality: metamorphic rocks mainly consisting of granite, gneiss and schist have been probably derived from sedimentary layers. These rocky formations are weathered or decomposed at the surface with a

thickness not exceeding 12m in the area. Most of the communities in these areas have taken advantage of this and are engaged in stone quarry as a form of employment. Geological resources such as salt deposits exist at Kpoi-Ete.

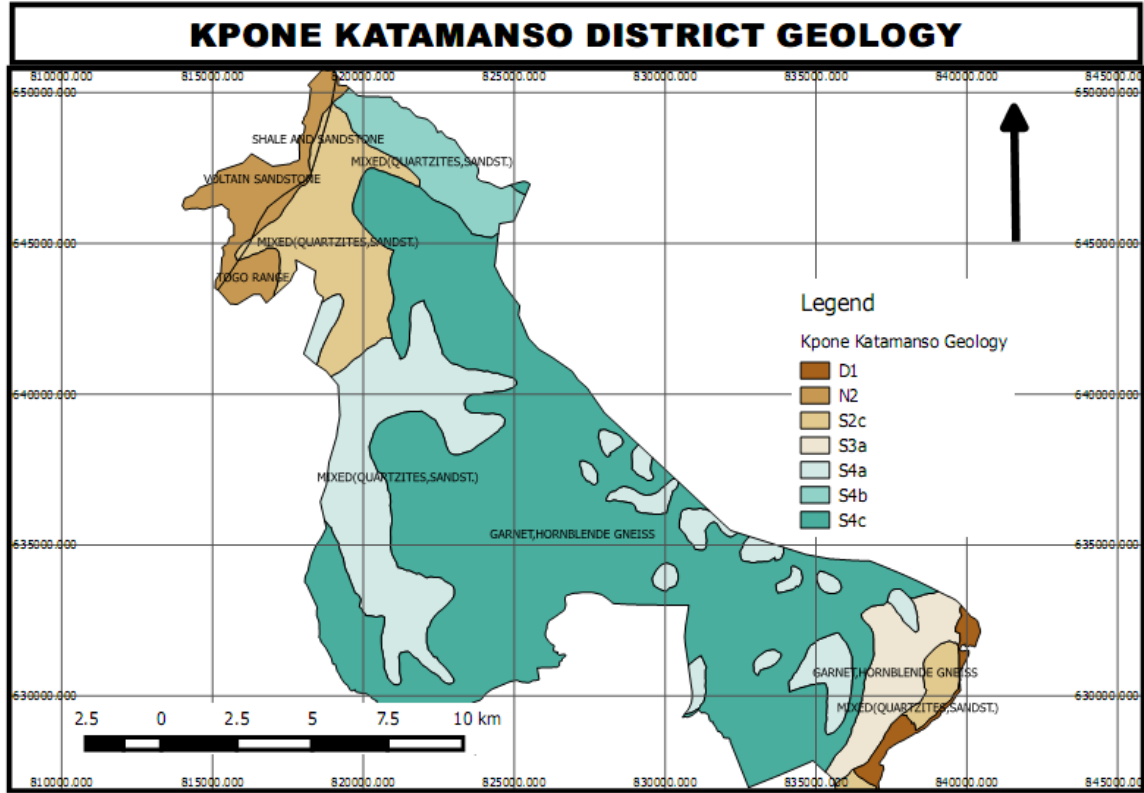


Plate 4 Kpone Katamanso Municipal Geology

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 1.3.8 Natural Environment

The Municipality abounds in lots of natural resources such as lagoons, forest and shrub lands. The Gao and Laaloi lagoons enters the sea at paradise beach and Odii Nyonma beach respectively. The Laaloi lagoon begins from Dawhwenya and stretches to Kpoi-ete. The aquatic resource paves way for dams to be built of which the Sagiana, Atta-laryea-bu, Domebra, Korkortsegbe, Otia-Mensah, Adjensu, Ajensei, Alokpana, Awutu-djor, Fetempuorrya-djor, Teshie Agbmacha-djor, Djormfaa, Butee, Adenkesu Djor, Tsenku Djor, Tsoko-faa, Nii Botswe, Tetteh enyo, Tanbu, Djowulu and the Katamanso Dam are prominent. It serves as a habitat for

many flora and fauna notable among them are the Mudfish, tilapia, tortoise etc. Apart from the Domebra (in Zeenu) and the Adjiesu (in Gbestile) which are facing threats of pollution due to unauthorized human activities, the rest of the dams are in fairly good condition and plays a major role in the agricultural businesses of the area. They are usually tapped for irrigating the farms in the area. The Gbetsile dam has been earmarked for the one village one dam project by the central government that is yet to take off.

The Laaloi lagoon sometimes serves as place of pleasure for the community members as well as people from neighbouring towns during holidays. However, these communal natural resources are not being maintained and some of the community members defecate around the area making it unattractive to potential tourists. The Assembly can develop it into a nice tourist site to generate revenue from it.

The only forest in the Municipality is known as the Pinkwai Forest popularly known for the Katamanso war which was fought between the Ga-Dangbes and the Ashantis. The shrub lands are gradually being taken over by estate developers and sand winning activities. The sand winning activities especially needs to be regulated to prevent land degradation which is gradually becoming a menace in the Municipality.

#### 1.3.9 The Built Environment

The built up area of the Municipality is made up of planned communities, and the industrial area. The residential areas (both well planned and squatter settlements) form about 60% of the total land area with industrial and commercial areas making up the remaining 40% of land cover. The squatter settlements are usually found in areas such as Kpone Kokompe, around the Kpone Barrier and parts of Zenu, and the industrial areas. With rapid population increase, the built up areas continue to increase and this has compounded the environmental and sanitation challenges that faces the Municipality.

Some houses have been constructed in waterways, and this together with the proliferation of other unauthorized structures contributes to flooding. This is seen in areas like Zenu, Golf City, Bethlehem, Kokompe and Kpone.

Vegetation cover also continues to be reduced by Estate developers and other related activities. Land that was used for agricultural purposes has been lost to housing development. This situation not only has implication for the environment, but also the livelihoods of farmers who are into crop production.

#### 1.3.10 Climate Change, Biodiversity, Green Economy and Environment

Development in every nation thrives on the environment. This means that you cannot develop without making use of the environment. It is imperative to be cautious of the impact of developmental projects on the natural and built up environment. Development in the Municipality cannot isolate itself from the environment. Hence the use of the environment for development have a serious impact on the climate and green economy.

The Municipality has a lot of environmental concerns; ranging from sanitation issues, pollution of greenhouse gasses that causes climatic change, environmental degradation among several other environmental concerns. The effects of climate change on agriculture in the Kpone-Katamanso Municipality cannot be overemphasized. It is making people lose their livelihood due to flooding/drought and there is therefore the need to come up with measures to mitigate the effects because agriculture plays a key role in the economy of the Municipality.

Climate changes have devastating effect and threaten the future livelihood of the inhabitants of the Municipality. Sea rise is a likely threat to the lives of the inhabitants along the coast. Farming (food security) is inhibited due to intermittent aridity and altered rainfall pattern. In addition, the adverse effect of climate change on women is pronounced (water, health and gender inequality). Sand wining and gravel at the sites in the Municipality degrades the land and affect agriculture activity.

The green economy which deals with environmental sustainability-addresses concerns on environmental depletion which does not compromise on the future generation. The MDG goal 7 addresses environmental sustainability by the year 2015. “UN” member subscribers are entreated to integrate the principle of sustainability into development policies and to reverse the loss of environmental resources. The Municipality’s adherence to sustainability will affect its development in the long term, driving growth of income and jobs, while reducing environmental

risk. Contrary, delay in initiating effective mitigation actions will increase the long –term social and economic cost of unsustainable environment. An effective, well-funded strategy is needed to protect the poor and most vulnerable.

#### 1.3.11 Coping strategies:

- (a) Rainwater harvesting
- (b) Water rationing
- (c) Enforcing traditional norms, forbidden days, taboos, bye-laws, etc.
- (d) Construction of wells and boreholes
- (e) Tree planting programmes and water protection awareness campaign
- (f) Replanting of failed farms and trees

#### 1.3.12 Effects of climate change

- a) Prolonged inadequate rainfall or droughts
- b) Affects the quantity and flow of water in rivers and streams
- c) Wells dry up in during the dry season
- d) People, especially children and women, spend more time looking for water
- e) Water related diseases like bilharzia and diarrhea are often reported
- f) Land hardens, develop cracks, soil becomes dry and does not support crops
- g) Crop failure due to no rains and altered rainfall pattern
- h) Wild fires or bushfires increase, especially from November to March
- i) Extreme heat
- j) Heat related diseases such as shingles, malaria and other skin debilitations
- k) More financial resources spent on medical treatment
- l) Wilting and drying of crops
- m) General uncomfortable feeling

To this end, some mitigation measures that the Assembly through the Agric Department has put in place in relation to agriculture include:

- a) the application of organic manure
- b) diversification of crop production

- c) promote irrigation farming
- d) planting of improved/ resistant varieties
- e) tree planting at catchment areas like dams and dug outs

Also, the Assembly have budgeted for climate change mitigation activities to address effects of climate change in the Municipality.

#### 1.3.13 Water Security

About 70% of the population in the Municipality have access to pipe borne water from the Kpong Dam and the Oyibi water scheme. The remaining 30% who do not have access to pipe borne water depend on water tanker services, dams as their source of water. However, it should be noted that not all the 70% population have regular flow of water and therefore rely on private water tanker services due to low pressure during the dry season. Some areas in the Municipality that lack potable water and depend mostly on water tanker services are Katamanso, Kubekro 1&2, part of Zenu and Gbetsile, Santeo, Adigon and Gonten. It should however be noted that in 2015, the district constructed a bore-hole for the residents of Katamanso to have access to clean and portable water but this bore-hole is only serving a part of the community. The Assembly would have to assist these communities by providing them with potable.



Plate 5 Oyibi Area Water Scheme

Source: MPCU, 2017

In 2004, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) through the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) established the Oyibi Water Scheme to provide water for rural communities in and around Oyibi area. It serves a population of over 8,000 located in 6 communities: Mansah Bar, Oyibi Township, Kpone Seduase, Old Saasabi, New Saasabi and Oyibi Estates. The communities were previously 9 but it has reduced to 6 as mentioned above because these communities (Valley View University, Good News Theological College, and Malejor) are now served by Ghana Water Company Limited.

#### 1.3.14 Natural and Man Made Disasters

Kpone Katamanso Municipality over the years suffered series of casualties and loss of properties as a result of natural and manmade disasters namely flood, fire outbreaks, disease epidemics, wind storms, droughts etc. The impact of the disaster hinders development in that properties are destroyed; this in effect calls for planning to ensure that the Municipality is made resilient to these shocks and stresses that trigger the disasters.



Presently, flooding is noted as one of the predominant disaster in the Municipality which is mostly engineered by series of human activities ranging from building on the water ways, dumping refuses on water way resulting in shocked gutters, inadequate drainage system etc. Community 25, Gulf City, Gulf Estate and Zenu are the highly affected communities. Currently the NADMO department at the Municipal Assembly embarks on preventive measures such as educating the public on proper waste disposal, not building on water ways etc. to manage such occurrences. The Assembly is also doing it best by de-silting choked gutters to avert this disaster. The Assembly should also enforce development control to prevent people building on water ways. One major challenge facing the Assembly is inadequate logistics to avert this disaster.

#### 1.3.15 Natural Resource Utilization

The Municipality is endowed with natural resources like a lagoon, forest reserves, land, sand and gravels. These resources are utilized for economic gains. Land is use for building and agricultural production. Sand and gravels are wined for construction purposes, forest reserves at Katamanso and Valley View cannot be under estimated. The Pinkwai forest at Katamanso is a historical one that is not fully utilized as it is evident that people have encroached on it. Archeological findings by the University of Ghana, Legon indicates that, the forest can be developed into a tourist site that would fetch revenue for the Municipality and the country as a whole. The Assembly should therefore collaborate with the tourism ministry to develop the forest. The sand winning activities especially needs to be regulated to prevent land degradation which is gradually becoming a menace in the Municipality.

Also in existence is the sea, which people fish from as a source of their livelihood and it also serves as a place of pleasure (beach) for the people and neighboring towns during holidays. The Assembly can develop it into a nice resort to generate revenue from it.

#### **Key Issues:-**

- The Municipality is abound with natural resources such as the sea, lagoon, dam and forest that can be developed into tourist sites for revenue generation
- The Assembly has a budgetary allocation for climate change and it mitigation measures
- Extend water to areas like Zenu, Katamanso, Kubekro, Gbetsile, Kpoi-ete
- Sand winning activities in the Municipality should be properly regulated to prevent land degradation

### 1.3.16 Demographic Characteristics

#### 1.3.16.1 Population size and growth

The 2010 Population census results as shown in Table 1.10 indicates that the population enumerated in the Municipality is 109,864 made up of 48.7 percent males and 51.3percent females, giving a sex ratio of 94.5.The sex ratio of 94.5 means there are about 94 males to every 100 females in the district. The 0-4 year age group has the highest proportion (13.5%) followed by the 5-9 age group (11.0%). More than half (54.1%) of the population were below age 24 years. The proportion aged 60 years and older was 5.5 percent in the district. Young adults and (15-29) constitute 30.2 percent of the population. For the purposes of population projection for the period of the Medium Term Development Plan 2018 -2021, the 2021 population is estimated at 145,705 and that of 2017 is also estimated at 131,488.

#### 1.3.16.2 Age and Sex Composition

Table 1.11 Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Male			Female			Sex ratio
	Both Sexes	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	109,864	100.0	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0	94.5
0 – 4	14,807	13.5	7,518	14.1	7,289	12.9	103.1
5 – 9	12,087	11.0	6,019	11.3	6,068	10.7	99.2
10-14	11,016	10.0	5,153	9.7	5,863	10.4	87.9
15 – 19	10,289	9.4	4,629	8.7	5,660	10.0	81.8
20 - 24	11,238	10.2	5,234	9.8	6,004	10.6	87.2
25 - 29	11,645	10.6	5,368	10.1	6,277	11.1	85.5
30 - 34	10,566	9.6	5,109	9.6	5,457	9.7	93.6
35 - 39	8,648	7.9	4,343	8.1	4,305	7.6	100.9
40 - 44	6,338	5.8	3,376	6.3	2,962	5.2	114
45 - 49	4,365	4.0	2,279	4.3	2,086	3.7	109.3
50 - 54	3,145	2.9	1,628	3.1	1,517	2.7	107.3

55 - 59	1,941	1.8	988	1.9	953	1.7	103.7
60 - 64	1,332	1.2	645	1.2	687	1.2	93.9
65 - 69	802	0.7	373	0.7	429	0.8	86.9
70 - 74	628	0.6	296	0.6	332	0.6	89.2
75 - 79	344	0.3	144	0.3	200	0.4	72
80 - 84	286	0.3	121	0.2	165	0.3	73.3
85 +	387	0.4	153	0.3	234	0.4	65.3

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.11 presents the age structure of the population in the Municipality. The age structure of the district shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age as in Figure 1.3. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates that the population of the district is very young. This means the Assembly would have to use much of its resources for the provision of schools, health care facilities and create employment opportunities for the youth in the district.

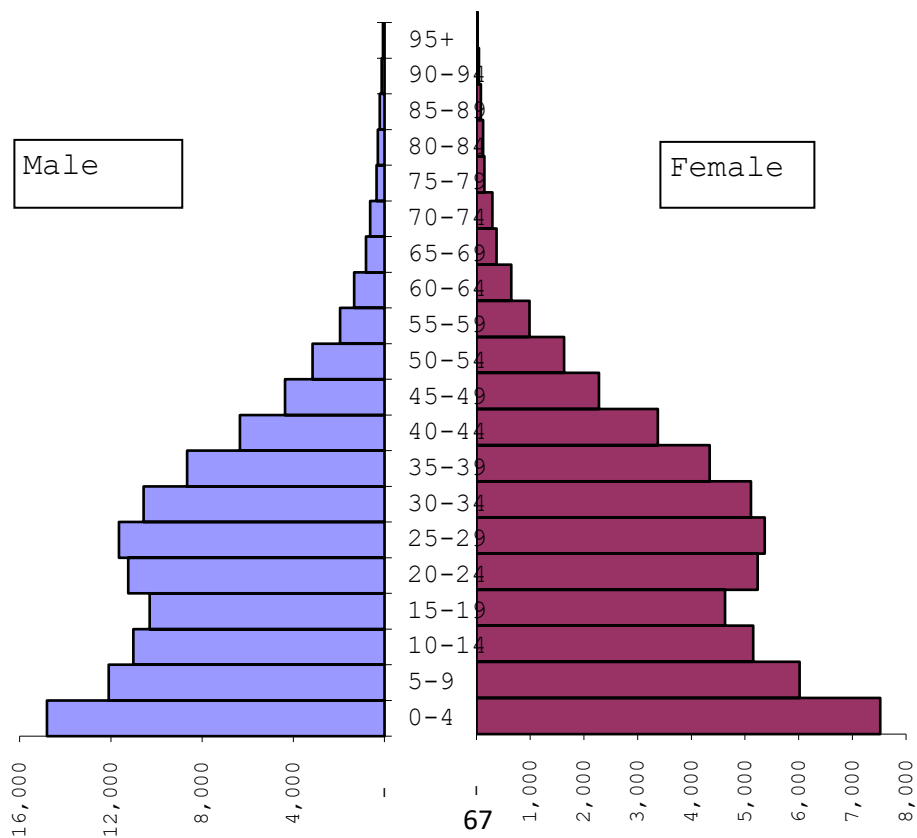


Figure 1. 3 Population pyramid depicting the Age and Sex structure

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 1.3.16.3 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio in the district is 58.1 percent (Table 1.12). This means that on average for every 100 people aged 15-64 years, there are about 58 people depending on them for survival in the Municipality. The ratio of 58 persons depending on every 100 working population is informed by the broad base of the population pyramid. The figure implies that the working population are burdened due to population growth. This has implication on employment avenues, quality of education, and life expectancy among other demographic indications. There is therefore a clarion call on the Assembly to initiate and implement policies to curb population growth, with the help of the government. Also employment avenues should be broadened to enhance access.

The table also shows that, child dependency ratio (54.5%) is higher than the old age dependency ratio (3.5%). The dependency ratio in rural areas (58.7%) is relatively higher than the dependency ratio in urban areas (58.0%). Table 1.12 further shows that 90.4 percent of the population are found in the urban areas whereas 9.6 percent of the population are in rural areas.

Table 1. 12 Age-dependency ratio

Charac- teristics	Total		Sex				Type of locality			
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
All Ages	109,864	100.0	53,376	100.0	56,488	100.0	99,271	100.0	10,593	100.0
0-14	37,910	34.5	18,690	35.0	19,220	34.0	34,231	34.5	3,679	34.7
15-64	69,507	63.3	33,599	62.9	35,908	63.6	62,832	63.3	6,675	63.0
65+	2,447	2.2	1,087	2.0	1,360	2.4	2,208	2.2	239	2.3
Age- dependency ratio	58.1		58.9		57.3		58.0		58.7	

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.3.16.4 Population Density

Population density is commonly represented as people per square kilometer, which is derived simply by dividing area population by land area. The Municipality has a projected population of 134,907 and a land area 209sqkm. This leads to a population density of 459 people per square kilometer. This means that 459 people live on each square kilometer of Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly Land area.

Table 1. 13 Population Projection

Settlements	2010		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
KKMA	109,864		136,488	135,266	138,829	142,486	146,239
Kakasunaka	36,922	0.3361	45,870	45,459	46,656	47,885	49,147
Zenu	24,757	0.2253	30,757	30,481	31,284	32,108	32,954
Gbetsile	8,900	0.0810	11,057	10,958	11,246	11,543	11,847
Kpone	11,528	0.1049	14,322	14,193	14,567	14,951	15,345
Kubekro I	3,333	0.0303	4,141	4,104	4,212	4,323	4,437
Michel Camp	2,998	0.0273	3,725	3,691	3,788	3,888	3,991
Oyibi	2,569	0.0234	3,192	3,163	3,246	3,332	3,420
Adamorobe	2,093	0.0191	2,600	2,577	2,645	2,714	2,786
NewSebrepur	1,789	0.0163	2,223	2,203	2,261	2,320	2,381
Kpone Bawaleshie	1,284	0.0117	1,595	1,581	1,623	1,665	1,709
Nmlitsakpo	970	0.0088	1,205	1,194	1,226	1,258	1,291
Appolonia	943	0.0086	1,172	1,161	1,192	1,223	1,255
Kubekro II	662	0.0060	822	815	837	859	881
New Seduase / Seduase	649	0.0059	806	799	820	842	864
Mensah Bar	528	0.0048	656	650	667	685	703
Ngonoman	511	0.0047	635	629	646	663	680
Katamanso	362	0.0033	450	446	457	469	482
Santor	230	0.0021	286	283	291	298	306
Tema IndustrialArea	4837	0.0440	6,009	5,955	6,112	6,273	6,438
Others	3999	0.0364	4,968	4,924	5,053	5,186	5,323
Total	109,864	1.0000	136,488	135,266	138,829	142,486	146,239

Source: Kpone-Katamanso, MPCU, 2017

The table above indicates the population projections for the plan period. The annual growth rate of the Municipality is 2.6%. This growth rate was taken from Tema Metropolitan Assembly (TMA) as a proxy because; the assembly was carved out of it. Also, as at the time this assembly was created, the most recent population and housing census (2010) had already been done. Since to calculate for a growth rate, there must be data on two census years, which this district does not have, it is then reasonable to use the growth rate of TMA for projections for this Municipality until adequate data is acquired.

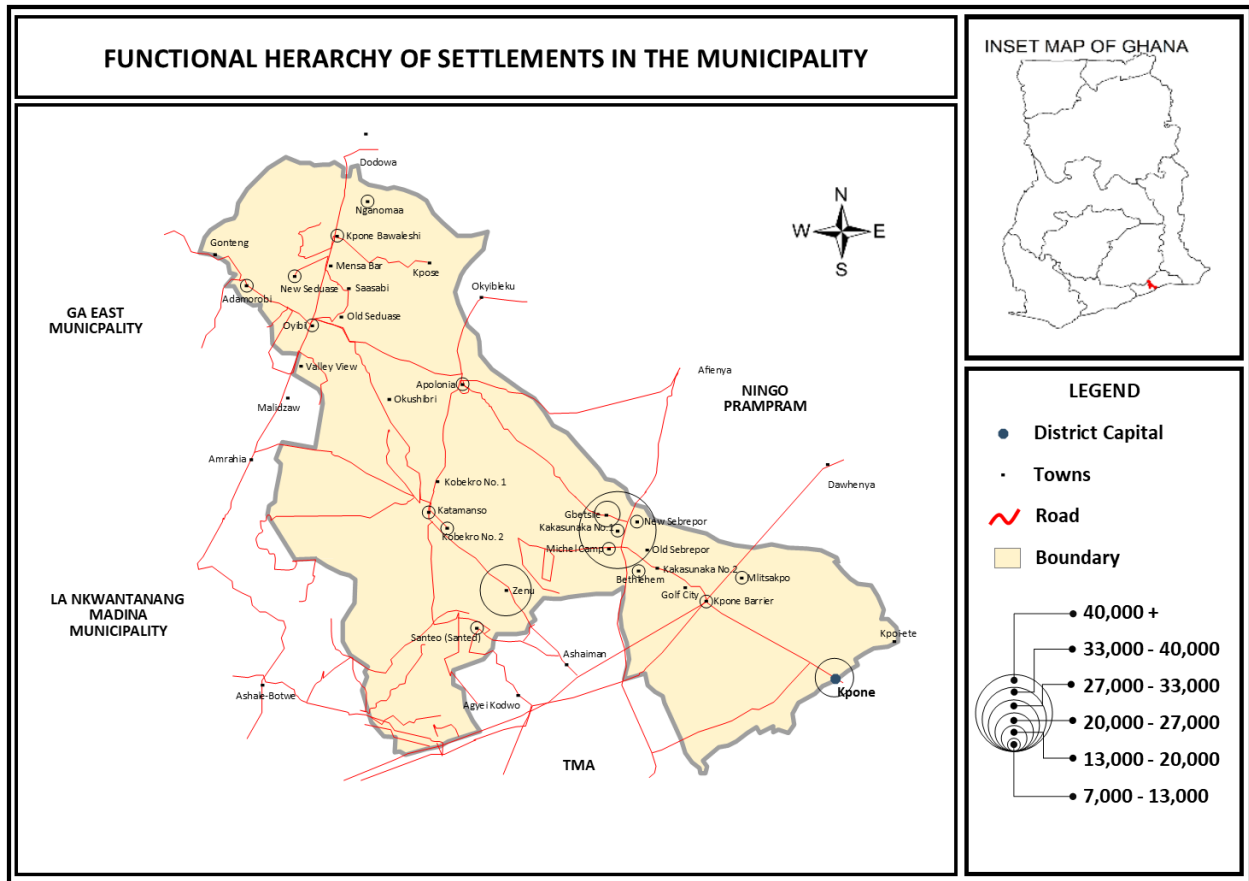


Plate 6 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements in the Municipality

Source: MPCU-KKMA, 2018

### 1.3.17 Gender Equality

Gender refers to the role associated being male or female and the relationships between them. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and learned through

socialization process. The Municipality has men or husbands as heads of the family. Most men are the bread winners of their family, however, this role is undertaken by some women who are now in active formal work. Women take up domestic chores, in keeping their home and family. Farming especially is taken up by men and women, but predominantly by men. For communities along the Sea, Fishing is the main occupation by men, while women are fishmongers. Men tend to have economic advantage (92.5) over women (90.7) per the 2010 population housing Census. Ownership of land is human right problem as men and male children are at an advantage in owing and inheriting land over women and girls respectfully. Political participation for women is very low as compared to men. For instance the Assembly representation has only two women but they are even Government Appointees. In the education sector, per the 2010 population census, 49.8% females were literate, while 51.2% were males. The dropout from school was more for females as opposed to their numbers which were more in their intake than boys. Girls in the Municipality are victims of child marriages due to poverty and illiteracy. Additionally, street children cuts across girls and boys in the Municipality .The gaps as analyzed is a concern for our development, because both sexes play important roles. The gaps creates unfairness and denies access for women especially to thrive. There is a conscious need to create access, awareness, fairness, empowerment, equity and equality for women especially for the development of the Municipality and by extension the Nation as whole.

**Key Issues:-**

- The Municipality has a very young population and as such the Assembly would have to make provision for more schools, health facilities and other social amenities
- The 2010 population census indicates that, 70.4% of the Municipality's Population are migrants
- The population projection by the end of the plan period is estimated at 145,705
- There is incidence of early child marriage

### 1.3.18 Migration

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly has a futuristic potential for population growth and for that matter growth rate. Migration serves as one of the important parameters in determining population increase and decrease aside death rate. The Municipality for some years now have in-migration from the Tema Municipal, Accra and all over the country due the availability of Land its proximity to Tema and the free zone area which is an industrial hub. A lot of companies like BOST, CARGIL, TOR, BEL-AQUA, B5, and GROUP 5 coupled with other social amenities like roads, water etc. serves as pull factors. The 2010 population and housing census data on migration in the Municipality supports this the afore-mentioned. 70.4 per cent of the District's population are migrants who were living elsewhere and have moved into Municipality. The dynamics in the population of the Municipality poses serious challenges and threats. The medium term development plan for 2017- 2020 will seek to expand social amenities to absorb the expected increase of population through migration, expand employment avenues, expend its resources on sanitation etc. The growing migration also poses threat of security due to increase in armed robbery and hence the need for the Municipal security committee to step up its game. The potential labor force can be thrived on as a Municipality.

### 1.3.19 Culture

Culture, is the totality of the way of life evolved by the people through experience and reflection in their attempts to fashion a harmonious co-existence between them and their environment material and non-material. Thus the culture of the people is seen in their way of life, beliefs, values, norms and religion. It is worth noting that since culture is dynamic in nature, some practices of the people have undergone major changes over the years as a result of globalization.

#### *1.3.19.1 Traditional Set Up*

The People of Kpone lived peacefully with their chiefs for more than 200 years at Segga until the death of the 9th Chief, Narnor. His successor Angmo Keteku became unpopular and this led to the people leaving Segga to resettle at the present day Kpone about the year 1740 and installed a new chief by Dortei I. Kpone literally means hilly area in the Dangbe language.



Kpone is made up of two quarters namely Jorshie and Alata quarters. Jorshie is made up of seven clans that is Sanshie, Kojo We, Bediako we, Ofosu we, Antie We, Appiah We, and Aklotia We. The Alata quarter is made up of Nii Dun We, Adzeman We and Nuerteytse We. The paramount chief rotates among the three royal clans of Jorshie and these clans are Sanshie, Kojo we and Bediako we.

There are three traditional areas in the Municipality, namely, Kpone, Tema and Nungua. However, the major traditional authority in the Municipality is the Kpone Traditional Authority which is headed by the paramount chief who rules with the help of council of elders and divisional chiefs. The traditional council is highly respected, which explains why it has been resilient over the years. The council plays a key role in mobilising the people for communal activities as well as development planning.

It is worth noting that, the traditional authority has been very instrumental in the Municipal Assembly's development agenda in that, they have released parcels of land for infrastructural development such as schools, police stations, accommodation, clinics etc. Even the land that the Assembly is currently putting up its permanent office accommodation was donated by the traditional council.

The indigenous occupation of the people is fishing and farming. It is however forbidden for fishermen to go to sea on Tuesdays. It is believe that, that day is set aside to allow the fishes to replenish itself and also the fishermen rest on that day to mend their nets and do other things of interest. For the people in Kpone it is forbidden to fry fish caught in the Gao and Lalooi Lagoons.

#### *1.3.19.2 Ethnic Diversity*

The original settlers of the Municipality are the Ga-Dangmes. However, because it is a destination of migrants, several ethnic groups can be found here. The dominant ethnic groups are the Ga-Dangme, Akan and Ewe. Other fairly well represented groups are the Mole-Dagbani and the Guans. The diverse nature of the inhabitants fosters interethnic tolerance and social solidarity that has promoted peace, harmony and development in the Municipality. This has also reduced ethnocentrism.

#### *1.3.19.3 Communal Spirit*

The communal spirit of the people is very high. This is seen especially with the Assembly members in collaboration with the youth who usually organise communal labour and other health related activities. They also pay up levies for purposes of development in their respective communities. Currently, the Japanese Embassy in Ghana is funding the construction of two u-drain and culverts at Bethlehem that will at the end of the day arrest seasonal flooding in the area. This came about as a result of the community's initiative and also support from the Assembly.

#### *1.3.19.4 Religion*

According to the 2010 Population Census, majority (88.2%) of the total population in district, are reported to have Christian affiliation (Pentecostal and charismatic, 50.2% protestants, 20.9%, catholic, 7.6% and other Christian, 9.5%). Out of the Christian proportion, Pentecostal formed the majority (50.2 %) in the district. Muslims and traditionalist constituted 7.2% and 0.5 percent respectively. The traditional people of Kpone worship animals like "Aya", "Klan", and a war god named "osabu". They also worship the Gao Lagoon which protects the Kpone Stool lands. it is worth noting that even though the people belong to different religious background, they coexist peacefully and this promotes development in the Municipality.

#### *1.3.19.5 Festivals*

The major traditional festivals celebrated by the people are Homowo and Kplejoo. The word "Homowo" actually means 'Hooting at hunger' is celebrated from August to September every year and "Kplejoo" is celebrated between March and April. Traditional oral history describes "Homowo" as long deadly famine that hit the people so many years ago and when the harvest finally arrived and food became plentiful, the people were so happy that they celebrated with a festival that ridiculed hunger. The Kplejoo festival on the other hand is celebrated to reward persons of their deeds in society in the form of praises or insults. The festivals provide an occasion for the gathering together of the Ga-Dangme from every part of the country, where they happen to be temporarily domiciled in order to eat communally together and at the same time to welcome new members of the family while remembering the dead. It is an occasion whereby

people come together to develop their community and also settle family disputes. It also brings in investors to promote development.

#### *1.3.19.6 Participation*

Community participation is an active process by which beneficiaries or clients group influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view to enhancing their well-being in terms of income, personal growth, self-reliance or other values they cherish (Paul 1978 cited in skimmar 2008).

The Municipal Assembly in the vein of involving the people in its development agenda, have created platforms like town hall meetings, stakeholders meetings, fee fixing resolution, general assembly meetings just to mention a few to get the involvement and participation of the people in their own development. Other avenues used to involve the people of Kpone-Katamanso in decision making is conducting needs assessments and public hearings that give the people the platform to err their views in their development. These platforms and avenues have been well utilized by the Assembly to ensure that participation by the local people in their development process is well established and their expectations are met.

#### *1.3.20 Security*

The Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) with representatives from the Security agencies (Police, Fire Service, Army, Immigration, Customs Excise and Preventive Service, Bureau of National Investigations, NADMO), serve as the oversight body on security in the Municipality. The MUSEC collects, analyse, retain and disseminate as appropriate information and intelligence respecting activities that may constitute threats to the security of the Municipality. It safeguards the economic well-being of the state against threats posed by the acts or omissions of persons or organizations both inside and outside the Municipality. To a large extent their presence has ensured peace in the Municipality and has facilitated the promotion of development.

Even though, land litigations and chieftaincy disputes are settled by the Traditional Council in the Municipality their assistance is also sought for when the need arises. It is important to note that, the presence of land guards in areas like Oyibi, Gbetsile, Katamanso, Appolonia and Kubekro is quite worrying. The Assembly through the MUSEC has engaged in several dialogues

with stakeholders to address the issue. In addition, regular patrols and the citing of Security posts at strategic places are measures undertaken to remedy the problem.

Key Issues:-

- The Municipality has 3 traditional areas, that is Kpone, Tema and Nungua but the prominent amongst them is the Kpone Traditional Area which has the paramountcy
- Indigenous occupation of the people is fishing and farming
- The communal spirit in the Municipality is high and this fosters development
- Major festivals in the Municipality are Homowo and Kplejoo
- The Assembly ensures participation at all levels to promote development
- Security in the Municipality is generally appreciable and the issue of land guard is quite worrying but is under control

### 1.3.21 Sanitation

#### *1.3.21.1 Liquid Waste*

The Assembly has the overall responsibility of ensuring proper disposal of liquid waste. It does so through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit.

The 2010 Population Census indicates that, majority of households dispose off their liquid waste onto public walkways leading to the deplorable nature of the already existing bad roads in the Municipality. Investigations from a survey conducted by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit in 2015 indicated that out of every twenty-five households, eight houses disposed their liquid waste directly into major drains/gutters, while other methods like drainage into a pit (soak away) were used by some households. Only few houses use the sewerage system that is less than 10 percent.

Further inspections revealed that most of the bridges and culverts currently responsible for conducting waste water are not spacious enough to contain the large volumes of water passing underneath and thereby causing floods. There is therefore the need for complete overhaul of our road network to be able to reduce the ordeal people experience whenever it rains. Proportionally, there is only a slight difference between urban and rural localities method of waste disposal in relation to liquid waste onto compound and liquid waste onto the street/outside in the

Municipality. It is worth mentioning that, the Assembly does not have a cesspool emptier for managing liquid waste in the Municipality. As a result, the individuals engage the services of private liquid waste management services providers.

### *1.3.21.2 Public & Domestic Toilets*

Due to the rural and urban nature of the Municipality, both public and domestic toilet facilities play a key role in managing sanitation.

According to the 2010 population and housing census, more than one-half (51%) of households in the municipality lacked domestic toilet facilities. Of the 51% of the households which lacked toilet facilities, 23.9% of households were practicing open defecation and 27.1% were using public toilets. The Municipality currently has 64 commercial toilet facilities in which 51 are privately owned and 13 are built by the Assembly or constructed under the HIPIC project. Out of the 13 facilities, 5 are located at Kpone, 4 are located at KAMSBURG and the remaining 4 are located at ONSBAC while ZEKAS however has none. Out of the 51 privately owned commercial toilets, 25 are located at ZEKAS, 19 are located at KAMSBURG and 7 are located at Kpone and the rest are located at KAMSBEG. ONSBAC however has no privately owned commercial toilet as shown in Table 1.13 below.

Table 1. 14 Public and Domestic Toilets

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ZONAL COUNCIL</b>	<b>NO. PUBLIC TOILET</b>	<b>NO. PRIVATE TOILET</b>
1	KPONE	5	7
2	ZEKAS	0	25
3	KAMSBEG	4	19
4	ONSBAC	4	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	13	51

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, KKMA, 2016

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit through their routine inspections and health education, ensures strict adherence to the hygiene principles to prevent outbreaks of fecal oral diseases like cholera in the municipality. The Assembly is ready to increase the number of public toilets at all the Zonal councils however, non-availability of land has become a major limitation and resulted in the low numbers of public toilets. Even though landlords are encouraged to

construct toilets in their homes, more public toilets are need to be constructed in our communities to wipe out the issue of open defecation in our Municipality. The Assembly can also seek for assistance from the GAMA project to help people build toilet in their homes at a subsidized price.

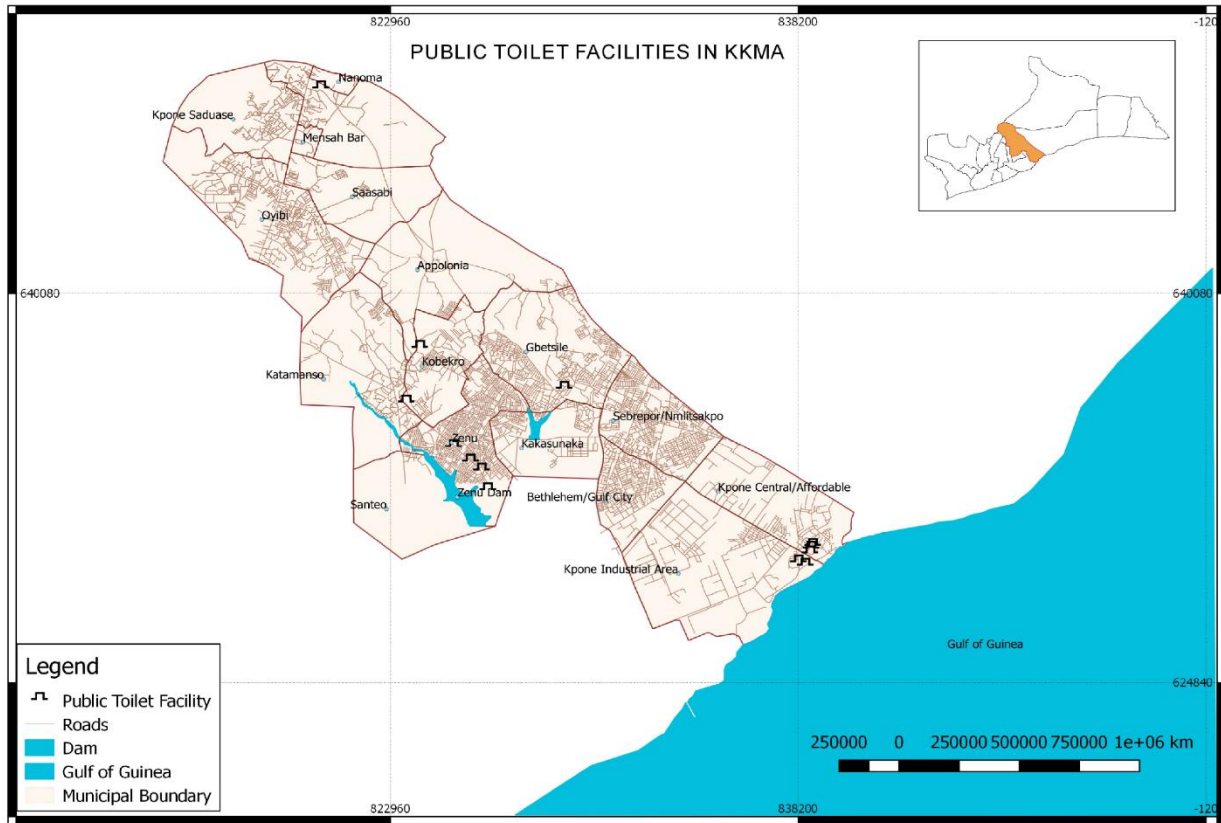


Plate 7 Public Toilet Facilities Map

Source: DPCU-KKMA, 2018

### 1.3.21.3 Solid waste

About 80% of residents of the Municipality dispose off solid waste mostly through the public container dumping system. Communal containers have been sited within the communities where residents can access to safely dump all solid waste mostly generated at the household level. However, there is the need to procure more communal containers to augment the current limited services of the available ones. This is so because about 20% of the population are adamant to dump at the communal container sites with several claims of either the containers are always full

or absent from the collection points most of the time. As a result of this, there are pockets of unauthorized dumping sites in the Municipality which mostly lead to the breeding of wild reptiles, vectors and other vermin that could lead to the outbreak of communicable diseases. The Assembly needs to procure adequate communal containers and place them at vantage points to prevent people from creating unauthorized dumping sites as well as educating the public to keep their surroundings clean. The Assembly can also partner with the private sector to introduce the door to door solid waste collection in the Municipality. Although the Assembly has engaged the services of Zoomlion in disposing off solid waste, it has not engaged it in the door to door household waste collection.

The Municipality has a land fill site that is currently serving the Ashaiman municipality, Ningo-Prampram District, Tema and Accra Metropolitan Assemblies. It should be stated here that the land fill site situated in the Municipality is being managed by Tema Metropolitan Assembly and Zoomlion. Meanwhile, the stench emanating from this site is nothing to write home about with some leachate overflow is an eyesore. The Assembly has taken the issue up with the Regional Minister and it is anticipated that the problem will be solved in favour of the Assembly. The good news however is that, the case has been won in the Assembly's favour even though the management has not yet been changed.

However, consultative works have begun for feasibility studies to be carried out on the Kpone landfill site to assess whether the solid waste at the site could be converted into renewable energy to assist the people. When this is achieved, the Municipality would be free from the voluminous chunks of solid waste that are currently dumped indiscriminately.

#### *1.3.21.4 Industrial Waste*

The Municipality is housing a myriad of industries and therefore has to ensure the disposal of the various type of waste generated by these industries. Through the help of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Municipality has been able to classify these industries as;

- a) Food, and beverage
- b) Textile, weaving apparel and leather goods
- c) Paper products and other goods

- d) Petroleum refinery
- e) Chemical products other than petroleum
- f) Cement and non-metallic mineral products
- g) Non-ferrous metal basic industries
- h) Iron and steel products
- i) Electrical equipment and appliances
- j) Cutlery and other non-ferrous metal products

A good number of these industries have procured communal containers to store their solid waste before they are hauled to the landfill site by waste management experts assigned for the Municipality. Meanwhile periodic inspections are usually conducted by the Environmental Health Department of the Municipality to ensure strict compliance to environmental sanitation regulations. Again, the EPA has succeeded in ensuring that most of these industries treat their waste before discharging them into the environment. The Assembly has put in measures to ensure that all industries currently operating within its jurisdiction dispose-off their waste in an environmental-friendly manner to safeguard the health of inhabitants.

#### 1.3.21.5 Food and Meat Hygiene

The Municipality has a slaughter slab and a kraal market where animals like cattle, sheep and goats are slaughtered and sold to other sister assemblies in the Greater Accra region. There are routine inspections conducted by both staff of the Environmental and Veterinary departments to ensure the safe slaughtering and release of wholesome meat for public consumption. However, the area where the meat is prepared for the market is vulnerable and susceptible to infections. Plans are currently underway to transform the slab and kraal market into a modern abattoir in order to modernize it into a business center to serve the people of the Municipality and region at large.

The Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly is faced with some challenges that hinders their operations. These are:

- a) Lack of logistics and vehicle
- b) Inadequate communal containers at the various Area Councils



- c) Inadequate public toilet facilities
- d) Lack of cesspool emptier for liquid waste disposal
- e) Lack of skip and compact trucks

**Key Issues:-**

- Open defecation is still ongoing in the Municipality
- Inadequate skip containers
- the Assembly can partner the private sector for door to door solid waste collection
- the landfill site in the Municipality that was managed by TMA has been transferred to the Assembly for management
- Industries in the Municipality treat their waste before disposing it off
- The Municipality can boast of the largest Kraal (Tulaku) in the Region

## 1.4 District Economy

The local economy of the Municipality is influenced mostly by industrial activities, Agriculture, Mining, Commerce and Services.

### 1.4.1 Agriculture

Most Districts in Ghana economy largely depends on agriculture and its growth is critical to overall economic growth and development; Kpone Katamanso is not different. Although majority of the people are in the industrial and the service sector, agriculture employs about 13.5 percent of the population. The Department of Agriculture (DoA) as a responsible department for policy and planning for the agriculture section of the Municipality has always responded to the national development initiatives with policies and strategies that address the sectors' responsibilities in the national goods. For districts to achieve expected outcome from plans, it is necessary for districts to come out with workable plans (strategic plans) which will attract investors to invest in most public goods which previously was carried out by government.

Agricultural activities in the Municipality are very prominent and these can be grouped into crop and livestock production, fishing and agro-processing. Crop farming is predominant in the northern part of the Municipality and fishing dominates in the south.

#### 1.4.1.1 Crop Production



Plate 8 Crop Farming

Source: MPCU, 2017

Major crops produced in the Municipality are maize, cassava, tomatoes, onions, pepper and okro etc. Vegetables like cabbage, carrots, green pepper, spring onions, cucumber, lettuce, 'Ayoyo' and 'Gboma' are also cultivated in the Municipality. Tree crops such as mango, citrus, and pawpaw can be found in areas like Katamanso, Gbetsile and Appolonia.

The table below indicates the estimated area cultivated and crop yield from 2013 – 2017.

Table 1. 15 Estimated Area Cultivated (HA): 2013-2017.

S/NO.	CROP	YEAR				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Maize	281.5	210.2	115.9	120.0	99.8
2	Cassava	69.8	65.2	76.5	80.0	45.0
3	Pepper	178.0	129.2	120.3	98.4	91.6
4	Okro	127.2	94.0	87.0	87.2	80.0
5	Tomato	156.2	101.2	67.5	52.0	49.8
6	Onion	79.8	87.5	86.2	95.0	103.0
7	Water Mellon	110.8	90.0	83.1	76.0	68.3
8	Exotic Vegetables	47.4	37.1	39.6	38.0	35.2
9	Leafy Vegetables	20.0	27.5	29.0	26.5	25.2
	TOTAL	1070.7	842.3	705.1	673.1	597.9

Source: Department of Agriculture, KKMA.

Table 1. 16 Estimated Yields in Metric Tones: 2013- 2017.

S/NO.	CROP	YEAR				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Maize	492.60	367.85	202.80	210.00	-
2	Cassava	174.50	163.00	191.20	200.00	-
3	Pepper	356.00	258.40	240.60	196.80	
4	Okro	190.80	141.00	130.50	130.80	-
5	Tomato	468.60	303.60	3202.50	156.00	-
6	Onion	391.20	350.00	344.80	380.00	-
7	Water Mellon	1329.60	1080.00	997.20	912.00	-
8	Exotic Vegetables	165.90	129.80	138.60	133.00	-
9	Leafy Vegetables	20.00	27.50	29.00	26.50	-
	TOTAL	3,589.2	2,821.15	5,477.2	2,345.1	-

Source: Department of Agriculture, KKMA.

\*Information on 2017 is yet to be received.

Tables above show the trend in crop production in the Kpone Katamanso Municipality. As indicated, average crop production has reduced significantly over the years. This can be attributed to a number of factors but prominent among them is urbanization. Other factors are outlined below:

- a) Poor rainfall pattern;
- b) Urbanization is taking over most farm lands;
- c) High interest rates on loans;
- d) Marketing difficulties especially with perishables during harvest seasons;
- e) Lack of interest shown by the youth in farming;
- f) some farmers are not practicing mechanized farming;
- g) Land tenure problems.

Following from the reduction in cultivable lands in the Municipality, yield continues to reduce over the years. This is evident from the table 1.15 above. Thus it is evident from the table that from an initial total crop yield of 3,589.2 metric tons in 2013, the sector has seen a consistent decline in crop yield to 2,345.1 metric tons in 2016 and this can be attributed to the unavailability of cultivatable lands, infertility of the soils for cultivation due to both natural and manmade factors such as erosion, sand winning etc. Some other factors also include the use of primitive methods and the dependence on inconsistent rainfall which is due to recent climate changes instead of irrigational scheme.

Whiles the Municipality's population has seen approximately 2.6% increase in population growth annually, the total crop yield has been decreasing on an average of 9% since 2013. This is a very serious threat to the Municipality's food security as it is evident that the sector is unable to produce to meet the growing population.

The year 2014 was the highest hit as the sector saw about 768.05 metric tons which is about 21% decrease from the total crop yield the year before.

Some specific crops however did not tow this line as it has become clear that whiles there was a general fall in crop yield these crops were on an increase. For instance, Cassava has seen between 0.9% to 1.6% increases in its production due to the implementation of the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAPP) 2014 which ended in 2016. It is predicted that Cassava yield will fall significantly by the end of 2017 because the project ended in 2016. Onion also saw a yearly increase in its production from 2013 to the level of about 3% increase from

2015 to 2016. Other crops that increased even though quite marginally are exotic and leafy vegetables.

Water Melon has consistently being the highest contribution to the total number of crop yield for the sector and continuous to make about 1% increase each year even though Water Melon is not a crop that is mainly dependent on whiles leafy vegetables have also consistently remained the least contributor to the total crop yield.

#### 1.4.1.2 Livestock Production



**Plate 9 Livestock Production**

Source: MPCU, 2017

Animal rearing is gradually taken over from crop production as the major agricultural activity in the Municipality. The type of animal reared includes poultry (local and exotic fowls, ducks, geese, turkey, guinea fowls etc.) cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and grass cutter. These animals are produced on both subsistence and commercial basis.

Industrialization and Estate development have led to the relocation of most poultry farms to other parts of the region whilst some few ones have folded up due to high cost of feeding the birds and Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) disease.

Table 1. 17 Livestock Production Levels: 2013-2017.

S/NO.	TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	YEAR				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Cattle	3,956	4,358	5,286	5,633	5,582
2	Sheep	1,720	1,856	2,278	2,536	2,834
3	Goats	1,058	1,761	2,259	2,510	2,723
4	Poultry	243,402	107,495	136,772	124,321	142,314
5	Pigs	3,260	2,962	4,991	2,631	2,350
6	Ducks	250	181	163	230	285
7	Guinea Fowls	2,800	970	1,020	996	863
8	Rabbit	743	664	603	800	815

9	Grasscutter	1,200	342	620	1,015	1,300
	TOTAL	258,389	120,589	153,992	140,672	159,066

Source: Department of Agriculture, KKMA

#### 1.4.1.3 Fishing



Plate 10 Fishing

Source: MPCU, 2017

Fishing and its related activities play a vital role in the economic development of the Municipality. Fishing is predominant in the Kpone area because the community is close to the sea. The type of fishing practiced includes ring net fishing, hooking and wide net fishing. The fishermen use local canoes operated by outboard motors for fishing. Those engaged in this activity have grouped themselves into

associations. These associations are the Fish Mongers Association and the Cooperative Fishing Society. However, the Cooperative

Fishing Society is now redundant due to poor management and lack of funds.

The fisher men sell their catch to the women at the Tema Harbour due to ready market and sometimes at the shores of the sea. These women do not only sell the fresh fish but also smoke some and sell within the Municipality as well Asamankese, Ada-Kasseh, Agbozume and the Afram Plains.

The fishing sector is however bewildered with some challenges if addressed could go a long way to improve the sector as well as the income levels of the people. These include:

- a) High cost of outboard motors
- b) High cost of pre-mix fuel
- c) Interference from Pair trawlers
- d) Lack of storage facilities
- e) Broken dams

## General Challenges Faced By the Agric Department Of KKMA

- a) Lack of logistics (vehicle, motorbikes, safety wears, staff Identity cards. etc.) for effective extension delivery.
- b) Late release of working funds to the department to implement plan activities.
- c) Inadequate office space to accommodate office staff

### Key Issues:

- High interest rate on loans
- Lack of interest shown by the youth in farming;
- some farmers are not practicing mechanized farming;
- high cost of outboard motors and premix fuel
- Interference from Pair trawlers
- Broken dams

### *1.4.1.4 Industry*

The Municipality can boast of both big and small industries. These industries offer employment to the local people as well as the neighboring communities. These include manufacturing, processing and refinery industries. Also existing in the Municipality are industries that offer transport and haulage services as well as banking services which contribute to internal generated revenue in terms of business operating licences and property rate. This indeed contributes to a greater part of the Assembly's development agenda even though it is still having boundary disputes with its sister Assemblies (Tema, Adentan, Ashiaman and Prampram). It should be noted that the Assembly is working very hard to resolve its boundary issues by having dialogues with the sister Assemblies to reach a consensus. For instance, the Assembly and Ningo-Prampram have reached a consensus on their boundaries.

The Municipality economically apart from the agglomeration of industries also has the ASOGLI thermal plant seated in the Municipality as well as GRIDCO. This supports the industries in its operations. The West Africa Gas Pipeline also passes through the Municipality.

### *1.4.1.5 Artisan Village*

The light industrial area in the Municipality is popularly known as 'Kokompe'. The resident artisans are involved in various activities like car spraying, welding, fitting and vulcanizing. It has an active Garages Association under the Ghana National Association of Garages. These

industrial activities though small in nature have offered skill and employment to some of the youth in the area.



Some of the major challenges facing the industry are the bad road network, lack of vocational training institute, inadequate financial assistance among others.

Plate 11 Artisanship

Source: MPCU, 2017

#### *1.4.1.5 Communication*

Introduction of mobile phones and other sophisticated communication gadgets have made communication centres very unpopular and inactive. Most of the people in the Municipality have adapted to the use of mobile phones as means of communicating. There are no television (TV) stations and radio stations in the Municipality. However, the Municipality is privileged to have access to TV stations such as Metro, GTV, Viasat One, TV3 and Crystal TV etc. The privileged also have access to satellite TV like Multi TV and DSTV. They also have access to Adom FM, Peace FM, Joy FM, Obonu FM, Meridian FM etc. All these have helped in disseminating information for developmental purposes.

#### *1.4.6 Tourism*

The Municipality is endowed with tourist attraction sites like: The Penkwan Forest (Katamanso) where the Katamanso war was fought and the Laaloi beach. If these sites are developed it will generate revenue for the Assembly that will be used for development in the Municipality. The Assembly can consider partnering the private sector and the Ministry of Tourism to develop these sites.



#### 1.4.1.7 Mining & Quarrying

Stone quarrying and sand winning activities are carried out in the Municipality, notable among them are stone quarry at Kpone, sand winning at Santeo, Zeenu, Katamanso and Appolonia.



Plate 12 Mining and Quarrying Site

Source: MPCU, 2017

Apart from Eastern Quarry which pays business operating permit fee to the Assembly, all the others are illegal and they do not comply with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by-laws. These activities degrade the land and pollute the environment which has adverse effects on the health conditions of the people.

The activities of these illegal operators therefore have to be regulated to help generate revenue for the Assembly and at the same time create more jobs for

the youth in these areas.

#### 1.4.1.8 Revenue and Expenditure Status

##### **Revenue**

Over the period under review the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly has classified sources of income. The said sources can further be grouped under a broader heading as internal and external sources of income. The Internal source of Income is referred to as the Internally Generated Funds (IGF). The management of the Assembly has absolute control and responsibility over the Internally Generated Funds. The external sources are all other proceeds in favor of the Assembly other than the internally generated funds mainly from the central government and governmental agencies. The revenue situational details as at the midyear of 2017 are herein exhibited.

Table 1. 18 Situational Analysis of Revenue as at Mid-year 2017 (Management Account June 2017)

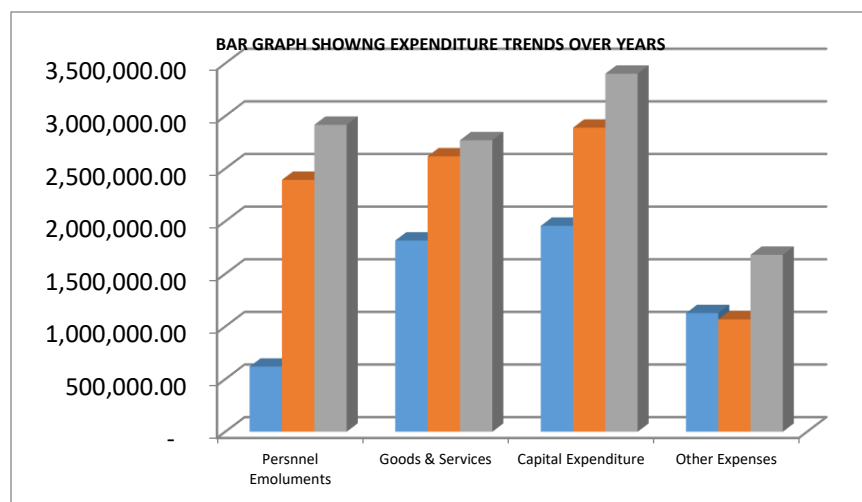
Details	Annual Estimate	Midyear Estimate	MidyearActual	Variance	Performance
Internal Source	6,865,051.00	3,432,525.50	2,550,042.59	882,212.41	74.30%
External Source	8,149,582.00	4,074,791.00	1,933,203.75	2,141,587.25	47.44%
Total	15,014,633.00	7,507,316.50	4,483,246.34	3,023,799.66	59.72

The evaluation of the mid-year financial as exhibited above depicted underperformance of the budgetary estimates of both the Internal and the External sources. The Internal sources (IGF) had an encouraging performance of about 74.30% whilst the external source failed to attain even 50% performance level. However, the general performance level given the mid-year estimate was 59.72% which underscored the current position of the revenue as June 2017. The major difficulty associated with the IGF was boundary disputes and ineffective services delivery of revenue mobilization consultants engaged. Government and its agencies assistance also failed to honour their obligations.

### Expenditure

The Municipal Assembly has three main classified expenditure outlays; namely the Personnel Emolument, Goods & Services and Capital Expenses and all other expenses are hereinafter classified as other expenses.

The Bar graph sets out to show the pattern of growth in a class of expenditure over the years



under review.

Examining the patterns of changes in the classes of the expenses over the years, it

is evident that the Assembly's expenditure in general increased over the years significantly.

Figure 1. 4 Expenditure Trends

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 1. 19 Situational Analysis on Expenditure pattern using the Mid-year Management Account as the source Document

Details	Annual Estimate	Midyear Estimate	Midyear Actual	Variance	Performance
Compensation	3,567,489.00	1,783,744.50	1,881,785.97	(98,041.47)	-105.5
Goods&Services	4,644,880.00	2,322,440.00	1,479,410.60	843,029.40	63.70%
Capital Expense	5,855,284.00	2,927,642.00	667,779.63	2,259,862.37	22.81%
Other Expenses	946,980.00	473,490.00	316,169.31	157,320.69	66.77%
Total	15,014,633.00	7,507,316.50	4,345,145.51	3,162,170.99	57.88%

Examining the expenditure situation above, the increasing pattern in expenditure is still reflective especially compensation which had exceeded its allocation for the year. However, the investment was contained largely because of the underperformance of the revenue. The general expenditure of the Assembly as at the mid-year 2017 as was restricted within giving a spending rate of about 57.88% as against the 59.72% performance of the revenue which in effect recorded a budget surplus of about GH¢138,100.83 in nominal value as at June, 2017.

### Revenue Base

The revenue base of the Assembly can be grouped into two (2); Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and Grants. Items under IGF includes, rates (property rates), licenses (business operating permit, commercial vehicle licenses, and daily tolls), fees, fines and penalties. The main sources of revenue under Grants are; the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Salary Grants, and Grants to Decentralized departments of the Assembly as well as donor funds.

#### 1.4.1.9 Economic Resources

Economic resources in the Municipality include the presence of industries, Agricultural activities, Commerce/services, sand and gravel for construction and human resource.

#### 1.4.1.10 Economically Active Population

Table 1.20 indicates data on the economically active population of the Municipality (i.e. 15+). As indicated 71,954 people fall within that classification within the Kpone Katamanso Municipality. Out of that number 75.1% are actually economically active (i.e are employed or unemployed but seeking for work) while 24.9% are not economically active due to reasons like, pursuing full time education, disabled, or retired. The table also indicates that 8.4% of the economically active people are actually unemployed. Though this situation compares favourably with the regional figure of 7.8% it is evident that much can be done to improve the unemployment situation if the Municipal Assembly is able to harness all of its resource potential.

It is also observed that more than half (53.3%) of the economically not active population are into full time education and less than one-quarter (23.7%) are homemakers. The proportion of the economically not active females (27.7%) is higher than their male counterparts (21.8%).

Table 1. 20 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,954	100.0	34,686	100.0	37,268	100.0
Economically active	54,045	75.1	27,115	78.2	26,930	72.3
Employed	49,518	91.6	25,087	92.5	24,431	90.7
Worked	47,725	96.4	24,444	97.4	23,281	95.3
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,717	3.5	606	2.4	1,111	4.5
Did voluntary work	76	0.2	37	0.1	39	0.2

without pay						
Unemployed	4,527	8.4	2,028	7.5	2,499	9.3
Worked before, seeking work and available	2,177	48.1	882	43.5	1,295	51.8
Seeking work for the first time and available	2,350	51.9	1,146	56.5	1,204	48.2
Economically not active	17,909	24.9	7,571	21.8	10,338	27.7
Did home duties (household chore)	4,253	23.7	972	12.8	3,281	31.7
Full time education	9,551	53.3	4,686	61.9	4,865	47.1
Pensioner/Retired	776	4.3	525	6.9	251	2.4
Disabled/Sick	460	2.6	191	2.5	269	2.6
Too old/young	1,119	6.2	337	4.5	782	7.6
Other	1,750	9.8	860	11.4	890	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 1.4.2 Food Security



Plate 13 Cabbage Farm

Source: MPCU, 2017

In the quest for lasting and sustainable solutions Food Security, the government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) has embarked on various food security Programmes in collaboration with other institutions and NGOs and the various district of which our Municipality is one. One of such programmes is “Planting for Food & Jobs”. This programme is to support farmers to increase production to ensure food security, Generate employment in rural communities especially among the youth and increase incomes of farm

families.

For the year 2017, a total of one hundred and seventy-four (174) crop farmers and one hundred and eleven (111) youth in agriculture farmers have been registered for the program.

#### *1.4.2.1 Issues of Food Security in the Municipality*



Low productivity in staple crops such as maize and rice production. In relation to maize which is the only staple crop produced in the Municipality has being on the decline for the past four years is a course to worry about since majority of the people in the Municipality are depended on food made from maize.

Seasonal variability in food supply and price due to climatic changes and other natural occurrences make it difficult for Ghana to meet its food demand all year round, especially in the three northern regions.

Plate 14 Maize Farm

Source: MPCU, 2017

Farmers who are vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity have limited capacity to respond to Agricultural Programmes. Malnutrition is a serious problem among children, adolescents and women, especially in rural areas and urban slums and so it is important that deliberate efforts are made to train farmers so that they have at least basic knowledge in food and nutrition.

Poor road infrastructure in areas such as Michel Camp dam site, Nanoman, Seduase and others limits the effective distribution of food and lower producer prices since most of these products lose their values by the time they get to the market.

Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks).

*1.4.2.2 Specific Strategies for the Attainment of Food Security and Emergency Preparedness:*

- a) Develop appropriate irrigation schemes for different categories of farmers to ensure production throughout the year.
- b) Introduce high-yielding short duration crop varieties, drought resistant varieties and processing.
- c) Develop effective post-harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels.
- d) Liaise with the Ministry of Transportation for road transport and the Ministry of Harbours and Railways to improve accessibility and facilitate the distribution of crops.
- e) Target the vulnerable in agriculture, with special programmes that will enhance their diversification opportunities, reduce risk and enhance their access to productive resources.
- f) Enhance nutrition through coordination of programmes and institutions for food security, dissemination of nutrition and health information and advocacy for food fortification.
- g) Strengthen early warning systems and put in place emergency preparedness and disaster management scheme, including contingency planning to ensure access of the poor to food during disaster.
- h) Advocate for improved legal and policy framework for collaboration between institutions responsible for disaster management.
- i) Establish contingency plans and strategic stocks to support emergency preparedness.

### 1.4.3 Nutrition

The government of Ghana in a bid to improve the nutritional value of its citizens, have through the Ministry of health-initiated programs and projects that would improve the nutritional value of Ghanaians. The Kpone Katamanso in its quest to also improve nutrition in the Municipality, have taken advantage of the programs of the Ministry of health through the Municipal Health

Directorate. Some of the projects the Municipality have undertaken to improve the nutritional value of the people includes: : Baby friendly facility (BFHI), Community Infant and Young child feeding (CIYEF), Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Essential Actions( ENA’S) ,Nutrition Assessment and Surveillance Counselling..

Notwithstanding, these interventions to improve the nutrition standard in the Municipality, there are some bottlenecks. Some of the bottlenecks include: Inadequate nutrition equipment and logistics, inadequate trained staff, lack of inpatient treatment facility for the management of severe acute malnutrition. The Assembly have a role to play in addressing some of these challenges to improve nutritional delivery in the Municipality.

#### 1.4.3.1 Service and Commerce



Plate 15 Market Place

Source: MPCU, 2017

Commercial activities within the Municipality are tied to the outside markets of Tema, Accra, Kasei, Ashaiman, Agomenya and Kasoa. The fairly good nature of the roads in the area has resulted in good commercial linkages with these markets. The main commodities traded are; smoked fish, okro, palm nut and vegetables. A proportion of the women in the Municipality are also engaged in baking and its related activities. The service sector is also prominent in the Municipality. There exist business centres, small communication centres, photo shops, Drinking Spots, just to mention a few.

#### 1.4.3.2 Financial Services



Plate 16 Bank

Source: MPCU, 2017

The Municipality has financial services such as Unibank, CAL Bank, Zenith Bank and some rural Banks such as Dangbe Rural Bank, Oyibi Rural Bank and Krobo Rural Bank yet to be opened, which



provides banking services to residents and farmers in the communities. Residents also have access to nearby financial institutions like ECOBANK, Commercial bank, Barclays bank, Stanbic Bank, Stanchat bank, HFC Bank etc. in the neighbouring Districts like Tema and Ashaiman.

#### *1.4.3.3 Energy*

The Municipality is connected to the national grid and so has regular electricity supply. This has facilitated in the operation of a lot of businesses in the Municipality. The community also uses charcoal, kerosene, gas and firewood as their source of energy for cooking and its related activities. The fishermen in the area also use pre-mixed fuel for their fishing vessel. The Municipality also has the ASOGLI thermal plant which provides additional energy to its industries and the country as a whole. The VRA thermal plant is also in the Municipality as well as CEN power which is currently under construction. It is hoped that when it is completed it will boost the supply of electricity in the Municipality and the country as a whole. It is worth noting that some part of Kubekro does not have electricity and that the Assembly should support them with electricity extension.

#### *1.4.3.4 Roads/ Transportation*



The Municipality is accessible and well connected to other towns. Apart from the major roads within the Municipality that are tarred most of the road networks are untarred. Surface condition of roads in most of the

areas can therefore be described as dusty, rough, bumpy and sometimes very muddy during the rainy season especially at areas where there are no drains. This means that, there is the need to construct drains in such areas (Gbetsile, Kakasunanka, Bethlehem, Zenu, Santeo, Seduase, and Katamanso, Apolonia etc.) to make them easily accessible when it rains.

The TOR road connecting to Kpone is in a deplorable state and needs to be reconstructed. It is worth mentioning that, due to the presence of industries and the deplorable nature of the road, there is constantly traffic on this same road (TOR Kpone). Expanding the road as well as repairing it could ease the problem. Even though major roads like the Oyibi-Katamanso Road, Appolonia-Okushibiri road, and Nii Afotey Agbo road are tarred, other untarred roads in the Municipality should be given a facelift to reduce the rate at which the road is deteriorating as well as the breakdown of vehicles on the roads. The mode of transporting goods and services in



Plate 18 Taxi/Trotro Station

the Municipality is mainly by road. This compounds the rate at which roads deteriorate in the Municipality because the capacities of vehicles that ply these roads are usually higher than the capacity of the roads. Hence in upgrading the roads, the type of vehicle that plys the road should be considered so as to give a very strong surfacing that will last very long.

There are private and commercial transport systems operating in the Municipality including, a web of taxi services that are available on a 24-hour basis. Heavy-duty trucks and Lorries also come from all over the country carting goods to and from the harbour and the industries in Kpone.

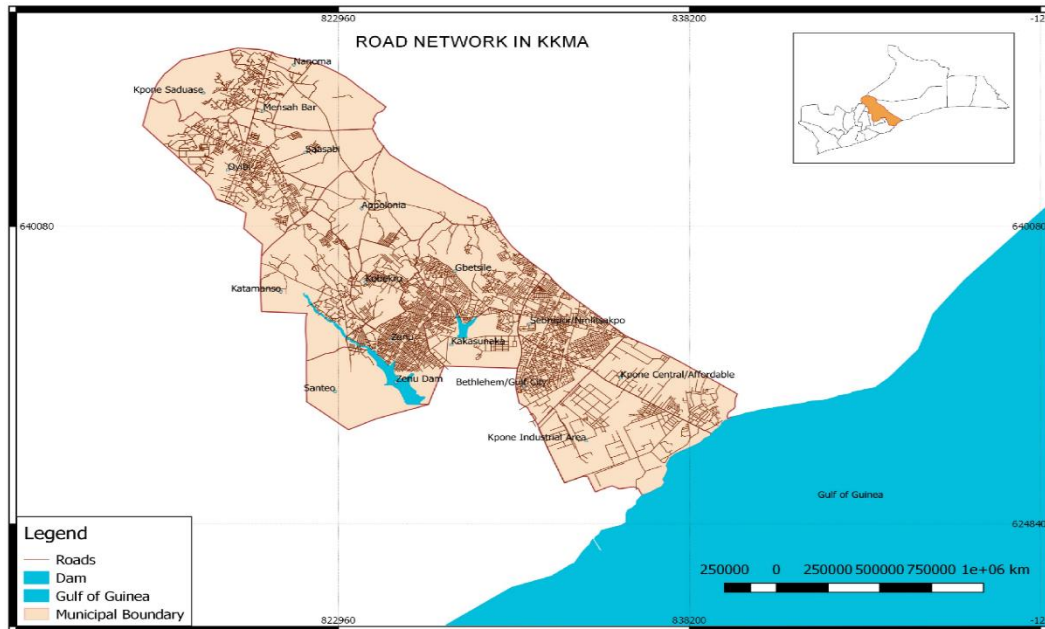


Plate 19 Road Network in KKMA

Source: MPCU, 2017

The commercial transport systems available in the Municipality can be grouped into four; these are Bus, Trotro, shared taxi, and hired services. One major problem facing the transport system in the Municipality is the lack of well-developed lorry stations and bus terminals. It is anticipated that, the Assembly will promote Public Private Partnerships to arrest these problems.

It worth mentioning that currently the government of Ghana is constructing a **rail way from Tema to Akosombo**. It is an 84km railway project that is expected to be completed in 3 years. The rail line passes through some communities within the municipality. This we envisage will contribute to economic development of the Municipality.

#### **Inland Port:**

The Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) as part of decongesting the Port is building an inland port in Kpone the capital city of the Municipality. Currently, they are preparing the grounds to take off. It will be a well-organized container terminal that will create employment opportunities (both directly and indirectly) for the youth, the community and the Municipality at large. GPHA has agreed to improve the road network into a dual carriage from the terminal to

the Kpone barrier but management is still dialoguing with them to improve the road network from the Kpone Barrier to Kpone Township. Traffic on this route will be minimized if the road is improved as agreed. This project will not only bring employment to the people, the Assembly will also generate revenue from it to aid them in their development. Their activities would also attract social corporate responsibility (ies) that would help the Assembly in developing the

**Key Issues:-**

- Agricultural activities in the Municipality include crop and livestock production, fishing and agro-processing
- urbanization is taking over most farm lands
- some broken dams can be repaired for irrigational purposes
- the Municipality can boast of heavy and light industrial areas
- the light industrial area has very bad road networks
- the Municipality has potential tourist site like the Katamanso forest and the Laaloi beach
- sand winning activities should be regulated to prevent land degradation and also it will generate revenue for the Assembly
- most of the Roads are untarred and not in good condition
- GPHA is building an inland port in Kpone
- There is no well-developed lorry station in the Municipality

Municipality.

#### 1.4.4 Social Services

#### 1.4.4.1 Health

The Municipality has access to both private and public health facilities. Table gives a description and statistics of the types of health facilities in the Municipality.

Table 1. 21 Statistics and Type of Health Facilities

Health facility	Public	Private
Hospital	-	6
Clinic	1	6
Health Center	6	-
CHPS	19	-
Maternity Home	-	3
Total	26	15

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

Apart from the above 26 health facilities, there are chemical and pharmaceutical shops that complement these facilities.

Since the Municipality is close to Tema, some referral cases are sent to the Tema General Hospital and also some people are able to assess it as their first point of call anytime they are sick. It should be noted that there is no ambulance service in the Municipality, so cases that are referred to Tema and its environs leads to untimely deaths of patients. Also in existence are herbal practitioners such as Dua ma Aduro – Sebrepor, Adom Herbal-Sebrepor, Abotare Clinic – Bethlehem, New Crystal Clinic- Kakasunanka among others, whose services also complement

the above mentioned health facilities promote quality health care delivery by the Assembly.



Plate 20 Zenu Polyclinic

Source: MPCU, 2017

The modern maternity block at the Kpone Health Center takes care of antenatal and postnatal services for the Kpone Community but the facility lack the necessary equipment to complement it. There is an Adolescent Reproductive Center in the Municipality

that caters for Adolescent health. The Assembly have constructed a clinic at Zenu that is in use and there

are two others at Gbetsile and Agbeshi Laryea respectively that is under construction as well as a

CHPS compound at Saduase that is near completion. All these facilities are expected to foster good health care delivery in the Municipality. It should however be noted that, the Municipality does not have a public hospital and therefore the Kpone Health Center in the Municipal Capital should be upgraded to a hospital status with the assistance from the Central Government, the Assembly and Corporate bodies to serve the entire Municipality efficiently.

**Infant mortality** in the Municipality is generally good as cases recorded over years have been very minimal. For instance, the infant mortality rates for 2016 and 2017 from both private and public health facilities were 0.81 and 0.56 per 1000 live births respectively. Some measures that have been put in place to facilitate the decrease in mortality rate included:

- The establishment of a pregnancy school in the municipality.
- Increase in health education on the care for babies.
- Increase in education of parents on nutrition for infants and young child.
- Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Bed Nets (LLITMBN).

#### 1.4.4.2 Incidence of Diseases

The Table below indicates the trend of occurrences of diseases in the Municipality.

Table 1. 22 Incidences of Diseases in the Municipality.

2014		2015		2016		2017	
Conditions	Cases	Conditions	Cases	Conditions	Cases	Conditions	Cases
MALARIA	47,964	MALARIA	28699	UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	22071	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	4628
URI 1	154,86	UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	22519	MALARIA	21831	Malaria	4182
SKIN DISEASE AND ULCERS	5,771	DIARRHEA DISEASES	11185	RHEUMATISM & JOINT PAINS	9263	Urinary Tract Infection	2819
ANAEMIA	106,23	ANAEMIA	10739	DIARRHEA DISEASES	9035	Diahoea Disease	1842
DIARRHOEA DISEASES	6,826	RHEUMATISM & JOINT PAINS	7905	HYPERTENSION	7834	Hypertension	1731
ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	5,597	SKIN DISEASES	6870	ANAEMIA	6961	Skin Disease	1420
RHEUMATISM	4,727	HYPERTENSION	5199	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	5880	Anaemia	1135

HYPERTENSION	4,354	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	4946	SKIN DISEASES	5302	Typhoid Fever	1075
TYPHOID	2,128	INTESTINAL WORMS	3796	TYPHOID FEVER	3466	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	978
INTESTINAL WORMS	3,125	TYPHOID FEVER	3060	INTESTINAL WORMS	2469	Diabetes Mellitus	507
Total	106,601		104918		94112		20307

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.22 highlights the ten top diseases from 2014 to 2017. Malaria topped the list in 2014 and 2015 and in 2016 and 2017. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections was the first on the chart as the reported disease at OPD followed by other sanitation and environmental diseases. It will however be realized that the sanitation and environmental related diseases are predominant among the first five diseases reported at OPD. This implies that activities geared toward addressing the problems of environmental can go a long way to positively influence the health status of residents of the Municipality.

#### 1.4.4.3 Staffing

The table below shows the current staff strength of the Municipality

Table 1. 23 Health Staff in the Municipality

Staffing in Health Facilities																
Institution	No. Of Doctors				No. of Medical Assistants				No. Of Nurses				No. other Health Staff			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public			1	1			4	3				37				114
Private																
Total																

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

The table above indicates that, the entire Municipality has only one doctor and three physician assistants. This situation is the same as the year 2016 and is not the best. Cases are still being referred to Tema General Hospital and other health facilities for further attention.

The Municipal Health Center needs to be upgraded to a hospital to meet the Municipality status it has acquired to attract more doctors and other medical staff to make it more efficient.

Currently, the health center serves as an office for the Health Directorate; this is not good as staff and patients are struggling for that small space.

Table 1. 24 Patience Medical Staff Ratio

Patient Medical Staff Ratio			
	2014	2015	2016
Staff-Patient Ratio			1: 817
Nurse-Patient Ratio			1: 4,085
Doctor-Patient Ratio			1: 126,625

Source: GHS, Kpone-Katamanso Municipality, 2017

From table 1.24, it can be implied that in the year 2016, the one medical doctor that the Municipality has attends to 126,625 patients. This is extremely alarming since it falls far above that of the country's ratio (1:10,452) as well as the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commonwealth, which are 1 doctor to 1,320 patients and 1 doctor to 5,000 patients, respectively. This clearly shows that, the services of the doctor is overstretched and could lead to unfortunate incident in the Municipality. If this persists, it will lead to a disaster in the Municipality. Hence, urgent and drastic measures must be put in place to curb this situation, to decrease significantly the number of patients to a doctor, to improve health care delivery in the Municipality. It can also be realized that each nurse attends to 4,085 patients in the Municipality. This, like the doctor-patient ratio, is alarming since it falls to about three times above that of the country (1:1,251). This situation must also be treated with urgency so as to address this issue, to prevent any disaster in the Municipality as well as to promote health care delivery in the Municipality.

#### *1.4.4.4 HIV/AIDS*

The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly with the Kpone Health Centre as the major Public Health facility in the Municipality, over the years has been without ART Centre. With the effort of the Municipal Health Director, the ART Centre has been established and is running effectively.



There are HIV/AIDS testing services at 16 Health facilities within the Municipality. According to a report from the Health Directorate and the HIV Focal Person, since 2014, over 3000 persons have been tested over the period out of which 195 persons have been reactive to the disease.

The HIV prevalence rate in the Municipality is alarming, hence various sensitization programs, HIV Testing Services (HTS), Community Strengthening System, work place policy, in-school and out of school programs for the youth and various exercises are organized to help control the disease.

There are numerous challenges impeding the various intervention exercises as follows:

- a) Inadequate funds on the part of the Assembly and the Health Directorate to carry out the activities
- b) Lack of funds for patients to carry out basic laboratory test to enable them enroll into the ART medication
- c) No CD4 count machine at the ART Centre.

HIV positive cases is shown in the table below:

Table 1. 25 HIV REPORTED CASES

AGE GROUP	2017		2016	
	M	F	M	F
0 – 9	1	1	2	1
10 – 14	1	1	0	1
15 – 19	1	3	0	3
20 – 24	1	7	3	6
25 – 29	3	23	5	14
30 – 34	4	16	10	25
35 – 39	8	15	11	15
40 – 44	3	13	11	26
45 – 49	8	8	3	10
50+	3	7	12	10
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>111</b>

GHS, Kpone-Katamanso Municipality, 2017

Table 1.25 above indicates the trend of HIV/AIDS in the Municipality. It can be deduced from the table that the reported cases of HIV/AIDS is on the ascendancy in the Municipality from

2016 to 2017 and the most affected are the females. This can be attributed to the fact that women are more vulnerable than men.

#### 1.4.4.5 Health Insurance Scheme

The Municipality does not have a Health Insurance Scheme. The Tema Health Insurance Scheme has oversight responsibility in the Municipality. In other words, the inhabitants of Municipality depend on Tema for such a service. This can be frustrating sometimes because one has to travel to Tema for this service. That notwithstanding, OPD attendance with National Health Insurance is indicated in the table 1.25 below:-

Table 1. 26 OPD attendance with Health Insurance

Institution	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Insured	Non-Insured	Total	Insured	Non-Insured	Total	Insured	Non-Insured	Total	Insured	Non-Insured	Total
Public	16257	7304	23561	23994	11672	35666	19052	9877	28929	4250	2273	6523
%	69.0	31.0	100	67.3	32.7	100	65.9	34.1	100	65.2	34.8	100
Private	102750	38790	141540	118422	37872	156294	94630	50846	145476	16386	12638	29024
%	72.6	27.4	100	75.8	24.2	100	65.0	35.0	100	56.5	43.5	100

Source: MPCU 2017

From Table 1.26, it can be said that, a lot of people in the Municipality depend on this service to access health facilities (both private and Public). It will therefore be prudent if the National Health Insurance Authority will consider giving the Municipality its Scheme to make it more accessible to its inhabitants. The OPD insurance status is translated in the figure below.

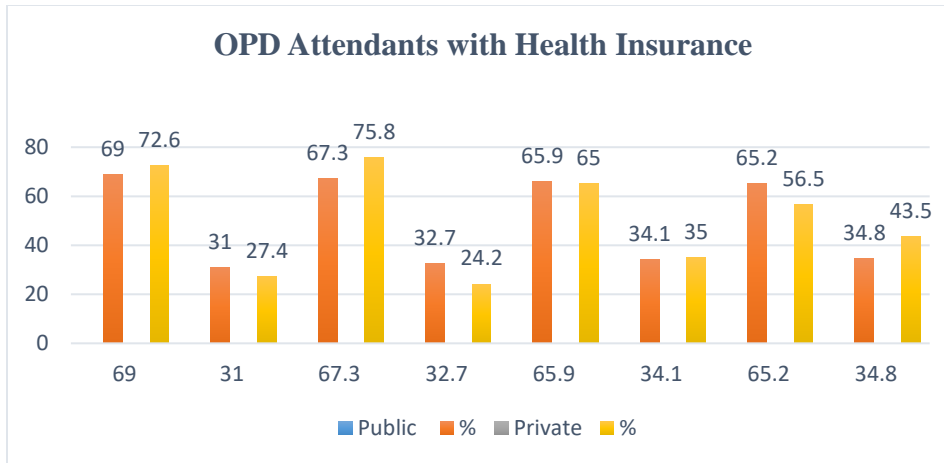


Figure 1. 5 OPD Attendance by Insurance Status

#### 1.4.4.6 Infant Mortality Rate:

The Municipality has no record of infant death because it does not have a hospital.

#### 1.4.4.7 Challenges of the Municipal Health

The Health Directorate is faced with the following challenges:

- a) Lack of Municipal hospital to further manage referred cases
- b) Lack of permanent office facility for DHMT
- c) Inadequate staffs
- d) Lack of cold room
- e) No ambulance service in the Municipality
- f) Poor cooperation by some private health providers
- g) Under reporting of notifiable conditions by some private health providers
- h) Inadequate number of computers and other logistics

#### Key Issues:

- The Municipality does not have a public hospital
- There is no ambulance service in the Municipality
- The Municipality has only one public doctor
- HIV/AIDS reported cases is on the ascendancy
- there is no health insurance scheme in the Municipality
- lack of office accommodation for the Municipal Health Directorate
- poor access to health facilities in some communities

### 1.4.5 Education



Education in the Municipality has also experienced reforms driven by several objectives and policies designed at the National level. The Municipal Education Office handles all educational issues in the Municipality.

Table 1.27 indicates the type of educational institutions in the

Municipality. It also indicates that there are 456 Plate 21 Zenu Classroom Block educational facilities in the Municipality, out of Source: MPCU, 2017

which 89 are public and 367 are private. It is

however worth noting that, the Municipality has one Private University, (the Valley View University) at Oyibi. It can be mentioned that there are three (3) private SHS and one (1) public SHS in the Municipality.

Table 1. 27 Educational facilities in Kpone Katamanso Municipality

S/N	LEVEL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	KG	24	129	153
2	Primary	35	128	163
3	JHS	29	106	135
4	SHS	1	3	4
5	TERTIARY	--	1	1
TOTAL		89	367	456

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

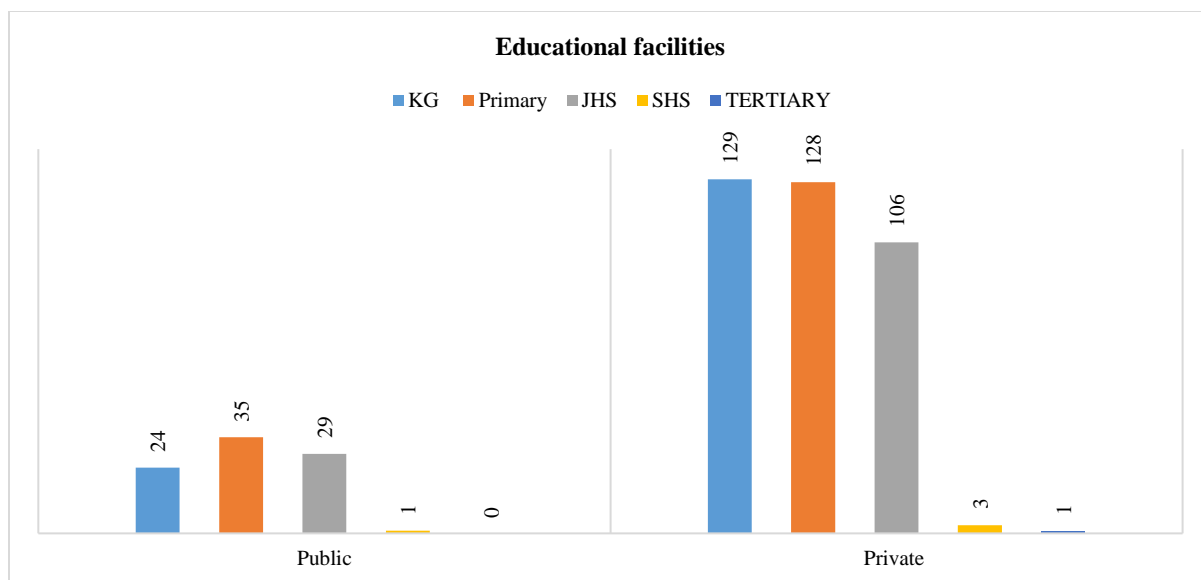


Figure 1. 6 Educational facilities in Kpone-Katamanso Municipality

Source: MPCU, 2017

The graph above indicates the number private and public educational facilities in the Municipality. It also indicates that there are more private schools in the Municipality than the public schools. From this, it can be said that, the private sector is complementing the effort of the Government to make education accessible to all in the Municipality.

Table 1. 28 Kpone-Katamanso Educational Circuits – Public Schools

NO.	CIRCUIT	NO. OF SCHOOL			TOTAL
		KG	PRIMARY	JHS	
1	ZENU	1	6	7	14
2	OYIBI	6	7	3	16
3	KATAMANSU	6	6	5	17
4	KPONE	6	6	5	17
5	MICHEL CAMP	1	4	3	8
6	SEBREPOR	4	6	6	16
TOTAL		24	35	29	88

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2016

The Municipality has six circuits with 88 public schools of which 24 are kindergarten, 35 are primary and 29 are Junior High Schools.

The graph below shows the comparative distribution of schools within the various circuits in the Municipality. It also indicates that, Oyibi circuit has the highest number of Primary schools; Zenu circuit has the highest number of JHS and both Zenu and Michel Camp have the least number of KGs in the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly needs to provide equitable educational infrastructure in all circuits in order for the Education Directorate to meet its vision.

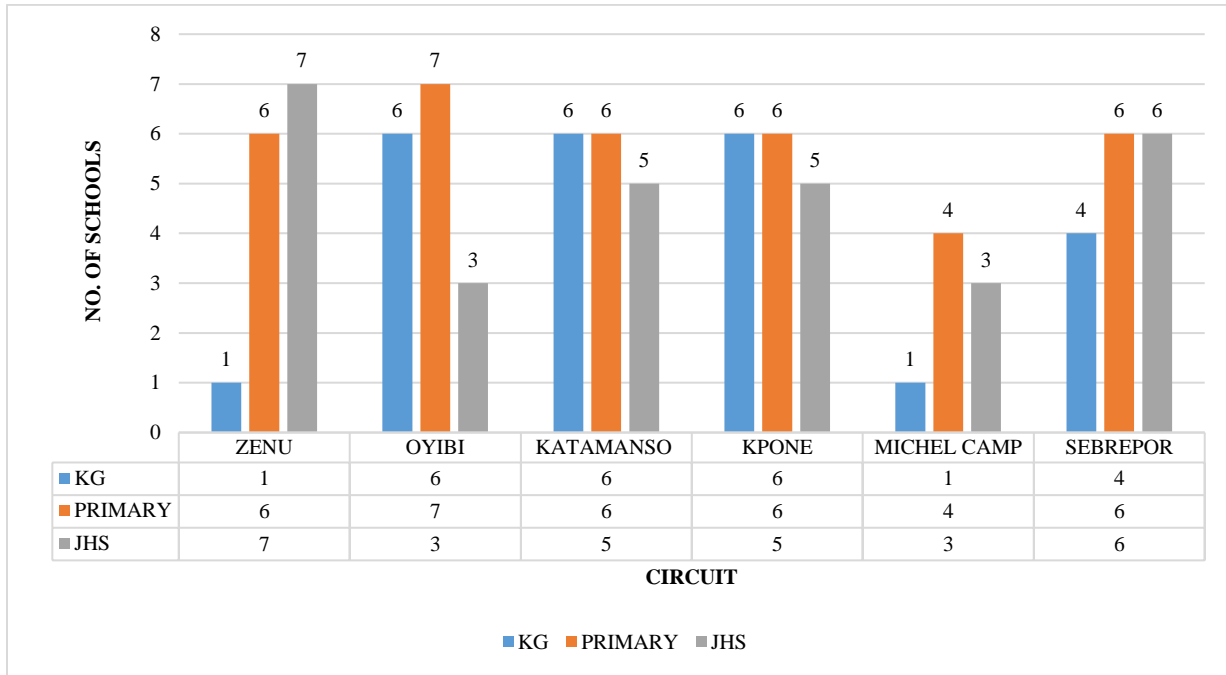


Figure 1. 7 Distribution of schools in the circuits

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 1. 29 Kpone-Katamanso Educational Circuits – Private Schools

NO.	CIRCUIT					
		KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	TOTAL
1	ZENU	77	76	57	1	211
2	OYIBI	10	10	6		26
3	KATAMANSU	12	12	4		28
4	KPONE	33	33	25	1	92
5	MICHEL CAMP	8	8	7	1	24
6	SEBREPOR	42	39	32		113
TOTAL		182	178	131	3	494

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

The Municipality has a total of Four Hundred and Ninety Four (494) Private schools; which include: One Hundred and Eighty Two (182) kindergartens; One Hundred and Seventy Eight (178) Primary Schools One Hundred and Thirty One (131) JH Schools and Three (3) are SHS.

The table above displays the distribution of Private schools by levels in the Municipality for the academic year 2016/17. It also indicates clearly that Zenu Circuit has the highest number of Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High Schools. Michel Camp has the least number of schools by level amongst the schools.

The Municipal Assembly should partner the Education Directorate to create an enabling environment for the private sector to build more schools especially Senior High Schools. The Assembly should pursue the completion of the Senior High School at Katamansu by GETFund that has been abandoned.

#### 1.4.5.1 Enrolment in Schools



The total enrolment in Public schools in the Municipality as at April, 2017 is 22,220 pupils. Table 1.29 below clearly shows that the gross enrolment of boys and girls over the years have seen increase and this can be attributed to government policies such as Free



Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), Ghana School Feeding, Free Uniforms etc. there are more girls in school than boys.

The current enrolment indicates a percentage of girls as 51% (36,142) whilst that of boys is 49% (35,167). This confirms that, parents in the Municipality have taken the girl-child education seriously. Also, the table shows that 38% of pupils representing 15,364 pupils do not continue their Junior High School education in the Municipality. This may be as a result of dropout (continuing their education in private JHSs in the Municipality, Ashaiman Municipal Assembly and Tema Metropolitan Assembly schools.

Table 1. 30 Enrolments for Public Schools in the Municipality

LEVEL	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	719	661	1,380	924	675	1599	940	800	1740	930	876	1,806
PRIMARY	3,896	4,543	8,439	4,531	5,085	9,616	5,126	5,577	10,703	5,838	6,399	12,237
JHS	2,442	2,828	5,279	2,701	3,109	5,810	3,179	3,420	6,599	3,805	4,138	7,943
SHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	83	132	87	147	234
TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7,057	8,032	15,089	8,156	8,869	17,025	9,294	9,880	19,174	10,660	11,560	22,220

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

Table 1. 31 Enrolment in Private Schools

LEVEL	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	2,219	2,200	4,419	2,283	2,304	4,587	2,908	2,891	5,799	3,740	3,666	7,406
PRIMARY	6,445	6,541	12,986	6,999	7,156	14,155	8,947	9,208	18,155	11,005	11,081	22,086
JHS	2,137	2,253	4,390	2,442	2,723	5,165	3,292	3,404	6,697	3,617	3,785	7,402
SHS	-	-	-	60	89	149	49	113	162	74	171	245
TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10,801	10,994	21,795	11,784	12,272	24,056	15,197	15,616	30,813	18,436	18,703	37,139

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

Table 1.31 indicates the total enrolment from 2014-2017 has always been high. The enrolment of girls which is 57,585 (51%), generally is higher than the enrolment of boys which is 56,218(49%) at all levels.

The table also shows that sixty five percent (65%) of pupils representing 43,728 pupils do not continue their Junior High School education in private schools in the Municipality.

It is very instructive to know that the enrolment of pupils who move from the private schools primary level to JHS level is far less than the number of pupils who move from public schools primary level to JHS. This is as a result of:

- (1) Most parents transferring their wards to public JHS in and out of the Municipality which is considered to be more economical.
- (2) Most parents transferring their wards to other private JHSs in Ashaiman Municipal Assembly or Tema Metropolitan Assembly.

#### *1.4.5.2 Educational Programmes in the Municipality*

Kpone Katamanso Municipality has received educational support from the central government in diverse ways. These include:

- (1) Capitation Grant
- (2) Ghana School Feeding Programme
- (3) Free exercise books
- (4) Free school uniforms

All these support from the government has increased enrollment in the public schools and had also helped to improve the quality of education in the Municipality.

Currently Twenty-Seven (27) out of 34 primary schools in the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly are beneficiaries of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP). These are as follows:

- (1) Kpone Methodist A Primary School
- (2) Kpone Methodist B Primary School
- (3) Kpone Presby A Primary School
- (4) Kpone Presby B Primary School
- (5) Kpoi-Ete Primary School
- (6) Oyibi Presby Primary School

- (7) Saduase Primary School
- (8) Ebenezer Hill Primary School
- (9) Sebrepor Presby Primary School
- (10) Gbetsile 1 Primary School
- (11) Gbetsile 2 Primary School
- (12) Appolonia Methodist School
- (13) Santeo KKMA Primary School
- (14) Kpone Bawaleshi Presby Primary
- (15) Zenu No. 1 KKMA Primary School
- (16) Zenu No. 2 KKMA Primary School
- (17) Zenu No. 3 KKMA Primary School
- (18) Zenu No. 4 KKMA Primary School
- (19) Garrison Primary School
- (20) Michel Camp Pre-School
- (21) Michel Camp Primary School
- (22) Services Basic School
- (23) Katamanso Presby Primary School
- (24) Garrison Primary
- (25) Kubekro KKMA Primary
- (26) Haanaa KKMA Primary
- (27) Michel Camp Army KKMA Primary

Plans are far advanced to enroll the remaining seven (7) on the Programme. Currently, the amount per child is Eighty pesewas (0.80ghp) and the total enrolment figures in the Municipality stands as 13,389 pupils for the 27 schools. The programme has some challenges which includes:

- a) Delay in payment to caterers
- b) Inadequate Amount allotted per child
- c) Most of the schools do not have kitchens and poly tanks to help facilitate in the cooking
- d) Some schools do not have water supply

Even though the Programme is faced with these challenges, the implementation of the programme has encouraged parents to send their wards to school and this had increased enrolment and attendance in the basic schools.

#### 1.4.5.3 Staffing In Public and Private Schools

The table below indicates the staff strength of both Public and Private schools in the Municipality.

Table 1. 32 Trained and Untrained Teachers in Public Schools

	TRAINED TEACHERS								UNTRAINED TEACHERS							
	MALE				FEMALE				MALE				FEMALE			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
KG	0	1	2	0	35	36	40	48	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	2
PRIM	39	46	49	44	132	131	153	191	4	1	0	2	1	2	0	0
JHS	93	102	108	128	85	87	102	135	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	3
SHS				18				25								
TVET																
TOTAL	132	149	159	190	253	254	295	399	6	1	0	15	5	4	5	5

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

The table above indicates that the number of teachers in the Municipality is on the increase from 2014-2017. The percentage of professionally trained teachers in the Public Basic schools is 98% representing a total of 1831 teachers for both male and female.

The percentage of Non-Professionally trained teachers in the Municipality is 2% representing a figure of 71 teachers for both male and female teachers.

The data above also shows clearly that the Municipality has more female teachers (1152 teachers representing 63.8%) as compared to male teachers (652 teachers representing 36.2%).

Based on the increasing numbers of teachers, the Municipal Assembly should make resources available for the Directorate to help update teachers' knowledge and skills in order to improve the quality of teaching and learning.

Table 1. 33 Trained and Untrained Teachers in Private School

	TRAINED TEACHERS								UNTRAINED TEACHERS							
	MALE				FEMALE				MALE				FEMALE			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
KG	0	0	2	2	5	6	13	20	13	17	14	17	153	173	223	299
PRI M	29	28	58	66	15	16	35	47	325	322	93	502	197	260	399	421
JHS	51	66	94	104	9	13	22	22	315	347	416	532	71	67	91	109
SH S				1				1				16				3
TO TA L	80	94	154	172	29	35	70	90	653	686	523	1,067	421	500	713	742

From the table, the private basic schools in the Municipality have also seen an increase in the total number of teachers. The percentage of professionally trained teachers is 10.4% representing a total number of 724 teachers both male and female. The percentage of Non-Professionally trained teachers is 89.6% representing a total of 6205 teachers for both male and female. Notwithstanding, the percentage difference between professionally trained and non-professionally trained has no direct bearing on the performance of pupils our BECE results.

Table 1. 34 Current Pupil/Teacher Ratio for Public and Private School

LEVEL	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	ENROLMENT	STAFFING	PTR	ENROLMENT	STAFFING	PTR
PRE SCHOOL	1,806	50	36:1	7,406	338	22:1
PRIMARY	12,237	237	52:1	22,086	1,036	21:1
JHS	7,560	269	28:1	6,697	623	10:1
SUMMARY	21,603	356	39:1	36,189	1,997	18:1

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

The total Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 39:1 in the Public Basic School is on the high side because general enrolment from Pre-school to JHS is higher as compared to the total number of teachers at each level. None of the levels met the standard of PTR, for example Pre-school is 25:1; Primary is 35:1 and JHS is 35:1. This had a direct effect on classroom management, effective teaching & learning and performance of pupils.

The Total Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 18:1 in Private Basic Schools is on the low side because there are more teachers as compared to total enrolment at all levels. The private basic schools did not also meet the standard of PTR.

#### 1.4.5.4 School Performance

Table 1. 35School Performance

	PUBLIC (%) PASSED		PRIVATE (%) PASSED	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
2014	44.3	35.2	93.3	91.6
2015	50.3	41.1	89.2	85.6
2016	54	51	91	90

Source: Ghana Education Service-KKMA, 2017

The table above indicates that percentage pass of boys and girls from 2014-2016 has increased in both public and private basic schools. The data also clearly shows that in public basic schools, the percentage failure of boys has decreased from 55.7 %( 2014) to 46 %( 2016) and the percentage of failure of girls has also decrease from 64.8 %( 2014) to 49 %( 2016).

In the private basic schools, the percentage failure of boys increased from 6.7 % (2014) to 9 % (2016) and the percentage of failure of girls increased from 8.4 % (2014) to 10 % (2016).

The Municipal Assembly and Education Directorate should put in place strategies to help raise the percentage pass of pupils in the public basic school.

#### 1.4.5.5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology (I.C.T.) is described as the technology that aids the creation and manipulation of Information and Communication hence it is concerned with the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission or receipt of data.



I.C.T plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the Municipality. The introduction of ICT as a subject in the basic schools shows the commitment of the government to develop human resource at an early age. It is worth mentioning that, the Municipal Assembly as part of its contribution towards the development of ICT at the basic level is in collaboration with some development partners to provide ICT centres for some schools within the Municipality. Some schools with ICT libraries have also been assisted by the Assembly. This is however not enough as the Assembly can partner the private sector in building infrastructure and providing ICT tools for the basic schools. This is expected to enhance their knowledge and skills in ICT.

The Assembly has also invested in ICT by purchasing computers and internet services for its staff to enable them discharge their duties effectively to develop the Municipality. Additionally, some staff has been trained to manage some applications that allow the Assembly to store and print data scientifically. To ensure the commitment of the Assembly, IT personnel have been engaged to see to tackle all issues related to ICT.

Moreover, the assembly has created the atmosphere for communication companies like MTN, Vodafone, Airtel and Glo to thrive in the Municipality. The contribution of these companies in improving upon ICT in the Municipality is also worth mentioning. Apart from the general services they provide in communication, they also provide internet services. This has helped make accessibility to ICT easier to the people in the Municipality.

In terms of development, it has helped in disseminating information to the public easier and faster. Also, collating and analyzing data for development have been made easier by ICT.

Table 1. 36: State of Educational Infrastructure in Public Schools

STATE OF EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS				
NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURE	REMARKS
1	Appolonia JHS	Appolonia	3 unit classroom block permanent structure, ICT Laboratory, temporal library and a staff common room, 3 Urinal gender friendly.	Renovation of toilet facility Renovation of school by Appolonia Dev. Committee.
2	Gonten KKMA Primary	Gonten	6-unit classroom block, No staff room & Head teachers' office No ICT Lab, No library, No KG	Need 3-unit classroom block
3	Michel Camp 1 JHS	Michel Camp	A 6-unit classroom block with 4 WC each for boys and girls, ICT block partially furnished	Population is large
4	Services Basic School	Michel Camp	A 9 unit classroom block with ICT Lab, staff common room, a store and Head teachers' office. No library and science lab. The school has a 5 KVIP and urinal which is gender friendly.	The building needs renovation
5	Oyibi KKMA JHS	Oyibi	4 unit classroom block with 1 temporary room, no ICT & Science labs, no staffroom and 4 gender friendly urinal & toilet	Population overwhelming New 6-unit GETFUND Block Stalled
6	Haanaa KKMA Basic School	Haanaa	6 unit classroom blocks, empty ICT Laboratory. No staff common room, no urinal & Toilet. No structure for the JHS students, no KG blocks.	
7	Zenu 2 Primary	Zenu	6 classroom block, classroom walls cracked, 4 seat toilet block, 1 urinal, 3 classroom block for KG, 1 head teacher's office	The building needs serious renovation



8	Nii Oglie Model Basic	Nii Oglie	3 classroom block for JHS, 1 common room for teachers and 1 head teacher's office, 6 unit uncompleted classroom block with a store room, head teacher's office and library for primary. 1 urinal for boys and 1 for girls, 1 water closet for boys and 1 for girls, two water closet for teachers, no ICT Lab and Canteen	6-unit classroom block (phase 1) abandoned
10	Gbetsile KKMA JHS	Gbetsile	9 unit classroom block, 1 store room, 1 urinal, 5 toilet, ICT Lab, no staff room	18-unit classroom block abandoned Population very large.
11	Zenu KKMA 1&3 Primary Schools	Zenu	6 unit classroom block with 2 offices, 3 gender friendly urinals and 3 toilets	The building needs renovation. Rooms too small.
12	Okushibri KKMA Basic School	Okushibri	KG temporary structure; 6 unit permanent classroom block for primary; JHS-1 temporary classroom; no urinals; toilet; library; ICT; no staff common room	Need a JHS block. The JHS 2 under a shed.
13	St. Lawson JHS	Nmlitsakpo	3 unit classroom block with a temporal staff common room; no ICT Lab; no toilet and urinal	The building needs renovation
14	Oyibi Presby Primary	Oyibi	3 unit classroom block; no library and; no toilet and urinal	
15	Zenu 5&6 Primary	Zenu	6 unit classroom block with 2 head teachers offices; no urinal and toilet	Washroom incomplete
16	Seduase KKMA Basic School	Seduase	2 classroom unit block for KG; 6 unit classroom block for primary; 3 classroom block for JHS; 1 improvised ICT lab; 1 library; 3 gender friendly urinals	Needs a second block for a new stream (12-Unit classroom block)
17	Ebenezer Hill 2 Basic	Sebrepore	2 single storey building; 9 unit classroom block for KG and Primary; No ICT laboratory and library; a gender friendly	

			urinal; toilet for staff and Pupils	
18	Appolonia Methodist Primary	Appolonia	6 unit classroom block for Primary and 1 KG block	The building needs renovation
19	Katamanso KKMA JHS	Katamanso	9 unit classroom block with a staff room and a head teacher's office; No urinal but 2 toilets provided.	Population explosion. Needs additional 3-unit classroom for JHS
20	Kpone Presby Basic B	Kpone	9 unit classroom block with a library; 6 toilet facility and 5 urinals; ICT laboratory being shared with Presby Basic A.	Needs a KG block
21	Saasabi KKMA JHS	Saasabi	3 unit classroom block with 1 office, 3 uncompleted classroom blocks, 1 temporary toilet seat and 2 temporary urinals	
22	Santeo KKMA Basic	Santeo	6 unit classroom block for Primary; No KG block; 2 urinals for students and none for staffs; 6 gender friendly KVIP toilet facility; stalled 6 unit storey JHS block.	Needs a KG Block
23	Zenu KKMA 6 JHS	Zenu	12 unit classroom block; No library; No ICT and Science laboratory; No toilet; 2 urinals; 1 permanent staff common room	
24	Zenu KKMA 5	Zenu	1 No. 6 unit classroom block; No ICT laboratory; No science lab; No Library; 1 head teacher's office; one staff common room; 1 gender friendly urinal and toilet.	
25	Zenu 2 JHS	Zenu	1 storey; 6 unit classroom; no library; no ICT and science labs; 1 staff common room and gender friendly urinal and toilet	The building needs renovation
26	Michel Camp 2 JHS	Michel Camp	6 permanent classroom block with ICT laboratory, staff	

			common room gender friendly; 4 seats toilet and 2 urinals; No science laboratory and library	
27	Zenu KKMA 1 JHS	Zenu	1 storey unit classroom block; No library; ICT laboratory; Science laboratory; toilet facility; 1 open room urinal	The building needs renovation
28	Katamanso KKMA 1 JHS	Katamanso	6 unit classroom block with one head teachers' office; No KG block; ICT laboratory and toilet facility.	
29	Zenu 4 JHS	Zenu	1 storey; 6 unit classroom block; 1 staff common room; 1 permanent head teacher's office; 1 store; 1 gender friendly toilet and 1 urinal; No science laboratory; No ICT laboratory	The building needs renovation
30	Zenu 3 JHS	Zenu	6 unit classroom block; one permanent staff room; 1 Head teacher's office; 3 urinals; No library; No ICT and Science laboratories	The building needs renovation
31	Katamanso Presby Primary	Katamanso	8 unit classroom block, 1 office; 1 toilet facility; 1 library	Need KG block and a 6-unit classroom block
32	Nganoman KKMA Basic School	Nganoman	3 unit classroom block; 2 temporary KG structure; 1 office; 3 seats toilet facility, 2 temporary urinals	2-storey 6-unit classroom block abandoned
33	Prince KKMA JHS	Zenu	5 unit classroom block with temporary head teacher's office; no toilet and urinal facilities; No staff common room; No library and ICT Laboratory	The building needs renovation and additional classrooms.
34	Garrison Primary	Michel Camp	6-unit classroom block, 1 store room, 1 library, 6 seats toilet facility and 2 urinals.	
35	Michel Camp Primary	Michel Camp	6-unit classroom block, 1 store room, 1 library, 16 seats toilet facility, 1 ICT laboratory	

36	Kpone Methodist Basic School	Kpone	20-unit classroom block, 2 Store rooms, 2 ICT laboratories, 4 seats gender friendly toilet facility; 1 staff common room, 1 head teacher's office.	3-unit classroom block uncompleted 200 dual desk for Primary and 200 mono desk for JHS 20 round table & 100 chairs for KG Need 6-unit classroom block and 4 unit classroom for KG
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Also, schools that need new school blocks includes: Haanaa KKMA- (a JHS block and KG classrooms), Gbetsile KKMA Primary (3 - unit classroom block) and Ebenezer Hill '1' (6-unit classroom block).

#### *1.4.5.6 Challenges Faced By The Education Sector*

- a) No security in some schools leading to burglaries-e.g. Ebenezer Hills 1 & 2.
- b) Serious cracks in some school walls and floors. E.g. Zenu cluster, Kpone Methodist Basic
- c) High enrolment in some schools – e.g. Zenu Cluster of schools, Sebrepur primary and JHS and Gbetsile cluster of schools.
- d) Inadequate furniture in some schools
- e) Shift system at Zenu Cluster of schools, Sebrepur Primary and JHS, Gbetsile Primary (1) & (2) Schools and Oyibi Presby Primary Schools.
- f) Encroachment on school Lands- e.g. Kpone Presby JHS, Zenu Cluster of Schools, Ebenezer Hill JHS
- g) Sinking school block –Zenu 2 & 4 Primary schools.
- h) Lack of Ga Teachers in some schools.
- i) A number of pupils/students with various disabilities identified in some schools.
- j) Lack of washrooms for some schools- Santeo, Naanoman and Saasabi.
- k) Inadequate funds for the running of the office.
- l) Circuit Supervisors have no motor bikes for monitoring and supervision.
- m) The negative attitude of some parents towards the provision of educational needs for their wards is a worry. Eg. Provision of exercise books.

**Key Issues:**

- The Municipality has only one public SHS
- Inadequate infrastructure for public schools
- Not all the public primary schools are on the feedings programme
- Most of the schools do not have ICT centers and equipment
- Poor sanitation in some schools

#### 1.4.6 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Poverty and inequality have become a serious bane to National development. The development trajectory of the world, Africa and the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly to be specific seeks to eradicate poverty and its associated ills. Poverty basically can be referred to as social and economic deprivation of persons. These social and economic deprivations exposes people to

poverty in the Municipality. Some of these economic and social deprivations are: illiteracy, unemployment, single parenting, persons leaving with disability, PLHIVs, low technical skills, bad farming practices. For instance government policies at the macro- economic level affects the country as a whole and the Municipality specifically. Inequality and marginalization of women entrench poverty among women more than men in the Municipality. Access to economic and equity is at the disadvantage of women.



Plate 22 Ghana Poverty Pocket

Source: MPCU, 2017

Poverty Depth –  
Greater Accra  
Region

There are less than 10000 poor persons in the Municipality according to the Ghana Poverty Mapping Report (GSS, MAY 2015, pg. 19).

Additionally, the Municipality has a

poverty index less than 5% compared to a Regional average of 1.68 percent. Poverty inequality is below 30.0 percent. The afore-mentioned corroborates the fact that although there is incidence of poverty and inequality, it is not very pronounced as the Region has low levels of poverty incidence (6.6percent).

The 2010 Population census indicates that, 1.8 percent of the population in the Municipality is made up of People Living with Disability (PWD) and most of them can be found in the urban areas. For all disabled people, 15 years and older, 55.4 percent of PWD are employed and 39.8 percent are economically inactive.

To provide support for these vulnerable people, the Government of Ghana through the Municipal Assembly implements social protection packages for the poor and less privileged – support for PLHIVs, Disability fund, NHIS registration, EBAN card Registration, LEAP disbursement, Local Economic development. Scholarship programmes for needy but brilliant children, collaborating with NGOs to alleviate poverty through skill training programmes (pro-economic opportunities). An example of such NGOs is the Youth Empowerment Synergy (YES) and other vulnerable groups. The Social Welfare and Community Development Department provides services on Justice and Administration, Maintenance and Custody to juvenile, and the public at large who face difficult social situations. Agriculture subsidy is equally an option to alleviate the plight of farmers who have to spend so much on farm inputs. The Municipality through its decentralization process should involve people in local governance and provide equal access to economic resources, social overhead capital, information and marketing facilities as proactive response to early warning systems.

#### **General Challenges faced by Social Welfare and Community Development Department**

- a) Inadequate Office Space
- b) Lack of logistics such as vehicle, motorbikes, printer and furniture

#### 1.4.7 Settlement Systems (Spatial Analysis)

The Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill was passed into Law in the year 2016 by Ghana's Parliament and successfully accented. The LUSPA Act 925 seeks to revise and consolidate the laws on the land use and spatial Planning. It also provides laws on sustainable development of human and land settlement through the decentralized planning system and ensures judicious use of land.

The Act seeks to improve the quality of life, promote health and safety in respect of human settlement in the Municipality. The Act strengthens the capacity of the Physical Planning Department in the MMDAs to discharge its duties effectively.

##### *1.4.7.1 Physical Development Planning*

The Municipality is challenged with well-designed planning schemes for some communities and in the other communities there are no planning schemes at all. This has led to haphazard development in most communities and other problems in the Municipality such as:

- a) Building without development permits
- b) Multiple land sales
- c) Acquisition of land title problem.
- d) Encroachment on right of ways and public spaces.

From table 1.37, majority of the communities are partially planned and just a few are well planned.

Table 1. 37 Planned and Unplanned Communities in the Municipality

S/N	AREA COUNCIL	ELECTORAL AREA/COMMUNITY	ZONNING STATUS		
			PARTIALLY PLANNED	PLANNED	UNPLANNED
1	KPONE	Dengla Laaloi Afienyie	√ √ √		
2	SEPBREPOR (KAMSBEK)	Kakasunaka Bethlehem Gbestile Sebrepor Michel Camp	√ √ √	√	√
3	ZENU (ZEKAS)	Zenu Appolonia Katamanso Santeo Kubekro	√ √	√	√ √
4	ONSBAC	Oyibi Baweleshie Nanoman Saduase	√ √ √		√

The physical planning department of the Assembly is working hard to develop planning schemes for area without some but is faced with the following challenges;



- a) lack logistics such as vehicle for field work, colour tonners and other printing materials
- b) inadequate office space
- c) untimely release of funds
- d) inadequate capacity of staff

#### *1.4.7.2 Land Management*

The Municipality has two planning areas that is the “Acquisition Area” which is administered by Tema Development Corporation (TDC) now TDC Development Company Limited and the “Non-Acquisition Area” which though owned by the various traditional authorities is managed by the Town and Country Planning Department of the Municipality. The “Acquisition Area” administered by TDC falls under the jurisdiction of KKMA. This has created a situation where a developer would need to take permit from these two institutions before he can develop his land. In other situations a developer can start the process of acquiring permit from the Municipality and TDC will later state that it is within their jurisdiction and that they have to issue permit to the developer. This creates very uncomfortable situation for the Assembly and the developer since the person would have to start the whole processes again. The Assembly is working hard to resolve these challenges with TDC by coming out with a clear defined boundary for their “Acquisition Area”.

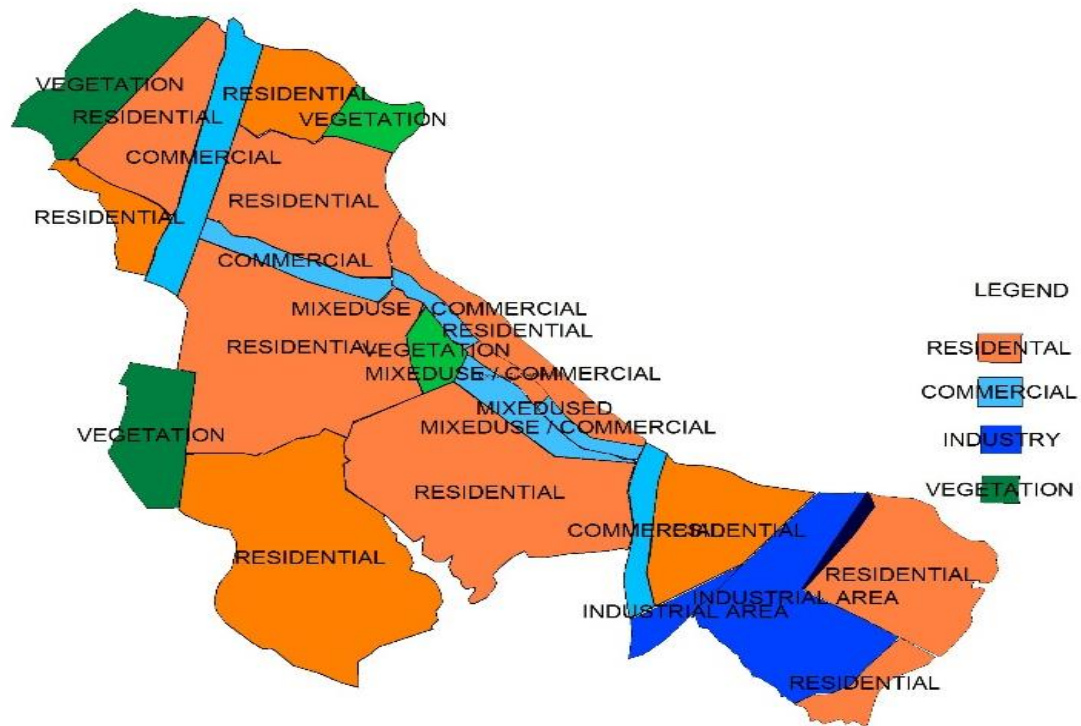


Plate 23 Land Use Map of the Municipality

*1.4.7.3 Spatial Distribution and Access to Essential Services*

The Municipal Assembly is polarized into urban, semi-urban, and rural settlements. The linkage between the urban and rural is by roads classified into highways, urban and feeder roads. The major urban centers include Kakasunanka, Bethlehem, Zenu, Gbestile, Kpone, Community 25 and Oyibi; whereas rural/peri-urban settlements are Santeo, Kubekro, Katamanso, Appolonia, etc. Most rural settlements are fast developing into semi-urban and urban settlements, eg Santeo, Kubekro, Appolonia etc. The rural communities are sparsely populated and therefore have limited access to socio-economic facilities.

Table 1.38 indicates the distribution of facilities in the four Zonal Councils. It can be deduced from the table that, ZEKAS Area Council has the most public schools compared with the other Area Councils. This can be attributed to the fast growing population of the area. This is even not enough considering the current population. Generally, all the area councils needs more schools to cancel the shift system in the Municipality. Also market being one of the key drivers of the local

economy seems to absent ONSBAC Area Council. The existing ones too are not well developed to generate revenue for the Assembly. The Assembly should give serious attention to developing markets in areas where it is nonexistence and in areas where markets are, the Assembly should developed it to meet the needs of the people. There is no public health facility in the whole of KAMBERG Area Council. The Assembly is currently putting up a health facility at Saki (KAMBERG Area Council) to meet their health needs.

Table 1. 38 Zonal Councils in the Municipality

Name	Health Facilities (Public)	Postal Services	Banking Facilities	Police Station	Developed Market Centers	Public Schools (All levels)
Kpone	1	1	1	1	1	17
Sebrepur (KAMSBEG)	-	-	1	2	1	24
Oyibi (ONSBAG)	2	1	1	2	-	16
Zenu (ZEKAS)	3	-	3	1	2	31

Table 1. 39 Scalogram for Kpone-Katamanso Municipality

Settlements	Population 2010	Agric Extension	Primary Sch.	KVIP Toilet	W/C Toilet	Minor Roads	JHS	Pipe/Borehole	Chemical Shop	Major Roads	Clinic (Health Post)	Electricity	periodic market	Health Centre	SHS	Post Office	Police Station	Private Clinic/Hospital	Filling Station	Lorry Parks	Financial Institutions	Pharmacy Shop	Hospital	Telephone	Vocational	Poly Clinic	Police Headquarters	University	Factories	Fire Station	Hotels/Guest houses	No. of Functions (Facilities)	Total Weighted Centrality Score	Hierarchy Level
Weight (W)		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	5	5	3	3			
Appolonia		√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√											√								10	140.8	15th	
Bethlehem		√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√					√	√				√	√								11	246.7	9th	
Gbetsile		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√				√	√	24	2,003.4	1st		
Kakasunaka I			√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√										√	√								10	153.8	13th	
Sebrepur			√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√				√	√							√	15	406.9	5th	
Katamansu		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√			√				√	√			√							√	15	352.6	6th	
Kubekro No 1&2		√	√		√	√	√		√	√		√							√				√								10	152.7	14th	
Nanoman		√	√	√		√		√	√			√															√				8	242.5	10th	
Kpoi Ete			√	√								√																			3	29.4	20th	
Kpone		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√			25	696.3	3rd	
Kpone-Bawaleshie			√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√											√								9	113.5	16th	
Mensah Bar		√	√	√			√					√		√							√										8	176.4	12th	
Michel Camp		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√							√			√	√								13	215.1	11th	
Mlitsakpo Sackey			√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√					√	√			√	√	√						√		14	338.7	7th	
New Saasabi		√			√	√		√				√																			5	51.5	19th	
Oyibi		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√		√	√	23	1,472.5	2nd	
Santor			√	√	√	√		√				√																			6	61.5	17th	
Seduase		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√					√	√												√	13	253	8th	
Old Sasaabi		√	√	√		√		√				√																			6	61.5	18th	
Zeenu		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√				√	23	539.6	4th	

No. of Sett'lts (N)	Centrality index	Weighted Centrality Score
	100	
13	100	7.7
19	100	5.3
11	100	9.1
13	100	7.7
18	100	11.1
14	100	14.3
15	100	13.3
14	100	14.3
13	100	23.1
10	100	20
20	100	15
3	100	100
6	100	75
3	100	100
4	100	75
5	100	40
7	100	57.1
8	100	37.5
6	100	33.3
6	100	50
9	100	33.3
1	100	500
12	100	16.7
1	100	400
2	100	200
1	100	133.3
1	100	500
3	100	166.7
1	100	300
8	100	37.5
244		

The above scalogram depicts how facilities are dispersed across space in the Municipality. From the table, it can be learned that the community/settlement in the Municipality highest total weighted centrality index and ranked first is Gbetsile. This is because, Gbetsile has more facilities than in all the other settlements. Also, it has higher order facilities than most settlements. The table clearly also brings to fore the uneven distribution of facilities and how some communities are lacking. Some essential services like clinic and public hospitals cannot be found in most communities- to say the least, they are limited. Electricity is an input to industrialization and business development is adequately provided in all the communities. Basic education is equally accessible to all children of school going age. The Municipality however should make more effort in the Areas of health facilities, police post as well as fire post to handle security treats. Lastly, water which is basic should as a matter of urgency be made available to communities who don't have access to potable drinking water.

#### *1.4.7.4 Roads and Drains*



Road accessibility in Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly is generally poor with only communities along major roads that can boast of tarred roads. In view of this, most communities during the raining season are not accessible due to the deplorable nature of the road. The development of potholes on major roads such as the dam

road linking Santoe to Ashaiman compounds the problem of long hours travelling. Apart from communities where major roads passes through, other communities have problems with accessibility. The minor roads in these communities are often dusty in the dry season. The Municipality has collaborated with urban roads to grade and open up most of the minor roads linking the communities. This has helped linked the communities to each other and also to other districts. Another major issue associated to these untarred roads is the lack or absence of drains which makes it very difficult to access them anytime it rains. The Assembly has to appeal to the central government to help with the construction of drains and tarring of roads in the Municipality.

#### 1.4.7.5 Health



The Municipality has a number of public and private health facilities. These enable the residents to benefit from various government policies and interventions such as the free maternal healthcare, NHIS and other important healthcare policies being implemented in the country.

There are six public health centres, 19 CHPS Compound and one clinic. Currently, the Assembly is constructing two clinics under at Gbetsile and Agbeshie Laryea- Katamanso. These projects are funded by the DACF and are at appreciable levels of completion. The efforts of the private sector cannot be neglected as they are also supporting significantly with health care delivery in the Municipality. There are six private hospitals, six clinics and three maternity homes.

Despite the presence of these facilities, the Municipality cannot boast of a Municipal hospital, hence, referral cases are sent to other hospitals outside the Municipality. Residents close to major or tarred roads also access clinics or hospitals of their choice outside the Municipality.

The health facilities in the Municipality render services like laboratory, pharmacy, family planning, reproductive and child health and maternal services to the people of the Municipality.

With the establishment of Area Councils, there is an urgent need to identify and upgrade health facilities within these Area Councils to provide services to the people in the catchment areas. In line with this, the Assembly has built a clinic for Zenu and it's operational. This is to serve ZEKAS Area Council as well as CHPS compound to complement it. The Assembly is again constructing 2 clinics at Gbetsile and Agbeshie Laryea- Katamanso for KAMSBEG and ZEKAS Area Councils respectively. A CHPS compound has been constructed at Saduase to Serve Saduase and its environs in the ONSBAC Area Councils. This CHPS compound is yet to be put into operation awaiting the supply of the needed furniture and equipment. There is also the construction of a health Post at Saki in the KAMSBEG Area Council that is ongoing

to meet the health needs of the people there. It is clear that the Assembly is putting in a lot of efforts to bridge access to health facilities but there is still more to do in this regard that is by providing more health facilities (clinics, CHPS etc.) and the ones under construction provisions should be made for equipment and furniture to put them into use immediately after completion.

As a growing Municipality there is the need to have its own ambulance for emergency cases, hence, an urgent need for the Municipality to procure a modern ambulance for referral cases.

There are a number of chemical and pharmacy shops in the Municipality. Residents with minor illness resort to these shops for drugs. Almost all the communities in the Municipality have access to chemical and pharmaceutical shops. This prevents long travel to distant places for first aid drugs.

The Base Map of the Health, show the health facilities in the Municipality which serves as the base line for the desired future.

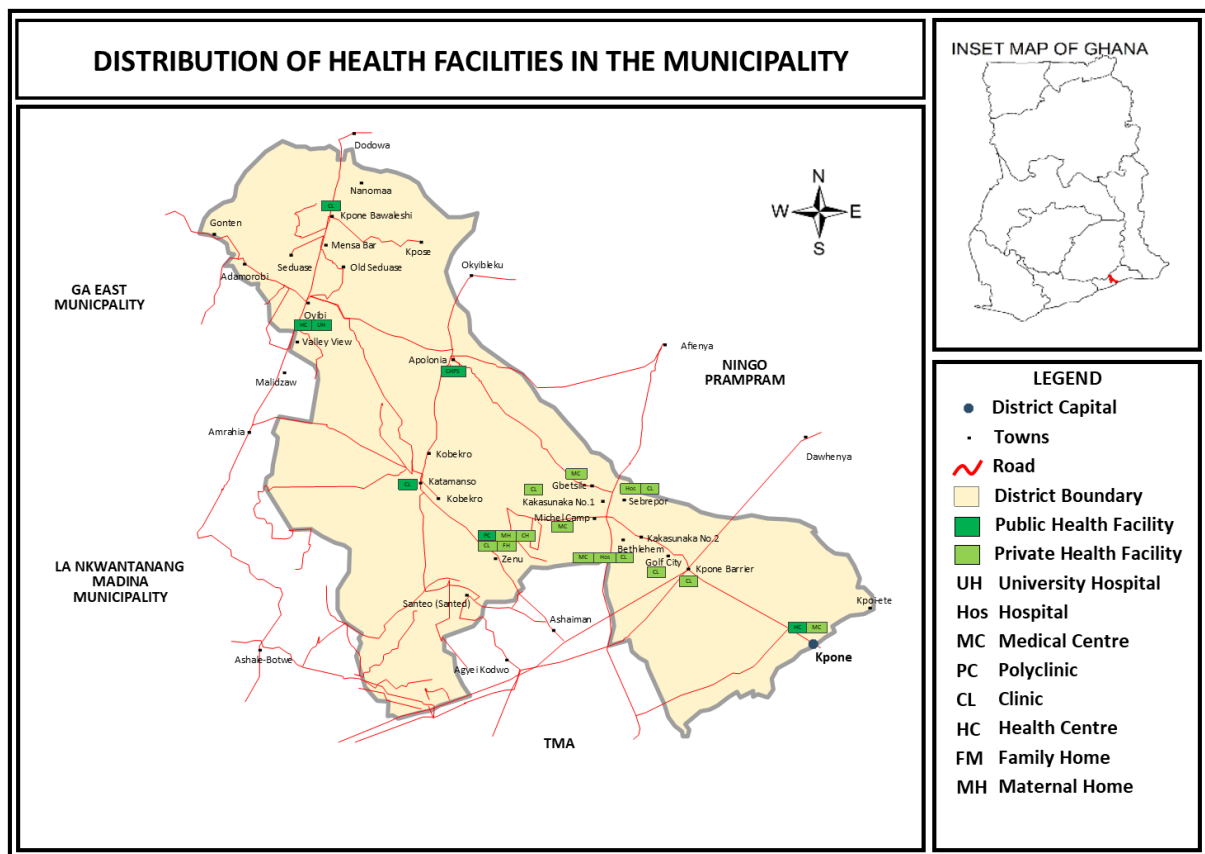


Plate 24 Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality Map

Source: DPCU KKMA, 2018



#### *1.4.7.6 Education*



The Municipality has 22 public primary schools and 19 Junior High School. There is no public SHS in the Municipality and therefore students who graduate from JHS have to move to other districts to access SHS. The Municipality can boast of one private tertiary institution.

The main challenge with education in the Municipality is inadequate infrastructure which has led to overcrowded classrooms. The average class size in the public schools in the Municipality is between 65 to 80 pupils per class. This situation puts a lot of stress on the teachers and this makes teaching and learning not conducive for pupils. To remedy the situation of overcrowding, there is the need to construct additional classroom blocks in areas where the situation prevails.

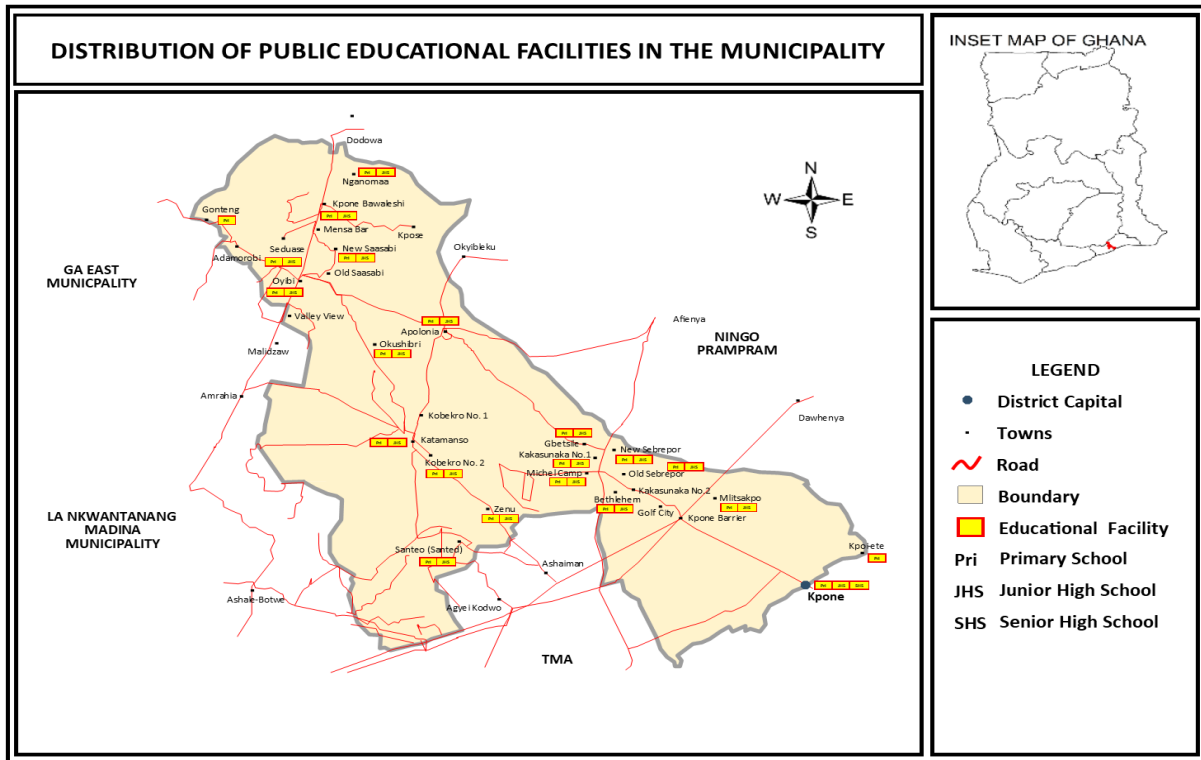


Plate 25 Distribution of Public Educational Facilities in the Municipality Map

Source: DPCU KKMA.

#### 1.4.7.7 Water

About 75% of the population have access to either pipe borne or borehole in the Municipality. Accessibility to potable water is not much of a problem in the Municipality. In view of this, there had not been any outbreak of water related diseases in the Municipality. In areas where there is absence of either pipe borne or borehole, the residents resort to tanker services. The residents also harvest rainwater during the rainy seasons.

Notwithstanding the above, the Municipality is fast developing with people constructing new houses, hence, the need to extend potable water to newly developing areas. There is also the need to encourage residents to construct boreholes and hand-dug wells in their various homes. The Assembly can seek assistance from the GAMA Project that is ongoing in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area to help some residents connect water to their homes.

#### 1.4.7.8 Sanitation



Sanitation is one of the areas the Municipality is critically addressing. The Municipality is very much challenged with sanitation and waste management. Despite the fact that the public dump site is in Kpone, refuse is disposed-off indiscriminately in the Municipality. Notwithstanding that, refuse trucks plying various routes to the dump site are often not properly covered thereby littering the road and its surroundings.

With regards to liquid waste, it is observed that most households do not have access to toilets facilities in their various homes thereby resorting to open defecation. The Municipality currently has 64 commercial toilet facilities in which 51 are privately owned and 13 are built by the Assembly or constructed under the HIPIC project. However, these facilities cannot help solve the problem of open defecation. There is the need to sensitize and promote household ownership of toilets. Proposed building plans without the provision for toilet facilities should be rejected by the Assembly. Building inspectors should also make authorities of the Assembly aware of any development underway without the provision of toilet facilities.

With regards to lorry stations and markets, all project proposals should come with provision for toilet facilities before the proposal is considered. Also as a new Municipality, efforts should be geared towards the prevention of slum communities where sanitation is often a challenge.

The Municipality has a Kraal market and an emergency slaughter slab. Unfortunately the slaughter slab is challenged with requisite amenities to operate under hygienic condition. The condition at the slaughter slab does not encourage large patronage. In order to ensure that the place serve its intended purpose of establishment, there is the need to give it a face lift through renovation.

#### *1.4.7.9 Electricity*

About 85% of communities in the Municipality have access to electricity. Notwithstanding this, there is the need to extend electricity to some part of Zenu, Katamanso, Nanoman, Saduase and Santeo in the Municipality.

Most streets in the Municipality do not have street lights and this has implications for doing business in the night and also undermines security in the Municipality. There is the need therefore to provide street lights in communities that do not have and also maintain broken down ones in the Municipality as well as providing light at vantage points. Residents through the Area Councils should be encouraged to procure and fix street lights in their neighbourhoods to promote security.

#### *1.4.7.10 Markets and Lorry Parks*

The Municipality has five functional market centres with developing Lorry Parks to augment trading activities and these are the Zenu market, Timber market, Kpone, Washington and the Katamanso (Timber) markets. Apart from the Kpone market that is managed by the Assembly, the rest of the markets are managed by individuals and associations. The Assembly is working hard to take over the management of these markets since it plays a vital role in the development of the local economy. The Assembly currently has no oversight responsibility of any of the Lorry parks.

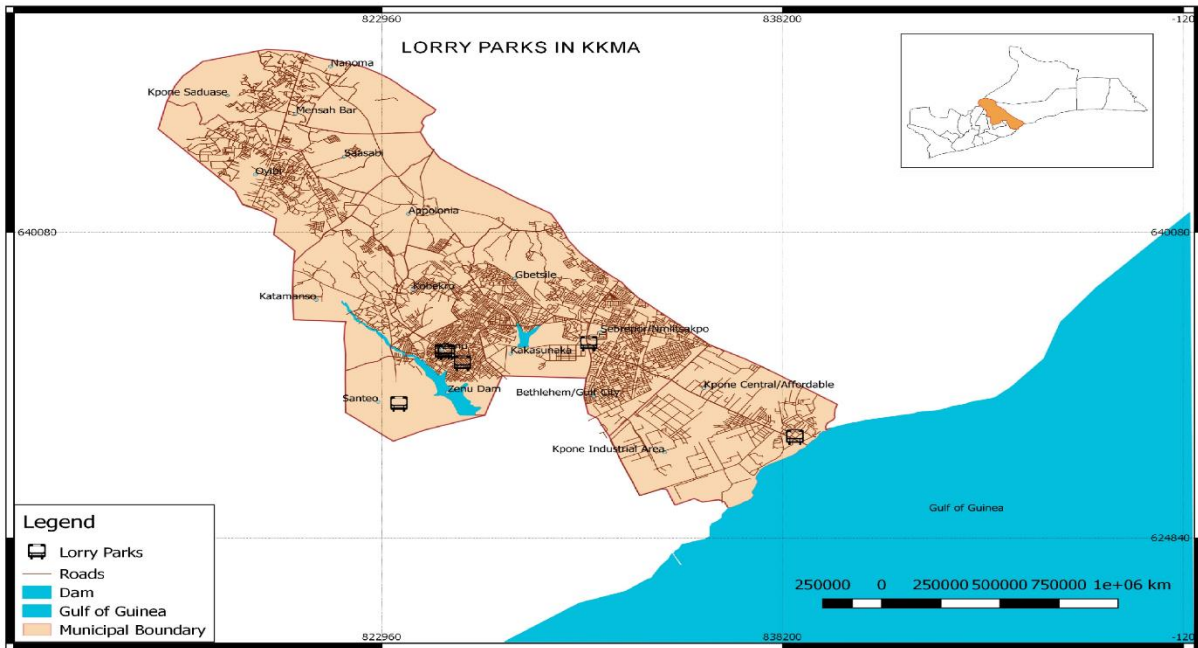


Plate 26 Lorry Parks in KKMA Map

Source: MPCU KKMA.

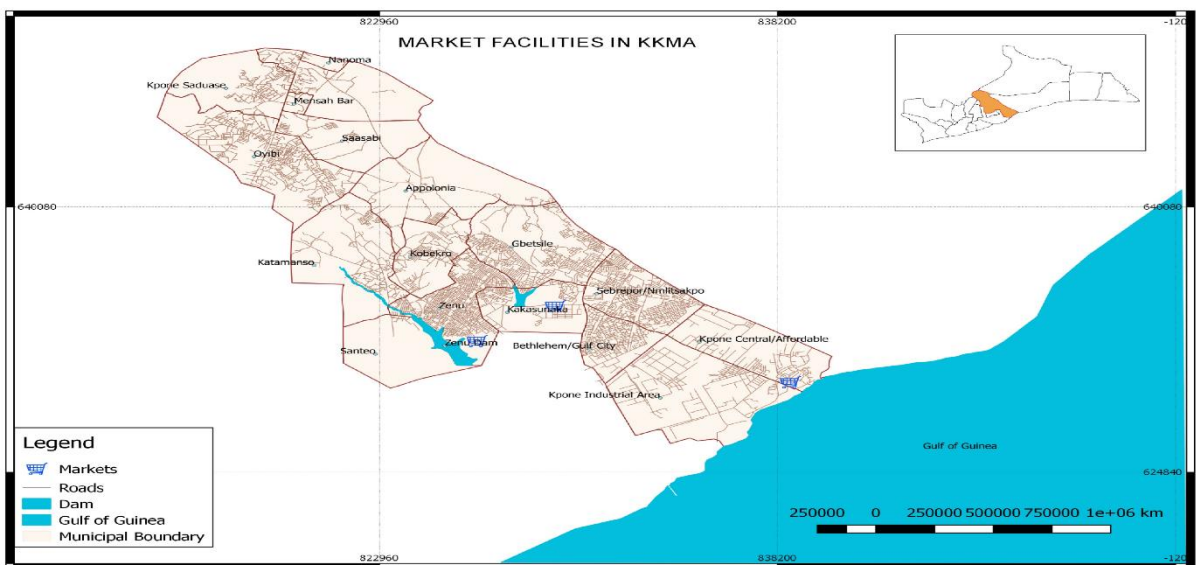


Plate 27 Market Facilities in KKMA Map

Source: MPCU KKMA.

#### 1.4.7.11 Agriculture Extension

There are adequate number of agriculture extension agents in the Municipality and they operate in the various communities. Farmers within the various communities are able to access extension services and also important issues relevant for improved agricultural production through these agents are made known to farmers. This has helped to improve productivity over the period. This notwithstanding, extension agents should be well equipped

and motivated to deliver their best so as to help increase productivity for food security in the Municipality.

#### 1.4.7.12 Police

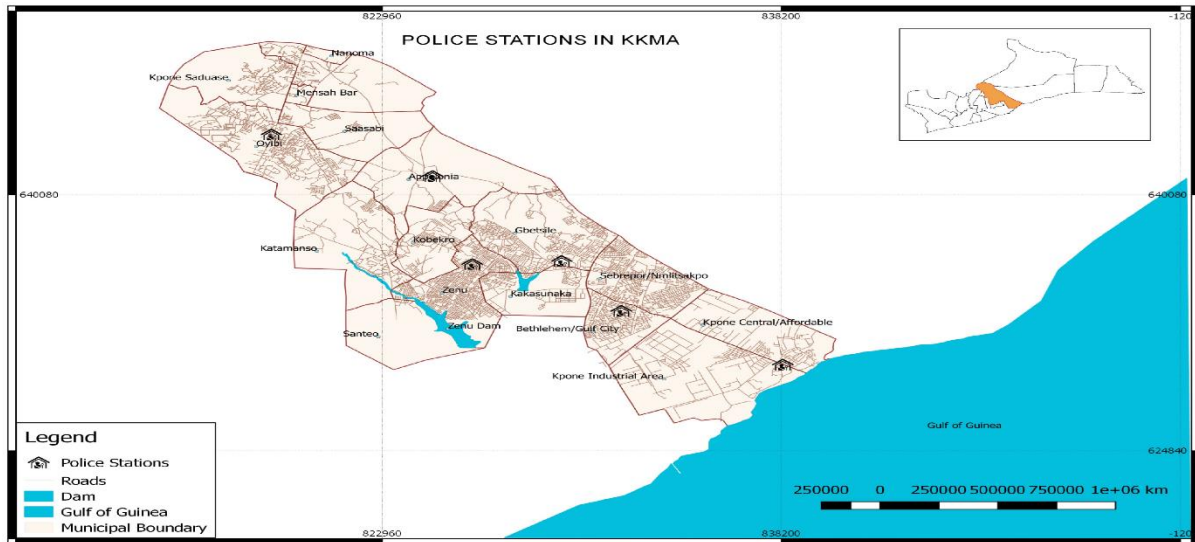


Plate 28 Police Stations in KKMA Map

Source: DPCU KKMA.

The four divisional Police Commands that cut across the Municipality are Ashaiman, Prampram, Dodowa and Adentan Police Divisional Commands. These divisional commands complement the work of the five Police Commands in the Municipality due to its vast nature in total land surface area. The five District Police Commands are Kpone, Oyibi, Zenu-Atadeka, Afienva/Gbetsile and Adjei Kojo District Police Commands respectively. They see to the day to day security in the Municipality. Some general security concerns in the Municipality are armed robbery, defilement, rape, theft, burglary, land litigation, illegal sand winning etc. There are quite a number of police stations in the Municipality but these stations are not enough to serve the people in the Municipality due to the vast nature of the Municipality. These stations are sited in Kpone, Golf City, Gbetsile, Appolonia, Saki, Oyibi and Zenu. Although the Assembly is enhancing security in the Municipality by building police stations in some localities it is still not enough and that more efforts should be put in

#### Key Issues:

- Haphazard development due to lack of planning schemes in some communities
- most of the access roads are untarred and unmotorable when it rains
- lack of drains in most of the communities
- the district has access to both private and public health facilities but the public ones are not enough
- the district has access to both private and public schools but the public ones are not enough
- about 75% of the population have access to portable water
- market centers and Lorry stations are inadequate in the District
- inadequate police stations
- frequent cases of robbery

this regard.

#### 1.4.8 Governance

##### *1.4.8.1 Political Structure of the Assembly (Local Government Structure)*

Decentralization has been a major policy agenda of government since 1992. In pursuit of this agenda, various governments guided by the philosophy of the rule of Law and good governance, created additional Districts and also elevated some districts to municipal and metropolitan status. The creation of the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly from the Tema Metropolitan Assembly inevitably changed the geographical and socio-economic characteristics of the latter in terms of re-demarcation of boundaries and sharing of assets among the two Assemblies. The implementation of development projects, plans and programmes therefore took cognizance of this development.

Resource mobilization from both internal and external sources, capacity building programmes and poverty reduction interventions from government and development partners such as the District Development Fund (DDF) and Non-Governmental Organizations within the framework of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) contributed in no small measure in pushing forward the Development of the newly created Municipality.

Development in the decentralization front has necessitated the embracement of the Local Government Service which seeks to operationalize the decentralized departments at the district level. The decentralized organizational layout of the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly gives a reflection of the Assembly's core values towards the realization of its objectives. The prototype organizational chart captured depicts the working relationship with various units, decentralized departments and agencies.

The Local Government Act 936 2016 and Local Government Legislative Instrument LI 2031, established the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly (KKMA) on the 28th day of June 2012 and commenced business on 4th July 2012 under the decentralization system to take control of the day-to-day running of the Municipality. KKMA was empowered by the law with deliberative, executive and legislative responsibilities. The Assembly was tasked to make laws, including the rules and byelaws which give legal effect to decisions and also mobilize resources to undertake developmental programmes and activities.

The structure of the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly has a 3-tier structure made up of the Municipal Assembly, Zonal Councils and Unit Committees. The Assembly has a membership of 29 made up as follows: (18 elected, 9 appointed, 1 Member of Parliament and 1 Municipal Chief Executive).

The Assembly members are elected every four years through the Universal Adult Suffrage. These members are expected to keep close contact with their electoral area, consult their people on issues discussed at the Assembly and collate their views and opinions and present to the Assembly. However, inadequate revenue mobilization makes it difficult for the Assembly members to carry out this responsibility. As a result of this, there is absence of grass root participation in local governance at the metropolis. This has resulted in lack of community acceptance and ownership of projects thus making these projects not sustainable.

The Assembly members elect one representative from among them to serve as the Presiding Member who presides over the General Assembly meetings. The Presiding Member is elected once every two years and is eligible to stand for re-elections.

#### *1.4.8.2 Administrative structure of the Assembly*

Administratively, the Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the Executive functions of the Assembly. He also supervises the various departments in the Assembly and is the chief representative of the Central Government in the Municipality.

After the Chief Executive, is the Municipal Co-ordinating Director who is a civil Servant and the Secretary to the General Assembly? The Co-ordinating Director performs administrative functions in the Assembly and reports directly to the Chief executive. The various departmental heads and agencies also report to the Director.

In the Assembly, policy decisions are decided by the General Assembly and then implemented by the Executive Committee. The committee exercises executive and coordinating functions of the Assembly. The committee is composed of not more than 1/3 of the total membership of the General Assembly and is chaired by the Chief executive.

The Executive Committee co-ordinate plans and programmes of the sub-Committees and submits them as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly. The committee is in charge of implementing resolutions of the Assembly and oversees the administration of the Assembly in collaboration with the office of the Chief Executive, among others.



The Executive Committee has the following Sub-Committees:

- a) Development Planning Sub-Committee
- b) Social Services Sub-Committee
- c) Works Sub-Committee
- d) Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- e) Finance & Administration Sub-Committee
- f) Revenue Mobilization Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committees are responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to the Assembly in its deliberative, executive and legislative function. They submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration, which are later ratified by the General Assembly.

The Assembly also has other committees apart from the ones stated in the local government Act 936. The committees are Tender, the HIV/Aids committee, the Municipal Implementation Committee of the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Education Sub-Committee, Statutory Planning Sub-Committee, Agric Sub-Committee and a Public Relations and Complaints Committee. Public Relations and Complaints chaired by the Presiding Member receives complaints made against the conduct of Assembly members and staff from the public and makes recommendations to the Assembly.

As part of its effort to bring governance to the grassroots and ensuring social accountability, the Assembly organizes quarterly General Assembly meetings, periodic community durbars, Town Hall meetings and public hearings. This creates the platform to engage the citizens and allow for grassroots participation and ownership of all decisions made. The Assembly engages the public in the preparation of its Medium Term Plan, Fee fixing resolution and Budget.

Annual Financial Statements and Audit reports are pasted on public notice boards for everybody to access as means of ensuring Accountability and Transparency. Information vans with public addressing system frequently patrol the communities to disseminate information at the doorstep of the people. There is effective stakeholder consultation in dealing with issues. The Traditional authorities are engaged in decision making at all levels of decision making.

### 1.4.8.3 Sub Structures

#### 1.4.8.3.1 Area/Town Council



There are four (4) area councils and 18 Unit Committees in the Assembly. The four Zonal Councils are Kpone, ZEKAS, KAMSBERG and ONSBAC. Members of the Area councils are drawn from the elected members of the Assembly, members from the various Unit Committees under the Council and some residents appointed by the

Municipal Chief Executive on behalf of the President. The Area councils are responsible for collecting revenue, implementing bye – laws and performs oversight responsibility of community-initiated projects, among others in their areas. These Area councils have been inaugurated and are operational. However, these Area councils are faced with logistical constraints and inadequate funds for them to operate its full capacity. The table below portrays the Zonal Councils and its respective communities.

Table 1. 40 Zonal Councils

Name of Zonal Council	ONSBAC	KAMSBERG	ZEKAS	KPONE
Communities	Oyibi	Kakasunanka	Zenu	Kpone
	Nganoman	Mlitsakpo	Katamanso	
	Saduase	Sebrepur	Kubekro	
	Bawaleshie	Bethlehem	Appolonia	
		Gbetsile	Santeo	

#### 1.4.8.3.2 Traditional Authority

The Traditional authority in the Municipality is embedded in the chieftaincy institution. The authority continues to play a pivotal role in the current governance system in the Municipality. There is one main traditional authority in the Municipality namely the Kpone Traditional Council with its seat of governance in the Municipality capital, Kpone and also

exist are some divisional councils who pay allegiance to the Kpone, Nungua and Tema Traditional Councils respectively. The traditional council and other chiefs from the various communities are represented in the General Assembly and are very active in the Assembly's activities.

Over the years these traditional authorities have contributed immensely to the development of the Assembly. They encourage their people to get involved in all of the Assembly's activities. They also settle minor disputes in their areas of jurisdiction. This collaborative effort between the traditional authorities and the Assembly has made it easy in most cases for the Assembly to implement their plans without any confrontations with the people. They have helped in solving land litigations and chieftaincy disputes. They have also released lands for developmental purposes.



# MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)

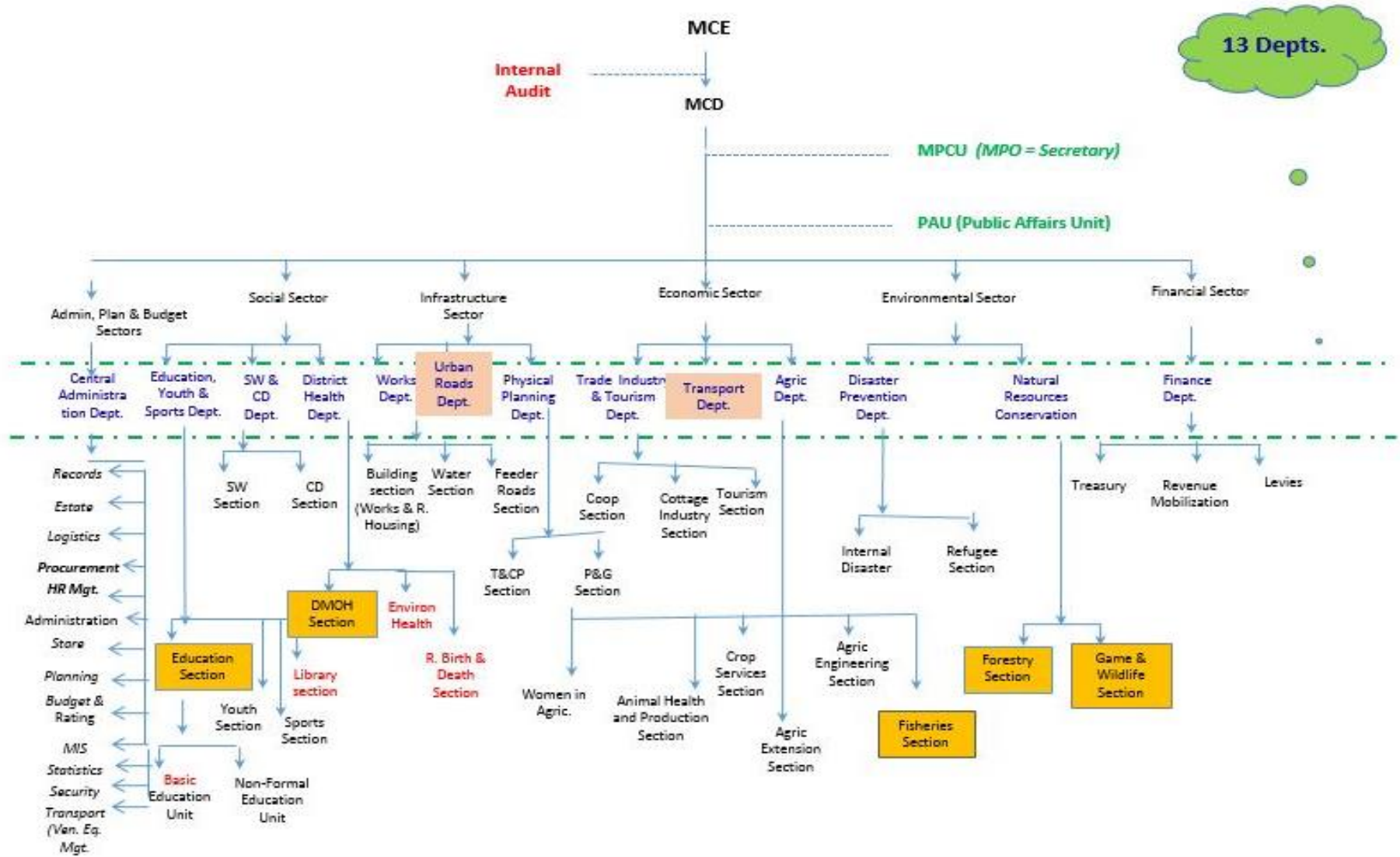


Figure 1. 8 The Organogram of The Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly

#### *1.4.8.3.3 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)*

There are several NGOs operating in Municipality to augment the Assembly's efforts in development and directly improving the livelihoods of the inhabitants. These are done through the provision of employable skills such as Soap making, Basketry, Wood carving, solar energy assembling, Information Technology etc. the others are into advocacy, providing support for the vulnerable, rescuing missing and abandoned children and promoting cleaning environment along the beaches. These NGOs are Gyeyen 'Save Us' Organization, Rose from Mama Africa International, Save them Young Mission, Rescuers Solution Centre, Home of Care and Protection, Helping Hand Medical Outreach, Lamix Foundation Ghana, Roberta O. Darko Foundation, Future Royalty Foundation, Givers Foundation, Rescue Ghana Mission and Save our Beaches Ghana. Their efforts must be commended as their activities promote development in the Municipality.

#### *1.4.8.4 Local Economic Development (LED)*

Local economic development in the Municipality is an enterprise that can be harnessed and should take advantage of it. The sector have the propensity to engender growth and create employment for the unemployed, especially, the youth. Local artisans including: upholstery, fabricators, welders, mechanics, electricians, dress makers, shoe makers, plumbers and many others are a few mentioned opportunities upon which the youth and unemployed can thrive for economic opportunities. Some of the youth enroll as apprentice, with time they are able to operate their businesses. This local enterprise, however, face dire challenges of space (land), inadequate or lack of start-up capital, limited access to credit facilities, poor business development services and competition from the formal sector. As a Municipality there is the need to develop this sector by developing and building a local content that will foster and promote indigenous economic development. The Assembly has budgeted to support these local enterprises to improve their businesses but there is still more room for improvement. A committee has also been set up to champion LED in the Municipality.

#### *1.4.8.5 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)*

The application of science and technology can never be down played in the development of any nation and for that matter the Municipality. The application of science and technology in Agriculture, health care system, education, research, telecommunications, construction etc. affects the development of these sectors and the total development of the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly since its inception have applied the aspect of science in coming out with a cartographic map of the Municipality and other maps, increase its revenue with the

purchase of a billing machine and a software to generate bills, in naming streets by the use of GIS/GPS. Additionally the use of mobile phones and computers in the Municipality are overwhelming. Per the 2010 population and housing census, 73.1 of the population owned mobile phones. The application of science and technology in general have improved the operations of the Assembly and lives of the people in the Municipality.

STI is also helping the Municipality to develop its website and this will make the Municipality more marketable both nationally and internationally. This is depicted to attract more investors that will lead to development in the Municipality.

As science and technology continues to progress, it is anticipated that, development in the Municipality will relate to it and measures will be put in place to address the adverse effects that come with it.

**Key Issues :**

- Lack of logistics for the full operation of the Area Councils
- insecurity due to the presence of land guards
- Low women participation in decision making
- The local economy is faced with some challenges like inadequate or lack of start-up capital, poor business development services, and lack of space to operate, limited access to credit facilities etc.
- A committee has been established to champion LED in the District

## **1.5 Summary on the Issues from The Performance Review and The Profile**

### **1.5.1 Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

- a) Inadequate Drainage system
- b) Poor road surface condition
- c) Poor condition of bridge
- d) Inadequate supply of electricity in some part of the Municipality
- e) Lack of modern transport terminals and markets with its ancillary facilities
- f) Haphazard physical development
- g) Weak enforcement of building regulations
- h) Poor accessibility to potable water in some communities

### **1.5.2 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

- a) High cost of outboard motors
- b) High cost of pre-mix fuel
- c) Interference from Pair Trawlers

- d) Lack of storage facilities for fishing
- e) Loss of arable lands to estate development activities
- f) poor access to irrigation dams (Broken dams)
- g) high rate of loans
- h) farmers not practicing mechanized farming
- i) Land degradation due to sand winning
- j) Seasonal Flooding
- k) Indiscriminate disposal of waste (solid and liquid)
- l) unhygienic condition of the slaughter house

### 1.5.3 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- a) Undeveloped potential tourist sites like the beaches and Katamanso Forest
- b) Poor business development services
- c) Limited access to credit facilities
- d) Lack of start-up capital

### 1.5.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

#### *1.5.4.1 Education*

- a) Inadequate furniture for public schools
- b) Inadequate infrastructure for public schools/ shift system
- c) Encroachment on school lands
- d) Lack of electricity in some schools
- e) Poor condition of school infrastructure/ sinking school block/crack in some school walls
- f) Lack of washrooms in some schools

#### *1.5.4.2 Health*

- a) Inadequate staff
- b) Chronic shortage of water
- c) Inadequate Doctors
- d) Untimely deaths due to absence of an Ambulance
- e) Inadequate of logistics for the Health Directorate
- f) Lack of Operating Theatre to Manage Medical/Surgical Emergencies Cases
- g) Lack of Health Facility for Zenu RCH to operate (staff premises are used for service delivery)



- h) Poor access to health facilities

*1.5.4.3 Productivity and Employment*

- a) Incidence of poverty
- b) Incidence of unemployment
- c) Incidence of single parenthood

*1.5.4.4 Transparent and Accountable Governance*

- a) Lack of logistics for the full operation of the Area Council
- b) Low women participation in decision-making
- c) low revenue performance in terms of property rate
- d) Inadequate data on rate payers
- e) Insecurity due to boundary dispute
- f) Inadequate police stations
- g) Frequent cases of robbery

**1.5 Summary of Key Issues Identified from the Performance Review and The Profile**

Table.....gives a summary of the key development issues which were derived from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations. They are categorized under the various Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II.

Table 1. 41 Summary of Key Issues Identified from the Performance Review and The Profile

NO.	Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undeveloped potential tourist sites like the beaches and Katamanso Forest</li> <li>• poor business development services</li> <li>• limited access to credit facilities</li> <li>• lack of start-up capital</li> </ul>
	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of interest shown by the youth in farming</li> <li>• some farmers are not practicing mechanized farming</li> <li>• Interference from Pair Trawlers</li> <li>• lack of storage facilities for fishing</li> <li>• Loss of arable lands to estate development activities</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor access to irrigation dams (Broken dams)</li> <li>• high rate of loans</li> <li>• Land degradation due to sand winning</li> <li>• high rate of Seasonal Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and Waste management (solid and liquid)</li> <li>• Limited access to sanitary facilities</li> <li>• unhygienic condition of slaughter house</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Drainage system</li> <li>• Poor road surface condition</li> <li>• Poor condition of bridges</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of electricity in some part of the Municipality</li> <li>• Lack of a modern transport terminals and markets with its ancillary facilities</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> <li>• Poor accessibility to potable water in some communities</li> </ul>
	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate furniture for public schools</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for public schools/ shift system</li> <li>• Poor condition of school infrastructure/ sinking school block/crack in some school walls</li> <li>• inadequate doctors/ staff</li> <li>• untimely deaths due to the absence of Ambulance</li> <li>• Poor access to health services</li> <li>• Incidence of poverty</li> <li>• high rate of unemployment among the youth</li> <li>• Incidence of single parenthood</li> <li>• High rent for SHS students outside the Municipality</li> <li>• Low coverage/level of Social Inclusive programme</li> <li>• Limited access to support for the needy but brilliant student</li> <li>• Inadequate public SHS</li> <li>• Lack of skills training centers</li> </ul>
	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of logistics for the full operation of the Area Council</li> <li>• Low women participation in decision-making</li> <li>• Low revenue performance in terms of property rate</li> <li>• Inadequate data on rate payers</li> <li>• High level of insecurity (boundary issues,</li> </ul>

		land guards, encroachment of public lands) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate police stations</li><li>• Frequent cases of robbery</li><li>• Loss of lives and properties due to fire outbreak</li><li>• Difficulty in carrying wares to and from market</li></ul>
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Source: MPCU, 2017

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021 PLAN**

**2.1 Introduction**

Having examined the profile of the Municipality in line with the outcome of the reviewed 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan, The MPCU through the Steering Committee for the Plan Preparation carried out an evaluation on the various communities in the Municipality to determine their issues and the relevant needs. Itemized below are the issues identified which were further processed to enhance decision making.

**2.2 Community Needs and aspirations**

To ensure that, the communities participate in the plan preparation and also have their inputs for the District Medium Term Development Plan, the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) organized needs assessment at the four area councils to collect and collate their needs and aspirations into the Medium-Term Development Plan. Below are the issues and interventions from the four area councils in order of prioritization.

**2.3 Summarized Area Council Development Issues and Needs in order of priority**

Table 2. 1 Kpone Zonal Council composite development issues with suggested interventions/needs

No.	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
1.	CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES	Inaccessibility to neighboring community – Prampram	2
2.	Provision/ procurement of Ambulance	High mortality cases due to an absence of Ambulance for referrals to secondary health facility	2
3.	Construction of CHPS compound	Inaccessibility to primary health care due to Lack of a CHPS Compound at ShanGAI and Kpoi-ete	2
4.	Unavailability of resident nurses and doctors due to lack of bungalows	Construction of nurses and Doctors bungalow	2
5	Loss of life and property due to lack of fire post in the Kpone community	Construction of fire post	2
6.	Provision lorry station	Unavailability of structured lorry station	2
7.	Construction of class room block KG and JSS	Low enrollment due to inadequate classroom blocks	2

8.	Construction of Accessible roads	Difficulty in accessing neighboring community – Tema new town due inaccessible roads	2
9.	Construction of Educational Facilities Eg, Hostels	Unfavorable education condition & high rent for SHS students outside the Municipality	2
10.	Provision of waste and refuse containers	Poor sanitation due to absence of refuse containers and litter bins	2
11.	Construction drainage system and culverts	Poor sanitation due to absence of drainage system /CULVETS	2
12.	Provision of streetlights	Increase in crime rates due to inadequate street lights especially at the beaches	1
13.	Construction of storage facility at kpone market	Difficulty in carrying wares to and from market	2
14.	Provision and expansion of potable water	High cost of buying water due to inaccessibility to portable water	2

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 2 Prioritization of needs using the pair wise ranking method at the Kpone Area Council

	BRIDG	AMBU	CHP	BUIL	FIRE	LOA	STRE	CLA	ROA	REF	HO	TOIL	DRA	WA	STOR	SCO	RAN
Bridge	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	BRDG	14 1ST
Amulance		AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	13 2ND
CHP CMP			CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	CHP	DRA	WTR	STR		9 5TH
BUNGALOW				FP	BUNG	BUNG	CROM	RD	BUNG	HOST	BUNG	DRA	WTR	STR			3 11TH
FIRE POST					FP	FP	FP	RD	FP	HOST	FP	DRA	WTR	FP			6 7TH
LORRY STA						LRY.S	CROM	RD	LRY.S	HOST	LRY.S	DRA	WTR	STR			3 12TH
STREET LIGHT							CROM	RD	S. LIG	HOST	S.LIG	DRA	WTR	S.LIG			3 13TH
CLASSROOM								RD	CROM	CROM	CROM	DRA	WTR	CROM			5 10TH
ROAD									RD	RD	RD	DRA	WTR	RD			9 6TH
REFUSE CONT										HOST	TOIL	DRA	WTR	STR			0 15TH
HOSTEL											HOST	DRA	WTR	STR			6 9TH
TOILET												DRA	WTR	STR			1 14TH
DRAINS													WTR	DRA			11 4TH
WATER														WTR			12 3RD
STORAGE																	6 8TH

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 3 Composite Development issues of the ZEKAS Area Council with suggested needs/ interventions

No.	Community needs and aspirations	Identified Key development gaps/problems/issues (from performance and profile)	Score
1.	Provision of refuse containers	Poor sanitation due to absence of refuse containers and litter bins	2
2.	Construction of gutters /drains	Poor sanitation due to absence of drainage system	2
3.	Provision of Toilet facilities	Poor sanitation due to unavailability of public toilet	2
4.	Extension/reshaping/ construction of roads	Difficulty in accessing abodes due to poor and inadequate road network	2
6.	Construction of CHP Compound at Santeo	Inaccessibility to primary health care due to Lack of a CHPS Compound / and poor state of existing ones	2
7.	Provision of streetlights	Increase in crime rates due to inadequate street lights	2
8.	Extension and provision of electricity at BBC	Inaccessibility to electricity	2
9.	Provision of lorry station/ market	Inability to access commercial activities due to unavailability of lorry station /market	2
10.	Extension and provision of water	High cost of buying water due to inaccessibility to portable water	2
11.	Dredging of dam at Adigon	Poor drainage system due to the inability for dam to contain water	2
12.	Construction of police Post/ watch dog committees	Insecurity due to no police post	2
13.	Construction and completion of classroom block	Low enrollment	2
14.	Construction of bridges (peace and land & new York... Newland & Zenu, Prince Spot....Adigon & Kubekuro...Katamanso	Frequent flooding	2

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 4 Prioritization of needs using the pair wise ranking method at ZEKAS Zonal Council

	WATER	ELECTRICITY	BRIDGES	ROADS	MARKET	CHPS	REFUSE BINS	POLICE POST	STREETLIGHT	SCHOOL	TOILET	GUTTERS	DAMS	WATCHDOG	TOTAL	RANK
<b>Water</b>		WTR	WTR	RD	WATR	WATR	WATR	WATR	WATR	SCH	WATR	WATR	WATR	WATR	11	2ND
<b>electricity</b>			ELEC	RD	ELEC	CHPS	ELEC	P.POST	STLIT	SCH	TOILET	GUTR	DAM	ELEC	6	10TH
<b>Bridges</b>				RD	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	BRIG	10	3RD
<b>Roads</b>					RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	13	1ST
<b>market /lorry</b>						CHPS	MKT	P.POST	STLIT	SCH	TOILET	GUTR	MKT	MKT	5	11TH
<b>CHPS</b>							CHPS	CHPS	STLIT	CHPS	CHPS	CHPS	CHPS	CHPS	9	4TH
<b>REFUSE BINS</b>								P.POST	BINS	SCH	TOILET	GTR	BINS	BINS	3	12TH
<b>POLICE POST</b>									P.POST	SCH	POST	GTR	P.POS	P.POS	8	7TH
<b>STREET LIGHT</b>										STLITE	STLITE	STLITE	STLITE	STLITE	8	5TH
<b>SCHOOL</b>											TOILET	GTR	SCH	SCH	7	8TH
<b>PUBLIC TOILET</b>												GTR	TOILT	TOILET	6	9TH
<b>GUTTERS</b>													GTRS	GTR	8	6TH
<b>DAMS</b>														W.DG	1	14TH
<b>WATCH DOG</b>															1	13TH

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 5 Composite Development issues for ONSBAC Zonal Council and suggested interventions/ needs

No.	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
1.	Offenders should be punished	Sanitation problems leading to bagged faeces all over	2
2.	Extension of light to the Saasabi township and provision of streetlight to the area	Old and New Saasabi too dark at night promoting armed robbery	2
3.	Proper supervision and completion of project	Uncompleted projects serving as a hide out for miscreants	2
4.	Market for the community needs to be built for the Oyibi community.	Residents travel long distances to buy food stuff	2
5.	Step up security by the law enforcement agency	Youth engaging in social vices such as weed smoking, petty thievery etc	2
6.	Adequate drains needed	Flooding whenever it rains	2
7.	LEAP should be extended to cover them.	The dejection of the needs of the disabled and those with certain chronic illnesses, widows, widowers and the aged.	2
8.	Find creative use for the dam and their scheduled spraying with insecticide.	Dangers from overflowing dams breeding mosquitoes and the underutilization of the dam.	2
9.	Establish a SHS in Oyibi	Lack of 2nd Cycle institution in the area.	2
10.	Provide scholarship for those students.	Lack of financial support for needy but brilliant students.	2
11.	Establish a Vocational school in Oyibi	Lack of skills training centers	2
12.	Expand the existing infrastructural facility	Overcrowding at the Oyibi Clinic	2
13.	Rehabilitation of road (Reconstruction of Culvert).	No access by road from Oyibi to Saasabi	2
14.	Build additional school blocks	Overcrowding in classrooms	2
15.	Level/Gravel/ tar the existing roads	Bad road to the community	2
16.	Community library/ ICT Centre	Social vices among the youth is on the increase	1
17.	Provision of waste bins	Indiscriminate waste disposal	2
18.	Provision of skills training and entrepreneurial support.	High rate of youth unemployment	2
19.	The community is willing to provide land and labor for the construction of	Lack of a school for the community	1



	the project.		
20.	Roads in the community need to be attended to.	Bad nature of the roads in the community.	2
21.	Better drains need to be constructed with labor from the community.	Poor drainage systems	2
22.	Provision of a refuse container for the community.	Lack of a refuse container	2
23.	The Assembly needs to see to it that teachers are provided	Inadequate teachers for the existing schools	2
24.	The community is willing to provide land and labor to help erect one for us.	The community doesn't have a clinic	2
25.	The community is ready to provide land and labor for the project.	The community doesn't have a standardized market.	2
26.	Roads to the community need to be asphalted with gutters from "T" Junction to the cemetery	Bad state of roads to the town	1
27	Build extra classrooms and walling the primary and JHS.	Overcrowding of schools	2
28.	The assembly needs to build a library and ICT Centre for the schools.	Poor reading habit and ICT deficiency	2

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 6 Prioritization of needs using the pair wise ranking method at the ONSBAC Zonal Council

	Sch	RD	CL	R.Cont	VT/SD	ICT/L	DRG	MKT	St.Lt	Dam	Score	Rank
Sch		RD	SCH	SCH	SCH	SCH	SCH	SCH	SCH	SCH	8	2nd
Road			RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD	9	1st
Clinic				CL	CL	CL	DRG	MKT	CL	CL	5	6th
Refuse. C					SD	ICT	DRG	MKT	St.Lt	R.Co nt	1	9th
Voc.Trn g/SD						SD	DRG	SD	SD	SD	5	5th
ICT/L							DRG	MKT	ICT	ICT	3	7th
Drainage								DRG	DRG	DRG	7	3rd
Market									MKT	MKT	5	4th
Street Light										St.Lt	2	8th
Dams											0	10th

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 7 Composite needs for KAMSBERG Zonal Council and suggested remedies

No.	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
1.	Provision of classroom blocks	Overcrowding of schools	2
2.	Construct big drainage systems	Poor drainage systems	2
3.	Construction of roads	Bad road network	2
4.	Build a modern market for the people in the community	Lack of a standardized market	2
5.	The Assembly should secure a land and build one for us	Lack of public schools in some communities	1
6.	Construct a modern health facility for the community	lack of modern Health Facility	2
7.	Provision of waste bins for households	Poor sanitation	2
8.	The assembly should help build a proper lorry station	lack a proper Lorry Station	2
9.	A joint police and community watchdog patrols	High level of insecurity	2
10.	A proper drainage needs to be constructed throughout the community	Lack of proper Drainage facilities leading to serious health hazards	2

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 8 Prioritization of needs using the pair wise ranking method at the KAMSBERG Zonal Council

	SCH	ROAD	SANI	MRKT	POL. ST	LORRY ST.	HTH CTR.	SCORE	RANK
SCHOOL		Road	Sani	Sch	Pol. St	Sch	Health	2	5th
ROAD			Road	Road	Road	Road	Road	6	1st
SANITATION				Sani	Sani	Sani	Sani	5	2nd
MARKET					Mrkt	Mrkt	Mrkt	2	4th
POLICE STATION						Pol. St	Health	1	6th
LORY STATION							Health	0	7th
HEALTH CENTRE								4	3rd

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 9 Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from the Reviewed Performance and profile from 2014-2017

PBR	ELE	LM	WEBR	PAW	LIY	IPT	LSFF	LAL	PAI	HRL	LD	SF	IDW	LASF	UCSH	UPT	PBD	LACF	LSC	IF	INF	ESL	LE	PCSI	LW	ID/ S	UDA	ILH	LOT	PAH	IP	HU	ISP	LLAC	LWP	LRE	IDR	ILG	IDB	IPS	FCR	Total		
2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	43
1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	49
1	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	41	
2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	55	
2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	66		
1	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	44		
0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	44		
2	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	47		
2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	47		
																																											486	
																																												55.

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 2.4 Outcome of the Relationship among the Community Needs and Key Development Issues

The Community needs and aspiration identified were harmonized with the key development issues and scored accordingly to determine the correlation among the needs and the identified issues using the scale of 2, 1 and 0 as strong, weak and no relationship respectively. On average a score of 1.105 was obtained representing 55.23% as an indication of relatively strong relationship among the key development issues and the Community needs and aspirations which underscores the fact that they have implication on the 2018-2021 planning period

## 2.5 Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implication For 2018-2021

Table 2.11 below is the matrix of the harmonized key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for the 2018-2021

Table 2. 10 Harmonized Key Development Issues

NO.	THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undeveloped potential tourist sites like the beaches and Katamanso Forest</li> <li>• poor business development services</li> <li>• limited access to credit facilities</li> <li>• lack of start-up capital</li> </ul>
	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of interest shown by the youth in farming</li> <li>• some farmers are not practicing mechanized farming</li> <li>• Interference from Pair Trawlers</li> <li>• lack of storage facilities for fishing</li> <li>• Loss of arable lands to estate development activities</li> <li>• poor access to irrigation dams (Broken dams)</li> <li>• high rate of loans</li> <li>• Land degradation due to sand winning</li> <li>• high rate of Seasonal Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and Waste management (solid and liquid)</li> <li>• Limited access to sanitary facilities</li> <li>• unhygienic condition of slaughter house</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Drainage system</li> <li>• Poor road surface condition</li> <li>• Poor condition of bridges</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of electricity in some part of the Municipality</li> <li>• Lack of a modern transport terminals and markets with its ancillary facilities</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> <li>• Poor accessibility to potable water in some communities</li> </ul>
	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate furniture for public schools</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for public schools/ shift system</li> <li>• Poor condition of school infrastructure/ sinking school block/crack in some school</li> </ul>

		<p>walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inadequate doctors/ staff</li> <li>• untimely deaths due to the absence of Ambulance</li> <li>• Poor access to health services</li> <li>• Incidence of poverty</li> <li>• high rate of unemployment among the youth</li> <li>• Incidence of single parenthood</li> <li>• High rent for SHS students outside the Municipality</li> <li>• Low coverage/level of Social Inclusive programme</li> <li>• Limited access to support for the needy but brilliant student</li> <li>• Inadequate public SHS</li> <li>• Lack of skills training centers</li> </ul>
	<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of logistics for the full operation of the Area Council</li> <li>• Low women participation in decision-making</li> <li>• Low revenue performance in terms of property rate</li> <li>• Inadequate data on rate payers</li> <li>• High level of insecurity (boundary issues, land guards, encroachment of public lands)</li> <li>• Inadequate police stations</li> <li>• Frequent cases of robbery</li> <li>• Loss of lives and properties due to fire outbreak</li> <li>• Difficulty in carrying wares to and from market</li> </ul>

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 2. 11 Prioritisation of Development Issues

Community Needs/ Ranking.															Total Weighted Index	Ranking
	1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>		
	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Provision of Sanitation Facilities and Equipment	-	-	-	(22)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)1	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	<b>8th</b>
Construction and Rehabilitation of Roads	(42)3	-	-	-	-	(9)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>51</b>	<b>1st</b>
Provision of Potable water & Electricity	-	(13)1	(12)1	-	-	-	-	(7)1	-	(5)1	-	-	-	-	<b>37</b>	<b>3rd</b>
Provision of Markets & Lorry Stations	-	-	-	(22)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)1	(3)1	-	-	<b>29</b>	<b>6th</b>
Provision of Agriculture Facilities, Services and Inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)1	-	(5)1	-	-	-	(1)1	<b>13</b>	<b>10th</b>
Provision of Health Infrastructure, Facilities and Services	-	(13)1	-	(33)3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>46</b>	<b>2nd</b>
Construction and Rehabilitation of Drainage Systems	-	-	(12)1	(11)1	-	(9)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	<b>5th</b>
Construction and Rehabilitation of Educational Infrastructure, Facilities and Services	-	(13)1	-	-	(10)1	-	-	(7)1	(6)1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	<b>4th</b>
Construction and Rehabilitation of Dams, Bridges and Culverts	(14)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)1	-	-	-	(1)1	<b>20</b>	<b>9th</b>

<b>Community Needs/ Ranking.</b>															<b>Total Weighted Index</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Construction of Police Post and Other Security related Facilities	-	-	-	-	(10)1	-	(16)2	-	-	-	-	-	(2)1	-	<b>28</b>	<b>7th</b>
Creation of Jobs for Youth	-	-	-	(11)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>11</b>	<b>11th</b>

Source: MPCU, 2017

## 2.6 Harmonization of The Key Development Issues Under GSGDA II with Implications For 2018-2021 With Those of The NMTDPF, 2018-2021

In order to ensure continuity of the ongoing projects given under the Chapter 6, Article 35 of the 1992 constitution, issues associated with projects commenced under the GSGDAII are herein harmonized with the relevant issues under the National Medium Term Development Plan Framework 2018-2021

Table 2. 12 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF 2018-2021 Harmonized

GSGDA II 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimension	Issues
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undeveloped potential tourist sites like the beaches and Katamanso Forest</li> <li>• Poor business development services</li> <li>• Limited access to credit facilities</li> <li>• Lack of start-up capital</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>2. Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>3. High cost of capital</li> </ol>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of interest shown by the youth in farming</li> <li>• Some of the farmers are not practicing mechanized farming</li> <li>• Interference from Pair Trawlers</li> <li>• Lack of storage facilities for fishing</li> <li>• Loss of arable lands to estate development activities</li> <li>• Poor access to irrigation dams (Broken dams)</li> <li>• High rate of loans</li> <li>• Land degradation due to sand winning</li> <li>• High rate of Seasonal Flooding</li> <li>• Poor Sanitation and</li> </ul>	<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>ENVIRONMENT ,INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>2. Low application of technology especially among the smallholder framers leading to comparatively low yield</li> <li>3. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> <li>4. Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>5. Encroachment on designated site for irrigation.</li> <li>6. Lack of credit to agriculture</li> <li>7. Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ol>



GSGDA II 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimension	Issues
	<p>waste management (solid and liquid)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to sanitary facilities</li> </ul>		8. Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate Drainage system</li> <li>Poor road surface condition and bad bridges</li> <li>Inadequate supply of electricity in some part of the Municipality</li> <li>Lack of a modern transport terminals and markets with its ancillary facilities</li> <li>Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> <li>Poor accessibility to potable water in some communities</li> </ul>	ENVIRONMENT ,INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor drainage system</li> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>Difficulty in the extension of Grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations.</li> <li>Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs</li> <li>increasing demand for household water supply</li> </ol>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate furniture for public schools</li> <li>Inadequate infrastructure for public schools/ shift system</li> <li>Poor condition of school infrastructure/ sinking school block/crack in some school walls</li> <li>Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>Untimely deaths due to the absence of Ambulance</li> <li>Poor access to health services</li> <li>Incidence of poverty</li> <li>High rate of</li> </ul>	<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality education at all levels</li> <li>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>Unequal spatial distribution of benefits of growth</li> <li>High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth.</li> <li>Inadequate and</li> </ol>

GSGDA II 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimension	Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unemployment among the youth</li> <li>• Incidence of single parenthood</li> <li>• Lack of public schools</li> <li>• High rent for SHS students outside the Municipality</li> <li>• Low coverage/level of Social Inclusive programme</li> <li>• Limited access to support for the needy but brilliant student</li> <li>• Inadequate public SHS</li> <li>• Lack of skills training centers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups.</li> <li>8. Low level of technical and vocational skills.</li> <li>9. Lack of Entrepreneurial skills for self-employment.</li> <li>10. Lack of sustainable funding</li> <li>11. Child neglect</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of logistics for the full operation of the Area Council</li> <li>• Low women participation in decision-making</li> <li>• Low revenue performance in terms of property rate</li> <li>• Inadequate data on rate payers</li> <li>• High level of insecurity (boundary issues, land guards, encroachment of public lands)</li> <li>• Inadequate police stations</li> <li>• Frequent cases of robbery</li> <li>• Loss of lives and properties due to fire outbreak</li> </ul>	GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION & ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective sub-Municipality structure</li> <li>2. unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> <li>3. Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization.</li> <li>4. Lack of a comprehensive database for public policies.</li> <li>5. Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes and high rate of recidivism</li> <li>6. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure.</li> </ul>

Source: MPCU, 2017

## 2.7 Adoption of the Issues Under GSGDA II with The Relevant Issues Under The Agenda For Jobs (2018-2021)

The table 2.13 below represents the key development issues identified under the GSGDAII that are adopted or replaced by the similar or relevant issue under the Agenda for jobs 2018-2021. The adopted issues are thereafter matched with their related goals as shown in the table below.

Table 2. 13 Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>2. Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>3. high cost of capital</li> </ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> <li>2. Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>3. Lack of credit to agriculture</li> <li>4. Low application of technology especially among the smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield.</li> <li>5. Encroachment on designated site for irrigation.</li> <li>6. lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> </ol>
ENVIRONMENT ,INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Poor drainage system</li> <li>2. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations.</li> <li>3. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network.</li> <li>5. Difficulty in the extension of Grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>6. Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs</li> </ol>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor quality education at all levels</li> <li>2. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>3.Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>4. Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>5. Unequal spatial distribution of benefits of growth</li> <li>6. High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth.</li> <li>7. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups.</li> <li>8. Low level of technical and vocational skills.</li> <li>9. Lack of Entrepreneurial skills for self-employment.</li> <li>10. Lack of sustainable funding</li> <li>11. Child neglect</li> <li>12. Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>13.Poor Sanitation and waste management</li> </ol>

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & ACCOUNTABILITY	1. Ineffective sub-Municipality structure 2. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 3. Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization. 3. Lack of a comprehensive database for public policies. 4. Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes and high rate of recidivism 5. Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure

Source: MPCU, 2017

## 2.8 Prioritized Development Issues

The adopted issues were further subjected to order of relevance or prioritization to ease decision making. The prioritization carried out by the DPCU was done with much reference to the prioritization from the various Communities following the needs assessment exercises conducted. Other evidences considered were extracts from the situational analysis and the outcome of the 2014 -2017 development plan reviewed. Refer to table 2.14 for details

Table 2. 14 Adopted Development Issues

ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	RANKING
Poor quality and inadequate road transport	1
quality of education at all levels	2
Improper disposal of solid waste and liquid waste	3
Inadequate emergency services	4
Poor quality of health services	5
Increasing demand for household water supply	6
Poor drainage system	7
Difficulty in the extension of electricity to remote, rural and isolated communities	8
Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes	9
High rate of recidivism	10
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	11
High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	12
Ineffective sub-Municipal structure	13
Inadequate access to land for agriculture purposes	14

ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	RANKING
Lack of sustainable funding	15
Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs	16
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	17
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	18
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	19
Low level of irrigated agriculture	20
encroachment on designated site for irrigation	21
Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and responses	22
Low level of technical and vocational skills	23
Unequal spatial distribution of benefits and growth	24
Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	25
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	26
Lack of credit for agriculture	27
Low application of technology especially among the smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield	28
inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups	29
Limited access to credit by SMEs	30
High cost of capital	31
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	32
Child neglect	33
Lack of comprehensive database for public policies	34

Source: MPCU, 2017

## **2.9 Application of the Concept of the Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges to the Adopted Issues**

In order to determine how possible the adopted issues could be addressed, the adopted development issues were further subjected to POCC or AWOT analysis or evaluation. This affords management the means to determine as to whether there are available resources either internally or externally to provide remedy to the identified issues. Each issue under consideration was examined with reference to its potentials and associated constraints as well as the opportunities and the challenges. In effect conclusion is drawn on each issue regarding whether there are available resources to address the issues taking into account the associated constraints and challenges. The table below shows the details.

Table 2. 15 POCC Analysis

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Weak legal and policy framework for disaster management	Availability of bye-laws presence of DISEC and NADMO office in the Municipality	National policy on disaster mgt support from Government Act 936 mandating the Assembly to enforce laws on building regulations	Inadequate relief materials Non adherence to building regulations by landowners inadequate logistics for the full operation of NADMO	Political interference Natural Disaster delay in release of support from the central Government
Conclusion: Non adherence to building regulations and its associated constraints can be solved if the appropriate laws are enforced as captured in the potentials and opportunities. Political interference should be reduced to allow the Assembly and NADMO enforce the necessary byelaws.				
Poor drainage system	Availability of internally generated revenue /funds Presence of engineering department / roads department availability of byelaws availability of natural resource(sand )	Availability of external funds (DACF, DDF...) Technical advice from the roads and highway ministry	Indiscriminate disposal of waste in to existing drains capital intensive nature of constructing drains	Torrential Rainfall  Untimely /inadequate release of funds
Conclusion: There exist available opportunities and potentials to address the constraints. The constraints can however be further addressed if resources are pulled together both internally and from the national level. Challenges can be addressed if drains are well constructed and good monitoring is done				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Availability of Municipal layout by the Town and Country Planning Availability of Assembly bye-laws	-National development Planning ACT 480 -land use and spatial planning act(925) Local Gov ACT 936 -Support from physical planning	Inadequate logistics for the engineering department Inadequate staff to ensure compliance corruption indiscriminate sale of lands by land owners and traditional authorities bureaucracy in getting permit	Political interferences

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p>Conclusions: adequate staff and logistics should be provided for taskforce and building inspectors to enforce laws. They should be motivated well enough to discourage them from being corrupt. Opportunities and potentials will further help solve the constraints. Politicians should be educated not to interfere in the implementation.</p>				
<p>Poor quality and inadequate road network</p>	<p>Availability of internal revenue Availability of land lords associations presence of engineering and roads department presence of the private sector competitive tendering</p>	<p>Availability of DACF Government budgetary allocation on some roads in the Municipality Collaboration with the private sector to develop some roads (PPP)</p>	<p>Inadequate funds due to capital intensive nature of construction Poor construction of roads Poor monitoring and supervision sole sourcing of contracts residents discharging their liquid waste unto the roads</p>	<p>-Political interferences  -Natural disasters (Heavy rainfall, earth quake... -delay in the release of funds from central government</p>
<p>Conclusion: The opportunities and potentials are good strategies to solve the constraints. Challenges will be managed through sensitization/dialogue and by constructing good roads</p>				
<p>Difficulty in the extension of Grid Electricity to remote, rural and isolated communities</p>	<p>Availability of GRIDCO in the Municipality Availability of 3 thermal plants in the Municipalities on the National grid Presence of ECG sub offices Biogas from refuse solar energy</p>	<p>Rural electrification programme National budget on electricity extension ECG and GRIDCO policy to create access and expansion</p>	<p>Dispersed communities in the Municipality illegal connections and stealing of power Large size of the Municipality</p>	<p>Natural disasters  Irregular supply of GAS  Inadequate funds</p>
<p>Conclusion: The Municipality has enough thermal plant and the responsible agencies, coupled with opportunities as spelt out to manage the constraints. challenges can be managed through a long term plan to make Gas available to power thermal plants</p>				

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs	<p>Availability of Department of Physical Planning</p> <p>Availability of some existing plans</p>	<p>NDPC , local Government ACT(936) , planning Act (480) enshrines Assemblies to plan</p> <p>- land use and spatial planning act(925)</p> <p>-Technical advice/support from National Physical planning</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Inadequate logistics for the Physical Planning department to fully function</p> <p>Inadequate technical staff</p>	District Boundary disputes
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly should resource the department in terms of: human, financial and technical resources to address the constraints. The potentials and opportunities can be harnessed to further solve the constraints. Issue of district boundary should be addressed through a consultative dialogue stakeholders</p>				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<p>Presence of Educational directorate/teachers</p> <p>Existing educational infrastructure from basic to Secondary</p> <p>willingness of wards to send their children to school</p> <p>Internally Generated Fund(IGF)</p>	<p>Technical support from GES –National level/Ministry education support from GETFUND</p> <p>Donor funding to support Education</p> <p>private sector participation</p> <p>Civil society support</p>	<p>-Poor construction of school infrastructure</p> <p>- inadequate logistics</p> <p>-Inadequate educational infrastructure</p> <p>-inadequate financial support from the Assembly</p>	<p>-Inadequate funds</p> <p>- delay in the release of funds</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and Opportunities are enough tools to address the constraints and the problem. There should be regular dialogue with donors and GETFUND to make funds available for efficient education delivery</p>				
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff	<p>-availability of some health infrastructure/Personnel</p> <p>-presence of Municipal Health directorate</p> <p>- availability of private health providers</p> <p>-Municipality’s priority on</p>	<p>-donor funding</p> <p>- technical support from GHS- national</p> <p>-Gov annual budgetary allocation on health</p> <p>-Private sector support</p>	<p>-lack/inadequate staff bungalows in most health facilities in the Municipality</p> <p>-inadequate health logistics and equipment</p>	<p>-Unforeseen disease outbreak</p> <p>-Inadequate funding</p> <p>-Outbreak of epidemic</p>



ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	quality health promotion			
Conclusion: Constraints emanating from the issue can be addressed if the necessary potentials and opportunities are harnessed to the latter. Resources should be made available to construct bungalows for health personnel to serve as incentive. There is the need for continuous training of staff and provision Infrastructure to contain the challenge.				
Inadequate Emergency Services	-Availability of PPP arrangements with the private sector -availability of some health and fire infrastructure/facility -Availability of Some staff	-Donor funding  -Government funding (DACF, DDF etc....)	-Haphazard building of structures leading to poor accessibility -Poor/bad conditions of roads -poor street/housing Address system. -inadequate funding	-Fire outbreak - Motor Accidents - Natural disaster -medical emergencies -delay/inadequate DACF
Conclusion: Opportunities and Potentials should be harnessed to address the listed constraints faced in delivering emergency services in the Municipality. However, the populace should be educated on safety measures and healthy practices.				
Poor quality of health services	-Presence of health directorate - availability of IGF -Municipality priority on promotion of health infrastructure & delivery	-Donor funding -Government funding -technical support from the ministry of health /GHS	-poor condition of health facility - inadequate logistics and health facilities -Inadequate staff	Outbreak of epidemic
Conclusion: Opportunities and Potentials should be harnessed to address the listed constraints faced in good health service delivery services in the Municipality. However, the populace should be educated on safety measures and healthy practices.				
Unequal distribution of benefits of growth	-Professional canon of the Assembly to equitably distribute resources -district profession canon on participation	-Donor funding -technical support to prepare spatial plans by TCP -PPP Collaboration	-poor participation of all stake holders -inadequate/old spatial plans -non availability of land -conflict of interest	-Political interference - power relations
Conclusion: Politicians should not interfere in the situating of projects and amenities. Potentials and Opportunities If harnessed will solve the problem and its associated constraints.				
Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	CONSTRAINTS	Challenges

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	CONSTRAINTS	Challenges
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Presence of industries (support)</li> <li>-Presence of natural resources i.e. beaches, lagoons and forest.</li> <li>-PPP arrangement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-PPP arrangement</li> <li>-Support from the Ministry of tourism</li> <li>-Support from the Ghana ----</li> <li>-Tourism Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate support from the industries</li> <li>-Encroachment by private developers</li> <li>-Poor arrangement of PPP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Delay in release of support from the Ministry &amp; Tourism Authority</li> <li>-Long bureaucracies in PPP arrangements</li> <li>Natural disasters</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Poor tourism infrastructure can be positively addressed if potentials and opportunities are harnessed. The constraint can be handled through dialogue and enforcement of bye-laws. Challenges can also be managed through dialogue with the said ministries.</p>				
Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of financial institutions in the Municipality</li> <li>Presence of National Youth Authority (NYA) in the Municipality</li> <li>Support from NGOs (YIEDIE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from MASLOC</li> <li>Taking up viable or promising SMEs to access some national entrepreneurial funds i.e SDF, YEF, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High interest rates</li> <li>Inadequate support from NYA &amp; YIEDIE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in release of support from MASLOC</li> <li>Partisanship and nepotism in the distribution of funds(MASLOC, SDF, etc) to SMEs</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Limited access to credit can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist. With the constraint, the Assembly can support the NYA and the challenges can be addressed through dialogue regarding funding</p>				
High cost of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government providing capital support to businesses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Unavailability of cheap capital for individuals</li> <li>-High interest rate on credit facilities from financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate capital support from the government.</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Potential and Opportunities exist for high cost of capital to star-up businesses to be reduced. Collaboration with angel businesses and financial institutions to design financing schemes to support businesses. Also, businesses can be brought together for financial institutions to do cooperative lending to help reduce their risk of default and interest costs.</p>				

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	CONSTRAINTS	Challenges
-Inadequate access to land for agricultural production	-Availability of lands -The Assembly can purchase lands for agricultural purposes	-Presence of TDC -Government can acquire lands for agricultural purposes	-Traditional authorities not ready to release lands -Lands are preferably used for estate development. -The assembly has financial constraints in acquiring lands	-TDC refusing to release lands
Conclusion: The issues of land tenure and land sale as well as rent needs to be addressed by bringing together traditional authorities and the farming community to dialogue. TDC should also endeavor to make their lands available on favorable terms to encourage agricultural activities.				
Low level of irrigated agriculture	-Presence of already existing dams and dug outs -Presence of water bodies Availability of extension officers	Government policy of One district one dam -Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA)	-Lack or knowledge of irrigational farming. -Siting of dug outs and dams in non-farming communities. -Encroachment on irrigation sites.	-Lack of or little knowledge on irrigational farming / over dependence on rain fed agriculture. -Low level of central government support for farm irrigation
Conclusion: Potentials and Opportunities exist for improving irrigation systems in the Municipality. Arrangement can be made possibly to reconstruct existing dag outs which will be relatively cost effective. Farmers should also be educated on irrigation system in modern agricultural practices so that they can also invest in small irrigation systems because water is readily available.				
Lack of credit for agriculture	Existence of credit financial institution.	-Fund support from banks such as ADB. -Provision of subsidized support through the Fertilizer Subsidies Programme. (Planting for food and Jobs)	-Farmers engaged in subsistence farming -Farmers are unaware of available credit facilities -High cost of credit -Some farmers not credit worthy	-Long bureaucratic processes in accessing credit -High risk associated with agricultural production.
Conclusion: Farmers needs to be helped to increase production for subsistence and to sell the surplus for revenue which can be ploughed back. Farmers and Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) can be helped to improve their record keeping to enable them prepare bankable proposals for credits to be advanced to them.				
Low application of	-Availability of fertile	-PPP to bring in modern	-Lack of knowledge on	-Capital intensive

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	CONSTRAINTS	Challenges
<p>technology especially among the small holder farmers leading to comparatively low yield</p>	<p>lands for technology-based agriculture. -Adequate technical support on Technology based agriculture through extension officers. -Existence of Agric. Department.</p>	<p>technology to help increase agricultural production. -Availability of viable seeds through technological research. -Collaborations with NGOs such as ADRA. -Ministerial (Agric &amp; Fisheries) support in supply of Premix fuel, outboard motors etc.</p>	<p>available private sector schemes -Unwillingness of farmers to change from primitive farming methods.</p>	<p>nature of using technology in farming -Low level of technology diffusion</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and Opportunities exist for improving the application of modern farming methods. Farmers can be educated on the benefits of applying modern farming practices as well as where and how to acquire the appropriate technologies for agriculture through regular seminars and conferences for FBOs.</p>				
<p>Encroachment on designated site for irrigation</p>	<p>- Enforcement of building regulations - Presence of works and engineering departments - Presence of Physical planning units</p>	<p>- Central government through its ministry providing funds, logistics and personnel to help evict encroachers and reclamation of land - Grants from Development Partners</p>	<p>- Inadequate personnel to enforce regulations - Inadequate resources and logistics for the available personnel - Litigation due to the claim of ownership of lands.</p>	<p>- Difficulty in evicting encroachers</p>
<p>Conclusion: Collaboration among all stakeholders can help remove the friction that exist in evicting encroachers. Total community support is needed and political interference must also be totally absent to avoid the syndrome of applying “human face” in evicting encroachers and also some form of security measures should be put in place to prevent the encroachers from coming back.</p>				
<p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p>	<p>Availability of land Presence of Agric. Extension Readiness of farmers to help the youth.</p>	<p>Government policies for youth in Agric. Planting for food and jobs National Youth Authority</p>	<p>Apathy on the part of the youth. Farmers not having adequate resources The youth not seeing the viable nature of the agricultural businesses</p>	<p>Lack of incentives for the youth who dare to go into agriculture.</p>

Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	CONSTRAINTS	Challenges
<p>Conclusion: The youth should be educated on the potentials of the agricultural sector. The few youth currently engaged in agriculture should be supported to grow to counter the long held view that white collar jobs lead to success so as to make the sector a viable alternative for the youth. Ready markets and agro-processing facilities should be provided to reduce post-harvest losses and to add value to agricultural outputs to make the sector more attractive.</p>				
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Presence of Land Fill site Presence of environmental Health officers. Presence of the zoom lion.	PPP arrangement in waste management. Donor funding Government interventions NGOs.	Inadequate resources and logistics. Poor attitude of people towards waste management	Bureaucracies in PPP arrangement Limited number of waste recycling plants
<p>Conclusion: Availability of the requisite waste management systems and change in the attitudes of the populace will help curb the problem. Resourcing of waste management agencies with logistics and education of the populace as well as enforcement of sanitation laws will be very significant in addressing the challenges of solid and liquid waste management.</p>				
ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
1.High level of unemployment and underemployment among youth	1.Land for agriculture development 2. Available water resources for fishing and other related production 3. Forest products and beaches available for tourist development. 4.Enhancement of CSR to engage indigenes	1. Establishment of skill based institutions to acquire employable skills. 2. Job creation by the Central government to meet the skills of the unemployed. 3. Acquisition of scholarship and bursaries to encourage learning and enhance employable skills	1.unwillingness of the youth to avail themselves to learn skills for employment 2. The desire to be employed rather than being self-employed 3. Limited financial resources to acquire the employable skills	1.Difficulty of Financing the educational or employable skills infrastructure and facilities by the central government 2. Inability of the Companies in the Municipality to effectively discharge their SCRs in the areas of creating job opportunities for the youth
<p>CONCLUSION: The associated potentials and the opportunities are capable enough to address the issue whiles the constraints and challenges can be addressed either by dialogues, negotiations, deliberation or education.</p>				

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
2.Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups	1.Available staff or human resources for the delivery of the programmes 2.The available staff have the requisite skills and expertise to discharge efficient and effective services	1.Available social intervention programmes from the development partners 2.Development Partners are relatively ready to assist	1.information asymmetry 2.concealment or unwillingness of the victims to avail themselves for the interventions 3.loyalty in delivery items or supports meant for the victims 4. Limited logistics for effective services delivery	1. Untimely or delays in the release of the support from the Development Partners. 2. Strings or conditions attached to some of the intervention that poses difficulties to access them
CONCLUSION: Considering the opportunities associated and the possible supplementary effect of the potential, the gaps can be positively improved if action are properly taken				
3.Low level of technical and vocational skills	1.Available land to site the institution 2. Available expertise human resources to train the students 3. Availability of the people in demand of the services	1. Development partners with the focus areas of skill development. 2. Availability of NVTI of Ghana for collaboration and consultation	1.Acquisition of the basic equipment that the trainees might need and the possibility of encountering difficulty in land acquisition 2.Ability to pay the approved school fees 3. the tendency of the target group not expressing their ultimate interest in the programme	1.Delays in release of support from the development partners 2.The tendency of the council of NVTI to fully grant accreditation 3. The Capacity of the Council of NVTI to effectively regulate the programmes especially the reflection of the programmes of study in the job market
CONCLUSION: The combination of the internal and the external resources as seen in the potentials and the opportunities, indicate that irrespective of the constraints and the challenges, technical and vocational skills can be developed in the Municipality.				
4.Lack of	1.Readily available human	1.Availability of skills	1.Many entrepreneurs in the	1. Conditions attached

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	resources in the Municipality to assist the 2. Availability of the entrepreneurs who are in demands of the entrepreneurial skills development. 3. Ability to generate funds internally for skills development training for young entrepreneurs	development funds or grants from Development partners 2. Central government's initiatives to support skills development	Municipality lacks the basic skills of Resiliency, focus and self-reliance in the daily operations 2. Difficulty in Credit management with its associated risk mostly kicks them out of operations	to these funding sometimes serve as deterrent. 2. Inadquancy of the grants ceiling and Untimely releases can hinder the effectiveness of the programmes
CONCLUSION: Effect of effective entrepreneurial skills on economic development cannot be over-emphasized and with the available potentials and the opportunities the issue can be significantly addressed				
5.Lack of sustainable funding	1.The Municipal Assembly has the requisite staff and resources to ensure adequate compliance to funds extended to the Assembly 2. There are adequate measures in place to report on status or progress of the funds	1. Development partners do spell out conditions associated their funds that may call for withdrawal in case of violation. 2. Development partners or governmental agencies for clarity and policy direction do specify areas of which the fund is to be expended	1. The Municipal Assembly has no control over when external funds are to be released. 2. In the areas of which whether the quantum of the release of the fund can sustain the programme is not a decision of the Assembly. 3. Inadequate modernization in the mobilization of the internally generated funds	1. Erratic release of funds especially in the case of seasonal intervention. 2. Arrears of tranches of funds that take long time to be disbursed to the MMDAs
CONCLUSION: Lack of sustainable funding especially in the areas of interventions from government and development partners can be addressed through consultations and dialogues				

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
6.Child Neglect	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of the local policies or regulations against parents neglecting their wards.</li> <li>2. The social Welfare department of the Assembly enforces the acts of the government against child neglect.</li> <li>3. The Municipality has a shelter</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of development partners complimenting the efforts of the government &amp; the local authorities</li> <li>2.Development of the hospitality/ compassion programmes for the neglected children eg orphanage homes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Inability of the Municipality to adequately support the neglected children eg Finance</li> <li>2.Difficulties in connection with identifying the parents of the affected children</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Provisions or supports from development partners to address issues of child neglect do delay</li> <li>2. Weakness associated with the enforcement laws against parents neglect their children</li> </ol>
<p>CONCLUSION: Children under this condition become very vulnerable and this condition shall attract positive NPV in terms of cost benefit analysis, hence irrespective its constraints and challenges, efforts must be put in place to address it.</p>				
7.Ineffective sub-district structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The Assembly has available office accommodation with office equipment and machineries</li> <li>2. The Municipality has human resource to man the various unit under the Area councils</li> <li>3.Increase revenue base by means of expansion and blocking revenue linkages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of the local government act (Act 936)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Insufficient funds to upgrade the Area councils into full operations</li> <li>2. Influence of partisan and other cultural interest in decision making hindering smooth flow of operations.</li> <li>3.inadequate logistics</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial support informs funding for area council development from the central government.</li> </ol>
<p>CONCLUSION: The benefits associated with effective area council operation cannot be underestimated and as such the associated opportunities and potentials are significant to address the issue</p>				
8.Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The revenue unit has adequate human resource personnel</li> <li>2. The Municipality has security forces to support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Municipality can contract revenue consultants to restructure its revenue policies.</li> <li>2. The Municipality can</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of constant capacity building for the revenue staff including the security guards that supports them.</li> <li>2.Ineffective operations of the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Unwillingness of the tax payer to pay their tax- tax evasion</li> <li>2. Boundary disputes whereby revenues for</li> </ol>



ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	<p>the revenue unit for effective mobilization.</p> <p>3. There are enough revenue points or sources for the Municipality to generate more revenue</p>	<p>engage effective and efficient revenue mobilization and tracking software to enhance its revenue mobilization.</p> <p>3.The Assembly can engage consultancy services for property valuation, addressing and street naming to augment revenue mobilization</p>	<p>Area councils</p> <p>3. Inadequate logistics</p> <p>4.Weakness in monitoring and evaluation of revenue mobilization data</p> <p>5. lack of well-structured system, database, software for revenue mobilization</p>	<p>the Municipality were collected by the sister Districts</p>
<p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> The need to expand the revenue base of the Municipality cannot be overemphasized and the opportunities and potentials noted above are significant enough to address the limitations associated with the revenue mobilization.</p>				
<p>9.Lack of comprehensive database for public services</p>	<p>1. The Municipality has human resources to develop and manage data base of the services of the Assembly for the public use eg MIS.</p> <p>2. The Human resource have some levels of professional skills to protect the database</p>	<p>1. The statistical Department and Ministry of information is available for consultation</p> <p>2. Development partners can be consulted for funding in that the database shall be very useful to them.</p>	<p>1.Inadequate funding and equipment to establish the database system</p> <p>2.Difficulties associated with submission of data when requested</p>	<p>1. Difficulties in engaging the officials from the Ministry of Information and the statistical services</p> <p>2. The time lag in accessing funds to finance such projects</p>
<p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> Reliable information is key in effective services delivery and as such the dangers associated with lack of comprehensive database cannot be undermined and the potentials and opportunities are strong enough to address the issue</p>				
<p>10.Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes</p>	<p>1.The Municipality has local structure to address issues of crime</p> <p>2. The Municipality has access to both the police services and the military</p>	<p>1.The Municipal Security can request for reinforcement to address difficult issues</p> <p>2.The Municipality can appeal to the central government to provide the</p>	<p>1.The Municipality has inadequate funds to provide logistical supports to the security forces</p> <p>2.The Municipality is not resourceful enough to provide</p>	<p>1. The delays in release of resources, personnel and logistics to the security services.</p> <p>2.The inability of the</p>

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	3.The Municipal Assembly has the Municipal Chief executive as the Chairman for DISEC	security forces with logistics	youth with jobs that can engage them from such crimes	central government to adequately motivate the security forces to fight against the crimes 3. The inability of the central government to provide adequate jobs for the youth found themselves in such crime due to economic issues
<p>CONCLUSION: Crimes serves as one of the key factors that retard development and the Municipal Assembly being the Development Authority needs to fight such emerging crimes by taking advantage of the opportunities and the potentials</p>				
11.Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	1.The Municipality has land or the natural resources to support the establishment of the infrastructure and equipment 2. The Municipality has human resource to maintain the needed infrastructure and equipment	1.The Availability of the Development Partners to support the Municipality in the provision of capital intensive projects 2. The central government initiatives and budget allocation to finances infrastructural development and equipment.	1.The internally generated funds of the Municipality is not adequate enough to finance such capital intensive projects 2.The number of the communities in the Municipality to be satisfied makes any available resources inadequate	1. Funding from the Development partners in the areas of infrastructure development sometimes demand stringent or inflexible conditions. 2. Releases from the central government to finance such projects are mostly released in erratic manner
<p>CONCLUSION: Infrastructure development and equipment serve as major drivers in terms of growth and development and so efforts need to be made to get support from Development Partners and the Central government to help build the infrastructure strength of the District so that the needed potential can be developed.</p>				
12.High rate of	1.Available local structure	1.The Municipal Security	1.TheMunicipality has	1. The time lapse in

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
recidivism	minimize recidivism 2. The police services and the military are also available to address issues recidivism 3.The Municipal Assembly has the Municipal Chief executive as the Chairman for DISEC	can request for reinforcement to address difficult issues 2.The Municipality can appeal to the central government to provide the security forces with logistics	inadequate funds to provide logistical supports to the security forces 2.The Municipality is not resourceful enough to provide youth with jobs that can engage them from such crimes	release of resources, personnel and logistics to the security services. 2.The inability if the central government to adequately motivate the security forces to fight against the crimes 3. The inability of the central government to provide adequate jobs for the youth found themselves in such crime due to economic issues
<b>CONCLUSION:</b> Recidivism in effect produces chaos society and thereafter impede development hence the identified potentials and the opportunities must be enforced to curb such behaviors in our communities.				

### 2.10 Impact Analysis

This section sought to indicate the influence, the positive impact or otherwise, the communities may derive if such issues identified are adequately addressed. Using 2, 1 and 0 as the indicators for positive impact, weak impact and neutral impact respectively. The Matrix below with an average total impact indicator of 1.81/2 representing 90.32% positive impact, implies that the identified and subsequently adopted Issues when addressed shall positively influence basic needs, climate change, nutrition, economy Disaster reduction, cross cutting issues etc. The details below support the fact that there is the need to find means of addressing the adopted issues as shown in table 2.16

Table 2. 16 Impact Analysis

<b>Prioritised Issues</b>	<b>Basic Needs</b>	<b>Economy</b>	<b>diff pop</b>	<b>bal devt</b>	<b>natural resource use</b>	<b>cultural acceptability</b>	<b>disaster reduction</b>	<b>climate change</b>	<b>institutional reforms</b>	<b>hiv /aids</b>	<b>gender equality</b>	<b>nutrition</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Poor quality and inadequate road transport	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	21	1.8
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Improper disposal of solid waste and liquid waste	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	15	1.3
Inadequate emergency services	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	1.2
Poor quality of health services	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	23	1.9
Increasing demand for household water supply	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	22	1.8
Poor drainage system	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	20	1.7
Difficulty in the extension of electricity to remote, rural and isolated communities	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	22	1.8
Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	18	1.5
High rate of recidivism	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	19	1.6
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	22	1.8

<b>Prioritised Issues</b>	<b>Basic Needs</b>	<b>Economy</b>	<b>diff pop</b>	<b>bal devt</b>	<b>natural resource use</b>	<b>cultural acceptability</b>	<b>disaster reduction</b>	<b>climate change</b>	<b>institutional reforms</b>	<b>hiv /aids</b>	<b>gender equality</b>	<b>nutrition</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>Impact</b>
High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Ineffective sub-district structure	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23	1.9
Inadequate access to land for agriculture purposes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	22	1.8
Lack of sustainable funding	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	1.8
Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	21	1.8
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	21	1.8
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	21	1.8
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23	1.9
Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Encroachment on designated site for irrigation	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	22	1.8

<b>Prioritised Issues</b>	<b>Basic Needs</b>	<b>Economy</b>	<b>diff pop</b>	<b>bal devt</b>	<b>natural resource use</b>	<b>cultural acceptability</b>	<b>disaster reduction</b>	<b>climate change</b>	<b>institutional reforms</b>	<b>hiv /aids</b>	<b>gender equality</b>	<b>nutrition</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and responses	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	21	1.8
Low level of technical and vocational skills	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	1.8
Unequal spatial distribution of benefits and growth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Lack of credit for agriculture	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	21	1.8
Low application of technology especially among the smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0

<b>Prioritised Issues</b>	<b>Basic Needs</b>	<b>Economy</b>	<b>diff pop</b>	<b>bal devt</b>	<b>natural resource use</b>	<b>cultural acceptability</b>	<b>disaster reduction</b>	<b>climate change</b>	<b>institutional reforms</b>	<b>hiv /aids</b>	<b>gender equality</b>	<b>nutrition</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>Impact</b>
groups														
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	21	1.8
High cost of capital	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	20	1.7
33. Child neglect	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	21	1.8
Lack of comprehensive database for public policies	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	2.0
Outcome of the Analysis													1.81	61.4
													90.32	90.32%

			Lack of enforcement of planning and budget regulations	High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	Ineffective sub-district structure	Inadequate access to land for agriculture purposes	Lack of sustainable funding	Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-
No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Quality of education at all levels.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Improper disposal of solid waste and liquid waste.				0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0
4	Inadequate emergency services.					✓	✓	0	✓	0	0
5	Poor quality of health services.						0	0	✓	✓	✓
6	Increasing demand for household water supply.							0	✓	0	0
7	Poor drainage system.								0	0	0
8	Difficulty in the extension of electricity to remote, rural and isolated communities.									✓	0
9	Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes.										✓
10	High rate of recidivism.										

Table 2. 17 Compatibility Matrix



No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.										
12.	<b>Issues</b>	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Encroachment on designated site for irrigation	Weak legal and policy framework for disaster	Low level of technical and vocational skills	Unequal spatial distribution of benefits	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Lack of credit for agriculture	
	among the youth									
13.	Ineffective sub-district structure				0	✓	0	0	0	✓
14.	Inadequate access to land for agriculture purposes					✓	✓	0	✓	0
15.	Lack of sustainable funding						0	0	✓	✓
16.	Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs							0	✓	0
17.	Lack of youth interest in agriculture								0	0
18.	Poor tourism infrastructure and services									✓
19.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment									

No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
20.	Issues	Low application of technology especially among the smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield		inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable	0	Limited access to credit by SMEs	High cost of capital	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Child neglect	Lack of comprehensive database for public policies						
21.											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22.	for disaster prevention, preparedness and responses				0	✓	0	0	0							
23.	Low level of technical and vocational skills					✓	✓	0	✓							
24.	Unequal spatial distribution of benefits and growth						0	0	✓							
25.	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization							0	✓							
26.	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure								0							
27.	Lack of credit for agriculture															

No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Low application of technology especially among the smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield		0	✓	✓	✓		✓
29.	inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30.	Limited access to credit by SMEs				0	✓	0	0
31.	High cost of capital					✓	✓	0
32.	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix						0	0
33.	Child neglect							0
34.	Lack of comprehensive database for public policies							

Source: MPCU, 2017

#### 2.10.1 Internal Consistency/Compatibility

The development issues as adopted from the MTDPFW and the needs assessment are internally coherent, consistent and support each other to realize the achievement of the DMTDP. The relationship, marching the issues against each other, holistically, was positive. The Municipality has the task to address all the issues holistically, to promote the overall development of the Municipality.

## 2.10.4 Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised Under Themes and Goals

Table 2. 18 Strategic Goal, Focus Area and the Corresponding Sustainable Adopted Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	Tourism and creative Arts Development	-Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	Private Sector Development	-High cost of capital -Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Agriculture and Rural Development	-Inadequate access to land for agriculture purposes -Lack of youth interest in agriculture -Low level of irrigated agriculture -Encroachment on designated site for irrigation -Lack of credit for agriculture -Low application of technology especially among the -----smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield
	Social Protection	-Lack of sustainable funding
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Education and Training	-Poor quality of education at all levels
	Health and Health Service	-Inadequate emergency services -Poor quality of health services -Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Child and Family welfare	-Child neglect
	Water & Sanitation	-Increasing demand for household water supply
	Poverty and Inequality	-Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups
	Gender Equality	-Unequal spatial distribution of benefits and growth
	Human Security & Public Safety	-Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes -High rate of recidivism
	Youth development	-High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth -Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Water and sanitation	-Low level of technical and vocational skills -Poor sanitation and waste management

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>	Disaster Management	-Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and responses
	Transport Infrastructure ,Road, Rail, water and	-Poor quality and inadequate road transport
	Energy Petroleum	-Difficulty in the extension of electricity to remote, rural and isolated communities
	Human Settlement & Housing	-Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs
	Drainage and flood control	-Poor drainage system
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT &amp; DECENTRALISATION</b>	-Ineffective sub-Municipal structure -Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure -Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization -Lack of comprehensive database for public policies

Source: MPCU, 2017

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The chapter outlines the District Development Focus, goal, projections, objectives and strategies to address the development issues confronting the Municipality. The National goals as enshrined

in the Policy Framework were formulated to reflect on the needs, priorities and aspirations of the people in the various communities in Ghana and in this case the Kpone-Katamanso Municipality.

### **3.2 Development Focus**

There are many Development issues to be addressed within the planning period which in effect directs the policy direction of the Planning strategies of the Municipality. Given the development issues adopted, the Municipal Assembly shall consider seven major Development Focus Areas alongside some minor areas to effectively address the issues.

The key Focus Areas for the 2018- 2021 planning period are as follows:

- a) Education and Training
- b) Agriculture and Rural Development
- c) Efficient and Effective Health Services delivery, Sanitation, Drainage and Flood control.
- d) Social Protection and Disaster Management
- e) Youth Development, Employment and Provision of Decent Jobs
- f) Transport Infrastructure Development and Maintenance
- g) Corruption and Economic crime control

These development focus areas are adopted in line with the adopted issues to ensure and improve upon basic living standards, good governance and poverty reduction through efficient revenue mobilization, provision of quality basic socio-economic services, sustainable environmental sanitation and promote public private partnership.

### **3.3 National Goal**

The National Vision geared at “a just, free, and prosperous nation with higher level of national income and broad-based social development was further classified into goals for easy policy directions to help reduce socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty among others. The goals are as follows:

- a) Build a prosperous society
- b) Create opportunity for all
- c) Safeguard the natural environment and resilient built environment
- d) Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- e) Strengthens Ghana’s role in the international affairs

### **3.4 District Goal**

Given the vision of the Assembly to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Municipality through the provision of effective and efficient services within a conducive environment and a well-structured legal framework which is a true reflection of the National vision geared at “a just, free, and prosperous nation with higher level of national income and broad-based social development, the following goals were adopted to promote socio-economic development and improve the standard of living of the people in the Municipality without compromising the environment.

The objectives and strategies to address the adopted issues are outlined in conjunction with the adopted goals as stated below.

- a) Build a prosperous society
- b) Create opportunity for all
- c) Safeguard the natural environment and resilient built environment
- d) Maintain a stable, united and safe society

### **3.5 District Development Projections and Service Requirements for 2018-2021**

This section projects the Municipality’s population for the plan period 2018 -2021to aid the determination the future status of some social and economic services/ facilities required within the plan period.

The Municipality’s population projection was based on the following assumptions:

- a) The Municipality’s growth rate of 2.6 would not change significantly for the four-year plan period.
- b) The fertility rate of 3.2 would not change significantly for the four-year period.
- c) The rate of net migration in the Municipality might not have any significant effect.
- d) The life expectancy was assumed to remain at 59 years within the plan period.

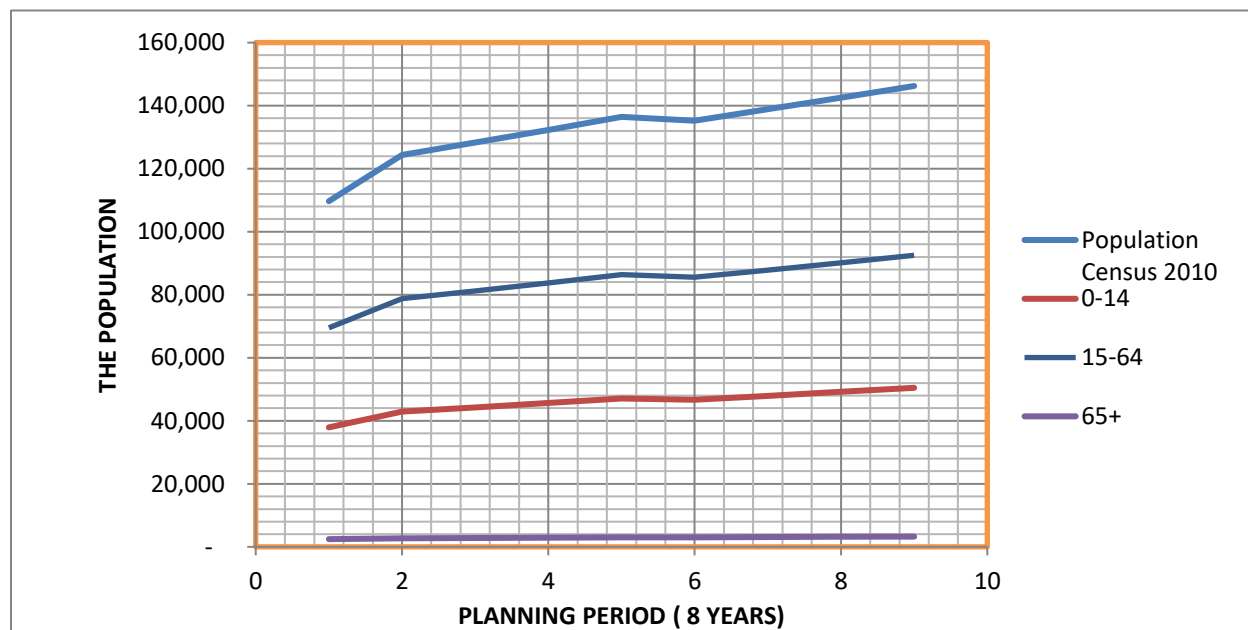
### **3.6 District Projected Population**

The total population of the Municipality was projected to increase from 109,864 in 2010 to 146,239 with a growth rate of 2.6 in 2021.

Table 3. 1 Municipality’s population projections from 2014-2021

	Population Projections from 2014 - 2021								
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population Census 2010	109,684	124,367	128,283	132,322	136,488	135,266	138,829	142,486	146,239
0-14	37,910	42,907	44,258	45,651	47,088	46,675	47,905	49,167	50,462
15-64	69,507	78,724	81,203	83,760	86,397	85,578	87,832	90,146	92,520
65+	2,447	2,736	2,822	2,911	3,003	3,013	3,092	3,174	3,257

Source: MPCU, 2017.



**Figure 3. 1** Graphical Representation of the Population Projections

Source: MPCU, 2017.

### 3.7 Implication of the Population Projection for Development Planning

#### 3.7.1 Implication on Health

Provision of health facilities and delivery of effective and efficient services are key in development planning. With reference to the Planning standard volume 11, Kpone Katamanso Municipal met the population requirement for Municipal Hospital given the 2010 Population Census Report. The Municipality currently has about six Private hospitals, Six Clinics and three Maternity homes whilst the Public sector cannot boast of a single hospital. It has one clinic, six health centres and nineteen CHPS compounds. Considering the economic status of the Municipality whilst majority of the people are found in the lower income bracket, accessing a



private health facility could be difficult hence the need for public hospital. Referral cases are transferred to other hospitals outside the Municipality posing health related risks.

Table 3. 2 Health Facilities and Population Threshold

No.	Health Facilities	Population Threshold	
		Min	Max
1.	Regional Hospital	600,000	1,000,000
2.	Municipal Hospital	80,000	200,000
3.	Urban Health Centre (Poly clinic)	30,000	50,000
4.	Health Centre	5,000	25,000
5.	Health Post	-	5,000
6.	clinic	-	5,000

Source: Planning Standards and Development Guidelines for all Settlements in Ghana (Volume 11), 2010.

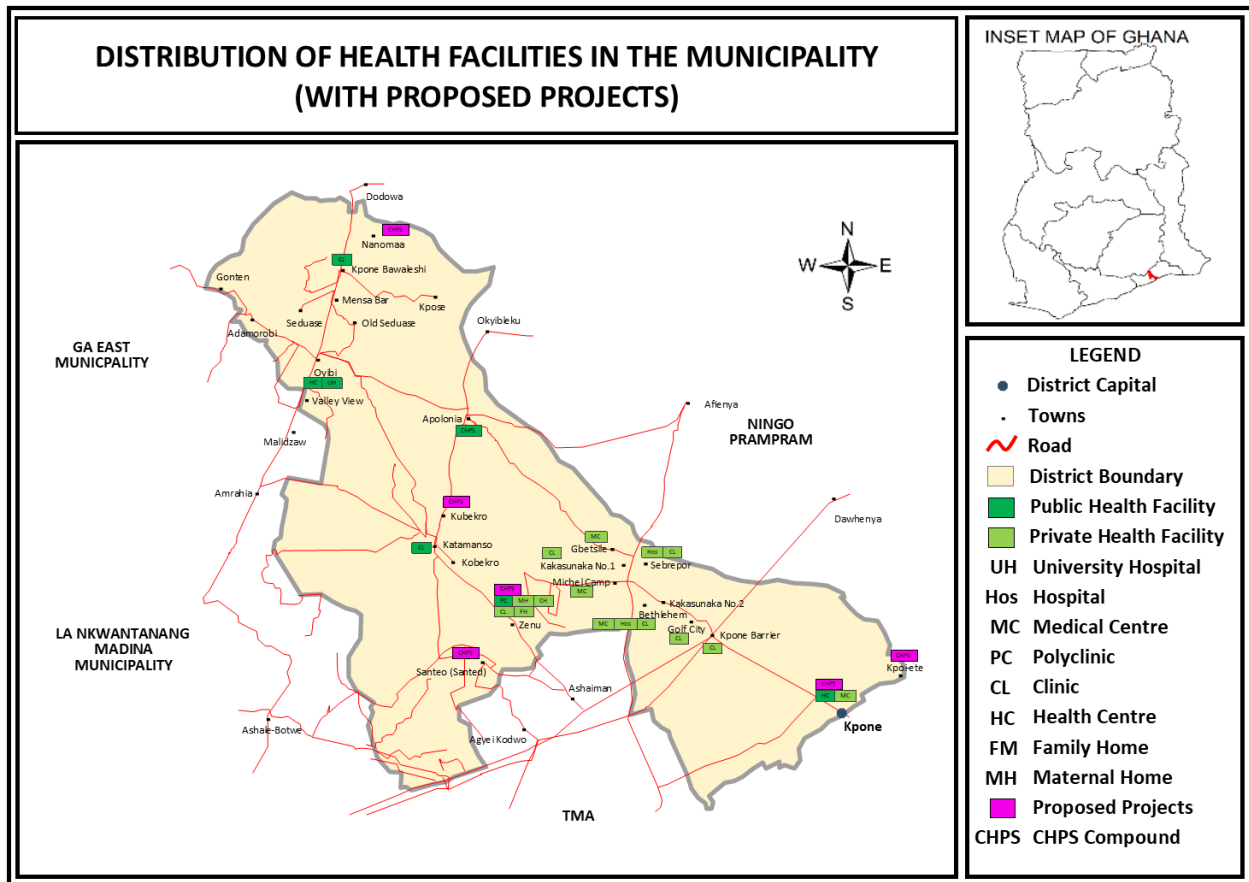


Plate 29 Distribution of Health Facility in the Municipality (with Proposed Projects)

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 3.7.1.1 Facilities or Services Required

The Municipality needs at least a public Municipal Hospital to serve the increasing population and other health facilities (About 20 CHPS compounds, clinics and health centers) in some communities that may not readily access the Municipal Hospital.

### 3.7.2 Implication on Education

Government’s policies such as the School Feeding Programme and Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) vis-à-vis the Capitation Grant induce increase intake especially in the basic levels. The Municipality is therefore expectant for the rapid growth of the current demand in course of the planning period. Per the data available school participation rate for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS levels will increase significantly within the planning period, 2018 -2021.

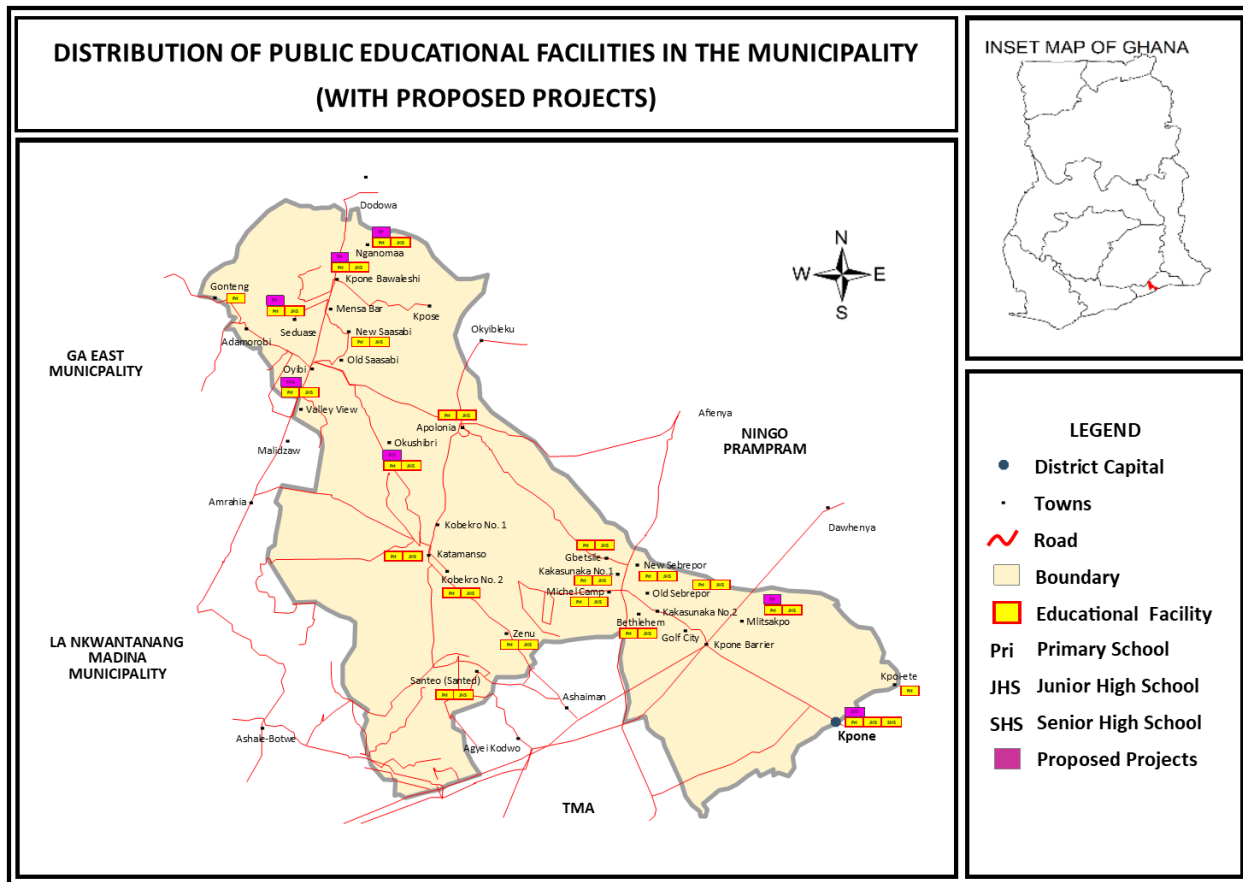


Plate 30 Distribution of Public Educational Facilities in the Municipality (with Proposed Projects)

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 3. 3 Population thresholds for educational facilities

Educational Facilities	Number of students per class
------------------------	------------------------------

	Min	Max
Nursery	40	50
Primary	40	45
JHS	35	40
SHS	30	35

Source: Planning Standards and Development Guidelines for all Settlements in Ghana (Volume 11), 2010

### Basic Facilities to be provided

A: Playing field; B: Gardens; C: Toilet; D: Electricity; E: Water; F: Science laboratories; G: Offices and Classrooms; H: Staff Common Room; I: Dormitory Block; J: Workshop; K: Staff accommodation; L: Library; M: Telephone

Table 3. 4 Educational Facilities and Number of Students per class

YEAR	PUBLIC	ENROLMENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2014/15	KG	1,643	1,336	2,979
	Primary	8,427	9,628	18,055
	JHS	7,721	5,937	13,658
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,791</b>	<b>16901</b>	<b>34,692</b>
2016/17	KG	1,870	1676	3,546
	Primary	10,964	11,976	22,940
	JHS	6,981	7,558	14,539
	SHS	136	230	366
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,951</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>41,391</b>

Source: MPCU, 2017

The Municipality currently has 24 KGs, 35 public primary schools and 29 Junior High School and one public SHS. With respect to the Municipal's school enrolment which is shown in the table below,

Table 3. 5 Municipal's School Enrolment

YEAR	PUBLIC	ENROLMENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2014/15	KG	1,643	1,336	2,979
	Primary	8,427	9,628	18,055
	JHS	7,721	5,937	13,658
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,791</b>	<b>16901</b>	<b>34,692</b>
2016/17	KG	1,870	1676	3,546
	Primary	10,964	11,976	22,940
	JHS	6,981	7,558	14,539

	SHS	136	230	366
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,951</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>41,391</b>

Source: MPCU, 2017

### *3.7.2.2 Analysis on The Enrolment and The Planning Standard Public KGs*

The total enrolment of the KG is 3,546 and the Planning Standard requires a minimum of 40 pupil per class. This in effect means that the Municipality needs about 45 schools with KG 1 and 2 but we currently have only 24 KGs. This however confirms the overcrowding in school as indicated in the development issues. About 21 more schools are needed representing about 86%.

### *3.7.2.3 Public Primary Schools*

The situation in the primary schools also supports the issue of overcrowding in that the total enrolment of the primary in the Municipality recorded 22,940 as at 2017 and the Planning Standard requires a minimum of 40 pupils per class. It therefore means that the Municipality needs about 96 schools given the 22,940 enrolment as against the 35 schools currently. This implies that on average additional 61 schools or streams are needed representing about 175%.

### *3.7.2.4 Junior High School*

The Public Junior High Schools per the Planning Standard are required to have a minimum of 30 students per class and given the enrolment of about 14,539 means about 162 schools are needed given the existing 29 should have about five streams per school. This is another clear indicator of overcrowding in the Junior High category.

### *3.7.2.5 Facility and Services Required*

Education infrastructure development and rehabilitation of the existing ones are needs to be incorporated into the plan.

### *3.7.3 Implication on Water and Sanitation*

There is a positive relationship between growth in population and provision of Water and sanitation related issues. Though on average the Municipality has adequately resourced its communities with potable water, sanitation issues with associated climatic challenges are being battled with.

Notwithstanding the above, the Municipality is fast developing with people constructing new houses, hence, the need to extend potable water to newly developing areas. It is the hope that, by

the end of the planning period these new areas and areas like Zenu, Katamanso, Kpoi-Ete etc. will have access to potable water as against the expansion water project by the Central Government that is ongoing.

Also with respect to sanitation, which is one of the areas the Municipality is critically addressing, the Municipality is very much challenged with sanitation and waste management. Currently the land fill site in the Municipality serves more than four Districts. This situation is a big challenge as it is anticipated that, the site will be decommissioned sooner than expected with its growing population as well as that of the other Districts. This implies that the Assembly has to collaborate with the other Districts to put in measures to salvage the situation.

With regards to liquid waste, it is observed that most households in the rural part of the Municipality do not have access to toilets facilities in their various homes thereby resorting to open defecation and public toilets. With regards to the projected population, a good number of public toilets is needed to be provided for the plan (about 20 number toilet facilities projected).

#### *3.7.3.1 Facility and Services Required*

Provision of potable water, enforcement of environment laws and provision of sanitation facilities and equipment are to be considered in the plan. Also, the land fill should be converted to energy generation units

#### *3.7.4 Implication on Agriculture*

Currently agriculture development plays a key role on economic development and a growing population of this nature needs the corresponding food production to ensure food security. The progress report on agricultural development in the Municipality showed that agricultural production is predominantly a factor of rain fed. The few dams in the Municipality are not utilized to derive its economic values. This in effect means that the increasing population per the projection has influence on agriculture hence should be much considered in the plan.

#### *3.7.4.1 Facility and Service Required*

There is the need to consider the policy of one District one Dam, Planting for food & jobs and the Existing Dams should put into proper use. However, the youth should be encouraged into commercial agriculture by making land accessible.

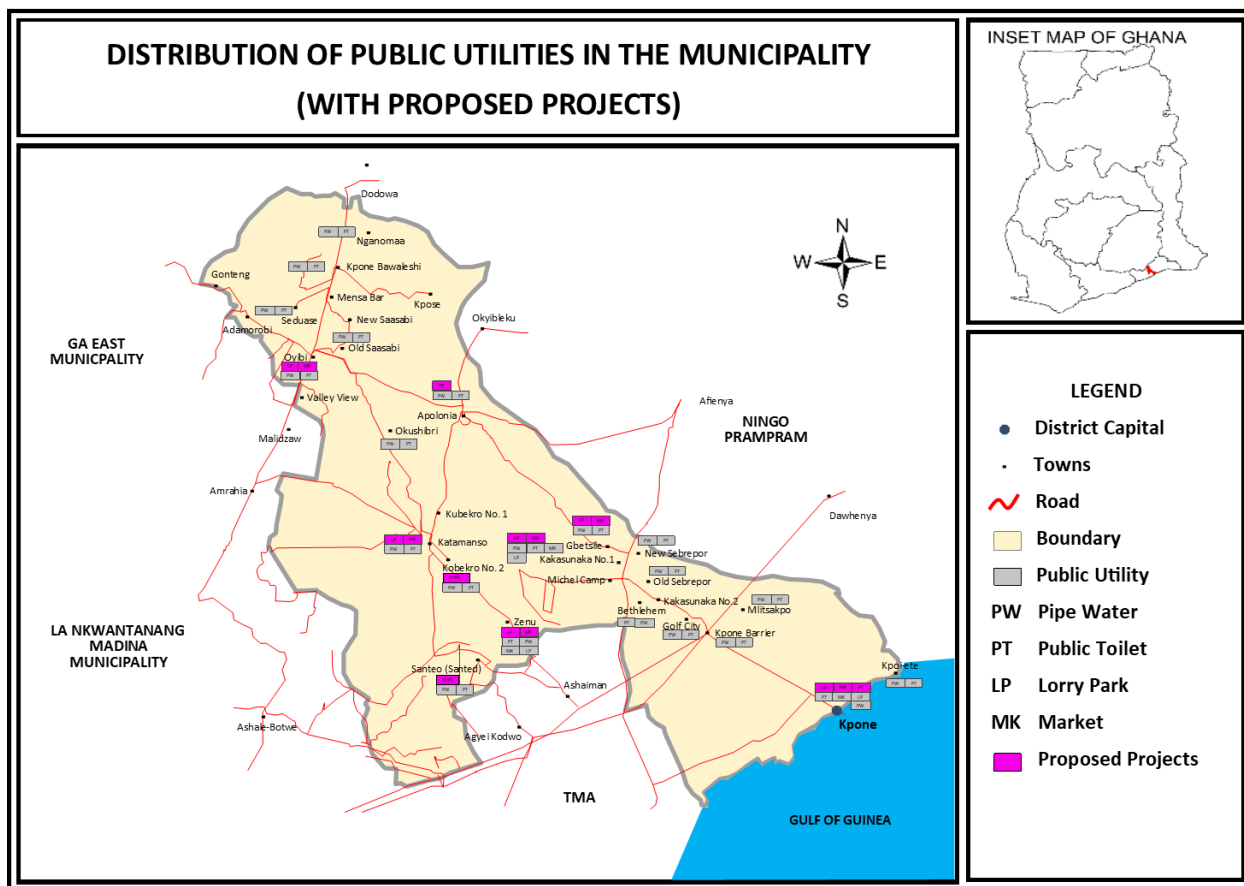


Plate 31 Distribution of Public Utility in the Municipality (with Proposed Projects)

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 3.8 Development Projections for 2018-2021

The development projections for the Municipality after the various analyses are as follows:

- a) Increase Internally Generated Revenue at least by 19.03% on year to year basis by December 2021, however, total income is expected inched up significantly by about 218% for the planning period.
- b) Improve access to socio-economic infrastructure and it related services by 50% by December 2021
- c) Improve environmental sanitation by 75% by December 2021
- d) Improve agriculture production by 100% by December 2021
- e) Develop and implement approved land use planning schemes by 50% by December 2021
- f) Improve street-naming and addressing system by 50% by December 2021
- g) Increase the participation of women in decision-making by 50% by December 2021

- h) Increase awareness creation and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS by 50% by December 2021
- i) Promote awareness creation on Climate Change and its adaptation by 55% by December 2021
- j) Promote the efficient operations of the sub-structures by 70% by December 2021

### 3.8.1 Adoption of District Development Goals and Sub Goals

This section sets out to establish the linkage among some key development policy units namely, the adopted policy goals, its objectives, and strategies in connection with addressing a specific development issue identified. It basically considers the goals of the development agent tailored towards its vision and then development issues that can hinder the realization of the set goals and objectives are considered for strategies to be adopted for redress

### 3.9 District Development Goals and Sub-Goals

The table below shows the district development goals and sub- goals that reflect the needs of Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly as per adopted Medium term development plan (2018- 2021)

Table 3. 6 District Development Goals and Sub-Goals

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUB GOALS		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	ADOPTED GOAL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-Poor tourism infrastructure and services	BUILD A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY
	-High cost of capital -Limited access to credit by SMEs -Inadequate access to land for agriculture purposes -Lack of youth interest in agriculture -Low level of irrigated agriculture -Encroachment on designated site for irrigation -Lack of credit for agriculture -Low application of technology especially among the - smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	-Lack of sustainable funding	CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL
	-Poor quality of education at all levels	
	-Inadequate emergency services -Poor quality of health services -Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	
	-Child neglect	
	-Increasing demand for household water supply	
	-Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups	
	-Unequal spatial distribution of benefits and growth	
	-Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes -High rate of recidivism	



<b>DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUB GOALS</b>		
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>ADOPTED GOAL</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth</li> <li>-Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>-Low level of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>-Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>	
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>	-Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and responses	<b>SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>
	-Poor quality and inadequate road transport	
	-Difficulty in the extension of electricity to remote, rural and isolated communities	
	-Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	
	Inadequate spatial plans for regional and MMDAs	
	-Poor drainage system	
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ineffective Sub-Municipal structure</li> <li>-Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>-Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization</li> <li>-Lack of comprehensive database for public policies</li> </ul>	

Source: MPCU, 2017

### 3.10 Objectives and Strategies

The development objectives, adopted goals, and adopted strategies are represented in the table below to show the link and highlight priority areas.

Table 3. 7 Linking District Key Development Issues to the adopted Objectives and Strategies

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<b>Build a prosperous Society</b>	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of excellence Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards.
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs
	High cost of capital	Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
			<p>microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs</p> <p>Position Exim Bank to assist in financing of production for export, especially in the agriculture and agribusiness value chain</p> <p>Ensure banking and financial services are more attractive and accessible to private sector businesses</p>
	Inadequate access to land for agricultural production	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support the youth to access land
	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</p> <p>Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes</p> <p>Develop systems to harvest excess water</p> <p>Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones</p> <p>Secure land title for designated irrigation sites</p> <p>Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture</p>

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
	Low application of technology especially among the smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yield	Improve production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, considering consumer health and safety Ensure effective implementation of yield improvement programme
	Encroachment on designated sites for irrigation	Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop polices and legal regime, and appropriate tenure arrangement for use of irrigation facilities
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Develop and implement programmes to attract the youth into off farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations
	Weak and legal policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively transport services
	Poor drainage system	Address current devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
			<p>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>Expand and maintain national road network</p> <p>Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas</p> <p>Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</p>
	Difficulty in the extension of Grid electricity to remote rural and isolate communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<p>Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid</p> <p>Revise the distribution and transmission networks</p> <p>Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities</p>

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
	Inadequate spatial plans for regional MMDAs.	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide
<b>Create Opportunity for all</b>	Poor quality education at all levels	Enhance inclusiveness and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff
	Inadequate emergency services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services Strengthen the referral system Promote use of ICT and E-health

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
			strategies in health care delivery
	Poor quality of healthcare services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system Expand specialist and allied health services(e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy,etc)
	Unequal spatial distribution of benefits of growth/ Inequality in the national income distribution	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of natural resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life Accelerate the establishment of special development authorities of selected areas.
	High level of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	Promote the creation of decent jobs  Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic development	Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities Ensure the creation of youth desk MMDAs in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information Build integrated youth centers in all districts to serve as information hub for youth development

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
			Improve quality and access to post to basic education skills training
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups.	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Enact national social protection law which establishes a Ghana social protection floor Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
	Low level of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal sectors to create decent employment.
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses Build capacity of informal sector
	Lack of sustainable funding for social protection	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and elderly	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups
	Child neglect	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children,



Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
			families and vulnerable adults Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems Implement public-private partnership policy as an alternative of funding for water services delivery Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental and sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale up investment in the sanitation sector Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation Enhance the implementation of the Polluter Pay Principle in waste management
<b>Maintain a stable, united and a safe society</b>	Ineffective sub-district structure	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels Strengthen sub-district structures
	Unfavorable socio-cultural	Attain gender equality and equity in	Ensure passage and implementation of

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
	environment for gender equality	political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality
	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
	Lack of comprehensive database for public policies	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDS and MMDAs Intensify the use of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) in public policy process and implementation of projects
	Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes and high rate of recidivism	Enhance public safety	Implement reforms in pre-trial detention and sentencing, including non-custodial sentences

Goals	Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
			Reduce recidivism and promote effective re-integration of ex-convicts Implement a robust and comprehensive anti-narcotic drug and anti-organised crime policy
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services delivery	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security services attract the best personnel

### 3.10.1 Sustainability Test Matrix

Beyond the Compound Matrix and the compatibility matrixes, some of the programmes were further refined by subjecting them to a sustainability test. The tool gives a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme provides sustainable development. Having tested the sustainability of the programmes, some of the programmes had to be redefined because they impacted negatively on the sustainability of the programme. Sustainability test during MDTDP was performed, below are the tables for the score. However, the reasons for decision can be referred in the Appendix

Table 3. 8 Sustainability Test Matrix

POVERTY DIMENSION	LIVELIHOOD	HEALTH	VULNERABILITY	INSTITUTIONAL
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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS  POLICY INTERVENTION	Water (access)	Access Land	Forest	NTPP	Wildlife	WATER quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP	Bushfires	floods	Land degradation	conflicts	drought	epidemics	Adherence to D.P	Human rights	Access to information
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Support entrepreneurship and SME development	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	-	-	-	+/-	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+/-
Improve business financing	+	+	+/-	+/-	-/0	-	-	-	-	0/-	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	+
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	-	-	-/+	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	+/-	-	0	-	0	+	0	+	+	+
Improve production efficiency and yield	-	-	-/+	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	+/-	-	0	-	0	+	0	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Address devastating floods	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote a sustainable, spatially, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	+	-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road	+	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	+

POVERTY DIMENSION ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS  POLICY INTERVENTION	LIVELIHOOD					HEALTH				VULNERABILITY						INSTITUTIONAL		
	Water (access)	Access Land	Forest	NTFP	Wildlife	WATER quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP	Bushfires	floods	Land degradation	conflicts	drought	epidemics	Adherence to D.P	Human rights	Access to information
transport, infrastructure and services																		
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system of electricity	o	o/-	-	-	o	o	o	o	o/-	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	+/-	+/-	+/-	-/+	-/+	-/+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+/-	+	+	+	+
Improve human capital development and mgt	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote the creation of decent jobs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthen social protection (children etc.)	+/o	+/-	+/o	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+/o	o	+/-	+	o	+	+	+	+
Ensure the rights and entitlement of children	+/o	+/-	+/o	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+/o	o	+/-	+	o	+	+	+	+
Improve safe and reliable water	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+/o	+	+	+	+/o	+/o	+/o
Deepen political & Admn Decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

POVERTY DIMENSION ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS  POLICY INTERVENTION	LIVELIHOOD					HEALTH				VULNERABILITY						INSTITUTIONAL		
	Water (access)	Access Land	Forest	NTPF	Wildlife	WATER quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPF	Bushfires	floods	Land degradation	conflicts	drought	epidemics	Adherence to D.P	Human rights	Access to information
Enhance capacity for policy formulation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/o	+/o	+/o
Enhance public safety	o	+/o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+/o	+	+	+
Enhance security service delivery	o	+/o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+/o	+	+	+

### 3.10.2 Internal Consistency/Compatibility

The development issues as adopted from the MTDPFW and the needs assessment are internally coherent, consistent and support each other to realize the achievement of the DMTDP. The relationship, marching the issues against each other, holistically, was positive. The Municipality has the task to address all the issues holistically, to promote the overall development of the Municipality.

### 3.10.3 Compound Matrix

Table 2.17 on the previous page depicts an analysis of the environmental implications of the 2018-2021 policy objectives. The policies after being subject to the environmental dimensions have showed some positive, negative and neutral conditions. Generally, the conditions are positive for most of the environmental conditions at the policy level. From the afore-mentioned, the Municipality is on a sustainability trajectory. However, issues with negative conditions on the environmental dimensions will be redefined to minimize the potential effects it will have on the environmental indicators. These measures are captured in our Action Plan /Programme of Action

Table 3. 9 SEA Matrix`1`

<b>Description: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Yield Improvement</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Climate Change:</i> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Health&amp; Well-being:</i> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Gender:</i> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of water:</i> Access of the poor to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment PPP	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<b>Description: Fully Implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;</b>	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Health &amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1  3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Access of water:</b> Access of the poor to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment PPP	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Description: Improve Access to Education, Skill Training in Income Generating Activities**

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Health&amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Access of water:</b> Access of the poor to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment PPP	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

**Description: Improve Access to Education, Skill Training in Income Generating Activities**

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health &amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of water:</b> Access of the poor to water	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment PPP	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Description : Build Integrated Youth Centers in the Municipality**

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health&amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</b>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

**Description : Provide Public Education on Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health&amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</b>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Description :ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHP COMPOUND TO ENSURE EQUITY**

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;</b>	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health&amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4
<b>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</b>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description :STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF NADMO TO PERFORM ITS FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Climate Change:</i> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;</i>	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Health&amp; Well-being:</i> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Gender:</i> Should encourage and empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Local Participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  3 4 5
<i>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</i>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  3 4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5

Description :STRENGTHEN MUNICIPAL AND SUB-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SYSTEM		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health&amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</b>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

























<b>Description :REGULATE THE JOB MARKET AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS TO CREATE DECENT JOBS</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health&amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</b>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5




Description :PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT ADEQUATE DRAINAGE PLANS FOR ALL MMDAs		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Climate Change:</i> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;</i>	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Health&amp; Well-being:</i> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Gender:</i> Should encourage and empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local Participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</i>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of	Description of investment	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5












Description :PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT ADEQUATE DRAINAGE PLANS FOR ALL MMDAs		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
capital.	strategy	

Description : EXPAND AND MAINTAIN ROAD NETWORK		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Climate Change:</i> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;</i>	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Health&amp; Well-being:</i> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Gender:</i> Should encourage and empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Local Participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</i>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description : EXPAND AND MAINTAIN ROAD NETWORK</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5

<b>Description : CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<i>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2  4 5
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Climate Change:</i> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2  4 5
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;</i>	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2  4 5
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Health &amp; Well-being:</i> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Gender:</i> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Population Displacement:</i> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Local Participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</i>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2  4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3  5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4  5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to	Occurrence to be noted and	(0) 1 2 3  5

Description : CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	monitored	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Description : SUPPORT THE YOUTH TO ACCESS LAND FOR FARMING		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Health &amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3  5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Local Participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 
<b>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</b>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

<b>Description : SUPPORT THE YOUTH TO ACCESS LAND FOR FARMING</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description : Promote and Enforce Local Tourism and Develop Available and Potential Sites to Meet International Acceptable Standard.</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Biodiversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change:</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Number of climate change intervention	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	Quantity & type of pollutant and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Number of ecological sites maintained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local authority	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health &amp; Well-being:</b> Should minimize the incidence of diseases. The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases lacking adequate food & shelter	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> Should encourage and empower women and promote	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people.	Number of persons employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description : Promote and Enforce Local Tourism and Develop Available and Potential Sites to Meet International Acceptable Standard.</b>		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<i>Local Participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water</i>	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of e-waste.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Equity:</i> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living.	Number of poor to benefit from equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local Materials &amp; Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter indicates the Programme of Action thus, the specific activities to be implemented within the planning period 2018-2021 to solve the development gaps identified in the forgone analysis as well as the indicative financial strategy. In the course of the development of the programmes and the related activities multi-sectorial approach was adopted in order to ensure participatory approach in implementation and coordination of the various programmes and activities to ensure success.

Table 4. 1 District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF MMDAs			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of excellence</li> <li>-Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</li> <li>-Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards.</li> </ul>	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and tourism services
Support entrepreneurship and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services</li> <li>-Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country</li> <li>-Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs</li> </ul>	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and tourism services
Improve business financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs</li> <li>-Position Exim Bank to assist in financing of production for export especially in the agriculture and agribusiness value chain</li> <li>-Ensure banking and financial services are more attractive and</li> </ul>	Economic Development	Financial Sector



PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF MMDAs			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
	accessible to private sector businesses		
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</li> <li>-Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes</li> <li>-Develop systems to harvest excess water</li> <li>-Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones</li> <li>-Secure land title for designated irrigation sites</li> <li>-Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture</li> <li>-Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, considering consumer health and safety</li> <li>-Ensure effective implementation of yield improvement programme</li> </ul>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support the youth to access land</li> </ul>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</li> <li>Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</li> <li>transport services</li> </ul>	Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention
Address current devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.</li> <li>-Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> <li>-Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</li> </ul>	Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention
Promote a sustainable, spatially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</li> <li>-Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</li> </ul>		

PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF MMDAs			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</li> <li>-Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</li> </ul>	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Physical planning
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand and maintain National road network</li> <li>Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas</li> <li>Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</li> </ul>	Infrastructure delivery	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid</li> <li>-Revise the distribution and transmission networks</li> <li>-Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities</li> </ul>	Infrastructure delivery	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management
Enhance inclusiveness and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level</li> <li>-Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</li> <li>-Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs</li> <li>-Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and sport
Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system</li> <li>-Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Expand and equip health facilities</li> <li>-Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services</li> <li>-Strengthen the referral system</li> <li>-Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery</li> <li>-Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery

PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF MMDAs			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
	<p>Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system</li> <li>-Expand specialist and allied health services(e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy,etc)</li> </ul>		
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of natural resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs</li> <li>-Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life</li> <li>-Accelerate the establishment of special development authorities of selected</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social services and community development
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</li> <li>-Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</li> <li>Build integrated youth centers in all districts to serve as information hub for youth development</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth and sport
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</li> <li>-Enact national social protection law which establishes a Ghana social protection floor</li> <li>-Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	Social Services delivery	Social services and community development
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</li> <li>-Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal sectors to create decent employment</li> </ul>	Social Services delivery	Education , youth and sport
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries</li> <li>-Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	Social Services delivery	Social services and community development

PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF MMDAs			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
persons with disability and elderly			
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</li> <li>-Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults</li> <li>-Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs</li> </ul>	Social Services delivery	Social services and community development
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</li> <li>-Implement public-private partnership policy as an alternative of funding for water services delivery</li> <li>-Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting</li> </ul>	Infrastructure delivery	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale up investment in the sanitation sector</li> <li>-Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation</li> <li>-Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> <li>-Enhance the implementation of the Polluter Pay Principle in waste management</li> </ul>	Environment and sanitation	Environmental health and sanitation services
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</li> <li>Strengthen sub district structures</li> </ul>	Management & Administration	General administration
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill</li> <li>-Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services</li> <li>-Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality</li> </ul>	Social services delivery	Social services and community development

PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF MMDAs			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
outcomes			
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</li> <li>-Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</li> <li>-Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</li> </ul>	Management & Administration	General administration
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation</li> <li>-Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting</li> <li>-Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDS and MMDAs</li> <li>-Intensify the use of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) in public policy process and implementation of projects</li> </ul>	Management & Administration	General administration
Enhance public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Implement reforms in pre-trial detention and sentencing, including non-custodial sentences</li> <li>-Reduce recidivism and promote effective re-integration of ex-convicts</li> <li>-Implement a robust and comprehensive anti-narcotic drug and anti-organised crime policy</li> </ul>	Management & Administration	General administration
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure</li> <li>-Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security services attract the best personnel</li> </ul>	Management & Administration	General administration

## 4.2 Formulation of Programme of Action

Table 4.3 shows the formulation of Programme of Action for the planning period. This is a composite of all the programmes and sub programmes including monitoring, evaluation from the year 2018 to 2021. It also includes mitigation measures identified in form conducting the SEA.

Before the Programme of Action, the plan captures the broad programmes of the Assembly being subjected into a Prioritization programme Matrix. Infrastructure development is a sure way to go considering the development needs of the district as per table 4 below.

Table 4. 2 Prioritization Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	Rank
	Social Impact (educational, health etc.)	Economic impact ( e.g. employment generation , poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy etc.)	Spatial impact ( e.g. nationwide selected region)		
Economic Development	2	3	1	3	9	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Infrastructure Delivery & Management	3	3	1	3	10	1 <sup>ST</sup>
Management & Administration	3	3	2	2	10	2 <sup>ND</sup>
Environment And Sanitation	3	2	3	0	8	5 <sup>TH</sup>
Social Services Delivery	3	3	1	2	9	4 <sup>TH</sup>

Source: MCPU, 2018

Table 4. 3 MMDAs Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	-Create space for private sector participation in the provision -provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evacuate of refuse and fumigation drains /sites	No of evacuative done						43,000		Env, Health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community members
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure refuse containers & cesspool & pickup& 4motorbikes & noise measuring instrument	No of refuse containers procure						233,500			Procurement Department
Improve to improved and reliable	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Desilting of drains and residue collected	No drains desilted						4,000		Envt Health	

Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
environment sanitation				to the dump site										
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construction of composting plant at the land fill	No of composting plant Constructed						1,600		Envt Health	Central Adm Works Dep't Assembly members
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Malaria vector programme	No of Malaria vector program conducted						1,600			Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construct public / Institutional Toilets in selected communities & Institutions with tree planting	No of public toilet constructed						1,000,000.00			Works department
Improve	provide	Environment	Disaster	Mass	No of								Envt	Zoom lion,



Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
to improved and reliable environment sanitation	public education on solid waste mag	& Sanitation	prevention management	Educatio n & screening for food handlers	food handlers screened and educated						7,200		health	Assembly members, community mem
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Meat inspectio n aTuraku	No of inspection done						8,000.00			Veterinary department, revenue department
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Training of Eenvt staff	No of Eenvt staff trained						30,000		Eenvt health	
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evaluatio n of Zoomlion perform	No Evaluation done						5,000.		Eenvt health	Central Administratio n Zoomlion Ghana
Improve	provide	Environment	Disaster	Provision	No of								Eenvt	Central

Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
to improved and reliable environment sanitation	public education on solid waste mag	& Sanitation	prevention management	of animal ponds& arrest stray animals	ponds provided and stray animals arrested						100,000		health	Administration Zoomlion Ghana
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure uniform & protective clothing for staff	No of uniforms procured					5,000			Envt health	Central Administration Zoomlion Ghana
Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation	provide public education on solid waste mag	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Premises, schools hotels inspection	No of inspection done						10,000.00			Proprietors & caretakers of premises/institutions

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/Indicators	Time schedules				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Promote the effective	-build integrated youth centers in	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	promote the acquisition of	5000 youth trained with livelihood skills and in					150,000			NYA	GES/YLSTI/ KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/Indicators	Time schedules				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
participation of the youth in socio-economic development	the Municipality -build the capacity of the youth -Improve quality and access			livelihood skills	gainful employment									
Promote the effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	-build the capacity of the youth -Improve quality and access	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Create Data Base on Youth in the Municipality	2000 youth Groups Registered and data available in the Municipality						20,000		NYA	KKMA
Promote the effective participation of the youth in socio-economic	-build the capacity of the youth -Improve quality and access	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	sensitize the youth on Planting for food and job					4,000				NYA	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/Indicators	Time schedules				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
development														
Promote the effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	-build the capacity of the youth -Improve quality and access	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Procure for District Office a 4x4 pick-up vehicles	1 (4x4) pick-up vehicles procured for the Municipal office					180,000			NYA	
Promote the effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	-build the capacity of the youth -Improve quality and access	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Procure 2 Desktop Computers and 1 Laptop computer.... ....	2 Desktop computers and 1 Laptop computer procured					8,000	4,000		NYA	KKMA
Promote the effective participation of the	-build the capacity of the youth -Improve quality and	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organise entrepreneurship development programmes for 5500	Opportunities for Youth self-employment widened					200,000			NYA	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	Time schedules				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
youth in socio-economic development	access			youth.										
		Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Develop a piece of land at Kpone for Outboard Motor repair training with tree planting	Outboard Training Centre established					100,000				KKMA NYA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Build and equip Youth Centre at KKMA with landscaping	Youth Resource Centre Built and fully equipped					100,000				NYA KKMA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Monitoring and evaluation of activities of youth Groups in the Municipality	Activities of Youth Groups in the Municipality monitored and report submitted						4,000			NYA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organize Leadership training for	Leadership training organized						80,000			NYA KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	Time schedules				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
			t	Youth Leaders	for 500 youth									
				Procure office furniture and cabinet	No. of furniture and cabinet procured						4,000		NYA	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure the rights and entitlement of children	End harmful traditional practices such as FGM and child marriage	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitizing 100 parents and stakeholders on effects of Child Labour	No. of parents sensitized						7,000.00		DSW	Labour Commission

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	=Introduce District Integrated social services (children families and vulnerable )													
Ensure the rights and entitlement of children		Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise a two (2) seminar for 100 parents on Responsible Parenting	No. of parents sensitized						6,000		DSW	NCCE
.Strengthen social protection for children, women, PWDs	=Mainstream social protection into sector plans =strengthen & effectively implement SPP	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize two (2) seminars for 50 persons with disability to build their capacity	No. of PWDs participated						4,000		DSW	FPD
Ensure the rights and entitlement of children	=end harmful traditional practices such as FGM and child	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Celebrating World Day against Child Labour in the Municipality	No. of students and parents participated						4,000		DSW	Labor Commission

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	marriage =Introduce District Integrated social services (children families and vulnerable )			y										
✓	✓	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize 2 Workshops for Hundred (100) Childhood Development Centre	No. of people participated						3,000		DSW	Education
.Strengthen social protection for children, women, PWDs	=Mainstream social protection into sector plans =strengthen & effectively implement SPP	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize a forum for 100 people on the current trend of domestic violence	No. of people sensitized						4,000		DSW	DOVVSU
✓	✓	Social Services Delivery	✓	Identifying and registering NGOs	No. of NGOs registered						4,000		DSW	Assembly members
Ensure	=end	Social	Social	Identify	No. of						3,000		DSW	Educational



Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
the rights and entitlement of children	harmful traditional practices such as FGM and child marriage =Introduce District Integrated social services (children families and vulnerable )	Services Delivery	welfare and community development	needy but brilliant pupils / students for sponsorship	students benefited									on
Ensure the rights and entitlement of children	=end harmful traditional practices such as FGM and child marriage =Introduce District Integrated social services (children families and vulnerable	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitize 100 game Centre operators / parents	Sensitize game Centre operators / parents						5,000		DSW	Task force

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	)													
.Strengthen social protection for children, women, PWDs	=Mainstream social protection into sector plans =strengthen & effectively implement SPP	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identifying Street children in the Municipality.	Number of street children identified.						6,000		DSW	
.Strengthen social protection for children, women, PWDs	=Mainstream social protection into sector plans =strengthen & effectively implement SPP	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create awareness on prostitution and drug abuse	No. of people educated						4,000		DSW	Health
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Indicators	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH)			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GoG	Donor	LEAD	Collaborating
=promote economic empowerment	=improve access to education ,skill training in income generating	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Train women on soap making	No. of women to be trained in soap making					17,088.00		---	Community Development	Resource person

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Indicators	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH)			IMPLEMENTATION AGRNCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GoG	Donor	LEAD	Collaborating
	activities													
=Attain gender equality & equity in social economic and political dev	Institute gender-responsive budgeting & training on gender equality in civil & public services	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	sensitize departmental heads on gender mainstreaming	No. of dep't heads sensitized					6,000.00		---	Community Development	Resource person/Ass Human Resource officer
=Attain gender equality & equity in social economic and political dev	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify widows and sensitize groups on single parenting	No. of women groups to be sensitized on single parenting						6,000.00	----	Community Development	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Indicators	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH)			IMPLEMENTATION AGRNCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GoG	Donor	LEAD	Collaborating
=promote economic empowerment	=improve access to education ,skill training in income generating activities	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Assisting communities to identify and organize self-help project	No. of women group to be sensitized on role of women in development					10,000.00		---	Community Development	Land lord association
=promote economic empowerment	=improve access to education ,skill training in income generating activities	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Provision of business support service to SMEs	No. of small and medium scale business supported						20,000.00	----	Community Development	MAs lock
=Attain gender equality & equity in social economic and political dev	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	sensitize women group on gender mainstreaming and acts of violence	No. of women sensitized on gender mainstreaming and acts of violence against women					12,000.00		----	Community Development	Resource person
=promote	=improve	Social	Social										Comm	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Indicators	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH)			IMPLEMENTATION AGRNCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GoG	Donor	LEAD	Collaborating
economic empowerment	access to education ,skill training in income generating activities	Services Delivery	welfare and community development	Training in Batik tye and dye	No. of women groups trained in batik tye and dye.						18,000.00	---	unity Development	Resource person
=Attain gender equality & equity in social economic and political dev	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Education the role of gender in environmental sanitation	No of groups sensitized on environmental sanitation					10,000.00			Department Community Development	Municipal Environmental unit
✓	✓	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Gender and HIV/AIDS sensitization	No. of groups sensitized					10,000.00			Community Development	Municipal AIDS focal person, health Director
✓	✓	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Gender balance and equity in employment opportunity	No of companies sensitized						6,000.00		Community Development	HR Personnel /Resource person
		Social Services	Social welfare and	Sensitisation of zonal	No. of zonal councils					12,000.			Community	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Indicators	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH)			IMPLEMENTATION AGRNCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GoG	Donor	LEAD	Collaborating
✓	✓	Delivery	community development	council on popular participation	sensitized					00			Development	
=promote economic empowerment	=improve access to education ,skill training in income generating activities	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Training women group on bead making	No. of women group sensitized in bead making						8,000.00		Community Development	Resources Person
=promote economic empowerment	=improve access to education ,skill training in income generating activities	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Train youth in skill training programmes	No. of youth groups & youth sensitized					1,049,088			Community Development	Municipal social welfare

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Indicators	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH)			IMPLEMENTATION AGRNCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GoG	Donor	LEAD	Collaborating

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	=educate public & private institutions on natural & manmade hazards & disaster risk reduction =strengthen the capacity of the	Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Early warning system sensitization	No of early warning sensitization done						6,000		Nadmo	ISD
		Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Distilling of drains & choked gutters and collect residue to the dumping site	No of drains and gutters distilled						40,000		Nadmo	
		Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Clearing of water ways to avert disaster	No of water ways cleared						40,000		Nadmo	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	NADMO to perform its functions effectively	Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgs	Sensitization on climate change	No. of people sensitized						24,000		Nadmo	
		Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Tree planting exercise In all four area councils (2 communities	No. of trees planted						186,000		Nadmo	Horticulture
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation		Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Education on safety for tanker yards & fuel stations	No of education done						20,000		Nadmo	Ghana Fire Services
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Grading & spot improvement of selected roads with water and compacter roller in all 18 electoral areas 15km each	Km of road graded					6,609,600			KKMA	DUR



Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Gravelling of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas	Km of roads graveled					21,816,000			DUR	KKMA
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of drains along roads	m/km of drains constructed					47,880,000			DUR	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation in construction rehabilitation & mgt of roads transport network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of culverts in selected areas in all four Zonal council	m/km of culvert constructed					5,040,000			KKMA	DUR

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation in construction rehabilitation & mgt of roads transport network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Mechanical & Manual distilling and cleaning of culverts, lined drains, earth channel in selected						10,851,840			DUR	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand & maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation in construction rehabilitation & mgt of roads transport network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Surfacing of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas	Km of roads surfaced					18,025,920			DUR	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation in construction rehabilitation & mgt of roads transport network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Installation of traffic controls on selected roads & provisions of metal Gratings	No. of traffic controls installed					431,160			DUR	KKMA
Improve efficiency & effectiveness of road transport infrastructure & service	= Expand and maintain the national road network =promote private sector participation	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Pothole patching of selected roads in Kpone katamanso and industrial area						722,880			DURA	KKMA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Undertake development control activities in the Municipality						44,000		Works	C.A	
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Provide support for electoral area project within the Municipality	No. of electoral area project supported						180,000	Works		
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 3-storey office complex with landscaping (phase I) at Kpone	No. of storey constructed					150,000	300,000	Works		
				Construct 1no. bungalow with landscaping for MCE at Kpone	No. of bungalow constructed					400,000		Works		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				Construct fence wall for office complex at Kpone	% of work done					500,000		Works		
				Completion of community initiated police station with landscaping at Santeo and Katamanso, Comm. 25	% of work done					350,000		Works		
				Complete construction of 2-storey police station with landscaping (phase II) at Oyibi						200,000		Works		

**THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY**

Adopted objective	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programme	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
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s			s			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=increase investment research and development and climate resilient, high yielding disease, pest resistant	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To improve the development and management of database on selected commodities	1. Number of Staff trained on data capturing and development . 2. Baseline survey						5,200		MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=reinvoigte extension services	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To improve extension service delivery and re-orient agricultural education	1.No of AEAs at post 2. Extension coverage improved by 20% annually.						14,200.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To undertake effective monitoring, evaluation	Number of activities monitored						9,600.	MAG	MOFA	KKMA



THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To strengthen FBOs and the Out-Grower Schemes along the value chain	1. No of staff & FBOs trained.					5,750.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To prepare district strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports	1. Number of district strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports generated.					2,000	IGF		MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=reinvigorate extension services Intensify Increase access to mechanised agriculture along the value chain	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To improve Good Agricultural Practices among farmers, and other actors along the value chain	1. Number of farmer trainings on GAPs. 2. Percentage increase in farmers observing Good Agricultural Practices.						15,664.	MAG	MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To improve animal health and meat hygiene	1. Percentage reduction in pets, livestock and poultry diseases. 2. Report on disease surveillances available.					8,800	IGF	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	strengthen the linkages between farmers, processors, small scale agro-industries, financiers and market avenues	1. Number of Actors along the value chain accessing credit and better market avenues. 2. Number of trainings organised for Actors along the value chain.						3,200		MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Post Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To improve post-production through improved standards and enhance the marketability of agricultural products	1. Percentage decrease in post-harvest losses among vegetable producers. 2. Quality of produce sent to markets. 3. Number of trainings organised on post-harvest management.						4,120	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	increase investment research and development and climate resilient, high	Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve Science, Technology and Innovation application	1. Number of RELC planning sessions organised. 2. Report on local solutions to farmers' challenges						4,820	MAG	MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	yielding disease, pest resistant				available.									
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	Educate farm families on nutrition and diet improvement, sanitation and hygiene and home management	1. Number of WIAD trainings organised. 2. Percentage improvement in home sanitation among farm family.						3000		MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To motivate farmers, fishers and processors annually	1. Number of farmers inspected and awarded during Farmers' Day.						68,000		MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=secure land title for designated irrigation sites =develop policies and legal regime and tenure system	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To negotiate with the traditional rulers for the creation of land banks for agricultural development	1. Number of communities with land banks for Agric. Activities.						4000		MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/Units	Output/Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	arrangement													

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Post Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Economic development	Agriculture Development	To establish one (1) Mechanization Centre, one (1) storage and processing unit per zone	1. Number of Agric. Mechanization centres, storage and processing units established and functional.					GOG			MOFA	KKMA



THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement prog	Economic development	Agriculture Development	Renovation and Regularization of all Agricultural facilities in the Municipality	1. Number of Agric facilities documented. 2. Number of Agric facilities renovated.					GOG  200,000			MOFA	KKMA
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=reinvigorate extension services Intensify Increase access to mechanised agriculture along the value chain	Economic development	Agriculture Development	Purchase of twelve (12) no. motorbikes, one (1) no. pickup, four (4) no. laptops and accessories	1. Number of running motorbikes for AEAs. 2. Number of official vehicles purchased. 3. Number of laptop computers purchased.					250,000			MOFA	KKMA

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities/ Units	Output/ Indicators	TIME SCHEDULE				SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Production efficiency and yield	=reinvigorate extension services Intensify Increase access to mechanised agriculture along the value chain	Economic development	Agriculture Development	Organise monthly staff and management review meetings	(1) Number of review meetings organised (2) Number of staff attending review meetings					36,000.		MAG	MOFA	KKMA

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY									
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY									
Adopted	Adopted	Programmes	Sub-	Projects	Outcome	Time frame	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies	

objectives	strategies		programme s	activities	indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborat ing
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Post payment vouchers review	No of reviews done						1320		IAU	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Payroll Management	No of payroll Management						1620		IAU	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Cash/revenue Management	No of cash revenue management						1650		IAU	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Asset, fuel & transport Management Audit	Asset fuel etc. Audited						1450		IAU	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Stores Management Audit	Stores management Audited						1890		IAU	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Monitoring revenue centres	No of monitoring done						5000		IAU	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Contract/Project Management	Number of contract management Audited						2000		IAU	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Procurement Audit	No of procurement Audited						1500		IAU	
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921	Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Mid-year review of PBB	Mid-year review done						5,700		Budget	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921	Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitoring budget implementation	No of monitoring done						5,700		Budget	
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921	Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Consultative meeting with rate payers	No of meetings conducted						22,100		Budget	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921	Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Training of staff, AM & Councillors in PBB	Training of staff organised						11,000		Budget	
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921	Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare FRR for gazetting	FRR prepared and gazetted						10,000		Budget	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921	Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare PBB	PBB prepared						10,000		Budget	
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Prepare Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021)	% of Plan activities implemented						20,000		MPCU	C.A



Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Organise review meetings	No. of participants						100,000		MPCU	C.A
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Organise monitoring & evaluation exercise	% of planned activities implemented					120,000			MPCU	C.A

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Prepare and review Annual Action plan	No. of activities implemented						20,000		MPCU	C.A
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Improving service and maintenance	No of Maintenance						9,000		MIS	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Updating of software	No of Update						7,000		MIS	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Launching of website and hosting	No of Launching						3,000		MIS	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Training of general software	No of Training						3,000		MIS	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Procurement of various computer accessories	No of Procurement						4,000		MIS	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Improve KKMA media relation by organising press conference & discussions	No of media relation organised						32,000		ISD	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Organise town hall meetings to sensitize residents on gov prog	No of town hall meetings organised						52,000		ISD	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Organise photo exhibition of KKMA projects	No of photo exhibition organised						5,000		ISD	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Undertake street announcement to educate public on govt business	No of street announcement organised						4,800		ISD	
<b>FFINANCE</b>														
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Support internal mgt of organisation & personal emolument( Wages & Salaries						13,360,000			FINANCE	
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Organise 4 quarterly meeting for 80 revenue collectors & staff	No of quarterly meetings						22,400		FINANCE	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Organise 2 day training prog for 80 revenue collectors & staff	No of training organised						90,000		FINANCE	
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Prepare monthly financial statement	No of monthly financial statement						66,000		FINANCE	
		Management and administration	General administration	Support LVD to value all properties and mechanize management of revenue collection	No. of properties valued and mechanized						100,000		Finance	Land Valuation
		Management and administration	General administration	Supervise and monitor revenue collection	No. of monitoring exercise organized						50,000		Finance	

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Construct modern lorry park & market in select communities with landscaping	No of lorry parks constructed					400,000			WORKS DEPARTMENT	
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Organize staff durbar	No of staff durbar					36,800			HR UNIT	
political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	General administration	Human resource and capacity building	Number of staff trained					1,425,744			HR UNIT	
THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted	Adopted	Programmes	Sub-	Projects	Outcome	Time Schedule				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	

objectives	strategies		programmes	activities	indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	GO G	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Support entrepreneurship and development	=launch a comprehensive culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Sensitize people with common aim to form co-operatives	No of cooperatives formed						8,000		Co-operatives	Dept of Agric/NYA
Support entrepreneurship and development	=launch a comprehensive culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the registration of co-op. Societies	No of co-op. societies facilitated						10,000	√	Dept of Cooperatives	
Support entrepreneurship and development	=launch a comprehensive culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Organize Record/Book Keeping and Financial Mgt Training for all groups and societies	No. of people benefited						8,000	√	Dept of Cooperatives	
Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Assist groups and societies to write proposals	No. of groups assisted						12,000	√	Dept of Cooperatives	Community Devt/NYA
SME Development	Merge NBSSI & Rural enterprise	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of							2,000		Dept of Co-ops	NBSSI



THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time Schedule				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GO G	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	project to provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship		nt	Business Advisory Centre in the Municipality										
Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Audit all co-op societies	Approved audit reports						12,000	√	Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Organize Annual General Meetings	Presentation of Annual Reports at AGMs						2,000	√	Dept of Co--ops	Credit Unions Ass/NYA/Community Devt
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	=promote and enforce local tourism and develop available potential sites to	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Establish Tourist Centers	Fencing Pinkwai Forest, Improving Kpone Beach						200,000	√	Dept of Co-ops	Works dept.

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome indicator	Time Schedule				Source of Funding			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GO G	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
nt	meet international accepted standards													
Enhance domestic trade	Ensure	Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Monitor and supervise trade activities	Progress Reports						5,000	√	Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake District payroll audit in 53 schools	Financial transparency and accountability adhered to by all head teachers					3,360.00			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Support Municipal Directorate to monitor and supervise teaching and learning in 52 schools	Teachers absenteeism and lateness checked					33,740			GES-KKD	KKMA

at all lev														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize STMIE Clinic for 160 basic school boys and girls	160 boys and girls participated in STMIE Clinic					17,254			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Cultural Festivals, workshops and meetings at Municipal level	No. of pupils participated in cultural display					16,820.0			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Sports activities at District, Regional and National levels	No. of pupils participated					55,948			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to ,	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organise , conduct and monitor Mock Examination	No. of pupils participated					24,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

and participati on in quality education at all lev	=reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education			and BECE										
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participati on in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Developmen t	Organize (ADPR) for 200 stakeholders.	% of particip ant					17,000 .			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participati on in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Developmen t	Provide office equipment	No. of office equipm ent provide d					25,200			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participati on in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Developmen t	Provide office furniture for office staff	No. of furnitur e provide d					10,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Construct 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. for JHS at Okushibiri with landscaping	No. of classroom block with ICT lab constructed	-	-	-		40,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Construct 2 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and ICT Lab at Nanoman with landscaping	No. of classroom block with ICT lab constructed					1,060,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Construct 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility and ICT Lab at Sebrepur with landscaping	No. of classroom block with ICT lab constructed					550,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Construct 3-unit classroom block with ICT lab at Saduase with	No. of classroom block with ICT lab					400,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

participation in quality education at all lev				landscaping	constructed									
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery		Construct 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. For JHS at Haanaa with landscaping	No. of classroom block constructed					300,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
				Construct 2-unit classroom block for KG at Haanaa with landscaping	No. of classroom block constructed					300,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery		Construct 2-unit classroom block for KG & ICT Lab at Mlitsakpo –Nii Oglie with landscaping	No. of classroom block with ICT lab constructed					300,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to ,	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Construct 6-unit classroom block for primary &	No. of classroom block with					500,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

and participati on in quality education at all lev				ICT lab. for JHS with landscaping at Kpone Bawaleshie	ICT lab constru cted									
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participati on in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Developmen t	Complete construction of 2no. 2 storey 6-unit classroom blocks with 4no. WC toilet with landscaping at Santeo, Kubekro, mlitstakpo	No. of classro om block constru cted					589 ,78 8			GES	KKD
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participati on in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Developmen t	Construct 2 No. 12-unit classroom block with ancillaries with landscaping for SHS. And ICT lab at Oyibi	No. of classro om block with ICT lab constru cted					1,0 60, 000			GES- KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participati on in quality education	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Developmen t	Construct 2no. 2 bedroom semidetache d teachers bungalow with tree planting at Kpone Bawaleshie	No. of bungalo ws constru cted					116 ,32 5			GES- KKD	KKMA

at all lev														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participati on in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Complete the construction of 2-storey 6-unit classroom block with landscaping at Kpone	No. of classroom block constructed					200,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
				Completion 1No. KG block at Michel Camp	No. of classrooms constructed					67,066.67			GES-KKD	KKMA
				Construction of Kitchen and Store for the Ghana School Feeding Programme with landscaping at Ebenezer Hill	No. of kitchen constructed					78,376.65			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participati on in quality education	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Procure and distribute dual and mono desks to some selected schools	No. of desks procured					116,325			GES-KKD	KKMA



at all lev															
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Support needy but brilliant pupils with scholarships/ bursaries	No. of students benefited					200,000				GES-KKD	KKMA
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and reponse at all levels...	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable diseases	% CWS service improved -% of immunisation coverage					32,000				GHS	KKDHD
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Implement non communicable disease strategy	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Prevention of disease outbreak	Weekly radio and comm sensitisation					145,000				GHS	KKDHD
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Intensify implemtation of malaria control prog	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of malaria cases	Malaria cases reduced					184,000				GHS	KKDHD
Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STI infections	Expand and intensify HIV and counselling testing programmes	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Know your HIV status -FBOs educate					132,000				GHS	KKDHD

among vulnerable goals					d									
Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible & universal health care coverage	Strengthen the district and sub district health system as primary health care strategy	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Ensure improved & quality health delivery	Staff capacity improved through training					282,000			GHS	KKDHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible & universal health care coverage	Strengthen the Municipal and sub Municipal health system as primary health care strategy	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct office Accommodation with landscaping & procure office equipment	No. Office constructed and office equipments procured					80,092			GHS	KKDHD
Strengthen health care management system	Strengthen partnership with private health sector to provide health services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize mid-year and annual review & stakeholder participation	No of mid-year and annual reviews held					243,000			GHS	KKDHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible & universal health care	Accelerate implementation of comm health based plg and services to ensure equity	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct and make 20 CHPS zone functional with landscaping	No of CHPS Compound constructed and no. of CHPS					1,709,000			GHS	KKDHD

coverage					zones made functional									
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and response at all levels...	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable Disease	Child welfare clinic service improved					80,000			GHS	KKDHD
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduce still births by	Staff capacity built on in essential newborn					90,000			GHS	KKDHD
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Supervised delivery increase	No of supervised delivery					196,000			GHS	KKDHD
Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production of and distribution mix of critical staff	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Management and treatment of secondary level conditions	Upgrade health facility to Municipality					15,000			GHS	KKDHD
Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible & universal health	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response service	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Management of emergency	One ambulance procured					220,000			GHS	KKDHD

care coverage														
Reduce disability morbidity & mortality	Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and response at all levels...	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Intensify community durbar and health screening	No of community durbar and health screening					570,000			GHS	KKDHD
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development			Step up awareness on disease prevention	No of awareness created					102,000			GHS	KKDHD
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development			Promotion of proper nutrition...	Improvement of nutrition					220,000			GHS	KKDHD
				Completion of outstanding/ additional works at Seduase CHPS Compound with landscaping	No. of CHPS compound constructed					81,900			GHS	KKMA
				Complete construction of 2no. 2 storey health facilities with landscaping						340,449			GHS	KKMA



Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome Indicator	TIME FRAME							IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021				LEAD	SUPPORTING
			Youth and Development	girls education week celebration	sensitized								KKD	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake Eye screening for pupils in three Circuits	No. of pupils screened					4,320			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	=expand infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize workshop for teachers on Inclusive Educational Policy	No. of teachers participated					3,860			GES-KKD	KKMA
Enhance	=expand	Social	Education	Hold Best	No. of					45,000			GES-	KKMA

Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects activities	Outcome Indicator	TIME FRAME							IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021				LEAD	SUPPORTING
inclusive and equitable access to , and participation in quality education at all lev	infrastructure & facilities at all level =reform curriculum =ensure inclusive education	services delivery	Youth and Development	Teacher and Awards Scheme ceremony	teachers awarded								KKD	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONEMNT														
POLICY OBJECTIVE	Adopted strategies	Sub programme	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly dev't of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Organize 12 No. Technical Sub Committee Meeting Annually	No. TSC Meetings Held						6,000		PPD	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
POLICY OBJECTIVE	Adopted strategies	Sub programme	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016(Act925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Organize 4 No. Statutory Planning Committee Meeting Annually	No. of SPC Meetings held								PPD	
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016(Act925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Prepare Spatial Development (SDF) Framework	% of SDF prepared						5,000		PPD	LUSPA, REG
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016(Act925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Hold 4 No. Street Address Meeting and Undertake Street Addressing	No. of Street Address Meeting						4000		PPD	



THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
POLICY OBJECTIVE	Adopted strategies	Sub programme	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016( Act925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Support the Town Planning Officer undertake training on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Organize capacity building courses for staff of PPD	No. of officers trained						8,500		PPD	LUSPA, REG
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016( Act925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Registration of 2 parcels of land at the lands commission	Acres of lands registered						9000		PPD	Lands commission
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Prepare public education brochures on development control	No. of brochures printed						6500		PPD	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
POLICY OBJECTIVE	Adopted strategies	Sub programme	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Act 2016( Act925)													
Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements	Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016( Act925)	Infrastructure delivery & management	Physical/spatial planning	Procure Office Equipment (3 No. Desktop Computers, Scanner and Tablet)	No. of equipment procured						8000		PPD	Procurement
				Procure and install 800 street name signages in the 4 Zonal Councils	No. of signages installed						250,000		PPD	Procurement
Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Prepare Procurement plan	No of procurement plan prepared						1,000		PO	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
POLICY OBJECTIVE	Adopted strategies	Sub programme	MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	tion													
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Prepare Evaluation of bids/tenders	No. of evaluation reports						16,000		PO	DTCB
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration	Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Procure stationery	No. of Stationery procured						100,000		PO	Finance
				Procure and install streetlight	No. of streetlight procured						100,000		PO	Works

### 4.3 Desired Future Outlook of The Municipality in Terms of Amenities

The Municipal Assembly is hopeful that the Municipality will grow in the line of this plan. Other things being equal, realising the needed revenue generation and availability, this plan will have more than 90 percent execution to the benefit of the constituents of the municipality. The map below shows in future terms how the Municipality will look like spatially in terms of infrastructure.

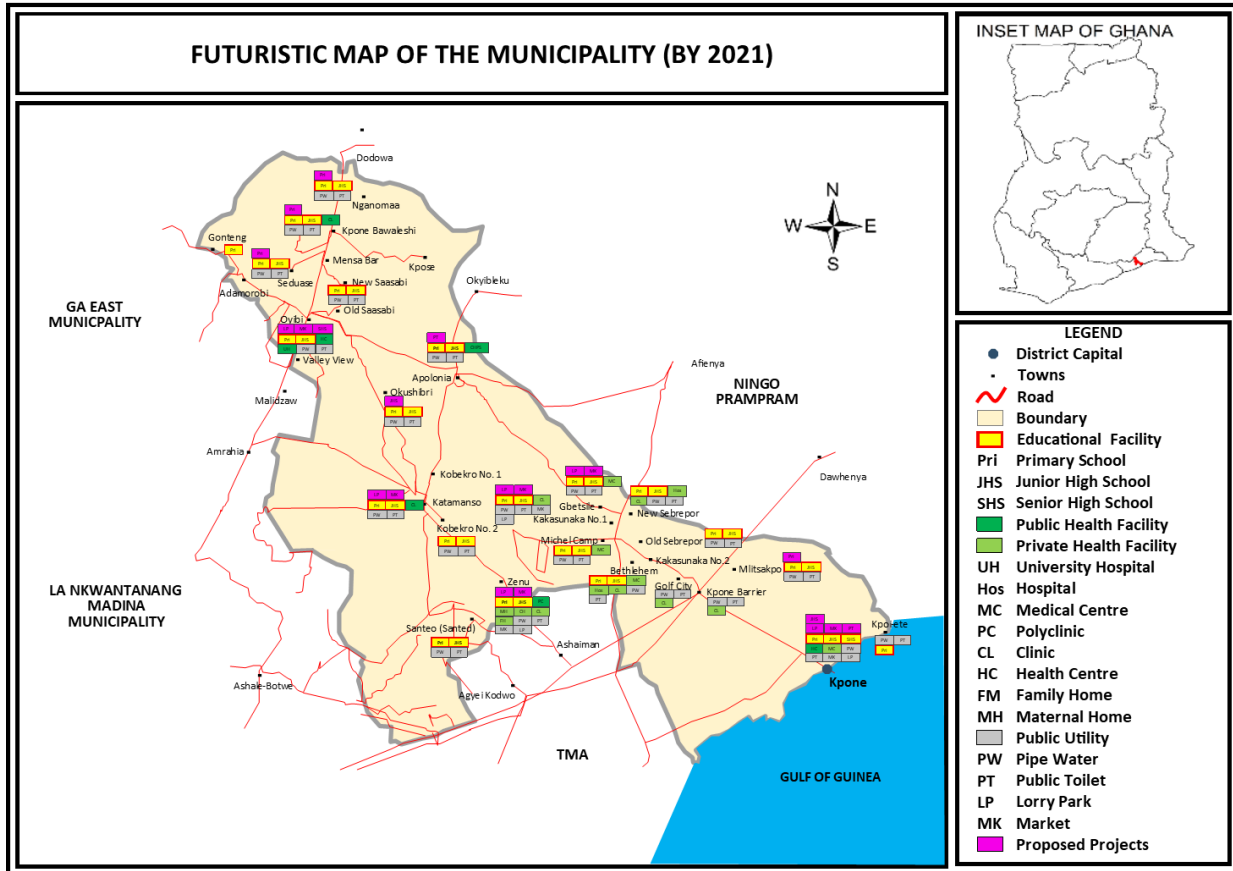


Plate 32 Futuristic Map of the Municipality (2021)

Source: MPCU, 2018

For maps on the desired future state for individual sectors of the Municipality, refer to plates ... in chapter three.

#### 4.4 Prioritization of the Programmes

The table 4.4 below represents the prioritized programmes in line with certain indicators for measuring impacts namely education and health for social impact, employment and poverty for economic impact, Reliable sources for funding etc. A raw score of 12.6 out of 15 points representing 84% is an indicator of the fact that the related projects are of high priority.

Table 4. 4 Prioritisation of the Programmes

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA					Total	Rank
	Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation,	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide /	Reliable source funding		
Management & Administration	3	3	3	3	2	14	1ST
Infrastructure delivery & management	3	3	3	2	1	12	3RD
Social Services Delivery	3	3	3	3	1	13	2ND
Economic development	3	3	3	2	1	12	3RD
Environmental Sanitation & Development	3	2	3	2	1	12	5TH
TOTAL AVERAGE						63/5 12.6	84%

##### 4.4.1 Indicative Financial Strategy

This section of the chapter four determines the ability or the capability of the Planning institution for that matter Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly to meet in full the financial obligations as indicated against the various strategic needs to address the respective identified development issues. In this, realistic analyses were made on the potentials of the Assembly and thereafter Gap Financing concepts and strategies are considered for further actions. 2014 to 2017 financial details were reviewed to derive basic indicators to aid further projections. Refer to Tables 4.5 and 4.6 for details

Table 4. 5 Sources of Funds

Details of the Analysis	2,013	2,014	2,015	2,016	2,017	4yr details
<b>Internal Sources</b>	1,799,277.75	3,043,055.70	3,646,817.65	4,311,296.76	6,268,653.03	17,269,823.14
<b>External Sources</b>	1,572,301.29	2,355,747.26	2,697,394.42	6,163,104.24	5,328,584.96	16,544,830.88
<b>Total Income</b>	3,371,579.04	5,398,802.96	6,344,212.07	10,474,401.00	11,597,237.99	33,814,654.02
<b>Total Expenses</b>	2,882,651.88	5,518,368.47	8,965,674.59	8,284,329.43	7,474,343.86	30,242,716.35
<b>Variance</b>	488,927.16	-119,565.51	-2,621,462.52	2,190,071.57	3,146,937.38	2,595,980.92
<b>External Sources</b>		49.83	14.50	128.48	-13.54	44.82
<b>Internal Sources</b>		69.13	19.84	18.22	45.40	38.15
<b>Annual % Change in total income</b>		60.13	17.51	65.10	10.72	38.36
<b>Annual % Change in total Expenses</b>		91.43	62.47	-7.60	-9.78	34.13
<b>Average of 2015 and 2016 rates considered for annual % increase in Internal Sources and about 19.82 percentage change for the External sources of income taking into account the government's 4year single digit inflation targeting</b>						
	2017 BASE YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	4 year projection
<b>Internal Sources</b>	6,268,653.03	7,461,577.70	8,881,515.94	10,571,668.42	12,583,456.92	39,498,218.98
<b>External Sources</b>	5,328,584.96	6,384,710.50	7,650,160.12	9,166,421.86	10,983,206.67	34,184,499.14
<b>Total Income</b>	11,597,237.99	13,846,288.20	16,531,676.06	19,738,090.28	23,566,663.59	73,682,718.13
<b>Expected Average growth in</b>	RATE%	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	
<b>Internal Sources</b>	Nominal Val.	1,192,924.67	1,419,938.24	1,690,152.48	2,011,788.50	6,314,803.89
<b>Expected Average growth in</b>	RATE%	19.82	19.82	19.82	19.82	
<b>External Sources</b>	Nominal Val.	1,056,125.54	1,265,449.62	1,516,261.74	1,816,784.81	5,654,621.71

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 4. 6 Indicative Financial Analysis

Programmes	Total cost	Expected Revenue		% of IGF				Gap (Variance)	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative sources of Action
	2018-2021	GOG	IGF	given	Donor	Others	Total Revenue			
<b>Management &amp; Administration</b>	28,541,871.22	17,256,095.55	11,285,775.67	0.29			28,541,871.22	-	Effective IGF Mobilization strategies	Utilizing the available opportunities, GAMA, RRI etc
<b>Infrastructure delivery &amp; management</b>	111,616,400.	10,000,000.00	6,666,741.00	0.17			111,616,400.00	94,949,659.	Opportunities available per POCC analysis shall be utilized	Municipal bond could be floated
<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	25,247,052.	6,040,000.00	19,207,052.00	0.49			25,247,052.00	-	Effective IGF Mobilization strategies	Utilizing the available opportunities, GAMA, RRI etc
<b>Economic development</b>	1,293,354.00	500,000.00	793,354.00	0.02			1,293,354.00	-	Effective IGF Mobilization strategies	Utilizing the available opportunities, GAMA, RRI etc
<b>Environmental Sanitation &amp; Development</b>	1,933,700.00	388,404.00	1,545,296.00	0.04			1,933,700.00	-	Effective IGF Mobilization strategies	Utilizing the available opportunities, GAMA, RRI etc
<b>TOTAL</b>	168,632,377.22	34,184,499.14	39,498,218.98	1.00	-	-	168,632,377.22	94,949,659.10		

Source: MPCU, 2017

#### 4.4.2 Further Analysis (Sensitivity Analysis)

A careful observation of the financials revealed that the Infrastructure delivery and management contributed about 66.19% which is mainly the rehabilitation and upgrading of the road network. This means that the Municipality can address all the needs with excess

of fund of about 17 million Ghana cedis given the 74 million projection as against about 58 million Ghana cedis as the expected monetary estimates for the Programme of Action less Infrastructure delivery and Management. However, the impact and the drive of Roads and transport infrastructure on development cannot overlooked, hence the need to thoroughly examine our opportunities per the POCC analysis to address the road issues.

#### 4.4.3 Reliability Indices of The Indicative Financial Strategy

The two main sources of income to the Assembly were subjected to trend analysis to determine the annual percentage changes in income over the 2014-2017 plan period. The examination revealed diverse changes and some yearly changes seemed to be induced by some forms of shocks. However, considering the inflation targeting policy of the government with a single digit inflation targeting, an average of 19.425% annual increment income was projected for the plan period. The above represents the minimum attainable rate in that there are potential and opportunities available to generate more than the projected values.

In conclusion, given the Programme of Action and the details of the Indicative Financial Strategy, there exist a gap finance of about 95 million Ghana cedis. This in effect means that prudent financial management is required besides effective and efficient financial resource mobilization especially with much references to available opportunities chiefly in the areas of roads and the related infrastructure development.



**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**5.1 Introduction**

This chapter looks at the composite annual action plan of the Assembly for the plan period 2018 -2021 indicating the programmes and related projects or activities slated for the respective years.

**5.2 Action Plan for 2018**

Table 5. 1 Action Plan for 2018

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evacuate refuse and fumigate drains /sites by March, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. of evacuative done						10,750		Env't Health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community members
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure refuse containers, cesspool Emptier & noise measuring instrument by December 2018	Kpone	100	No. of refuse containers procured						58,375		Env't Health	C.A, Procurement Department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Desilting of drains and collect residue to the dumping site by December, 2018	Municipal wide	12	No. drains desilted						4,000		Env't Health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Organise Malaria vector programme by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No of Malaria vector program						1,600			Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					conducted									
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construct 10-seater public Toilet by December, 2018	Appolonia	None	No of public toilet constructed									Works department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Mass Education & screening for food handlers by March, 2018	Municipal wide	2	No of food handlers screened and educated					7,200			Env't health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Conduct meat inspection At Turaku by March, 2018	Turaku	4	No of inspection done									Veterinary department , revenue department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Train Env't staff by December, 2018	Kpone	1	No of Env't staff trained					7,500			Env't health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure uniform & protective clothing for staff by December, 2018	Kpone	10	No of uniforms procured					5,000			Env't health	Central Administration Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Inspection of premises, schools and hotels by March, 2018	Municipal wide	2	No of inspection done					1,000			Env't health	
		Form a 13 member	Municipal	None	No. of								Env't	CA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		taskforce to police sanitation issues in 30 communities in the Municipal by December 2018	wide		membership of the taskforce formed								Health	
		Procure pick-up and motorbikes by 2018	Kpone	None	No. of pick-up and motorbikes procured						305,000		Env't Health	CA
		Support land fill site and liquid waste management by March, 2018	Kpone	4							200,000		EH	
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Promote the acquisition of livelihood skills by December, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of youth trained					35,00			NYA	GES/YLSTI/KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Create a Data Base on Youth in the Municipality by March, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of youth groups registered						20,000		NYA	<b>KKMA</b>
		sensitize the youth on Planting for food and job by December 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of youth sensitized					2000			NYA	<b>KKMA</b>
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organise entrepreneurship development programmes for 5500 youth by December, 2018	Municipal wide	2	No. of youth participated					50,000			NYA	<b>KKMA</b>
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Monitoring and evaluation of activities of youth Groups in the Municipals by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. of youth groups monitored and evaluated						2,000		NYA	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organize Leadership training for Youth Leaders by December 2018	Municipal wide	1	No. of youth participated						20,000		NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitizing 100 parents and stakeholders on effects of Child Labour by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. of parents sensitized						7,000		DSW	Labour Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise a two (2) seminar for 100 parents on Responsible Parenting by December, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of parents participated						6,000		DSW	NCCE
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize two (2) seminars for 50 persons with disability to build their capacity by December, 2018	Municipal wide	1	No. of PWDs participated						4,000		DSW	FPD
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Celebrate World Day against Child Labour in the Municipal by June, 2018	Municipal wide	1	No. of people participated						4,000		DSW	Labor Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize 2 Workshops for Hundred (100) Childhood Development Attendants on the theme “learning through play” by September, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of attendants trained						3,000		DSW	Education

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize forum for 100 people on the current trend of domestic violence by December, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of people participated						4,000		DSW	DOVVSU
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Monitor and supervise day care centers to ensure compliance with acceptable standards by March, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. of day care centers monitored and supervised						8,107		DSW	
Social Services Delivery	✓	Identify and register NGOs by December, 2018	Municipal wide	2	No. of NGOs registered						4,000		DSW	Assembly members
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify needy but brilliant pupils / students for sponsorship by December 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of students identified						3,000		DSW	Education
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitize 100 game Centre operators / parents by December, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of game centers owners sensitized						5,000		DSW	Task force
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Mapping and Identify Street children in the Municipal by December, 2018	Municipal wide	None	Number of street children identified.						6,000		DSW	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create awareness on prostitution and drug abuse by December, 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of people attended						4,000		DSW	Health
		Create awareness for 500 children on hazard of drug abuse, homosexuality by	Municipal wide	50	No. of awareness programme organize and no. of people						5,000		DSW	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		December, 2018			participated									
		Organise workshop for 100 staff of orphanages and NGOs on combating child trafficking by September, 2018	Municipal wide	10	No. of workshop organized					2000		DSW		
		Support 200 PWDs with Start-Up Capital, School Fees and Medical Bills by December, 2018	Municipal wide	50	No. of PWDs supported					130,00			DSW	C.A
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Train Women on soap making by June, 2018	Municipal Wide	50	No. of women trained in soap making						17,088		Community Development	
		Sensitize departmental heads on gender mainstreaming by June, 2018	Municipal wide	13	No. of departmental heads sensitise						6,000		Community Development	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise celebration of International Day of Violence Against Women and sensitizing parents on Child Marriage by December, 2018	Municipal wide	1	No. of education organised						12,460		Department, Community Development	
		Sensitize on gender and act of violence December 2018	Municipal wide	1	No. of people sensitized						12,000		Community Development	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Sensitize 80 Unit Committee members in the 4 Area Councils on "Participatory Discussion on Gender Inclusion in Decision-Making and Planning on Gender Balance and Equity in Employment by December 2018	Municipal wide	40	No. of people sensitized					4,356			Community Development	
		Training women in batik and tie dy by December 2018	Municipal wide	50	No. of women group sensitized in bead making					9,000			Community Development	Resources Person
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>														
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Early warning system sensitization by March, 2018	Municipal wide	2	No of early warning sensitization						6,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Desilting of drains & choked gutters and collect residue to the dumping site by December 2018	Municipal wide	12	No of drains and gutters desilted						10,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Clearing of water ways to allow easy flow of waste by December, 2018	Municipal wide	2	No of water ways cleared						10,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgs	Sensitization on climate change and it adaption by December, 2018	Municipal wide	1	No of sensitization organized						6,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Organise Tree planting exercise in all four area councils(2	Municipal wide	4	No of trees planted						14,000		Nadmo	Horticulture

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		communities by December, 2018												
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Education on safety for tanker yards & fuel stations by December, 2018	Municipal wide	1	No of education done						5,000		Nadmo	Ghana Fire Services
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Procure disaster risk prevention relief items by December 2018	Municipal wide	50	No. of relief items procured						30,282		Nadmo	C.A
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Grading & spot improvement of selected roads with water and compacter roller in all 18 electoral areas 15km each by December, 2018	Municipal wide	15km	Km of roads graded					1674000			KKMA	DUR
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Gravelling of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2018	Municipal wide	18km	Km of roads graveled					5454000			DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of drains along roads by December, 2018	Municipal wide	none	m/km of drains constructed					11970000			DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of culverts in selected areas in all four Zonal council by December, 2018	Municipal wide	none	Meter of culvert constructed					1260000			KKMA	DUR



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Mechanical & Manual desilting and cleaning of culverts, lined drains, earth channel in selected communities by December, 2018	Municipal wide	12						2712960			DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Surfacing of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2018	Municipal wide	15km	Km of roads surfaced					4506480			DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Installation of traffic controls on selected roads & provisions of metal Gratings by December, 2018	Municipal wide	1	No. of traffic controls installed					107,720			DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Undertake Development Control activities in the Municipal by Dec,2018	Municipal wide	4	Development control activities undertaken					11,000.00			Works	C.A
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Provide support for Electoral Area Project by December 2018	Municipal wide	2	No. of projects supported					45,000.00			Works	C.A
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Procure and install 400 streetlights by December 2018	Municipal wide	100	No. of communities benefited from the extension of electricity					87,500.00			Works	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 3-storey office complex with landscaping (phase I) by December, 2018	Kpone	Insufficient office	No. of storey constructed					75000	150,000.00		Works	C.A

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				space										
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 1no. bungalow for Municipal Chief Executive with landscaping by December, 2018	Kpone	None	No. of bungalow constructed						400,000.00		Works	C.A
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct a fence wall for office complex	Kpone	None	Fence wall constructed						500,000		Works	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Completion of community initiated police station with landscaping at by December 2018	Santeo and Katamanso, comm. 25	5	No. of police station constructed					350000			Works	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Complete construction of 2 storey police station with landscaping at Oyibi (phase II) by December, 2018	Oyibi	None	No. of storey constructed					200,000			Works	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 1no. 10-seater WC toilet facility with a mechanism borehole	Appolonia	None	No. of WC seater toilet facility constructed						150,000		Works	
Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical Planning	Procure and install street name signages in the 4 Zonal councils by December, 2018	Municipal wide	50	No. of signages installed						250,000		PP	
		Organize street address meeting	Kpone	4	No. of meetings						8,000		PP	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		and undertake street addressing			and street addressing undertaken									
		Organize technical community interface and ground trothing exercise to validate propose street names and print planning schemes for 4 area councils by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. of meetings organized and ground trothing undertaken No. of planning schemes printed						68,400		PP	
		Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings by December, 2018	Kpone	50 no. of TSC and 16 No. SPC meetings held	No. of meetings organize						10,000		PP	
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Development and management of database on selected commodities by March, 2018	Kpone	2	1. Number of Staff trained on data capturing and development 2. Baseline survey							5,200	MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve extension service delivery and re-orient agricultural education by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	1. No. of AEAs at post 2.Extension coverage improved by 20% annually.						3,550.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Undertake effective monitoring, evaluation by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	Number of activities monitored						2,400.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Train FBOs and staff on value chain by December 2018	Municipal wide	50	1. No of staff & FBOs trained.					5,750.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Prepare Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports by December, 2018	Kpone	4 quarterly reports, 1 annual report	1. Number of Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports generated.					2,000	IGF		MOFA	KKMA
		Promote good agricultural practices among farmers, and other actors along the value chain by March, 2018	Municipal wide	4	1. Number of farmer trainings on GAPs 2.Percentage increase in farmers observing Good Agricultural Practices.						3,916	MAG	MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve animal health and meat hygiene by March, 2018	Municipal wide	1	1. Percentage reduction in pets, livestock and poultry diseases. 2. Report on disease surveillances available					13,205	IGF	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Strengthen the linkages between farmers, processors, small scale agro-industries, financiers and market avenues by December 2018	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of Actors along the value chain accessing credit and better market avenues. 2. No. of trainings organised for Actors along the value chain						3,200		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve post-production management through improved standards and enhance the marketability of agricultural products by December 2018	Municipal wide	3	1. Percentage decrease in post-harvest loses among vegetable producers. 2. Quality of produce sent to markets. 3. Number of trainings organised as post-harvest management						4,120	MAG	MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve Science, Technology and Innovation application by June, 2018	Municipal wide	2	1. No. of RELC planning sessions organised 2. Report on local solutions to farmers' challenges available.						4,820	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Educate farm families on nutrition and diet improvement, sanitation and hygiene and home management by March, 2018	Municipal wide	2	1. No. of WIAD trainings organised 2. Percentage improvement in home sanitation among farm family.						3000		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	motivate farmers, fishers and processors annually by December 2018	Municipal wide	50	1. Number of farmers inspected and awarded during Farmers' Day.						17,000		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Establish one (1) Mechanization Centre, one (1) storage and processing unit per zone by December 2018	Municipal wide	None	1. Number of Agric. Mechanization centres, storage and processing units established and functional.					GOG			MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Organise monthly staff and management review meetings by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	(1) Number of review meetings organised (2) Number of staff attending review meetings					7,200.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society</b>														
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Asset, fuel & transport Management by December, 2018	Kpone	4	Asset fuel etc. Audited						1450		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Stores Management by December, 2018	Kpone	4	Stores management Audited						1890		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Contract/Project Management by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	Number of contract management Audited						2000		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Procurement by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	No of procurement Audited						1500		IAU	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Mid-year review of PBB by December 2018	Kpone	2	Mid-year review done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor budget implementation by December, 2018	Kpone	2	No of monitoring done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Organise Consultative meeting with rate payers by December, 2018	Kpone	2	No of meetings conducted							5,525	Budget	
Management and	Planning , budgeting	Train staff, AM & Councillors in	Kpone		Training of staff							11,000	Budget	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
administration	,and coordination	PBB by December, 2018		1	organised									
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare FRR for gazetting by December 2018	Kpone	1	FRR prepared and gazetted						10,000		Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare PBB by December 2018	Kpone	1	PBB prepared						10,000		Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Review MTDP by December, 2018	Kpone	1	No. of review meetings organised						10,000		Planning	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. M&E exercise organised						40,000		Planning	
Management and administration	General administration	Improve service and maintenance by December 2018	Kpone	4	No of Maintenance done						16,000		MIS	
Management and administration	General administration	Train staff on general software by December 2018	Kpone	3	No. staff of Trained						3,000		MIS	
Management and administration	General administration	Organising press conference & discussions by December, 2018	Kpone	2	No of media relation organised						8,000		ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise town hall meetings to sensitize residents on government programmes by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No of town hall meetings organised						13,000		ISD	
Management	General	Organise photo	Municipal	4	No of photo						5,000		ISD	



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
and administration	administration	exhibition of KKMA projects by December 2018	wide		exhibition organised									
Management and administration	General administration	Undertake street announcement to educate public on gov't business by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No of street announcement organised					4,800			ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Educate Rate payers on the need to pay rates promptly by December 2018	Kpone	4	No. of radio talk shows undertaken					5,600			FINANCE	ISD
Management and administration	General administration	Develop sports infrastructure with landscaping in the Municipal by December 2018	Municipal wide	None	No. of sports infrastructure developed					10,000			C.A	Education
Management and administration	General administration	Provide furniture for decentralised departments and the Assembly hall complex	Kpone	50	No. of furniture provided					50,000			C.A	Procurement
Management and administration	General administration	Provide support for MP's projects and programmes	Municipal wide	None						100,000				
Management and administration	General administration	Procure office facilities for effective functioning of the substructures and decentralized department by December, 2018	Municipal wide	4	No. of office facilities provided					128,719			C.A	Procurement
Management and administration	General administration	Prepare 2019 procurement plan and prepare 2018 procurement plan	Kpone	2017 procurement	Procurement plan prepared					10,000			Procurement	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		quarterly		plan										
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Organize staff durbar by December 2018	Kpone	4	No of staff durbar						9,200		HR UNIT	
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Organise DDF capacity building programme for staff and Assembly members by December 2018	Kpone	60	Number of staff trained					51,413			HR UNIT	
		Organise training in proposal writing and LGS protocols	Kpone	2	No. of training programmes organised					57,000			HR Unit	
		Undertake Capacity building programmes in local/public administration	Accra	60	No. of staff capacity built					67,000	6700		HR Unit	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 4 quarterly meeting for 60 revenue staff by December 2018	Kpone	4	No of quarterly meetings						5,600		FINANCE	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 2 day training program for 80 revenue collectors/Account Staff by December 2018	Kpone	1	No of training organised							22500	FINANCE	
		Support LVD to value all properties and mechanise management of revenue collection	Municipal	None	No. of properties valued and mechanised						100,000		Finance	Land Valuation

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		by December, 2018												
		Supervise and monitor revenue collection by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	Revenue collection supervised and monitored						66,000		Finance	
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Sensitize people with common aim to form co-operatives by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	No of cooperatives formed					2,000			Co-operatives	Dept of Agric/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the registration of co-op. Societies by March, 2018	Municipal wide	10	No of registration cert facilitated					10,000			Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Organize Record/Book Keeping and Financial Mgt and Training for all groups and societies by December 2018	Municipal wide	15	No. of executives trained					2,500			Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Assist groups and societies to write proposals by December 2018	Municipal wide	5	No. of groups assisted					3,000			Dept of Cooperatives	Community Devt/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Audit all co-op societies by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	Approved audit reports						3,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial	Develop the Kpone beach into tourist sites with tree	Kpone	None	Kpone beach developed into a tourist						200,000		Dept of Co-ops	Works dept.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Development	planting by December 2018			site									
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Monitor and supervise trade activities by December 2018	Municipal wide	2	Progress Reports						5,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create Opportunities for All</b>														
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize meetings of Municipal Education Oversight Committee by June 2018	Kpone	4	School infrastructure inspected					6500			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Enrolment Drive in communities and schools through 'My First Day at School' by September 2018	Municipal wide	1	My First Day at School project undertaken in September, 2017.					4,200			GES-KKMA	KKMA
	Education Youth and Development	Organize girls education week celebration by June 2018	Municipal wide	1	600 girls sensitized on gender related issues					2,450			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake Eye screening for pupils in three Circuits by September 2018	Municipal wide	None	3,000 pupils screened					4,320			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize workshop for teachers on Inclusive Educational Policy by September 2018	Municipal wide	1	52 teachers educated on Inclusive Education Policy					3,860			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Hold Best Teacher and Awards Scheme ceremony by June 2018	Kpone	None	30 teachers/workers awarded/mot					11,250			GES-KKMA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					ivated									
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Support Municipal Directorate to monitor and supervise teaching and learning in 52 schools by December, 2018	Municipal wide	52 schools	Teachers absenteeism and lateness checked					8,435			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize STMIE Clinic for 160 basic school boys and girls by September, 2018	Municipal wide	31	160 boys and girls participated in STMIE Clinic					4,350			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Cultural Festivals, workshops and meetings at Municipal level by March, 2018	Municipal wide	300 children	About 1,000 school children participated in cultural display					4,200			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Sports activities at Municipal, Regional and National levels by March, 2018	Municipal wide	300 children	physical and healthy development of 1,000 school children attained					14,000			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organise , conduct and monitor Mock Examination and BECE by June, 2018	Municipal wide	1	Sensitization of teachers on BECE regulations and monitoring carried out					6,000			GES-KKMA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize (ADPR) for 200 stakeholders by June, 2018	Municipal wide	1	Effective ADPR held					4250			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Provide office equipment and furniture for staff by December 2018	Kpone	5	office equipment and furniture provided for effective administration					8,800			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Complete construction of 2no. 2 storey 6-unit classroom blocks with 4no. WC toilet facility and with landscaping by December, 2018	Santeo, Kubekro	None	No. of classroom block constructed					589,788			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery		Complete the construction of 2-storey 6 unit classroom block with landscaping at Kpone Methodist Basic School by December 2018	Kpone	Ground floor completed	No. of classroom block constructed					200,000			GES	KKMA
		Procure and distribute 1000 dual desks and 500 mono desk to some selected schools by December 2018	Municipal wide	500 dual and mono desk	No. of desk procured					516,034			GES-KKMA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Construction of Kitchen and Store with landscaping for the Ghana School Feeding Programme at Ebenezer Hill	Sebrepur	None	No. of Kitchen constructed						78,376.65		GES-KKMA	KKMA
		Completion 1No. KG block with landscaping at Michel Camp	Michel Camp	None						67,066.67			GES-KKMA	KKMA
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable diseases by December 2018	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	CWS service improved immunization coverage					4,000	4,000		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Prevention of disease outbreak by March 2018	Municipal wide	4	Weekly radio and communal sensitization					18,125	18,125		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of malaria cases by December 2018	Municipal wide	17 facilities educated	Malaria cases reduced					23,000	23,000		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence by December 2018	Municipal wide	102 adolescents	Know your HIV status, FBOs educated					16,500	16,500		GHS	KKMAHD

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Ensure improved & quality health delivery by December 2018	Municipal wide	30 Community Health Nurses	Staff capacity improved through training					35,250	35,250		GHS	KKMAHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize mid-year and annual review & stakeholder participation by December 2018	Kpone	2	No of mid-year and annual reviews held					30,375	30,375		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Make CHPS zone functional by December 2018	Municipal wide	2	No of CHPS zones made functional					400,000	400,000		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable Disease by December 2018	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	Child welfare clinic service improved					10,000	10,000		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduce still births by December 2018	Municipal wide	19 staff	Staff capacity built on in essential newborn					11,250	11,250		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Increase Supervised delivery by December 2018	Municipal wide	4	No of supervised delivery					9800	9,800		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Management and treatment of secondary level conditions by March 2018	Municipal wide	None	Upgrade health facility to Municipal hospital					7,500	7.5		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Intensify community durbar and health screening by	Municipal wide	2	No of community durbar and health					570,000	285,000		GHS	KKMHD



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		December 2018			screening									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Step up awareness on disease prevention by December 2018	Municipal wide	2	No of awareness created					51,000	51,000		GHS	KKMHD
		Promotion of Proper Nutrition by March 2018	Municipal wide	2	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Activities Carried Out					5,000	5,000		GHS	KKMHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Complete construction of 2no. 2-storey health facilities with landscaping by December 2018	Gbetsile, Agbeshie Laryea-Katamanso	Gate level and wall partitioned	No. of health facilities constructed					340,449			GHS	KKMA
		Completion of outstanding/additional works at Seduase CHPS Compound with landscaping	Saduase	Walling stage	No. of CHPS compound constructed						81,900		GHS	KKMA

### 5.3 Action Plan For 2019

Table 5. 2 Action Plan for 2019

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evacuate refuse and fumigate drains /sites by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of evacuative done						10,750		Env't Health	Zoom lion, Assembly member
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure refuse containers & cesspool & pickup& 4motorbikes & noise measuring instrument by December 2019	Kpone	100	No of refuse containers procured						58,375		Env't Health	C.A, Procurement Department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Desilting of drains by December, 2019	Municipal wide	12	No drains desilted						4,000		Env't Health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construction of composting plant by December, 2019	Kpone	None	No of composting plant constructed						1,600		Env't Health	Central Adm, Works Dept, Assembly members

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Organise Malaria vector programme by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of Malaria vector program conducted						1,600			Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construct public Toilet by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	No of public toilet constructed									Works department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Mass Education & screening for food handlers by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of food handlers screened and educated						7,200		Envt health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Conduct meat inspection at Turaku by December, 2019	Turaku	4	No of inspection done									Veterinary department , revenue department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Train Emt staff by December, 2019	Kpone	1	No of Emt staff trained						7,500		Envt health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evaluation of Zoomlion performance by December, 2019	Kpone	None	No Evaluation done						5,000		Envt health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Provision of animal ponds& arrest stray animals by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	No of ponds provided and stray animals arrested						25,000		Envt health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention	Procure uniform & protective clothing	Kpone	10	No of uniforms					5,000			Envt health	Central Administration

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	management	for staff by December, 2019			procured									n, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Inspection of premises, schools and hotels by December, 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of inspection done					1,000			Envt health	
<b>Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Promote the acquisition of livelihood skills by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	5000 youth trained with livelihood skills and in gainful employment					35,00			NYA	GES/YLSTI/KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Create a Data Base on Youth in the Municipality by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	2000 youth Groups Registered and data available in the Municipality						20,000		NYA	KKMA
		sensitize the youth on Planting for food and job by December 2019	Municipal wide	None	No. of youth sensitized					2000			NYA	KKMA
		Procure for District Office a 4x4 pick-up vehicles by December, 2021	Kpone	None	No. of pick-up procured					180,000			NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organise entrepreneurship development programmes for 5500 youth by December, 2019	Municipal wide	2	Opportunities for Youth self-employment widened					50,000			NYA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Monitoring and evaluation of activities of youth Groups in the Municipality by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	Activities of Youth Groups in the Municipality monitored and report submitted						2,000		NYA	
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organize Leadership training for Youth Leaders by December 2019	Municipal wide	1	Leadership training organized for 500 youth						20,000		NYA	KKMA
<b>Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitizing 100 parents and stakeholders on effects of Child Labour by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	Department seeks to reduce the level of child labour by 50%.						7,000		DSW	Labour Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise a two (2) seminar for 100 parents on Responsible Parenting by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	At the end of the seminar, 100 parents will be sensitized						6,000		DSW	NCCE

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize two (2) seminars for 50 persons with disability to build their capacity by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	At the end, 50 PWD's capacities will be built in order to live independent lives.						4,000		DSW	FPD
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Celebrate World Day against Child Labour in the Municipal by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	At the end of the celebration, 300 hundred parents will be sensitized on the negative effects of Child Labour.						4,000		DSW	Labor Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize 2 Workshops for Hundred (100) Childhood Development Centre by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	To sensitize care attendants on the theme "learning through play"							3,000	DSW	Education
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize forum for 100 people on the current trend of domestic violence by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	Sensitize the public on the effect of domestic violence on women							4,000	DSW	DOVVSU
Social Services		Identify and register NGOs by	Municipal wide	2	To attain a complete							4,000	DSW	Assembly members

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Delivery		December, 2019			database on NGO's.									
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify needy but brilliant pupils / students for sponsorship by December 2019	Municipal wide	None	To help pupils and students attain the highest education						3,000	DSW	Education	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitize 100 game Centre operators / parents by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	Sensitize game Centre operators / parents						5,000	DSW	Task force	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify Street children in the Municipal by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	Number of street children identified.						6,000	DSW		
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create awareness on prostitution and drug abuse by December, 2019	Municipal wide	None	awareness on the negative effects created						4,000	DSW	Health	
<b>Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Assist communities to identify and organize self-help project by December 2019	Municipal Wide	None	No. of communities assisted					10000		---	Community Development	Land lord association

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Provision of business support service to SMEs by December 2019	Municipal wide	None	3small and medium scale business to be supported						5,000.00	----	Community Development	Maslock
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Education on the role of gender in environmental sanitation by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	No. of education organised					10,000			Department of Community development	Municipal Environmental unit
		Gender and HIV/AIDS sensitization by December 2019	Municipal wide	1	No. of people sensitise					10000			Community Development	Municipal AIDS focal person, health Director
		Sensitisation of area council on popular participation by December 2019	Municipal wide	100	No. of people sensitise					12000			Community Development	
		Training women group on bead making by December 2019	Municipal wide	5	10 women group sensitized in bead making						8000		Community Development	Resources Person
DAsAdopted M Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONEMNT														



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Early warning system sensitization by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of early warning sensitization						6,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Desilting of drains & choked gutters by December 2019	Municipal wide	12	No of drains and gutters distilled						10,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Clearing of water ways to allow easy flow of waste by December, 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of water ways cleared						10,000		Nadmo	
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgs	Sensitization on climate change by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	No of sensitization organised						6,000			Horticulture
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Organise Tree planting exercise in all four area councils(2 communities by December, 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of trees planted						14,000		Nadmo	Horticulture
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Education on safety for tanker yards & fuel stations by December, 2019	Municipal wide	12	No of education done						5,000		Nadmo	Ghana Fire Services
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Grading & spot improvement of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas 15km each by December, 2019	Municipal wide	15km	No of grading undertaken						1674000		KKMA	DUR
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Gravelling of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2019	Municipal wide	18km	No of gravelling undertaken						5454000		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of drains along roads by December, 2019	Municipal wide	none							1.2E+07		DUR	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of culverts in selected areas in all four Area council by December, 2019	Municipal wide	none							1260000		KKMA	DUR
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Mechanical & Manual distilling and cleaning of culverts, lined drains, earth channel in selected communities by December, 2019	Municipal wide	12							2712960		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Surfacing of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2019	Municipal wide	15km							4506480		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Installation of traffic controls on selected roads & provisions of metal Gratings by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1							107,720		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Pothole patching of selected roads in Kpone-Katamanso and industrial area by December, 2019	Municipal wide	Bad nature of roads							180,720		DURA	KKMA
		Undertake Development Control activities in the Municipality by Dec,2019	Municipal wide	4	Development control activities undertaken						11,000.0		Works	C.A
		Procure 2 No Motorbike for and office facilities for Feeder Roads and Office Equipment by December 2019	Kpone	None	No. of motorbike and office facilities procured					14000			FR/DUR	C.A

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Provide support for Electoral Area Project by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No. of projects supported						45,000		Works	C.A
		Procure and install 400 streetlights and extend electricity to 4 communities in the 4 area councils by December 2019	Municipal wide Appolonia, Pinkwa Electoral area, Akansa electoral area, Santeo electoral area, Saasab	100	No. of communities benefited from the extension of electricity						87,500		Works	ECG
		Construct 3-storey office complex (phase I) by December, 2019	Kpone	Insufficient office space	No. of storey constructed					75000	150000		Works	C.A
		Construct 1no. bungalow for Municipal Chief Executive by December, 2019	Kpone	None	No. of bungalow constructed						400000		Works	C.A
		Completion of community initiated police station at by December 2019	Santeo and Katamanso, comm. 25	5	No. of police station constructed					350000			Works	
		Complete construction of 2 storey police station at Oyibi (phase II) by December, 2018	Oyibi	None	No. of storey constructed					200000			Works	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Development and management of database on selected commodities by December 2019	Kpone	2	1. Number of Staff trained on data capturing and development. 2. Baseline survey							5,200	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve extension service delivery and re-orient agricultural education by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	1. No. of AEAs at post 2. Extension coverage improved by 20% annually.						3,550.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Undertake effective monitoring, evaluation by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	Number of activities monitored						2,400.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Train FBOs and staff on value chain by December 2019	Municipal wide	50	1. No of staff & FBOs trained.					5,750		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Prepare Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports by December, 2019	Kpone	4 quarterly reports, 1	1. Number of Municipal strategic plans,					2,000	IGF		MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				annual report	budgets and periodic reports generated.									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Promote Good Agricultural Practices among farmers, and other actors along the value chain by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	1. Number of farmer trainings on GAPs 2. Percentage increase in farmers observing Good Agricultural Practices.					3,916	MAG	MOFA	KKMA	
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve animal health and meat hygiene by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	1. Percentage reduction in pets, livestock and poultry diseases. 2. Report on disease surveillances available					2,200	IGF	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Strengthen the linkages between farmers, processors, small scale agro-industries, financiers and market avenues by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of Actors along the value chain accessing credit and better market avenues. 2. Number					3,200		MOFA	KKMA	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					of trainings organised for Actors along the value chain									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve post-production management through improved standards and enhance the marketability of agricultural products by December 2019	Municipal wide	3	1. Percentage decrease in post-harvest loses among vegetable producers. 2. Quality of produce sent to the markets 3. Number of trainings organised on post-harvest management					4,120	MAG	MOFA	KKMA	
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve Science, Technology and Innovation application by December, 2019	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of RELC planning sessions organised. 2. Report on local solutions to farmers' challenges available					4,820	MAG	MOFA	KKMA	
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Educate farm families on nutrition	Municipal wide		1. Number of WIAD					3000		MOFA	KKMA	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	t	and diet improvement, sanitation and hygiene and home management by December 2019		2	trainings organised 2. Percentage improvement in home sanitation among farm family.									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	motivate farmers, fishers and processors annually by December 2019	Municipal wide	50	1. Number of farmers inspected and awarded during Farmers' Day.						17,000		MOFA	KKMA
		Negotiate with the traditional rulers for the creation of land banks for agricultural development by December 2019	Municipal wide	Insufficient Agricultural land	Number of communities with land banks for Agric. Activities.						4000		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Establish one (1) Mechanization Centre, one (1) storage and processing unit per zone by December 2019	Municipal wide	None	1. Number of Agric. Mechanization centres, storage and processing units established and functional.					GOG			MOFA	KKMA
		Purchase of twelve (12) no. motorbikes,	Kpone		1. Number of running					56,000			MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		one (1) no. pickup, four (4) no. laptops and accessories		2 motor bikes	motorbikes for AEAs. 2. Number of official vehicles purchased 3. Number of laptop computers purchased									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Organise monthly staff and management review meetings by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	(1) Number of review meetings organised (2) Number of staff attending review meetings					7,200		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>														
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Payroll Management by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of payroll Management						1620		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Cash/revenue Management by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of cash revenue management						1650		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Asset, fuel & transport Management by December, 2019	Kpone	4	Asset fuel etc. Audited						1450		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Stores Management by December, 2019	Kpone	4	Stores management Audited						1890		IAU	



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Monitor revenue centres by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of monitoring done						5000		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Contract/Project Management by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	Number of contract management Audited						2000		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Procurement by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of procurement Audited						1500		IAU	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Mid-year review of PBB by December 2019	Kpone	2	Mid-year review done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor budget implementation by December, 2019	Kpone	2	No of monitoring done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Organise Consultative meeting with rate payers by December, 2019	Kpone	2	No of meetings conducted							5,525	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Train staff, AM & Councillors in PBB by December, 2019	Kpone	1	Training of staff organised							11,000	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare FRR for gazetting by December 2019	Kpone	1	FRR prepared and gazetted							10,000	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare PBB by December 2019	Kpone	1	PBB prepared							10,000	Budget	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Review MTDP by December, 2019	Kpone	1	No. of review meetings organised							10,000	Planning	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	No. M&E exercise organised							40,000	Planning	
Management and administration	General administration	Improve service and maintenance by December 2019	Kpone	4	No of Maintenance done							16,000	MIS	
Management and administration	General administration	Train staff on general software by December 2019	Kpone	4	No. staff of Trained							3,000	MIS	
Management and administration	General administration	Organising press conference & discussions by December, 2019	Kpone	2	No of media relation organised							8,000	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise town hall meetings to sensitize residents on government programmes by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of town hall meetings organised							13,000	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise photo exhibition of KKMA projects by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of photo exhibition organised							5,000	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Undertake street announcement to educate public on govt business by December, 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of street announcement organised							4,800	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 4 quarterly meeting for 60 revenue staff by December 2019	Kpone	4	No of quarterly meetings							5,600	FINANCE	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	General administration	Educate Rate payers on the need to pay rates promptly by December 2019	Kpone	4	No. of talk shows undertaken							22,500	FINANCE	ISD/NCCE
Management and administration	General administration	Construct modern lorry park & market in selected communities December, 2019	Gbetsile, Zenu, Washington, Kpone, Oyibi Kakasunka	None	No of lorry parks constructed						400,000		WORKS DEPARTMENT	
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Organize staff durbar by December 2019	Kpone	4	No of staff durbar						9,200		HR UNIT	
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Human resource and capacity building by December 2019	Kpone	60	Number of staff trained					356,436			HR UNIT	
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Sensitize people with common aim to form co-operatives by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	No of cooperatives formed						2,000		Co-operatives	Dept of Agric/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the registration of co-op. Societies by December 2019	Municipal wide	10	No of registration cert facilitated						10,000		Dept of Cooperatives	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Organize Record/Book Keeping and Financial Mgt and Training for all groups and societies by December 2019	Municipal wide	15	Proper records and accountability by executives						2,500		Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Assist groups and societies to write proposals by December 2019	Municipal wide	5	No. of groups assisted						3,000		Dept of Cooperatives	Community Devt/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Audit all co-op societies by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	Approved audit reports						3,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Develop the Kpone beach and Katamanso forest into tourist sites by December 2019	Kpone, Katamanso	None	No. of tourist sites developed						200,000		Dept of Co-ops	Works dept.
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Monitor and supervise trade activities by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	Progress Reports						5,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>														
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize meetings of Municipal Education Oversight Committee by December 2019	Kpone	4	School infrastructure inspected					6500			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Enrolment Drive in communities and schools through 'My First Day at School'	Municipal wide	1	My First Day at School project undertake					4,200			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		by December 2019			n in September, 2017.									
	Education Youth and Development	Organize girls education week celebration by December 2019	Municipal wide	1	600 girls sensitized on gender related issues					2,450			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake Eye screening for pupils in three Circuits by December 2019	Municipal wide	None	3,000 pupils screened					4,320			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize workshop for teachers on Inclusive Educational Policy by December 2019	Municipal wide	1	52 teachers educated on Inclusive Education Policy					3,860			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Hold Best Teacher and Awards Scheme ceremony by December 2019	Kpone	None	30 teachers/workers awarded/motivated					11,250			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake District payroll audit in 53 schools by December 2019		4	Financial transparency and accountability adhered to by all head teachers					3,360			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Support Municipal Directorate to monitor and supervise teaching and learning in 52 schools by December, 2019	Municipal wide	52	Teachers absenteeism and lateness checked					8,435			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize STMIE Clinic for 160 basic school boys and girls by December, 2019	Municipal wide	31	160 boys and girls participated in STMIE Clinic					4,350			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Cultural Festivals, workshops and meetings at Municipal level by December, 2019	Municipal wide	300	About 1,000 school children participated in cultural display					4,200			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Sports activities at District, Regional and National levels by December, 2019	Municipal wide	300	physical and healthy development of 1,000 school children attained					14,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organise , conduct and monitor Mock Examination and BECE by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	Sensitization of teachers on BECE regulations and monitoring carried out					6,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize (ADPR) for 200 stakeholders by December, 2019	Municipal wide	1	Effective ADPR held					4,250			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Provide office equipment and furniture for staff by December 2019	Kpone	5	office equipment and furniture provided for effective administration					8,800			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. for JHS by December 2019	Okushibr i	None	No. of classroom block constructed					400,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	2 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and ICT Lab. by December 2019	Nganom an	None	No. of classroom block constructed					1060000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility and ICT Lab. by December 2019	Sebrepor	None	No. of classroom block constructed					550,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 3-unit classroom block with ICT lab. by December 2019	Seduase	None	No. of classroom block constructed					400000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery		A 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. For JHS. A 2-unit classroom block for KG by December 2019	Haanaa – Dingla electoral area	None	No. of classroom block constructed					600000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery		2-unit classroom block for KG ICT Lab by December 2019	Mlitsakpo- Nii Oglie	None	No. of classroom block constructed					300000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 6 unit classroom block for primary -ICT lab. for JHS by December 2019	Kpone-Bawaleshie	None	No. of classroom block constructed					550000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	2 No. 12-unit classroom block with ancillaries for SHS. And ICT Lab. by December 2019	Oyibi	None	No. of classroom block constructed					1060000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable diseases by December 2019	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	CWS service improved immunisation coverage					8,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Prevention of disease outbreak by December 2019	Municipal wide	4	Weekly radio and comm sensitisation					36250			GHS	KKDHD
Social services	Health delivery	Reduction of malaria cases by	Municipal wide	17 facilities	Malaria cases					46,000			GHS	KKDHD



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
delivery		December 2019		s educated	reduced									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence by December 2019	Municipal wide	102 adolescents	Know your HIV status, FBOs educated					33,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Ensure improved & quality health delivery by December 2019	Municipal wide	30 Community Health Nurses	Staff capacity improved through training					70,500			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct office Acco&procure office equipment by December 2019	Kpone	None	Office constructed and office equipments procured					80,092			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize mid-year and annual review & stakeholder participation by December 2019	Kpone	2	No of mid year and annual reviews held					60,750			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct and make 3 CHPS zone functional by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of CHPS Compound constructed					1709000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable Disease by December 2019	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	Child welfare clinic service improved					20,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduce still births by December 2019	Municipal wide	19 staff	Staff capacity built on in essential newborn					22,500			GHS	KKDHD
Social services	Health delivery	Increase Supervised delivery by	Municipal wide	4	No of supervised					196,000			GHS	KKDHD

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
delivery		December 2019			delivery									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Management and treatment of secondary level conditions by December 2019	Municipal wide	None	Upgrade health facility to Municipal					15,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Procure ambulance by December 2019	Kpone	1	No. of ambulance procured					220,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Intensify community durbar and health screening by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of community durbar and health screening					570,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Step up awareness on disease prevention by December 2019	Municipal wide	2	No of awareness created					102,000			GHS	KKDHD

#### 5.4 Action Plan For 2020

Table 5. 3 Action Plan for 2020

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evacuate refuse and fumigate drains /sites by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of evacuative done						10,750		Env't Health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure refuse containers & cesspool & pickup & 4motorbikes & noise measuring	Kpone	100	No of refuse containers procure						58,375		Env't Health	C.A, Procurement Department

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		instrument by December 2020												
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Desilting of drains by December, 2020	Municipal wide	12	No drains desilted						4,000		Envt Health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construction of composting plant by December, 2020	Kpone	None	No of composting plant Constructed						1,600		Envt Health	Central Adm, Works Department, Assembly members
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Organise Malaria vector programme by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of Malaria vector program conducted						1,600			Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construct 5 no. public Toilet by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	No of public toilet constructed						250000			Works department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Mass Education & screening for food handlers by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of food handlers screened and educated						7,200		Envt health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Conduct meat inspection aTuraku by December, 2020	Turaku	4	No of inspection done						8000			Veterinary department , revenue department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Training of Evt staff by December, 2020	Kpone	1	No of Evt staff trained						7,500		Envt health	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evaluation of Zoomlion performance by December, 2020	Kpone	None	No Evaluation done						5,000		Env health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Provision of animal ponds & arrest stray animals by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	No of ponds provided and stray animals arrested						25,000		Env health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure uniform & protective clothing for staff by December, 2020	Kpone	10	No of uniforms procured					5,000			Env health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Inspection of premises, schools and hotels by December, 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of inspection done						4,000		Env health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Promote the acquisition of livelihood skills by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	5000 youth trained with livelihood skills and in gainful employment					37,500			NYA	GES/YLS TI/KKMA
Social	Education	Create a Data	Muni	None	2000 youth						20,000		NYA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Services Delivery	and youth Development	Base on Youth in the Municipality by December, 2020	unicipal wide	e	Groups Registered and data available in the Municipality									
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organise entrepreneurship development programmes for 5500 youth by December, 2020	Municipal wide	2	Opportunities for Youth self-employment widened					50,000			NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Construct an Outboard Motor repair training center by December, 2020	Kpone	None	Outboard Training Centre established					25,000			KKMA	NYA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Build and equip Youth Centre at KKMA by December 2020	Kpone	None	Youth Resource Centre Built and fully equipped					25,000			NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Monitoring and evaluation of activities of	Municipal wide		Activities of Youth Groups in						2,000		NYA	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	ent	youth Groups in the Municipality by December, 2020		4	the Municipality monitored and report submitted									
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organize Leadership training for Youth Leaders	Municipal wide	1	Leadership training organized for 500 youth						20,000		NYA	KKMA
		Procure office equipment by December, 2020	Kpone	1 desktop	No. of office equipment procured						4,000		NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitizing 100 parents and stakeholders on effects of Child Labour by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	Department seeks to reduce the level of child labour by 50%.						7,000		DSW	Labour Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise a two (2) seminar for 100 parents on Responsible Parenting by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	At the end of the seminar, 100 parents will be sensitized						6,000		DSW	NCCE
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize two (2) seminars for 50 persons with disability to build their capacity by December,	Municipal wide	1	At the end, 50 PWD's capacities will be built in order to live independent						4,000		DSW	FPD

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		2020			lives.									
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Celebrate World Day against Child Labour in the Municipality by December, 2020	Municipal wide	1	At the end of the celebration, 300 hundred parents will be sensitized on the negative effects of Child Labour.						4,000		DSW	Labor Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize 2 Workshops for Hundred (100) Childhood Development Centre by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	To sensitize care attendants on the theme “learning through play”							3,000	DSW	Education
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize forum for 100 people on the current trend of domestic violence by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	Sensitize the public on the effect of domestic violence on women							4,000	DSW	DOVVSU
Social Services Delivery	✓	Identify and register NGOs by December, 2020	Municipal wide	2	To attain a complete database on NGO's.							4,000	DSW	Assembly members
Social	Social	Identify needy	Muni	Non	To help							3,000	DSW	Education

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Services Delivery	welfare and community development	but brilliant pupils / students for sponsorship by December 2020	municipal wide	e	pupils and students attain the highest education									
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitize 100 game Centre operators / parents by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	Sensitize game Centre operators / parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5,000	DSW	Task force	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify Street children in the Municipality by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	Number of street children identified.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		6,000	DSW		
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create awareness on prostitution and drug abuse by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	awareness on the negative effects created	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		4,000	DSW	Health	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Train women on soap making by December, 2020	Municipal wide	50	200 women to be trained in soap making					17,088		Community Development	Resource person	



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	development													
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Assist communities to identify and organize self-help project by December 2020	Municipal Wide	None	10 women group to be sensitized on role of women in development .					10,000		---	Community Development	Land lord association
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise training in Batik tye and dye by December 2020	Municipal wide	50	10 women groups to be trained in batik tye and dye.						4,500	---	Community Development	Resource person
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create Gender balance and equity in employment opportunity by December, 2020	Municipal wide	None	No 10 companies to be sensitized						6,000		Community Development	HR Personnel /Resource person

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
THEMATIC AREA : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Early warning system sensitization by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of early warning sensitization						6,000		Nadmo	CA
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Desilting of drains & choked gutters by December 2020	Municipal wide	12	No of drains and gutters distilled						10,000		Nadmo	CA
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Clearing of water ways to allow easy flow of waste by December, 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of water ways cleared						10,000		Nadmo	CA
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgs	Sensitization on climate change by December, 2020	Municipal wide	1	No of sensitization organised						6,000			Horticulture
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Organise Tree planting exercise in all four area councils(2 communities by December, 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of trees planted						14,000		Nadmo	Horticulture

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Education on safety for tanker yards & fuel stations by December, 2020	Municipal wide	12	No of education done						5,000		Nadmo	Ghana Fire Services
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Grading & spot improvement of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas 15km each by December, 2020	Municipal wide	15km	No of grading undertaken						1674000		KKMA	DUR
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Gravelling of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2020	Municipal wide	18km	No of gravelling undertaken						5544000		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of drains along roads by December, 2020	Municipal wide	none							1197000		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of culverts in selected areas in all four Area council by December, 2020	Municipal wide	none							1,260,000		KKMA	DUR

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Mechanical & Manual distilling and cleaning of culverts, lined drains, earth channel in selected communities by December, 2020	Municipal wide	12							2,712,960		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Surfacing of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2020	Municipal wide	15km							4,506,480		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Installation of traffic controls on selected roads & provisions of metal Gratings by December, 2020	Municipal wide	1							107,790		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Pothole patching of selected roads in Kpone-Katamanso and industrial area by December, 2020	Municipal wide	Bad nature of roads							180,720		DURA	KKMA
<b>THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Development and management of database on selected commodities by December 2020	Kpone	2	1. Number of Staff trained on data capturing and development . 2. Baseline survey							5,200	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve extension service delivery and re-orient agricultural education by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	1. Number of AEAs at post 2. Extension coverage improved by 20% annually.						3,550	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Undertake effective monitoring, evaluation by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	Number of activities monitored						9,600.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Train FBOs and staff on value chain by December 2020	Municipal wide	50	1. No of staff & FBOs trained.					5,750.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Prepare Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports by December, 2020	Kpone	4 quarterly reports, 1	1. Number of Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports					2,000	IGF		MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				annual report	generated.									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Promote Good Agricultural Practices among farmers, and other actors along the value chain by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	Number of farmer trainings on GAPs 2. Percentage increase in farmers observing Good Agricultural Practices.						8,166	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve animal health and meat hygiene by December, 2020	Municipal wide	1	1. Percentage reduction in pets, livestock and poultry diseases. 2. Report on disease surveillances available					2,200	IGF	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Strengthen the linkages between farmers, processors,	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of Actors along the value chain accessing						3,200		MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		small scale agro-industries, financiers and market avenues by December 2020			credit and better market avenues. 2. Number of trainings organised for actors along the value chain									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve post-harvest management through improved standards and enhance the marketability of agricultural products by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	1. Percentage decrease in post-harvest losses among vegetable producers. 2. Quality of produce sent to the markets 3. Number of trainings organised on harvest management						4,120	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve Science, Technology and Innovation application by December, 2020	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of RELC planning sessions organised. 2. Report on local solutions to farmers' challenges						4,820	MAG	MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					available									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Educate farm families on nutrition and diet improvement, sanitation and hygiene and home management by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of WIAD trainings organised 2. Percentage improvement in home sanitation among farm family.						3000		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	motivate farmers, fishers and processors annually by December 2020	Municipal wide	50	1. Number of farmers inspected and awarded during Farmers' Day.						,000		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Establish one (1) Mechanization Centre, one (1) storage and processing unit per zone by December 2020	Municipal wide	None	1. Number of Agric. Mechanization centres, storage and processing units established and functional.					GOG			MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Organise monthly staff and management review meetings by December	Municipal wide	4	(1) Number of review meetings organised (2) Number of staff					7,200.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		2020			attending review meetings									
Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Review Post payment vouchers by December 2020	Kpone	4	No of reviews done						1320		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Payroll Management by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of payroll Management						1620		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Cash/revenue Management by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of cash revenue management						1650		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Asset, fuel & transport Management by December, 2020	Kpone	4	Asset fuel etc. Audited						1450		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Stores Management by December, 2020	Kpone	4	Stores management Audited						1890		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Monitor revenue centres by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of monitoring done						5000		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Contract/Project Management by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	Number of contract management Audited						2000		IAU	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Procurement by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of procurement Audited						1500		IAU	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Mid-year review of PBB by December 2020	Kpone	2	Mid-year review done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor budget implementation by December, 2020	Kpone	2	No of monitoring done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Organise Consultative meeting with rate payers by December, 2020	Kpone	2	No of meetings conducted							5,525	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Train staff, AM & Councillors in PBB by December, 2020	Kpone	1	Training of staff organised							11,000	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare FRR for gazetting by December 2020	Kpone	1	FRR prepared and gazetted							10,000	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare PBB by December 2020	Kpone	1	PBB prepared							10,000	Budget	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	Planning, budgeting, and coordination	Review MTDP by December, 2020	Kpone	1	No. of review meetings organised							10,000	Planning	
Management and administration	Planning, budgeting, and coordination	Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	No. M&E exercise organised							40,000	Planning	
Management and administration	General administration	Improve service and maintenance by December 2020	Kpone	4	No of Maintenance done							16,000	MIS	
Management and administration	General administration	Train staff on general software by December 2020	Kpone	4	No. staff of Trained							3,000	MIS	
Management and administration	General administration	Organising press conference & discussions by December, 2020	Kpone	2	No of media relation organised							8,000	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise town hall meetings to sensitize residents on government programmes by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of town hall meetings organised							13,000	ISD	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	General administration	Organise photo exhibition of KKMA projects by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of photo exhibition organised							5,000	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Undertake street announcement to educate public on govt business by December, 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of street announcement organised							4,800	ISD	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 4 quarterly meeting for 60 revenue staff by December 2020	Kpone	4	No of quarterly meetings							22,400	FINANCE	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 2 day training prog for 60 revenue collectors by December 2020	Kpone	1	No of training organised							22,500	FINANCE	
Management and administration	General administration	Construct modern lorry park & market in selected communities December, 2020		None	No of lorry parks constructed						400,000		WORKS DEPARTMENT	
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Organize staff durbar by December 2020	Kpone	4	No of staff durbar							9,200	HR UNIT	
Management	Human	Human resource	Kpone		Number of					356,436			HR	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
ent and administration	Resource Management	and capacity building by December 2020	e	60	staff trained								UNIT	
<b>THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Sensitize people with common aim to form co-operatives by December	Municipal wide	4	No of cooperatives formed						8,000		Co-operative s	Dept of Agric/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the registration of co-op. Societies by December 2020	Municipal wide	10	No of registration cert facilitated						10,000		Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Organize Record/Book Keeping and Financial Mgt and Training for all groups and societies by December 2020	Municipal wide	15	Proper records and accountability by executives						8,000		Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Assist groups and societies to write proposals by December 2020	Municipal wide	5	No. of groups assisted						12,000		Dept of Cooperatives	Community Devt/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of Business Advisory	Kpone	Non	No. of business advisory center								Dept of Co-ops	NBSSI

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Centre in the Municipality by December 2020		e	established									
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Audit all co-op societies by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	Approved audit reports						12,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Develop the Kpone beach and Katamanso forest into tourist sites by December 2020	Kpone, Katamanso	Non e	No. of tourist sites developed						200,000		Dept of Co-ops	Works dept.
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Monitor and supervise trade activities by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	Progress Reports						5,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize meetings of Municipal Education Oversight Committee by December 2020	Kpone	4	School infrastructure inspected					6500			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Enrolment Drive in communities and schools through 'My First Day at School'	Municipal wide	1	My First Day at School project undertaken in September, 2017.					4,200			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
		by December 2020												
	Education Youth and Development	Organize girls education week celebration by December 2020	Municipal wide	1	600 girls sensitized on gender related issues					9,800			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake Eye screening for pupils in three Circuits by December 2020	Municipal wide	None	3,000 pupils screened					4,320			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize workshop for teachers on Inclusive Educational Policy by December 2020	Municipal wide	1	52 teachers educated on Inclusive Education Policy					3,860			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Hold Best Teacher and Awards Scheme ceremony by December 2020	Kpone	None	30 teachers/workers awarded/motivated					11,250			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services	Education Youth and	Undertake District payroll		4	Financial transparency					3,360.00	GES-KKD	KKMA		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
delivery	Development	audit in 53 schools by December 2020			and accountability adhered to by all head teachers									
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Support Municipal Directorate to monitor and supervise teaching and learning in 52 schools by December, 2020	Municipal wide	52	Teachers absenteeism and lateness checked					11,300	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize STMIE Clinic for 160 basic school boys and girls by December, 2020	Municipal wide	31	160 boys and girls participated in STMIE Clinic					7,200	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Cultural Festivals, workshops and meetings at Municipal level by December, 2020	Municipal wide	300	About 1,000 school children participated in cultural display					6,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Sports activities at District, Regional and National levels by December, 2020	Municipal wide	300	physical and healthy development of 1,000 school children attained					15500	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organise , conduct and monitor Mock Examination and	Municipal wide		Sensitization of teachers on BECE regulations					6,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
		BECE by December, 2020		1	and monitoring carried out									
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize (ADPR) for 200 stakeholders by December, 2020	Municipal wide	1	Effective ADPR held					4,250.00	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Provide office equipment and furniture for staff by December 2020	Kpone	5	office equipment and furniture provided for effective administration					8,800	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. for JHS by December 2020	Okushibri	None	No. of classroom block constructed					400,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	2 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and ICT Lab. by December 2020	Nganomnan	None	No. of classroom block constructed					1060000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility and ICT Lab. by December 2020	Sebrepri	None	No. of classroom block constructed					550,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 3-unit classroom block with ICT lab. by December 2020	Seduase	None	No. of classroom block constructed					400,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery		A 2-unit classroom block for KG by December 2020 A 3-unit	Haanaa –Dingla electoral area	None	No. of classroom block constructed						GES-KKD	KKMA		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
		classroom block with ICT Lab. For JHS.												
Social services delivery		A 2-unit classroom block for KG. - ICT Lab by December 2020	Mlitsakpo- Nii Oglie	None	No. of classroom block constructed					600,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 6 unit classroom block for primary -ICT lab. for JHS by December 2020	Kpone-Bawaleshie	None	No. of classroom block constructed					550,000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	2 No. 12-unit classroom block with ancillaries for SHS. And ICT Lab. by December 2020	Oyibi	None	No. of classroom block constructed					1060000	GES-KKD	KKMA		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable diseases by December 2020	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	CWS service improved immunisation coverage					8,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Prevention of disease outbreak by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	Weekly radio and comm sensitisation					36,250	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of malaria cases by December 2020	Municipal wide	17 facilities	Malaria cases reduced					46,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence by December 2020	Municipal wide	102 adolescents	Know your HIV status -FBOs educated					33,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social	Health delivery	Ensure improved	Municipal	30	Staff capacity					70,500	GHS	KKDHD		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
services delivery		& quality health delivery by December 2020	al wide	Community Health Nurses	improved through training									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct office Acco&procure office equipment by December 2020	Kpone	None	Office constructed and office equipment procured					80,092	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize mid-year and annual review & stakeholder participation by December 2020	Kpone	2	No of mid year and annual reviews held					60,750	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct and make 5 CHPS zone functional by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of CHPS Compound constructed					1,709,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable Disease by December 2020	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	Child welfare clinic service improved					20,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduce still births by December 2020	Municipal wide	19 staff	Staff capacity built on in essential newborn					22,500	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Increase Supervised delivery by December 2020	Municipal wide	4	No of supervised delivery					49,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services	Health delivery	Management and treatment of	Municipal wide	None	Upgrade health facility					3,750	GHS	KKDHD		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Supporting
delivery		secondary level conditions by December 2020			to Municipal									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Procure ambulance by December 2020	Kpone	1	No. of ambulance procured					220,000	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Intensify community durbar and health screening by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of community durbar and health screening					142,500	GHS	KKDHD		
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Step up awareness on disease prevention by December 2020	Municipal wide	2	No of awareness created					25500	GHS	KKDHD		

## 5.5 Action Plan for 2021

Table 5. 4 Action Plan for 2021

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evacuate refuse and fumigate drains /sites by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of evacuative done						10,750		Env't Health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Procure refuse containers & cesspool & pickup & 4motorbikes &	Kpone	100	No of refuse containers procure						58,375		Env't Health	C.A, Procurement Department

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		noise measuring instrument by December 2021												
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Desilting of drains by December, 2021	Municipal wide	12	No drains desilted						4,000		Envt Health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construction of composting plant by December, 2021	Kpone	None	No of composting plant constructed						1,700		Envt Health	Central Adm, Works Dept, Assembly members
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Organise Malaria vector programme by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of Malaria vector program conducted						1500			Zoom lion, Assembly members, community mem
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Construct 5 no. public Toilet by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	No of public toilet constructed						250000			Works department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Mass Education & screening for food handlers by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of food handlers screened and educated						7,200		Envt health	Zoom lion, Assembly members, community members
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Conduct meat inspection aTuraku by December, 2021	Turaku	4	No of inspection done						8000			Veterinary department , revenue department
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Training of Emt staff by December, 2021	Kpone	1	No of Emt staff trained						7,500		Envt health	
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Evaluation of Zoomlion performance by December, 2021	Kpone	None	No Evaluation done						5000		Envt health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Provision of animal ponds& arrest stray animals by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	No of ponds provided and stray animals arrested						25,000		Envt health	Central Administration, Zoomlion Ghana
Environment & Sanitation	Disaster prevention management	Inspection of premises, schools and hotels by December, 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of inspection done						4,000		Envt health	
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Promote the acquisition of livelihood skills by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	5000 youth trained with livelihood skills and in gainful employment					37,500			NYA	GES/YLSTI/ KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organise entrepreneurship development programmes for 5500 youth by December, 2021	Municipal wide	2	Opportunities for Youth self-employment widened					50,000			NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Construct an Outboard Motor repair training center by December, 2021	Kpone	None	Outboard Training Centre established					25,000			KKMA	NYA
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Build and equip Youth Centre at KKMA by December 2021	Kpone	None	Youth Resource Centre Built and fully equipped					25,000			NYA	KKMA
Social Services	Education and youth	Monitoring and evaluation of	Municipal wide	4	Activities of Youth						2,000		NYA	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Delivery	Development	activities of youth Groups in the Municipalities by December, 2021			Groups in the Municipality monitored and report submitted									
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Organize Leadership training for Youth Leaders	Municipal wide	1	Leadership training organized for 500 youth						20,000		NYA	KKMA
		Procure office equipment by December, 2021	Kpone	1 desktop	No. of office equipment procured						4,000		NYA	KKMA
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitizing 100 parents and stakeholders on effects of Child Labour by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	Department seeks to reduce the level of child labour by 50%.						7,000		DSW	Labour Commission
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise a two (2) seminar for 100 parents on Responsible Parenting by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	At the end of the seminar, 100 parents will be sensitized						6,000		DSW	NCCE
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize two (2) seminars for 50 persons with disability to build their capacity by December, 2021	Municipal wide	1	At the end, 50 PWD's capacities will be built in order to live independent lives.						4,000		DSW	FPD
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Celebrate World Day against Child Labour in the Municipality by December, 2021	Municipal wide	1	At the end of the celebration, 300 hundred parents will be sensitized						4,000		DSW	Labor Commission

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					on the negative effects of Child Labour.									
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize 2 Workshops for Hundred (100) Childhood Development Centre by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	To sensitize care attendants on the theme “learning through play”							3,000	DSW	Education
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organize forum for 100 people on the current trend of domestic violence by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	Sensitize the public on the effect of domestic violence on women							4,000	DSW	DOVVSU
Social Services Delivery		Identify and register NGOs by December, 2021	Municipal wide	2	To attain a complete database on NGO’s.							4,000	DSW	Assembly members
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify needy but brilliant pupils / students for sponsorship by December 2021	Municipal wide	None	To help pupils and students attain the highest education							3,000	DSW	Education
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Sensitize 100 game Centre operators / parents by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	Sensitize game Centre operators / parents							5,000	DSW	Task force



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Identify Street children in the Municipality by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	Number of street children identified.							6,000	DSW	
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create awareness on prostitution and drug abuse by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	awareness on the negative effects created							4,000	DSW	Health
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Train women on soap making by December, 2021	Municipal wide	50	200 women to be trained in soap making					17088			Community Development	Resource person
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Assist communities to identify and organize self-help project by December 2021	Municipal Wide	None	10 women group to be sensitized on role of women in development.					10000		---	Community Development	Land lord association
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise training in Batik tye and dye by December 2021	Municipal wide	50	10 women groups to be trained in batik tye and						4500	---	Community Development	Resource person

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					dye.									
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Create Gender balance and equity in employment opportunity by December, 2021	Municipal wide	None	No 10 companies to be sensitized						6000		Community Development	HR Personnel /Resource person
<b>THEMATIC AREA : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>														
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONEMNT</b>														
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Early warning system sensitization by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of early warning sensitization						6,000		Nadmo	CA
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Distilling of drains & choked gutters by December 2021	Municipal wide	12	No of drains and gutters distilled						10,000		Nadmo	CA
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Clearing of water ways to allow easy flow of waste by December, 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of water ways cleared						10,000		Nadmo	CA
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgs	Sensitization on climate change by December, 2021	Municipal wide	1	No of sensitization organised						6,000			Horticulture
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Organise Tree planting exercise in all four area councils(2 communities by December, 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of trees planted						14,000		Nadmo	Horticulture
Environment and sanitation	Disaster prevention and mgt	Education on safety for tanker yards & fuel stations by December, 2021	Municipal wide	12	No of education done						5,000		Nadmo	Ghana Fire Services

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Grading & spot improvement of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas 15km each by December, 2021	Municipal wide	15km	No of grading undertaken						1674000		KKMA	DUR
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Gravelling of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2021	Municipal wide	18km	No of gravelling undertaken						5,544,000		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of drains along roads by December, 2021	Municipal wide	none							11970000		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of culverts in selected areas in all four Area council by December, 2021	Municipal wide	none							1,260,000		KKMA	DUR
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Mechanical & Manual distilling and cleaning of culverts, lined drains, earth channel in selected communities by December, 2021	Municipal wide	12							2,712,960		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Surfacing of selected roads in all 18 electoral areas by December, 2021	Municipal wide	15km							4506480		DUR	KKMA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Installation of traffic controls on selected roads & provisions of metal Gratings by	Municipal wide	1							107,790		DUR	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		December, 2021												
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Pothole patching of selected roads in Kpone-Katamanso and industrial area by December, 2021	Municipal wide	Bad nature of roads							180,720		DURA	KKMA
<b>THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Development and management of database on selected commodities by December 2021	Kpone	2	1. Number of Staff trained on data capturing and development . 2. Baseline survey							5,200	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve extension service delivery and re-orient agricultural education by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	1. Number of AEAs at post 2. Extension coverage improved by 20% annually.						3,550	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Undertake effective monitoring, evaluation by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	Number of activities monitored						9,600.00	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Train FBOs and staff on value chain by December 2021	Municipal wide	50	1. No of staff & FBOs trained.					5,750.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Prepare Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports by December, 2021	Kpone	4 quarterly reports, 1 annual report	1. Number of Municipal strategic plans, budgets and periodic reports generated.					2,000	IGF		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Promote Good Agricultural Practices among farmers, and other actors along the value chain by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	1. Number of farmer trainings on GAPs. 2. Percentage increase in farmers and observing good agricultural practices.						8,166	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve animal health and meat hygiene by December, 2021	Municipal wide	1	1. Percentage reduction in pets, livestock and poultry diseases. 2. Report on disease surveillances available.					2,200	IGF	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Strengthen the linkages between farmers, processors, small scale agro-industries, financiers and market avenues by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of Actors along the value chain accessing credit and better market avenues. 2. number of training						3,200		MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
					organised for actors along the value chain									
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve post-prod magt through improved standards and enhance the marketability of agricultural products by December 2021	Municipal wide	3	1. Percentage decrease in post-harvest loses among vegetable producers. 2. Quality of produce send to market. 3. Number of trainings organised on post harvest management						4,120	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Improve Science, Technology and Innovation application by December, 2021	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of RELC planning sessions organised. 2. Report on local solutions to farmers' challenges available.						4,820	MAG	MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Educate farm families on nutrition and diet improvement, sanitation and hygiene and home management by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	1. Number of WIAD trainings organised. 2. Percentage improvement in home sanitation among farm family.						3000		MOFA	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic development	Agriculture Development	motivate farmers, fishers and processors annually by December 2021	Municipal wide	50	1. Number of farmers inspected and awarded during Farmers' Day.						4,000		MOFA	KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Establish one (1) Mechanization Centre, one (1) storage and processing unit per zone by December 2021	Municipal wide	None	1. Number of Agric. Mechanization centres, storage and processing units established and functional.					GOG	2000			KKMA
Economic development	Agriculture Development	Organise monthly staff and management review meetings by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	(1) Number of review meetings organised (2) Number of staff attending review meetings					7,200.00		MAG	MOFA	KKMA
<b>Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>														
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Review Post payment vouchers by December 2021	Kpone	4	No of reviews done						1320		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Payroll Management by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of payroll management						1620		IAU	

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Cash/revenue Management by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of cash revenue management						1650		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Asset, fuel & transport Management by December, 2021	Kpone	4	Asset fuel etc. Audited						1450		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Stores Management by December, 2021	Kpone	4	Stores management Audited						1890		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Monitor revenue centres by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of monitoring done						5000		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Contract/Project Management by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	Number of contract management audited						2000		IAU	
Management and administration	Legislative oversight	Audit Procurement by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of procurement Audited						1500		IAU	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Mid-year review of PBB by December 2021	Kpone	2	Mid-year review done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor budget implementation by December, 2021	Kpone	2	No of monitoring done							5,700	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Organise Consultative meeting with rate payers by December, 2021	Kpone	2	No of meetings conducted							5,525	Budget	
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Train staff, AM & Councillors in PBB by December, 2021	Kpone	1	Training of staff organised							11,000	Budget	
Management and	Planning , budgeting ,and	Prepare FRR for gazetting by	Kpone	1	FRR prepared and							10,000	Budget	



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
administration	coordination	December 2021			gazetted									
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Prepare PBB by December 2021	Kpone	1	PBB prepared						10,000	Budget		
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Review MTDP by December, 2021	Kpone	1	No. of review meetings organised						10,000	Planning		
Management and administration	Planning , budgeting ,and coordination	Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	No. M&E exercise organised						40,000	Planning		
Management and administration	General administration	Improve service and maintenance by December 2021	Kpone	4	No of Maintenance done						16000	MIS		
Management and administration	General administration	Train staff on general software by December 2021	Kpone	4	No. staff of Trained						3,000	MIS		
Management and administration	General administration	Organising press conference & discussions by December, 2021	Kpone	2	No of media relation organised						8,000	ISD		
Management and administration	General administration	Organise town hall meetings to sensitize residents on government programmes by December, 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of town hall meetings organised						13,000	ISD		
Management and administration	General administration	Organise photo exhibition of KKMA projects by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of photo exhibition organised						5,000	ISD		
Management and administration	General administration	Undertake street announcement to educate public on govt business by	Municipal wide	4	No of street announcement organised						4,800	ISD		

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		December, 2021												
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 4 quarterly meeting for 60 revenue staff by December 2021	Kpone	4	No of quarterly meetings							22,400	FINANCE	
Management and administration	General administration	Organise 2 day training prog for 60 revenue collectors by December 2021	Kpone	1	No of training organised							22,500	FINANCE	
Management and administration	General administration	Construct modern lorry park & market in selected communities December, 2021		None	No of lorry parks constructed						400,000		WORKS DEPARTMENT	
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Organize staff durbar by December 2021	Kpone	4	No of staff durbar							9,200	HR UNIT	
Management and administration	Human Resource Management	Human resource and capacity building by December 2021	Kpone	60	Number of staff trained					356,436			HR UNIT	
<b>THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Sensitize people with common aim to form co-operatives by December	Municipalwide	4	No of cooperatives formed						8,000		Co-operatives	Dept of Agric/NYA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the registration of co-op. Societies by December 2021	Municipal wide	10	No of registration cert facilitated						10,000		Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Organize Record/Book Keeping and Financial Mgt and Training for all groups and societies by December 2021	Municipal wide	15	Proper records and accountability by executives						8,000		Dept of Cooperatives	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Assist groups and societies to write proposals by December 2021	Municipal wide	5	No. of groups assisted						12,000		Dept of Cooperatives	Community Devt/NYA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of Business Advisory Centre in the Municipality by December 2021	Kpone	None	No. of business advisory center established								Dept of Co-ops	NBSSI
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Audit all co-op societies by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	Approved audit reports						12,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Develop the Kpone beach and Katamanso forest into tourist sites by December 2021	Kpone, Katamanso	None	No. of tourist sites developed						200,000		Dept of Co-ops	Works dept.
Economic Development	Trade, tourism & industrial Development	Monitor and supervise trade activities by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	Progress Reports						5,000		Dept of Co-ops	Credit Union Ass
Thematic AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPEMENT														

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize meetings of Municipal Education Oversight Committee by December 2021	Kpone	4	School infrastructure inspected					6500			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Enrolment Drive in communities and schools through 'My First Day at School' by December 2021	Municipal wide	1	My First Day at School project undertaken in September, 2017.					4,200			GES-KKD	KKMA
	Education Youth and Development	Organize girls education week celebration by December 2021	Municipal wide	1	600 girls sensitized on gender related issues					9,800			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake Eye screening for pupils in three Circuits by December 2021	Municipal wide	None	3,000 pupils screened					4,320			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize workshop for teachers on Inclusive Educational Policy by December 2021	Municipal wide	1	52 teachers educated on Inclusive Education Policy					3,860			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Hold Best Teacher and Awards Scheme ceremony by December 2021	Kpone	None	30 teachers/workers awarded/motivated					11,250			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Undertake District payroll audit in 53 schools by December 2021		4	Financial transparency and accountability adhered to by all head teachers					3,360.00			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Support Municipal Directorate to monitor and supervise teaching and learning in 52 schools by December, 2021	Municipal wide	52	Teachers absenteeism and lateness checked					11,300			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize STMIE Clinic for 160 basic school boys and girls by December, 2021	Municipal wide	31	160 boys and girls participated in STMIE Clinic					7,200			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize Cultural Festivals, workshops and meetings at District level by December, 2021	Municipal wide	300	About 1,000 school children participated in cultural display					6,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services	Education Youth and	Organize Sports activities at	Municipal wide	300	physical and healthy					15500			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
delivery	Development	District, Regional and National levels by December, 2021			development of 1,000 school children attained									
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organise , conduct and monitor Mock Examination and BECE by December, 2021	Municipal wide	1	Sensitization of teachers on BECE regulations and monitoring carried out					6,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Organize (ADPR) for 200 stakeholders by December, 2021	Municipal wide	1	Effective ADPR held					4,250.00			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	Provide office equipment and furniture for staff by December 2021	Kpone	5	office equipment and furniture provided for effective administration					8,800			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. for JHS by December 2021	Okushiri	None	No. of classroom block constructed					400,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	2 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and ICT Lab. by December 2021	Nganom an	None	No. of classroom block constructed					1060000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility and ICT Lab. by December 2021	Sebrepor	None	No. of classroom block constructed					550,000			GES-KKD	KKMA

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 3-unit classroom block with ICT lab. by December 2021	Seduase	None	No. of classroom block constructed					400,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery		A 3-unit classroom block with ICT Lab. For JHS. -A 2 unit classroom block for KG by December 2021	Haanaa – Dingla electoral area	None	No. of classroom block constructed								GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery		A 2-unit classroom block for KG. - ICT Lab. by December 2021	Mlitsakpo- Nii Oglie	None	No. of classroom block constructed					600,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	A 6 unit classroom block for primary - ICT lab. for JHS by December 2021	Kpone-Bawaleshie	None	No. of classroom block constructed					550,000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Education Youth and Development	2 No. 12-unit classroom block with ancillaries for SHS. And ICT Lab. by December 2021	Oyibi	None	No. of classroom block constructed					1060000			GES-KKD	KKMA
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable diseases by December 2021	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	CWS service improved immunisation coverage					8,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Prevention of disease outbreak by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	Weekly radio and comm sensitisation					36,250			GHS	KKDHD
Social services	Health delivery	Reduction of malaria cases by	Municipal wide	17 faciel	Malaria cases					46,000			GHS	KKDHD

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
delivery		December 2021		ities educated	reduced									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Prevalence by December 2021	Municipal wide	102 adolescents	Know your HIV status, FBOs educated					33,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Ensure improved & quality health delivery by December 2021	Municipal wide	30 Community Health Nurses	Staff capacity improved through training					70,500			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct office Acco&procure office equipment by December 2021	Kpone	None	Office constructed and office equipments procured					80,092			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organize mid-year and annual review & stakeholder participation by December 2021	Kpone	2	No of mid year and annual reviews held					60750			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct and make 5 CHPS zone functional by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of CHPS Compond constructed					1709000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Reduction in vaccine preventable Disease by December 2021	Municipal wide	6,600 insecticides distributed	Child welfare clinic service improved					20,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services	Health delivery	Reduce still births by December	Municipal wide	19 staff	Staff capacity					22,500			GHS	KKDHD



Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects Activities	Location	Base line	Outcome Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
delivery		2021			built on in essential newborn									
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Increase Supervised delivery by December 2021	Municipal wide	4	No of supervised delivery					49,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Management and treatment of secondary level conditions by December 2021	Municipal wide	None	Upgrade health facility to Municipal					3,750			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Procure ambulance by December 2021	Kpone	1	No. of ambulance procured					220,000			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Intensify community durbar and health screening by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of community durbar and health screening					142,500			GHS	KKDHD
Social services delivery	Health delivery	Step up awareness on disease prevention by December 2021	Municipal wide	2	No of awareness created					25500			GHS	KKDHD

## 5.6 Linking the Composite Budget With The Medium Term Development Plan

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit in its thorough examination to ensure that the plan is effectively linked to the Composite budget, resolved to adopt the Programmes and the sub-programmes of the Programme Based budget. The table below represents the adopted Programmes and the Sub-programmes from the Programme Based Budget linked with the adopted Strategies and Adopted Objectives from the 2018-2021 National Medium Term Development Policy Frameworks.

Table 5. 5 Linkage between the Composite Budget with the MTDP

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
<p><b>Improve to improved and reliable environment sanitation</b></p> <p><b>-Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</b></p>	<p>-Create space for private sector participation in the provision</p> <p>-provide public education on solid waste mag</p> <p>- provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>-educate public &amp; private institutions on natural &amp; manmade hazards &amp; disaster risk reduction</p> <p>=strengthen the capacity of the NADMO to perform its functions effectively</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENT &amp; SANITATION</p>	<p>Disaster prevention management</p> <p>Disaster prevention management</p>
<p><b>-Promote the effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development</b></p>	<p>-build integrated youth centers in the Municipality</p> <p>-build the capacity of the youth</p> <p>-Improve quality and access</p>	<p>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</p>	<p>Education Youth and Development</p>
<p><b>-Ensure the rights and entitlement of children</b></p> <p><b>-Strengthen social protection for children, women</b></p> <p><b>=Attain gender equality &amp; equity in social economic and political development</b></p> <p><b>PWDs</b></p> <p><b>--promote economic empowerment</b></p> <p><b>- Attain gender equality &amp; equity in social economic and political development</b></p>	<p>-End harmful traditional practices such as FGM and child marriage</p> <p>-Introduce District Integrated social services (children families and vulnerable)</p> <p>-Mainstream social protection into sector plans</p> <p>-strengthen &amp; effectively implement SPP</p> <p>- improve access to education ,skill training in income generating activities</p> <p>-Institute gender-responsive budgeting &amp; training on gender equality in civil &amp; public services</p> <p>-Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality</p>		<p>Social welfare and community development</p>
<p><b>= Enhance inclusive and equitable access to , and</b></p>	<p>=expand infrastructure &amp; facilities at all level</p> <p>=reform curriculum</p>		<p>Education Youth and Development</p>

<p><b>participation in quality education at all lev</b></p>	<p>=ensure inclusive education</p>		
<p><b>= Reduce disability morbidity &amp; mortality</b>  <b>= Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STI infections among vulnerable goals</b>  <b>= Ensure affordable , equitable , accessible &amp; universal health care coverage</b>  <b>=Strengthen health care management system</b></p>	<p>-Strengthen integrated disease surveillanc and response at all levels...  - Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response service  - Improve production of and distribution mix of critical staff  - Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services  -Accelerate implementation of comm heath based plg and services to ensure equity -  - Strengthen partnership with private health sector to provide health services  - Strengthen the district and sub district health system as primary health care strategy  - Expand and intensify HIV and counselling testing programmes  - Intensify implemtation of malaria control programme  - Implement non communicable disease strategy</p>		<p>Health Delivery</p>
<p><b>-Promoted sustainable spatially integrated Balanced and orderly devt of human settlements</b>  <b>- Improve efficiency &amp; effectiveness of road transport infrastructure &amp; service</b></p>	<p>-Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act 2016( Act925)  -Expand and maintain the national road network  -promote private sector participation in construction rehabilitation &amp; management of roads transport network</p>	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY MANAMEMENT</p>	<p>Physical and Spatial Planning  Infrastructure Development</p>

<p><b>-Improve Production efficiency and yield</b>  <b>-Improve Post Harvest Management</b></p>	<p>=increase investment research and development and climate resilient, high yielding disease,pest resistant  -reinvigorate extension services  -=ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement</p>	<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Agriculture development</p>
<p><b>-Support entrepreneurship and development</b>  <b>-Improve business financing</b></p>	<p>=launch a comprehensive culture, especially among the youth</p>		<p>Trade tourism &amp; industrial development</p>
<p><b>-Deepen political and administrative decentralisation</b>  <b>- Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration</b></p>	<p>-Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration  - Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI2232 and the public financial mgt Act 2016,921  - Institute mechanism for effective inter-sectoral collaboration</p>	<p>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON</p>	<p>-General Administration  -Finance and revenue Management  -planning &amp; budgeting &amp; coordination  - legislative oversight  Human resource Management</p>

### **5.3 Adoption of MTDP (2018 – 2021)**

The public hearing to adopt the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021) of the Assembly, was held on the 24th of December, 2017 at community center of the Traditional Council. The purpose of the public hearing was to aid in finalizing the preparation of the MTDP as well as to take comments from the intended beneficiaries. The main outcome is also to involve the people in reviewing the plan as well as gather their inputs for the final draft. A cross section of stakeholders was invited including representatives from the Traditional Council, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Opinion leaders, Youth Associations, the General Public and Heads of Departments of the Assembly as well as representatives from the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) were present at the hearing. The media was also invited for the hearing.

After the public hearing, the necessary inputs were made by the MPCU; the final draft MTDP was presented at the Executive Committee and was forwarded to the General Assembly on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 for approval. The MTDP was presented at the General Assembly and the general house unanimously approved the document as the MTDP (2018 – 2021) of the Kpone-Katamanso Municipal Assembly to guide the overall development of the Municipality.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MONITORING & EVALUATION**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter looks at how monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in respect to the implementation of projects and programmes. It also presents the strategies for communication and dissemination of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).

#### **6.2 Monitoring**

Monitoring is the regular observation and recording of activities taking place in a project or programme. It is a process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project during implementation. The achievement of set goals and objectives of the MTDP depends extensively on a well-developed and executed Monitoring and Evaluation that tracks maximum use of resources that ensures high level of efficiency.

The purpose of the monitoring process is to see whether the projects/programmes are being implemented according to specification of the stakeholders of the projects and would throw a strong search light on the following critical issues on inputs and outputs i.e.:-

#### **6.3 Indicators**

An indicator is a variable that is normally used as a benchmark for measuring program or project outputs. It is “that thing” that shows that an undertaking has had the desired impact. It is on the basis of indicators that evidence can be built on the impact of any undertaking. Most often, indicators are quantitative in nature, however, in some few cases, they are qualitative.

Indicators are for measuring progress whilst targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements lead to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the Programme of Action and the Annual Action Plan. Table 6.1 shows a Monitoring Matrix which have been developed by the MPCU, in collaboration with the NDPC to monitor the implementation of the Plan. The matrix also shows some selected core indicators and district indicators to be tracked as input into the national Annual Progress Report.

Table 6. 1 Monitoring and Result Framework

Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Change in yield of selected crops	Maize	Output	283.4ha	311.7	342.9	377.2	414.8		Yearly	Agric Dep't
	Cassava		48.4ha	52.8	58.1	63.9	70.9			
	Okro		87ha	95.7	105.3	115.8	127.4			
	Pepper		88.6ha	96.8	106.5	117.1	128.8			
	Onion		176ha	193.6	212.9	234.2	257.6			
	Watermelon		66ha	72.6	79.8	87.7	96.4			
	Exotic/Leafy vegetables		35ha	38.5	42.3	46.5	51.1			
	Mango / Citrus		11ha	12.1	13.3	14.6	16.1			
	Tomato		65.4ha	71.9	79.1	87.1	96.4			
Change in production of selected livestock	Goat	Output	2,360	2,596	2,855	3,140	3,454		Yearly	Agric Dep't
	Sheep		2,984	3,282	3,610	3,971	1,368			
	Cattle		4,500	4,950	5,445	5,989	6,588			
	Poultry		310,000	341,000	375,100	414,610	453,871			
	Grasscutter (nontraditional)		1,475	1,622	1,784	1,962	2,158			

	Rabbit (nontraditional)		1,600	1,760	1,936	2,129	2,341			
<b>Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>										
% increase in tourist arrivals		Outcome	N/A					Sex	Yearly	Trade & Industry
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>										
<b>Goal: Create Opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>										
Gross Enrollment Rate (indicate the number of pupils/ students at a given level of schooling – regardless of ages – as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age (group))	KG	Outcome	124.1%	120.5%	118.3%	115.5%	110%	Sex	Yearly	GES, KKMA
	Primary		115.4	120.5%	125.2%	128.7%	130%			
	JHS		241.8%	200.5%	170.5%	143.7%	120%			
	SHS		3.7%	27%	37%	51%	60%			
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate Primary One Enrollment of pupils age six years)	Primary	Outcome	85.0	90.0%	93.5%	96.5%	99.5%	Sex	Yearly	GES, KKMA
Gender Parity Index	KG	Outcome	0.98	0.99	0.99	1	1	Sex	Yearly	GES, KKMA
	Primary		0.98	0.98	0.99	1	1			



(ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	y									
	JHS		1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01	1			
	SHS		1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1			
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>										
<b>Goal: Create Opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources		Outcome	73%	80%	87%	90%	92%	Location	Yearly	Env't Health Unit
<b>Policy Objective: Improve Human Capital development and Management</b>										
Proportion of unemployment youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		Output						Sex	Quarterly	Youth Employment Agency
<b>Policy Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (Percentage of adult population, 15-49 years, HIV positives)	General population and Pregnant women (ant natal)	Outcome	0.5	0.4	.03	.02	0.1	Sex	Quarterly	Health Directorate

Maternity Mortality Ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)		Outcome		0	0	0	0	Sex	Monthly	Health Directorate
Under-five Mortality Rate (Number of Deaths occurring between birth and exact age 5 per 1,000 live births)		Outcome		0	0	0	0	Sex	Monthly	Health Directorate
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		Outcome		0	0	0	0	Sex	Monthly	Health Directorate
<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>										
<b>Goal: Create Opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>										
Percentage of Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (flush toilets,		Outcome	70%	73%	76%	85%	90%	Location	Yearly	Env't Health Unit

KVIP, household Latrine)										
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>										
<b>Goal: Create Opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>										
Number of reported cases of abuse ( children, women and men)	Childr en	Outcome	0	4	4	4	4	Age	Quart erly	Social Welfare
	Wome n		4	4	6	8	10			
	Men		0	2	2	2	2			
<b>Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>										
<b>Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</b>										
Total amount of internally generated revenue		Output	75%	85 %	90%	95%	97%		Quart erly	Finance Dep't & Budget Unit
Amount of Developme nt Partner and NGO funds contributed to DMTDP implementat ion		Output	309,40 8.00						Yearl y	Finance Dep't & Budget Unit
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)		Output							Yearl y	Finance Dep't & Budget Unit

<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>										
<b>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users</b>										
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	Trunk Roads(km)  Urban Roads(km) Urban Roads (km) Feeder Roads (km)	Output						Location	Quarterly	Urban Roads /Works dep't
<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>										
<b>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</b>										
% change in number of households with access to electricity		Output	94%	95%	95%	97%	100%	Location	Yearly	Electricity Company
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated / restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and Wetland		Output							Yearly	
Tele-density/ Penetration rate		Output	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Age & Sex	Yearly	Statistics
<b>Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and public accountability</b>										
<b>Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Enhance public safety</b>										

Police Citizen Ratio		Output						Locatio n	Yearl y	Police
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#### 6.4 Data Collection, Collation, Analysis

Data forms an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation process. Table 6.2 indicates how data will be collected, collated, processed and validated.

Table 6. 2 Data Processing plan of the Municipality

Process	Action	Responsibility
Collection	Members of the MPCU shall obtain data on the various projects through field visits, focus group discussions, review meetings, public hearings etc	MPCU
Collation	The Secretariat of the MPCU shall collate the data gathered for further actions	Development Planning Unit/ MPCU
Processing/ Analysis	The Secretariat of the MPCU shall processed and analyzed the collated data either qualitatively or quantitatively or both with much references to the approved reporting formats from NDPC for instance.	Development Planning Unit/ MPCU
Validation	MPCU or any other unit deemed appropriate shall examine the analyzed report and validate it for onward submission to the users of the report in question.	MPCU
Results	The results of the reports shall be disseminated to the relevant users	MCE, MCD etc

In line with the above the MPCU have developed programme/project register based on the PoA which details out issues such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP.



Table 6. 4 Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results

Source: NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of MTDP (2018-2021)

### 6.5 Reporting Arrangement

This portion or area of the monitoring process encompasses the preparation and submission of periodic reports (that is, monthly, quarterly and annual reports) on the Monitoring and Evaluation activities of this Municipality. These reports are prepared by the MPCU through observations and findings as well as recommendations made during the implementation of the set programmes and projects, and is presented to the NDPC, the Regional Coordinating Council and

<p><b>Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format</b></p> <p><b>Title Page</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Name of the MMDA</li> <li>ii. Time period for the M&amp;E report</li> </ul> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DTMDP</li> <li>ii. Purpose of the M&amp;E for the stated period</li> <li>iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered</li> </ul> <p><b>M&amp;E Activities Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year</li> <li>ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements</li> <li>iii. Update on indicators and targets</li> <li>iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues</li> <li>v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations</li> <li>vi. Participatory M&amp;E undertaken and their results</li> </ul> <p><b>The Way Forward</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed</li> <li>ii. Recommendations</li> </ul>
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other relevant stakeholders. This is done to keep abreast of or keep track of the progress of all programmes and projects implemented in the MTDP. This is very much relevant to the Assembly also, in that it guides future plans and decisions regarding project implementation.

The main reporting format as prescribed by NDPC for quarterly and Annual Progress Reports is presented in the box beside the text.

## **6.6 Information Dissemination and Communication Strategy**

This section gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritized programmes and projects in the District Medium Term Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation. Strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services are also discussed.

## **6.7 Communication Strategy**

### **6.7.1 Communication at the Intuitional level**

At the national and regional levels, quarterly and annual progress reports will be forwarded to them for their comments and also for monitoring purposes.

At the Assembly level, Management, Heads of department meetings and staff durbars would be used to discuss collate performance reports and strategize as to how best performance can be improved to provide better services to the populace in the Municipality, thereby improving their living conditions.

### **6.7.2 Communication at the Area Council levels**

However, for the local and beneficiary communities, dissemination would be done through the following mechanisms and comprise activities such as;

- a) Quarterly meetings with the Area Councils and tasking them to carry the message to their communities.
- b) Half yearly stakeholders' meetings to create awareness on their roles and expectations in the implementation of the Municipal programmes and projects to improve their living conditions for the four year period
- c) Focus group discussions in all communities to get feedback on the implementation of projects and for review of the annual Plans
- d) Annual public hearings to get feedback on performance of the Assembly and also gather inputs for review of the Medium-Term Development Plan and for that matter Annual action Plans



e) A work plan for the communication strategy is given in table 6.3. The work plan combines all the issues discussed above and includes key stakeholders as well as the communication tools involved. Also considered in the work plan is the channel of communication and the frequency of interaction

Table 6. 5 Communication Activity Matrix

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method / Tool</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Interest groups, Associations etc.	Information Van, Community durbars etc	Quarterly	MPCU members, PRO/Information Officer
Meeting with political leadership	- To brief and get them appreciate the DMTDP, AAP, QPR, APR - to update them on the status of implementation	MCE, PM, MP and Chairpersons of Sub-committees	Meetings with audio visuals  Round table discussions, power point presentation	Quarterly	MPCU
Radio interviews	To deepen the awareness creation by reaching out to a larger population in the Municipality	Community members, interest groups, associations, industries, artisans	Radio stations	Twice in a year	MPCU, PRO
Stakeholders meeting	to create awareness on their roles and expectations in the implementation of the Municipal programmes and projects to improve their living conditions for the four year period	Industrial community, associations, interest groups, Assembly Members	Meetings with power point presentation	July every year	MPCU, PRO/Information Officer

Town hall meetings/ public durbar	To promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the Assembly	Traditional authorities, Assembly members, Opinion leaders, Interest groups	Meeting with power point presentation	Quarterly	MPCU, PRO
Organise meetings for heads of department	To inform them about their roles and inputs for the MTDP and their performance	Heads of Department	Meetings	Quarterly	MPCU
Report on the progress of implementation of the MTDP	To inform the appropriate institutions on the progress of implementation of the MTDP through, QPR, APR	Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) National development Planning Commission (NDPC) Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	MTDP 2018-2021 Quarterly progress reports Annual Progress reports	Quarterly  Annually	MPCU

## 6.8 Evaluation

Evaluation of the Plan will be done before, during and after a project is implemented. Evaluation of the plan is essential because it will help to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, acceptability and impact of the plan on beneficiary.

Evaluation of the MTDP will be done at three stages; Ex-ante, Mid-Term and End of Project Evaluation.

### 6.8.1 Ex-ante Evaluation

The MPCU will conduct Ex-ante evaluation, this will be done before implementing a project/programme. This will involve a feasibility study to collect all the necessary requirements before the project/programme is kick start. For instance, stakeholders meetings will be held to come out with the accepted proposal for the project/programme and also for some of the physical projects the Assembly will conduct. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will also be

conducted at this stage to know the impact of the project on the environment before its execution.

### 6.8.2 Mid-term Evaluation

The Mid-Term Evaluation will be done half way through the implementation of the project/programme. This will be done to assess whether the project is on course and also whether the project/programme is meeting the set goals and objectives. This stage helps to inform decision on the implementation of the project/programme.

### 6.8.3 Terminal Evaluation

Terminal Evaluation/End of Project Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project/programme implementation. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the project or programme to ascertain whether we have achieved the set objectives. This will be done also to determine the impact of the project/programme on the beneficiaries.

The outcome and impact indicators will form the basis for the evaluation. Activities that would inform the evaluation process, would include reviewing monitoring, quarterly and annual progress reports, data collection on completed projects/programmes to assess their impact as well as having community interface with project beneficiaries.

Different methods will be employed in collecting data for evaluation. Some of these methods would include questionnaire administration, focus group discussion, extraction from secondary sources and interviews. Data collection for evaluation would be collected by a Data Collection and Management Team.

The data collected would be analyzed with computer soft wares like SPSS and Microsoft Excel. The MPCU will interpret the data with the help of other technical officers. Outcome of these analysis would form the basis for monthly and quarterly reports that would be compiled by the MPCU. These reports will be submitted to stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels.

Some of the areas to be covered in the evaluation process would include;

- Municipal Poverty Profiling and Gender Mainstreaming
- Beneficiary Assessment Analysis (e.g. LEAP, etc.)
- Impact in the form of compliance such as development control

- Impact Assessment in the form of ; Economic, Social and Environmental and Economic

### **6.9 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)**

To ensure that the end users or the communities are involved in the various projects or interventions, Participatory M&E exercises shall be engaged to assess the perception of the end users.

In view of this, MPCU will adopt the following methods in participatory M&E exercises: Citizen report cards, Community Score cards, Participatory Rural Appraisal, participatory expenditure Tracking Surveys etc.

To ensure a successful participatory M&E, the MPCU will undertake the following:

- Identification, selection and training of local NGO's and CBO's.
- Identification of opinion leaders
- Educate the local community in participatory methods
- Organize stakeholders meetings and community interface

**APPENDIX A:**

**PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE 2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.**

**INSTITUTION: KPONE KATAMANSO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

**REGION: GREATER ACCRA REGION**

**AREA COUNCIL: KPONE AREA COUNCIL**

**VENUE: KPONE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL HALL**

**DATE: 24TH DECEMBER, 2017**

**1.0 MEDIUM OF INVITATION**

Invitations for the public hearing organized by the Municipal Development Planning Coordinating Unit (MDPCU) as part of the mandatory requirement of the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan was sent out through letters and social media platforms to relevant stakeholders at least for 14 clear days in order to afford them enough time to prepare.

**2.0 IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION AT THE HEARING**

- a) Diverse individuals and groups were in the attendance and among them were:
- b) Municipal Chief Executive
- c) Municipal Coordinating Director
- d) Representative from the Regional Coordinating Council
- e) Assembly members
- f) Area Council Chairpersons,
- g) Unit committee members
- h) Representatives from the Kpone Traditional Council
- i) Heads of Department
- j) Others from interested groups

**3.0 TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING:** The hearing attracted about one hundred and thirty-eight (138) person

**4.0 GENDER RATIO:** 112 Male/ 26 Female

**5.0 LANGUAGE USED:**

The presentation was effected in English Language and was interpreted in Twi and Ga

**6.0 MAJOR ISSUES AT THE HEARING**

MAINM ISSUESM MAJOR ISSUES AJOR	RARANKING
Bad Nature/ State of Roads	1st
Overcrowding in Schools	2nd
Poor access to health facilities	3rd
Poor/ Lack of Drainage System	4th
Poor Sanitation	5th
Poor Access to Market and Lorry Stations	6th

The above issues were the headline of the discussion and which were duly detailed in the plan and ranked accordingly.

**7.0 MAJOR CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS**

There was no controversies in that the stakeholders were duly consulted even from community levels whereby their views were incorporated into the plan. However, a concern that could be considered as a complaint is the inadequate enforcement of the environment and sanitation policies and bye laws.

**8.0 RESOLUTION**

The earlier incentive packages instituted on sanitation and its related issues; education and development of programmes to help reduce open defecation compensated for further resolution.

**9.0 UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES**

Questions and queries were adequately and satisfactorily attended to and resolved accordingly leaving no outstanding questions and queries.

**10.0 COMMENT ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION**

Though in terms of numeric, the attendance fell short of the invitation, however the various groups or interested individuals were present which in effect was reflective.

**11.0 SEA**

Ensure Effective Implementation of the Yield Improvement		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Converse wild-life in protected areas	4	Less harmful methods will be employed in the implementation of the PPP.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	4	The PPP will maximise output from the existing farmlands.
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	The main energy source to be employed in the PPP is technology.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	The methods to be used are climate friendly.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	4	The methods to be employed are environment friendly and thus will not promote pollution.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Local raw materials will be used in the implementation of the PPP.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Sustainable use of water bodies will be ensured.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	The use of efficient methods to improve yield will reduce the need to use sensitive ecological zones.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	The implementation of this PPP will promote social interactions between community members.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	The implementation of the PPP will strongly promote the health and well-being of the locals.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women will be involved in the implementation of the PPP.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	The implementation of this PPP will impede the displacement of people.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	The PPP will create jobs for the locals.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	Participation of local folks is key in the implementation of this PPP.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	The PPP will have little or no

Ensure Effective Implementation of the Yield Improvement		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
		effect on access to land by the poor.
Access of water: Access of the poor to water	3	The PPP will have little or no effect on the access to water by the poor.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	The PPP will have little or no effect on the access to transport by the poor.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	The PPP will improve sanitation processes.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	Equity will be ensured in all aspects of the PPP.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	The methods to be employed in the implementation of the PPP will support this aim.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Increased yield leads to economic growth.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local materials and services will be employed in the implementation of the PPP.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	There will not be the need to move capital to other areas.

Fully Implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	5	The Act strongly supports the protection of biodiversity.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	5	The Act strongly supports the sustainable use of arable and habitable land.
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	The Act supports the use of renewable energy.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	5	The Act supports the management of climate disturbing activities.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management	5	The Act strongly supports the management of pollution.



Fully Implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.		
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	The use of local raw materials is encouraged by this PPP.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	The Act strongly supports the sustainable use and management of water bodies.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	5	The Act strongly supports the protection of sensitive ecological areas.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	The implementation of the PPP will bring residents together.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Well planned communities will promote good sanitary conditions.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women will be empowered when the Municipality is well planned.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	2	Some unauthorized structures will be removed. A prior education implementation will minimize the extent of displacement
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	People will be employed to implement the Act.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	Participation of local folks is key in the implementation of this PPP.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	4	People will get access to land.
Access of water: Access of the poor to water	4	The Municipality will be well planned with a good water system.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	4	There will be a good transport system.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	The PPP supports the management of waste.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	Equity will be ensured in all aspects/areas of the PPP.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	The PPP strongly supports the management of risks and vulnerability of communities.

Fully Implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	This PPP will enhance the economic conditions of the population.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local materials and services is encouraged in the implementation of the PPP.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Investment in capital will stay.

Improve Access to Education, Skill Training in Income Generating Activities		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	3	The PPP may improve people's knowledge and protect biodiversity or may lead people to enter protected areas.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	The PPP will not significantly make use of large tracts of land.
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	The PPP will promote energy consumption.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	The PPP will improve knowledge on climate change to reduce emissions.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	4	The PPP will create awareness on best practices to reduce pollution.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	5	The PPP will strongly encourage the use of local raw materials.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Sustainable use of water bodies will be ensured.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	The implementation of this PPP will protect ecological zones.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL</b>		

Improve Access to Education, Skill Training in Income Generating Activities		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	The implementation of this PPP will bring community members together.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The implementation of the PPP will improve livelihoods to enhance the health and well-being of the locals.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women will be involved in the implementation of the PPP.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	The PPP will impede the displacement of people.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	The PPP will create jobs for the locals.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	Participation of local folks is key in the implementation of this PPP.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	The PPP will not necessarily provide access to land.
Access of water: Access of the poor to water should be ensured.	3	The PPP will not necessarily provide access to water.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	The PPP will not necessarily provide access to transport
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	3	The PPP will have little no interest in sanitation.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	Opportunities will be created for the people by the PPP.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Better methods will be employed in income generating activities
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	This PPP will enhance the economic activities of the people.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Local materials and services will be employed in the training and establishment of income activities.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	5	Local capital will be retained as beneficiaries invest in economic activities.

Revise the distribution and transmission network of electricity.		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Converse wild-life in protected areas	3	The PPP will have very little or no effect on biodiversity.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	The PPP will not influence the take up of large tracts of land.
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	5	The PPP strongly supports the use of renewable energy.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The PPP is aimed at improving the wellbeing of communities with special reference to access to electricity.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women will be involved in the implementation of the PPP.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	The PPP will impede the displacement of people.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	The outcomes and outputs of the PPP might bring the bare the need to undertake other projects that will create jobs for the locals.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	Participation of local folks is key in the implementation of this PPP.

Revise the distribution and transmission network of electricity.		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Access of water: Access of the poor to water should be ensured.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	3	The outcome and output of the PPP will have neutral relation to the criteria.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	The PPP strongly promotes the issue of equity.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	The vulnerabilities and risks of community that are linked with electric will be taken into consideration in the implementation of the PPP.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	This PPP will enhance the economic activities of the people.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Local materials and services will be employed in the implementation of the PPP.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	5	Local capital will be retained as beneficiaries invest in economic activities.

Build Integrated Youth Centers in the Municipality		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve	3	Building of youth centres in the

Build Integrated Youth Centers in the Municipality		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
wild-life in protected areas		Municipality will have little effect on wild-life in protected areas since the centers will be established in the communities
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	4	It will support this aim because only small portions of habitable lands will be used.
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	It will support this aim because hydroelectricity will be the source of energy.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	There will be no emission of carbon dioxide as a result of building youth centers
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	3	Building youth center will have little effect on pollution
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	5	Wood poles will be used in the generation of electricity
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Building youth center will have little effect on the destruction or protection of water bodies.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Building youth center will have little effect on sensitive ecological zones.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	It will bring the youth in the community together
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	The youth center can be a place for educating the youth and this can also help them appreciate their culture
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women can be empowered to participate in activities organized at the center
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	The PPP will impede the displacement of persons and communities.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	5	Residents in the community will be employed to build the centers
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks	4	All youth in the communities will

Build Integrated Youth Centers in the Municipality		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
(especially the vulnerable and the excluded)		have access to the center.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	It will not have any direct effect on the accessibility of land.
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	3	It will not have any direct effect on improved access to water.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	It will not have any direct effect on transportation.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Since all the youth will gather at the center, it can minimize the generation of e-waste as well as ensure its proper disposal.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	All youth in the community will benefit from the center.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Youth center will serve as a forum for educating youth on bushfires, floods conflict etc...
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Since the youth will gather, they can network among themselves and share ideas which will bring economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	All inputs that will be used will be locally based.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Since natives of the community will be employed to execute the work, capital will be retained.

Provide Public Education on Solid and Liquid Waste Management		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve	4	Education will lead to proper

Provide Public Education on Solid and Liquid Waste Management		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
wild-life in protected areas		disposal of liquid and solid waste which will ensure that wild-life is conserved since their habitat will not be used as dump sites.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	5	It will reduce indiscriminate disposal of waste.
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	5	Education on solid waste management will lead to the conversion of waste to energy which will lead to efficient energy use.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	5	Education on waste management will minimize the emission of carbon dioxide
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	5	Education on waste management will minimize the pollution of the environment.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Public education on waste management will lead to conversion of waste to energy which will enhance the use of local energy.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	Education on waste management will prevent residents from destroying water bodies.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Education on waste management will enlighten residents to preserve vegetation along river banks.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	When residents are educated on waste management, they become enlightened and there will be peaceful co-existence.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	Education on waste management will minimize the incidence of diseases.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Education will lead to proper disposal of waste thereby protecting women since they are



Provide Public Education on Solid and Liquid Waste Management		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
		the most vulnerable.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	5	Education will lead to proper disposal of waste thereby reducing flood and minimizing the displacement of people.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	5	Residents will be employed and trained on waste management i.e those who will convert waste to energy.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	5	All residents will be educated on waste management.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	It will not have any direct effect to the accessibility of land by the poor.
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	4	Education on waste management will lead to proper disposal of waste which will prevent our water bodies from being polluted thereby improving access to water.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	It will not have any direct effect on transportation.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Education on waste management will ensure proper disposal of e-waste.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	All residents will benefit from the education
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Education will lead to proper waste disposal which will minimize droughts, floods, etc.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Education will lead to proper disposal leading to increase in income as a result of paying for waste disposal.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Education will lead to conversion of waste to energy promoting reliance on indigenous energy resources.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Residents will be employed to embark on the education, leading

Provide Public Education on Solid and Liquid Waste Management		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
		to local retention of capital

Description: ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHPS COMPOUND TO ENSURE EQUITY		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Converse wild-life in protected areas	3	PPP will have little or no effect on biodiversity.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	4	Land use for CHPS will not require a large tract of land
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	Wastes from the facility could be used to generate energy through anaerobic processes
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	3	CHPS compound do not significantly impact on climate change
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	4	The facility will help the community to understand good practices to reduce environmental pollutions.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Most materials to be used for construction can be sourced locally.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Construction and use of the CHP compound's will not have any effect on water bodies
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Construction and presence of CHP compound have significant bearing on the ecosystem
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Construction and utilization of CHP compound will foster community engagements and socialization.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	Facility will promote access to primary health care thus improving on the health and well-being of the people
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Project will help women's reproductive life and empower

Description: ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHPS COMPOUND TO ENSURE EQUITY		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
		them
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	Construction and presence of CHP compound will not lead to the displacement of persons in the community
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	5	Locals will be employed to work on the construction and when the facility is in use.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	5	The vulnerable and excluded persons from health will have access to the services of the CHP compound.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	Use of land for CHP compound does not deny the poor access to land
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	3	Use of land for CHP compound does not deny the poor access to water
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	Use of land for CHP compound does not deny the poor access to transportation
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	5	The CHP compound will help improve the knowledge of the community on good sanitation practices
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	CHP compound will have strong effects on the allocation of resources or access to health care by all.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Access to health services will improve on attitudes thus reducing breeding grounds for pathogenic activities
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Improved health for the people leads to high productivity and economic output
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Localisation of health will promote the use of local materials
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local	5	There will not be any significant

Description: ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHPS COMPOUND TO ENSURE EQUITY		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
retention of capital.		capital investment as a result of a CHP compound.

Description: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF NADMO TO PERFORM ITS FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	4	Public education will help reduce deforestation to reduce disasters
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	4	Effective NADMO will prevent flooding which will minimize the take up of Lands
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	NADMO activities will educate people to use renewable energy sources
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	5	The public will be sensitized on environmental protection , management and sustainability
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	5	Public will be well educated not to indiscriminate dump waste which will prevent flood and other pollutions
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	When disasters occur, local materials can be used as relief items
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Building/Buildings on water ways or near water bodies will be removed or discouraged to keep water bodies in their natural state.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Public will be educated to know that building near water bodies can lead to flooding hence it will be avoided.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	NADMO activities will gather community members for forums and form groups for disaster management
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	4	Good environmental practices will be promoted so outbreak of diseases arising from poor environmental conditions will be minimized.

Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	The impact of NADMO activities will empower both men and women, especially women.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	5	Effective NADMO will help reduce disasters that displace people and communities.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	Members of the local communities will be engage by the organisation for its activities.
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	All will be needed to prevent disaster so all persons will be brought on board.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	NADMO do not make use of land in most cases so its activities will not impact on the access of the poor to land.
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	4	Reduction of pollution activities will improve access to quality water for industrial and domestic uses.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	Access to transportation by the poor will not be affected by the activities of NADMO.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Improved methods will be used in waste management to prevent disasters hence sanitary conditions will be improved
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	Ppp will affect everyone regardless of status
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Floods and other forms of disasters will be minimized therefore reducing the vulnerabilities and risks
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	When disasters reduce and communities are stable, economic activities will thrive
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The organisation will use local materials and resources to carry out its activities.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Ppp will encourage local retention of human capital

Description :STRENGTHEN DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT HEALTH SYSTEM

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	5	PPP strongly supports the conservation of biodiversity for improved health.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	Improving the health system would not use large tracts of land
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	5	Proper waste management to prevent diseases will lead to recycling of waste to generate energy
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	5	Activities that will disturb the climate will be discouraged.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	5	Improving the health system will lead to minimizing pollution of the environment.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Local materials will be used in health infrastructure
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	An Effective health system will minimize the destruction of water bodies.
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Improving health systems will protect sensitive ecology zones.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Local groups and forums will bring people together to build relationships and promote social cohesion.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	Investment in the health system will help minimize incidence of diseases and improve health and well-being.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women will be empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	The health system will discourage the displacement of persons and communities.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	Opportunities will be created for the people in the delivery of quality health care
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	Local people will be involved in the programmes of the health sector
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	Activities of improving the health system will not impact on the abilities

Description :STRENGTHEN DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT HEALTH SYSTEM		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
		of the poor to access land.
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	5	Water systems will be provided to reduce water borne diseases
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	Activities of improving the health system will not impact on the abilities of the poor to access transportation.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Sanitation programmes will be carried out to improve waste management resulting in positive health outcomes.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	Resources will be allocated and redistributed to ensure all groups have access to health.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Projects and programmes to develop the health system will strongly reduce the exposure of communities to vulnerabilities and risks.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Improved health systems will lead to good health for the people and contribute to productivity.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local materials will be needed to deliver good health to people
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Local retention of capital will be encouraged.

Description : REGULATE THE JOB MARKET AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS TO CREATE DECENT JOBS		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	0	PPP's activities will not directly interact with biodiversity
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	0	Large tracts of land will not be required to provide decent jobs
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	Energy efficiency will be improved as work conditions are being improved
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	Emissions needs to be reduced to make work decent
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes,	4	Pollutions will have to be reduce to improve on the health and safety of

Description : REGULATE THE JOB MARKET AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS TO CREATE DECENT JOBS		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.		the workers
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Local content policy in the labour market will encourage the use of local materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Proper waste disposals from production outfits will be improved to make jobs decent
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	PPP does not engage with the environment.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Local involvement of the people will be needed to come up with acceptable working conditions
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	Decent working conditions will reduce hazards that affect the worker's life
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women rights will be protected
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	0	PPP does not affect the population of communities
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	3	Workforce may be reduced or increased by some organisations
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	People participation will be required to come up with acceptable working conditions
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	4	Decent earnings will empower the poor to acquire lands.
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	4	Decent earnings will empower the poor to be able to afford portable water
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	4	Workers will be able to afford decent transportation
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Improve sanitation will be required to improve on the health and safety
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved	4	Regulations will ensure equal access to opportunities.



Description : REGULATE THE JOB MARKET AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS TO CREATE DECENT JOBS		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
standard of living (sharing		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Compliance with health and safety standards will reduce risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Decent jobs will improve on worker morale and economic output
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local content policy will encourage the use of local materials to create decent jobs for people
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Regulations will help reduce capital repatriation

Description : PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT ADEQUATE DRAINAGE PLANS FOR ALL MMDAs		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	3	PPP will not significantly impact on protected areas
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	PPP will make use of less or no land
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	3	PPP will not lead to energy use
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	3	PPP will neither prevent emissions or emit gases
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	4	Pollutions will be contained by proper drainage
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Local materials will be used to construct and maintain the PPP
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Emissions into water bodies will be controlled by the PPP
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of	3	PPP will not significantly impact on ecological zones

Description : PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT ADEQUATE DRAINAGE PLANS FOR ALL MMDAs		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
rivers & lakes).		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Local involvement will be needed to implement the PPP
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	4	Drainage will improve sanitary conditions and consequently the health and well-being of the people
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	3	Project does not necessarily empower women
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	2	Some demolitions will be done to implement the PPP
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	People will be employed to work on the PPP
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	Involvement of local folks will be needed to implement the PPP
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	Project does not necessarily promote access to land
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	3	Project does not necessarily promote access to water
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	Project does not necessarily promote access to transportation facilities
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Availability of proper drainage will control waste disposal
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	Benefits of the PPP will impact everyone
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	The PPP will contain emissions thus reducing risks and exposures
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	A healthy populace will impact on productivity
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Construction and maintenance of the PPP will require the use of local materials & services
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	3	The investment will not be recurrent

EXPAND AND MAINTAIN ROAD NETWORK		
DESCRIPTION	SCORE	REASON
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>		
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	3	Some natural habitat of some wildlife will be lost due to loss of vegetation
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	4	Less Arable (Agric) lands will be lost due to the activity
Energy: activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	3	The activity have less or no consequences on energy
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	3	The PPP on a balance has a neutral effect on the criteria set
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	2	The activity will increase pollution because machines will be used, however more
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	Construction will enhance the use of local raw materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	The activity will minimize the use of water bodies
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	The activity will have less or no impact on the sensitive ecological zones
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	The intervention will increase social cohesion
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	This will enhance the social well being
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	5	Will encourage women empowerment
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	It will minimize the displacement of community members
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	5	Road construction will create Jobs

DESCRIPTION EXPAND AND MAINTAIN ROAD NETWORK		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
Participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	4	PPP will encourage Participation of community members
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	PPP will have little or no effect on accessibility to land
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	3	PPP will have little or no effect on accessibility to water
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	5	Transportation will be ensured
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	5	Good transportation will enhance waste transportation to dumping sites
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	Transportation will be for all.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	The programme will have little effect on community exposure to drought etc....
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Transportation is important to achieving economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local materials will be used such as mining gravels.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Local retention of capital will be enhanced

Description: CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Converse wild-life in protected areas	3	The intervention will have no or less impact
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	Construction of educational facilities will have less or no impact on the criteria set.
Energy: Activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	Ppp will lead to the efficient use of renewable energy
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	The PPP will improve knowledge base of the constituents on climate change & prevention
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes,	4	Construction of educational facilities will have little effect on pollution

Description: CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.		
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	3	Ppp will make use of local materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Construction of educational facilities will improve knowledge base on sanitation.
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	Ppp has neutral effect on the Scenic Beauty
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Ppp will encourage sensitive ecological sites to be maintained
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Construction of educational facility will foster social cohesion among communities
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	Educational facilities will have direct positive effect on health and well being
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	5	facility will be accessible to Girls
Population Displacement: Minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	There will be minimal displacement of persons in communities
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	Teaching and non-teaching staff will be employed including laborers
Participation: Encourage Participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	5	Ppp will give way to participation of stakeholders
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	Ppp will have a neutral effect access to land
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	There will be neutral effect of the poor
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Education will positively influence proper sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	Education will create equity for the poor & rich in terms of access
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Ppp will minimize communities to exposure
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		

Description: CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Ppp will greatly promote development that creates strong & stable conditions of economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Ppp will promote reliance on indigenous technology
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	5	Ppp will encourage local retention of human capital

Description: SUPPORT THE YOUTH TO ACCESS LAND FOR FARMING		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Converse wild-life in protected areas	3	The intervention will have no or less impact on wild life & biodiversity
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	Construction of educational facilities will have less or no impact on the criteria set.
Energy: Activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	Ppp will lead to the efficient use of renewable energy
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	The PPP will improve knowledge base of the constituents on climate change & prevention
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	4	Construction of educational facilities will have little effect on pollution
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	3	Ppp will make use of local materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Construction of educational facilities will improve knowledge base on sanitation.
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	Ppp has neutral effect on the Scenic Beauty
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Ppp will have a neutral effect on sensitive ecological sites.

Description: SUPPORT THE YOUTH TO ACCESS LAND FOR FARMING		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Construction of educational facility will foster social cohesion among communities
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression..	5	Educational facilities will have direct positive effect on health and well being
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	5	facility will be accessible to Girls
Population Displacement: Minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	There will be minimal displacement of persons in communities
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	5	Teaching and non-teaching staff will be employed including laborers
Participation: Encourage Participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	5	Ppp will give way to participation of stakeholders including the youth
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	5	Ppp will encourage access to land
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	4	Access to irrigation is also the concern of the PPP.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	3	There will be neutral effect of the poor
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	Education will positively influence proper sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	Education will create equity for the poor & rich in terms of access
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Ppp will minimize communities to exposure
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Ppp will greatly promote development that creates strong & stable conditions of economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Ppp will promote reliance on indigenous technology
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	5	Ppp will encourage local retention of human capital

Description: Promote and Enforce Local Tourism and Develop Available and Potential Sites to Meet International Acceptable Standard.		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASON
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Converse wild-life in protected areas	5	These areas are mostly earmarked as tourist sites.
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands.	3	The PPP has a neutral relationship with the set criteria.
Energy: Activity should encourage efficient energy use & maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	PPP will employ the use of sustainable and renewable energy.
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	4	The PPP is climate friendly.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding.	4	The PPP promotes the matter of tranquility and serenity.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increase use of local input	4	The PPP has a neutral relationship with the set criteria.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	These areas are mostly earmarked as tourist sites.
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	5	The PPP strongly supports the set criteria.
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	The communal identification of the need to protect areas earmarked for tourism will promote communism.
Health & Well-being: Should minimize the incidence of diseases The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Tourism promotes the health and wellbeing of the community.
Gender: Should encourage and empower women	4	Women will be involved in hospitality services such as catering services for the PPP.
Population Displacement: Minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	4	There will be minimal displacement of persons in communities
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people.	4	Locals will get the opportunity to work at tourist sites
Participation: Encourage Participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded)	5	The PPP will encourage participation by all to promote the successful implementation.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured.	3	The PPP has a neutral relationship with the set criteria.



Description: Promote and Enforce Local Tourism and Develop Available and Potential Sites to Meet International Acceptable Standard.		
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASON</b>
Access to Water: Activities should improve access to water	4	Access to water by all will be enhanced.
Transportation: Access of the poor to transport should be ensured.	4	The PPP will provide for transport for tourists which will be available to the poor.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy waste.	4	The PPP promotes the matter of tranquility and serenity.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	4	The implementation of the PPP will be to the benefit the whole.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	PPP will minimize community exposure to risks.
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The PPP is geared towards economic growth.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local materials and services will be employed in the implementation of the PPP.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital.	4	Retention of capital is encouraged in the implementation of the PPP.

#### Performance on Core Indicators in the Municipality

Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline-2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management									
Estimates per capital productions of key staple food (crops and livestock)									
Change in yield of Selected Crops, livestock & Fish	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)	Area (HA)
Maize	81	99.8	283.4	80	65	92	74	100	96

Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline-2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
Cassava	34	61	48.4	70	46	89	54	50	45
Okro	30	62	87	55	47	45	37	40	36
Pepper	48	91.6	88.6	45	35	45	32	60	45
Onion	32	63	176	90	80	70	85	50	47
Water Melon	26	53	66	50	48	40	31	40	29
Exotic/ Leafy Vegetables	21	50	35	35	30	30	21	30	26
Mango/ Citrus	17	20	11	20	11	30	18	30	22
Tomato	27	19.8	65.4	40	34	40	27	40	32
LIVSTOCKS AND NON TRADITIONAL - IN QUANTITY									
Goat	5960	3,700	2,360	4500	2420	6500	3018	8000	6152
Sheep	6254	4,100	2,984	4500	2765	6000	2269	8000	6589
Cattle	8256	6,900	4,500	7000	4678	9000	5644	12000	8500
Poultry	287000	400,000	310,000	400000	280700	400000	180759	500000	360000
Grasscutter - Non Traditional	680	2,200	1,475	2500	1775	2000	1175	1852	680
Rabbit - Non Traditional	1850	2,000	1,600	2000	1300	2000	1450	978	1850
PROPORTION/ LENGTH OF ROADS MAINTAINED / REHABILITATED									
Trunk Roads (in Km)									
Urban Roads (in Km)	-	18km	15km	85km	38km	100km	64km	200km	195km
Feeder									

Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline-2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
Roads ( in Km)									
% Change in number of house holds with access to electricity	75%	100%	94%	100%	95%	100%	95%	100%	95%
<b>HECTARES OF DEGRADED FOREST, MINING, DRY&amp; WET LANDS RESTORED</b>									
Forest									
Mining									
Dry and Wet Land									
Change in tourist arrivals %									
Teledensity/ Penetration Rate	75%	100%	96%	100%	95%	100%	90%	100%	90%
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>									
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate( 15-49yrs. HIV positive)		0.1	0.33	0					
Maternal Mortality ratio( Number of deaths due to	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Under-Five	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline- 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
mortality rate( Number of deaths occurring									
between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)									
Malaria cases fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of the population with sustainable access to safe water resources	60%	100%	73%	100%	71%	100%	62%	100%	60%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation ( Flush toilets, KVIP, House latrine	55%	100%	70%	100%	69%	100%	65%	100%	65%
<b>A. GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE (INDICATES THE NUMBER OF PUPILS/ STUDENTS AT A GIVEN LEVEL OF SCHOOLING REGARDLESS OF AGES AS A PROPORTION OF</b>									

Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline-2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
<b>THE NO. OF CHILDREN IN THE RELEVANT AGE GROUP.</b>									
Primary	120.00 %	180%	115.40 %	157.60 %	176.60 %	154.80 %	155.20 %	122.10 %	153.90 %
JHS	134%	172.50 %	241.80 %	160.50 %	163.80 %	153.90 %	157.50 %	137.90 %	141.50 %
SHS	-	25.60 %	3.70%	8.50%	17.70 %	2.00%	2.10%	1%	1.50%
<b>B. NET ADMISSION RATE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL( INDICATE P1 ENROLLMENT AT 6YRS</b>									
Net Admission Rate in Primary School		<b>115.8 %</b>	<b>85%</b>						
Gender Parity Index( Ratio of Boys & Girls- 1.0 balance of parity	0.96	1.07	1.21	1.27%	1.54%	1.34%	1.17%	1.08%	1.70%
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills / apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training									
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>									
Total amount of internally	1,799,277.75	6,393,788.00	6,238,552.02	4,992,273.00	4,311,296.76	3,652,389.00	3,646,817.65	3,249,054.23	3,048,055.70

Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline-2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
generated revenue									
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	-	400,000.00	380,000.00						
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget ( How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of reported cases of abuse ( children, women and Men)	6	8	4	24	1	36	17	36	11
Police Citizen Ratio									

Note: The indicators, 8, 9 & 10 are not applicable because the District does not have a public hospital

\*The Assembly does not have a forestry division

Table 1.3 Summary on the Performance of the 2014-2017 Plan

THEMATIC AREAS	FULLY IMPLEMENTED	%	ONGOING	%	NOT IMPLEMENTED	%	IMPLEMENTED BUT NOT IN THE DMTDP	%
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY	168	60	53	47	45	70	2	40
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION & SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	42	15	13	12	3	5	-	-
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	60	21	22	20	11	17	3	60
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	5	2	20	18	1	2	-	-
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	7	2	3	3	4	6	-	-
TOTAL	282	100	118	100	64	100	5	100

Source: Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly, 2017

As indicated in table 1.3, the Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly earmarked 464 physical and non-physical projects under various programmes for implementation within the year 2014-

2017 planned period. These programmes were categorized under the 5 thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). Out of the 481 interventions, 282 projects both physical and non-physical were fully implemented, 111 was ongoing, but some were partially completed due to inadequate funds, 64 were not implemented due to financial constraint of the Assembly and 5 were implemented but not in the plan. Out of the 118 ongoing projects, there are 8 ongoing physical projects that will be carried into the planning period (2018-2021).



Indicators per GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Baseline 2013	Target 2017	Actual 2017	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2014	Actual 2014
<b>KG</b>			124.5%						
<b>Primary</b>	134.4%	120.8%	115.4%	150.5%	210.3%	135.6%	157.5%	128.5%	148.8%
<b>JHS</b>	120%	150%	241.8%	110.7%	219.1%	125.8%	115.2%	118.7%	153.9%
<b>SHS</b>	0	25%	3.7%	10.3%	3.6%	1.0%	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%
<b>Net Admission Rate in Primary School (Indicate P1 enrolment at 6 years).</b>		125.5%	115.8%	101.5%	160.9%	110.5%	102.7%	119.8%	95.1%
<b>GENDER PARITY INDEX (RATE OF BOYS &amp; GIRLS – 1.0 BALANCE OF PARITY).</b>									
<b>KG</b>			0.98						
<b>Primary</b>	1.01	1.01	1.12	1.04	1.4	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.03
<b>JHS</b>	0.9	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.89	0.95
<b>SHS</b>	0	1.2	1.42	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.48	1.3	3.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>									
Total amount of internally generated revenue	1,799,277.75	6,393,552.02	6,238,552.00	4,992,273.00	4,311,296.76	3,652,389.00	3,646,817.65	3,249,054.23	3,048,055.70
Amount of Development Partner and NDO funds contribution	-	4000,000.00	380,000.00						
To DMTDP implementation									
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's)									
Expenditure was not in the annual budget									

**12.0 ACCENT:**

Signature:

.....

THE MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

.....

MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

.....

THE PRESIDING MEMBER

.....

CHAIRPERSON- DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

.....,

THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER



