

HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2018-2021

PREPARED BY MPCU

THURSDAY

24

MAY

2018



HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OFFICE (NEW SITE)



WLI WATER FALLS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
COE	-	College of Education
CWSA	-	Committee Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	-	Danish Development Agency
DDF	-	District Development Fund
Dept	-	Department
EAP	-	Economically Active Population
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
E.U	-	European Union
F&A	-	Finance and Administration
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organization
GAC	-	Ghana Aids Commission
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHA	-	Ghana Highways Authority
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRS	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
H/C	-	Health Centre
HET	-	Health Education Talks
HHMA	-	Hohoe Municipal Assembly
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDA	-	International Development Account
IEC	-	Information and Education Campaign
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	-	Information Service Department
JHS	-	Junior High School
K.G	-	Kindegarten
MA	-	Municipal Assembly
MCA	-	Millennium Challenge Account
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments, Agencies
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMTDP	-	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTN	-	Mobile Telecom Network
M-SHAP	-	Multi Sectoral HIC/ AIDS Programme
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industry

NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organization
OPD	-	Out- Patient Department
PWD	-	Public Works Department
SHS	-	Senior High School
TB	-	Tuberculosis
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation

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ANDREWS TEDDY OFFORI

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Medium Term Development Plan was prepared in accordance with Section 86 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning System Acts 1994, Act 480 and its Operational Instrument “the National Development Planning Systems Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232)” and within the framework of the National Development Policy Framework, an Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all (2018-2021) which is founded on the President Coordinated Program for Economic and Social Development.

The Plan is a legal document of the Assembly detailing out the path of development of the Municipality within the next four years in fulfilment of its mandate as contained in the Constitution of Ghana and other relevant Acts. It will therefore be adhered to by all Implementing Agencies as well as Development Partners operating in the Municipality.

The general mandate of the Assembly is to ensure the total development of the areas under its jurisdiction. This plan is therefore formulated to pursue prioritized interventions intended to achieve the vision of being the most well managed and development focused Municipal Assembly in Ghana. To this end, it is devoted to actions which seek to improve the living standards of the people by mobilizing fiscal, material and human resources towards establishing the municipality as the leading tourism and rice production centre in Ghana and commercial hub in the Volta Region. The attainment of this vision and mission as intended in this plan will be guided by the strict adherence to our core values of the Assembly which guarantees commitment to the mandate, recognition of the roles of partnerships based on trust and judicious use of resources.

The preparation of the plan began with a series of meetings by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). A Core Team of seven members was put in place within the MPCU consisting of the Municipal Planning Officer and Development Planning Officer, Municipal Budget Officer and a Budget Analyst, the Physical Planning Officer, the Business Development Officer of the REP and staff of the other Departments including Health, Education, Works Department etc. who took their respective turns in the Technical working session when the issues to be discussed related to them. These Departments provided a lot of vital inputs and data for plan development.

The plan preparation process involved direct interface with community during Community Needs Assessments sessions. This enabled the participation of several stakeholders in all the 30 Electoral Areas and the 7 zonal councils. Other activities included the review of secondary data and the immediate exceeding plan among others. The Plan was also subjected to public scrutiny through two major public hearings. Some of the key stakeholders who participated in these Public Hearing included: Chiefs, Assembly persons and opinion leaders, Representatives of Sub-Structures (Zonal Councils and Unit Committees), Trade and Business Associations, Transport Association, Market women association, Heads of Departments, Disability Groups, all FM Stations in the Municipality, Religious bodies, CSOs and the General Public. This hearing offered an important opportunity for the Public to make inputs into the proposed programmes and projects and for the Assembly to solicit the needed public support for their implementation.

The plan after the Public Hearing was sent to Development Planning Sub-committee for discussion and was recommended to the Executive Committee which also recommended it to the General Assembly for adoption. It was therefore accordingly adopted by the Municipal Assembly at its General Assembly meeting held on the 28th of December, 2017.

The Goal of the Plan as formulated by the Assembly is “To build a strong foundation for a smooth take-off of Accelerated Economic and Social Development”. In pursuance of above, the plan prioritizes interventions aimed at addressing development problems or challenges inhibiting development and also measures aimed at taking advantage of opportunities or potentials to promote

growth and development. It has also taken pragmatic measures to preserve useful cultural and natural heritage that are held in high esteem by the residents.

The plan is therefore focused on achieving efficient Local Economic Development, Efficient educational and health services delivery, accelerated agriculture development, reduction of unemployment, effective local governance, accelerated poverty reduction, the protection of the vulnerable and the excluded, reliable energy supply, safe and efficient human settlements, institutional strengthening and reducing climate change and achieving a green economy. These programmes have been categorised under the five pillars of the National Development Policy Framework of Ghana.

The implementation of the plan is estimated to cost GHC **179,031,310.00**. About 6% of this amount is expected from Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly, 30% is expected from Central Government Transfers and 64% is expected to be generated from Private Sector Investments, Grants from Donors and Development Partners.

The total projected inflows from the regular sources are projected to be GHC 35,893,296.00 leaving a gap of GHC 143,138,014.00. This gap in revenue is to be bridged through effective collaboration with the Private Sector to attract private capital. One such initiative has been triggered and that is expected to yield 15 million dollars to fund the waste-to-energy project. The municipality is also anticipating to receive an equivalent of 4 million dollars annually to fund social infrastructure projects under the “one constituency-one million dollars” as pursued by the current government. The Assembly is also expecting sufficient investments from the Bui Power Authority and private investors to develop the Mini Hydro dams at Alavanyo Abenyenase, Likpe Kukurantumi and Wli. These together with grants from development partners will make the gap in projected revenue.

It is the hope of the Assembly that there will be adequate and timely release of funds from the central government, Ministries and Departments and other donors. This will enable the Municipality implement programmes and projects as planned which will lead to excellent delivery of education, health, water and sanitation, local economic development, electricity supply, roads and agricultural sectors development and good governance for the improvement of the living standards of the people.

HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2018-2021

Introduction

Article 240 of the 1992 of the Republic of Ghana mandates Assemblies in Ghana to ensure the Total Development of the Areas under their jurisdiction through the formulation and implementation of Development Plans and Programs. It is in pursuance of the above that the Hohoe Municipal Assembly has taken the necessary steps to develop this Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. This Plan replaces its immediate Medium Plan implemented from 2014 to 2017. The was prepared in accordance with Section 86 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning System Acts 1994 Act, (Act 480) and its Operational Instrument “the National Development Planning Systems Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232)” and within the framework of the National Development Policy Framework, an Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all (2018-2021) which is founded on the President Coordinated Program for Economic and Social Development.

The ultimate goal of this Plan is “To build a strong foundation for a smooth take-off of Accelerated Economic and Social Development”. To achieve this goal, the plan prioritizes interventions aimed at addressing development problems or challenges inhibiting development and also measures aimed at taking advantage of opportunities or potentials to promote growth and development.

The Plan details out specific activities that will be implemented within the various sectors of the local economy and under the various Development Dimensions of the National Development Policy Framework - an Agenda for Jobs. It has also detailed out a monitoring a monitoring and evaluation arrangement intended to track the progress of the plan implementation. Also key in this plan are the financing arrangements for planned programs, projects and activities and a communication strategy targeting the key stakeholders of the Municipality.

The plan concludes with a call on all stakeholders to contribute towards the implementation of planned activities for the improvement of the general living conditions of the people in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Performance Review of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017

1.1 Introduction

This part of the Plan presents the Review of the Medium Term Development Plan of the Municipality implemented from 2014 to 2017. It contains the vision, mission, core values and core functions of the Assembly. It is significantly devoted to the review of progress made in the implementation of programmes and projects of the MTDP 2014-2017 by assessing the level of implementation of the planned activities and indicators selected to monitor the implementation of the Plan.

1.1.1 Vision Statement

To be the most well managed and development focused Municipal Assembly in Ghana.

1.1.2 Mission Statement

The Hohoe Municipal Assembly exists to improve the living standards of her people by mobilizing fiscal, material and human resources towards establishing the municipality as the leading tourism and rice production centre in Ghana and commercial hub in the Volta Region.

1.1.3 Core Values

- ▶ The social, economic and spatial development of the Municipality is our core business
- ▶ We are committed to transparency and openness in managing the resources entrusted in our care
- ▶ We value partnerships and multiple ideas in our daily operations
- ▶ We are committed to the achievement of the right of every resident in the Municipality
- ▶ We are governmental but opened to new ideas and innovations in the delivery of our services

1.1.4 Functions of the Assembly

Article 240, of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, tasks the local government authorities (Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies — MMDAs) to plan, initiate, co-ordinate, manage and execute policies in respect of all matters affecting the people within their areas. In pursuance of that mandate, the Hohoe Municipal Assembly like any other Assembly in Ghana is committed to the following Functions as per dictates of the Local Government Act, 1993. To exercise political and administrative authority in the Municipality, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the Municipality.

1. To performs deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

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4. To be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality and shall ensure the preparation of development plans of the Municipality including annual and medium term development plans and budget of the Municipality related to its development plans.
5. To formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
6. To promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
7. To initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality.
8. To be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
9. To be responsible, in cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.
10. To ensure ready access to Courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.
11. To initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the performance of a function conferred by Act 462 or by any other enactment.
12. To perform any other functions provided for under any other legislation.
13. To 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 government bodies, public agencies and local communities to discharge their roles in the execution of approved development plans; (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with any other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans; (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, district and national economy.
14. To coordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the Municipality, any and other development programmes promoted or

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carried out by Ministries, departments, public corporations and any other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the Municipality.

1.2 Status of Plan Implementation

The Hohoe Municipality has made modest achievement in the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (2014-2017 GSGDAII). In general, about 67% of the plan was achieved as at 31st December, 2017. The ultimate goal of the Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 was to achieve an improvement in socio-economic development through the pursuance of infrastructure development and the development of human capital whilst enhancing good governance. Policy measures adopted for achieving the Development Goal above were those of the National Development Strategic Framework, Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda and include the following:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining the Macroeconomic Stability
2. Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
6. Human Development Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The details of the activity performances are reviewed under each Thematic Area of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) as follows:

1.2.1 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING THE MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

The Major Policy thrust of the Municipality under this thematic Area was to address critical challenges hindering effective Mobilization of adequate Internally Generated Revenue and the Management of the funds entrusted with the Municipal Assembly for the benefit of its residents and the collective benefit of the country in general. Some of these challenges included weak capacity of the Municipal Revenue Office to collect revenue from all identified sources coupled with leakages of the revenue being collected; unwillingness residents to honor tax obligations among others.

The Policy Objective adopted to address the above was "Improve Fiscal Revenue Mobilisation and Management". Specific activities implemented included: the automation and privatization of the revenue collection, capacity building of revenue collection officials, and tax education among others. While all the activities were started in the first year, a good number could not be sustained in the subsequent years. This notwithstanding, significant successes were chalked leading to improvement in the Internally Generated Revenue. The details of these can be ascertained from the Table 1.1:

Table 1.1: Performance Review- Ensuring and Sustaining the Macroeconomic Stability

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining the Macroeconomic Stability						

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Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Policy Objective: Improve Fiscal Revenue Mobilisation and Management							
2014	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Automation and Privatization of revenue collection (PPP) by 2017	0	3	2	On-going, 2 of 3 private sector contracts signed
			Organize 8 Capacity building workshops for the 7zonal councils' staff, Assembly persons and Assembly' staff on Revenue mobilization	0	2	1	One training session held and the rest abandoned
			Organize 16 tax education campaigns	12	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Automation and Privatization of revenue collection (PPP) by 2017	0	3	2	Being implemented with Zoomlion & Sky Mount
			Organize 8 Capacity building workshops for the 7zonal councils' staff, Assembly persons and Assembly' staff on Revenue mobilization	0	2	0	Abandoned
			Organize 16 tax education campaigns	12	4	4	Fully implemented
			Mount 7 revenue collection points/barriers on key economic roads	0	3	1	Being implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Automation and Privatization of revenue collection (PPP) by 2017	0	3	2	Being implemented with Zoomlion & Sky Mount
			Organize 8 Capacity building workshops for the 7zonal councils' staff, Assembly persons and Assembly' staff on Revenue mobilization	0	2	0	Abandoned
			Organize 16 tax education campaigns	12	4	4	Fully implemented
			Mount 7 revenue collection points/barriers on key economic roads	0	3	5	Being implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Automation and Privatization of revenue collection (PPP) by 2017	0	3	2	Being implemented with Zoomlion & Sky Mount
			Organize 8 Capacity building workshops for the 7zonal councils' staff, Assembly persons and Assembly' staff on Revenue mobilization	0	2	0	Abandoned
			Organize 16 tax education campaigns	12	4	4	Fully implemented
			Mount 7 revenue collection points/barriers on key economic roads	0	3	5	On-going, 70% of the activity completed
			Undertake 6No. tax education	1	6	1	On-going, 16%

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Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
							of the activity completed
			Collect/update Municipal Socio-Economic Database	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Collect Business Operation Permit using Socio-Economic Data	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Provide logistics for revenue collection	1	1	1	On-going, 60% completed
			Prepare Fee Fixing Resolution for 2018	1	1	0	Not yet implemented
			Undertake Development or Rehabilitation of Market Infrastructure	Bad condition of market structure	Markets in good condition	Still in bad condition	Not yet implemented
Policy Objective: To improve Public Expenditure Management							
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 2No. Public Accountability Meetings on Municipal Finances to account to General Assembly and the Public	3No. organized	2No.	0	Not yet implemented
			Organize 2No. Town Hall Meetings on the Status of Development Implementation	3No. organized	2No.	0	Not yet implemented
			Undertake performance reviews of Annual Action Plan and Budget	1	1	0	Not yet implemented

1.2.2 ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The Municipality's efforts at accelerating the development of its Private Sector were characterized by measures to improve access to land for private investment, facilitate the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) through the provision of training and business development services, enhance access to affordable credit, make available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity as well as diversify and expand tourism industry for revenue generation and to vigorously promote domestic tourism in the Municipality especially waterfalls.

Other objectives pursued in respect of accelerating the Municipality Private Sector Development included the promotion of income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, including women and food crop farmers, enhancing access of the poor and vulnerable to social protection and Promote economic empowerment of women through access to land, labour, credit, markets, information, technology, business services and social protection including property rights

Limited success were chalked in respect of achievement of above measures in the areas of skills training to local artisans including tailors/seamstresses, barbers and beauticians, repairers of mobile phones and other crafts through the Rural Enterprise Project. Also important is the support to the poor and vulnerable including People with Disabilities to undertake their individual development initiative with a portion of the District Assembly Common Fund. This is expected to enhance their status and a basic income for them to initiate their individual economic ventures. A business establishment survey intended

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to identify measures aimed at creating the environment to attract, retain and expand business has just been commissioned as part of the Local Economic Development Initiative of the Municipality.

The main challenge was inadequate funds to implement the planned interventions. As a result most planned objectives could not be achieved. One other major constraint hindering the much needed development of this sector is the individual and uncoordinated nature of the sector. The sector is dominated by peasants and largely illiterates with individual characters/traits some of which are detrimental to business prospecting; this deprives the sector of receiving the needed investments due to high degrees of uncertainties that may be associated with that investments. The details of these can be ascertained from the Table 1.2

Table 1.2 Performance Review- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organize skills training for 20 vulnerable groups	2	5	5	Fully implemented
			Hohoe Business Advisory center (BAC) to organize business counseling for 800 businesses	104	200	213	Target exceeded
			Organize 4 Local Trade fairs	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Participate in 4 Volta Trade fairs	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Assist 50 rural entrepreneurs to submit proposals for funding	148	10	2	On-going, 2 of 10 entrepreneurs assisted
			Acquisition of 40 acre land for the Development of an Industrial Site.	0	20 acres	20 acres	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of 20 selected Market sheds	0	5	4	80% implemented
Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development							
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Acquisition, land documentation and servicing	0	Site acquired	0	Not implemented
			Organize 4 tourism stakeholder forum	0	4	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organize skills training for 20 vulnerable groups	2	5	22	Target exceeded
			Fabrication and installation of 2 NO. Palm Fruit Digester and Construction of Palm Fruit Digester Shed	0	2	2	Started but abandoned
			Hohoe Business Advisory	104	200	198	99% implemented

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			center (BAC) to organize business counseling for 800 businesses				
			Organize 4 Local Trade fairs	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Participate in 4 Volta Trade fairs	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Assist 50 rural entrepreneurs to submit proposals for funding	148	10	2	On-going, 2 of 10 entrepreneurs assisted
			Rehabilitation of Central Market Gates	0	6	0	Not implemented
			Acquisition of 40 acre land for the Development of an Industrial Site.	0	20 acres	20 acres	Fully implemented
			<i>Gravelling and surfacing of the Hohoe Main Market Junction Road (2.8km)</i>	0	2.8km	2.8km	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of 20 selected Market sheds	0	5	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development							
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Acquisition, land documentation and servicing of land for Water Fall Development	0	Site acquired	0	Not implemented
			Construction of 2 guest houses	0	2	0	Not implemented
			Refurbishment of one (1) guest house	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Construction of 2 conference Hall and reception	1	2	0	Not implemented
			Identify and Develop 3 potential tourist sites	3	1	0	Not implemented
			Organize 3 tourism festivals	3	3	3	Fully implemented
			Organize 4 tourism stakeholder forum	0	4	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organize skills training for 20 vulnerable groups	2	5	18	Target exceeded
			Hohoe Business Advisory center (BAC) to organize business counseling for 800 businesses	104	200	115	56% implemented
			Organize 4 Local Trade fairs	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Participate in 4 Volta Trade fairs	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Assist 50 rural entrepreneurs to submit proposals for funding	148	15	228	Target exceeded
			Construction of Rural	0	1	1	On-going, 90%

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			technology facility (RTF)				implemented
			Rehabilitation of 20 selected Market sheds	0	5	8	Target Exceeded
			Fencing of Hohoe Market	0	1	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development							
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and Develop 3 potential tourist sites	3	1	0	Not implemented
			Organize 3 tourism festivals	3	3	3	Fully implemented
			Organize 4 tourism stakeholder forum	0	3	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2017			Organize skills training for 20 vulnerable groups	2	5	8	Target Exceeded
			Hohoe Business Advisory center (BAC) to organize business counseling for 800 businesses	104	200	116	56% implemented
			Organize 4 Local Trade fairs	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Participate in 4 Volta Trade fairs	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Assist 50 rural entrepreneurs to submit proposals for funding	148	15	0	Not implemented yet
			Rehabilitation of 20 selected Market sheds	0	5	1	On-going, 20% implemented
			Construction of 2 guest houses	0	2	0	Not implemented
			Construction of 2 conference Hall and reception	0	2	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development							
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and Develop 3 potential tourist sites	3	1	0	Not implemented
			Organize 3 tourism festivals	3	3	3	Fully implemented
			Organize 4 tourism stakeholder forum	0	1	0	Not implemented
			<i>Construction of Art Exhibition Centre at Assembly Old Site</i>	0	1	1	On-going, 64% implemented
Policy Objective: Expand Opportunities for job creation (Promoting Local Economic Development)							
2017			Establish Local Economic Development Initiative in the Municipality	In operation	expand	expanded	Fully implemented
			Support for youth in Apprenticeship Programme	Was in operation	Scale-up support	Yet to scale-up support	Not implemented
			Internal management of Dept. of Trade and Industry	Partially supported	Sufficiently supported	Partially supported	On-going and about 55% implemented

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			Support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	No information	Full support	Not supported	Not yet implemented
			Train Artisans and Trades Men in their respective Trades	Training organized	Conduct training	Not conducted	Yet to be implemented
			Establishment of Rural Technology Facility	0	1	1	On-going, 85% implemented
			Support other activities of the Rural Enterprises project	0	3	1	On-going, 35% implemented

1.2.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The focus of the Municipality in accelerating Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management was to adopt measures aimed at reducing the risk associated with Agriculture. This was to be pursued through the implementation of measures aimed at Promoting Agriculture Mechanization, Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education as well as strengthening institutional and regulatory framework for sustainable natural resource management Other programmes were intended at creating awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and to develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance. Similarly, there were measures to promote selected crops for food security and the promotion of livestock and poultry development for food security and income

During the period under review some gains were made in the achievement of above including the arrangements for the delivery of subsidized inputs to farmers including fertilizers and seeds. The routine agricultural extension services helped in providing the needed guidance and advice to the ordinary crop farmers with the aim of increasing productivity. The livestock and poultry sectors also received technical services from the veterinary unit of the Municipal Agricultural Development Unit. The details of these can be ascertained from the Table 1.3

Table 1.3: Performance Review- Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation And Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Construction of Rural technology facility (RTF)	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Establishment of 2 irrigation schemes	1	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Establishment of 2 irrigation schemes	1	1	0	Not implemented
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education						
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	Assist 20 FBOs to Access low interest credit/loan Facility	28	5	0	Not implemented
			Establishment of 7 Agric	1	7	1	On-going, 1

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		Management	Information points/ Centers				of 7 established
			Assist 20 FBOs to construct 4 storage facilities	28	1	0	Not implemented
			Farmers' Day Celebration, Fairs and Exhibitions.	33	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize capacity building for 20 FBOs to deliver extension services to their members	15	5	4	On-going, 90% implemented
			Organization of 8 education campaigns on Bushfire	39	8	8	Fully implemented
			Provision of Social & Environment Safeguards	0	2	2	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Assist 20 FBOs to Access low interest credit/loan Facility	28	5	0	Not implemented
			Establishment of 7Agric Information points/ Centers	1	7	1	On-going, 1 of 7 established
			Assist 20 FBOs to construct 4 storage facilities	28	1	0	Not implemented
			Farmers' Day Celebration, Fairs and Exhibitions.	33	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize capacity building for 20 FBOs to deliver extension services to their members	15	5	4	On-going, 90% implemented
			Train and resource extension staff in pre & post-harvest handling technologies				
			Identify, update and disseminate existing improved crop technological packages to farmers				
			Facilitate and supervise the establishment of demonstration plots in the district.				
			Construction of a Veterinary Office				
			Conservation Programme Tree/Cocoa Nursery/Crop Farming etc				
			Hazard Mapping				
			Public Education on Hydromet/Epidemic				
			World Disaster Celebration				
			Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Management & Other Disaster Management Activiries	39	8	8	Fully implemented
			Provision of Social & Environment Safeguards	0	2	2	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Assist 20 FBOs to Access low interest credit/loan Facility	28	5	0	Not implemented
			Establishment of 7Agric Information points/ Centers	0	3	1	On-going, 1 Of 3 Achieved
			Assist 20 FBOs to construct 4 storage facilities	0	5	0	Not implemented

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			Farmers' Day Celebration, Fairs and Exhibitions.	33	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize capacity building for 20 FBOs to deliver extension services to their members	0	5	0	Not implemented
			Organization of 8 education campaigns on Bushfire	39	8	8	Fully implemented
			Provision of Social & Environment Safeguards	0	3	3	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Assist 20 FBOs to Access low interest credit/loan Facility	28	5	0	Not implemented
			Establishment of 7 Agric Information points/ Centers	1	7	1	On-going, 1 of 7 established
			Assist 20 FBOs to construct 4 storage facilities	28	1	0	Not implemented
			Farmers' Day Celebration, Fairs and Exhibitions.	33	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize capacity building for 20 FBOs to deliver extension services to their members	15	5	4	On-going, 90% implemented
			Organization of 8 education campaigns on Bushfire	39	8	8	Fully implemented
			Provision for Administrative Expenses	provided	Sufficient provision	Partially provided	On-going, 30% implemented.
			Visit farms and homes of farmers by AEAs to carry out extension activities	Many farmers visited	Cover entire area	Large area covered	On-going, 65% fully implemented.
			Conduct market enumeration and RELC Planning Session	Nil	Hohoe	Nil	Not yet implemented.
			Conduct surveillance in 7 rice/cassava growing communities				
			Train 10 AEAs, 4 DOAs Technical Staff and communities in use of affordable housing units, identification and reporting on incidence of diseases				
			Train 14 Technical Staff, 50 Food Vendors and 50 Processors on Various preservation methods for livestock and poultry				
			Facilitate and monitor the linkage between Actors of the Livestock and Poultry Value Chain				
			Conduct M&E of Agricultural Activities	Carried out	Entire municipality	Nil	Yet to be implemented.
Build capacity of Processor-Based Organisations in Rice and Cassava	No records	Entire municipality	Partially done	On-going, 10% implemented			
Identify and train 14 processors and marketers in standardized packaging and branding	0	14	0	Not yet implemented			

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			Promote nucleus out-grower concept and introduce new varieties of crops	nucleus out-grower concept promoted	Cover entire Municipality	Partially promoted	On-going, 23% implemented
			Train, supervise and monitor 8 AEAs and 4 DAOs in data collection of production figures of farmers, crop cultivation and yield studies	Several AEAs and DAOs trained	8AEAs and 4 DAOs to be trained	No training undertaken	Not yet implemented.
			Provision of Social & Environment Safeguards	0	2	2	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Strengthen institutional and regulatory framework for sustainable natural resource management							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Streamline SEA as part of the Development Process of the Municipality	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Streamline SEA as part of the Development Process of the Municipality	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Streamline SEA as part of the Development Process of the Municipality	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Streamline SEA as part of the Development Process of the Municipality	1	1	1	Fully implemented

1.2.4 Thematic Area: Oil and Gas Development

The Municipality's bid to take advantage over the emerging Oil and Gas Economy was to facilitate the Conversion of the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to create decent jobs. This was to be achieved through the Provision of incentives to facilitate local investments along the oil and gas value chain. Also, the Municipality intended to strengthen institutional capacity for oil and gas development through the Provision of financial support to Local Residence to study courses in oil and gas at Higher Educational Institutions.

Some gains were made in the area of supporting the establishment or expansion of oil and gas filling stations. Similarly, the Municipality participated in a public education forum aimed at creating awareness on the opportunities offered by the Oil and Gas Industry.

The above notwithstanding, challenges still exist in respect of the Municipality ability to effectively convert the much needed opportunities for job creation for its residence in the Oil and Gas Industry. Institutional arrangements are yet to be established in the Municipality to oversee programmes in oil and gas. Similarly, the initial infrastructure and capital required for operating businesses in the oil and gas industry is not readily attainable. The details of these can be ascertained from the Table 1.4

Table 1.4: Presents the implementation status of planned activities under Oil and Gas thematic Area

Period	Thematic Area: Oil and Gas Development
	Policy Objective: Leverage the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to create decent jobs

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	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support the establishment or expansion of oil and gas filling stations	11	4	1	On-going, 25% of the activity being implemented
		Human Resource Management	Support Skills acquisition of residents in the oil and gas sector	3	2	0	Not implemented

1.2.5 Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

The major policy direction under this Thematic Area was to improve access to urban and rural productive infrastructure through the improvement in urban and feeder roads, develop Municipality's spatial plan, expansion of rural electrification programme, develop Municipality, Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements, Accelerate the provision and improved environmental sanitation facilities and provision of Adequate, Safe and Affordable Water . Some successes were chalked in respect of above. These included the Street Naming and Property Address system in Hohoe town and other Communities, spot improvement of feeder roads to farming communities and the expansion of electricity to rural Areas. 35km of feeder roads were also reshaped and a number of culverts constructed to improve accessibility, about 15km of Hohoe township roads asphalted and about 4km still under construction. Also, 2No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with 2-Unit Urinal, 11 No. 10- seater Vault Chamber toilets in communities etc were all constructed as well as 40 Mechanized Boreholes were installed. The progress of activities is presented in table 1.5

Table 1.5: Presents the implementation status of planned activities under Infrastructure And Human Settlements Development

Policy Objective: Create open Spaces and Establish Green Belt across the Country especially in Urban Areas							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize 3 stakeholders meetings in the preparation of urban plans and in the management of protected areas	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Develop Municipal Spatial Development plan	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Create open Spaces and Establish Green Belt across the Country especially in Urban Areas							
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize 3 stakeholders meetings in the preparation of urban plans and in the management of protected areas	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Develop Municipal Spatial Development plan	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Create open Spaces and Establish Green Belt across the Country especially in Urban Areas							
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize 3 stakeholders meetings in the preparation of urban plans and in the management of protected areas	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Develop Municipal Spatial Development plan	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Create open Spaces and Establish Green Belt across the Country especially in Urban Areas							
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning					
			Develop Municipal Spatial Development plan	1	1	1	Fully implemented

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Policy Objective: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street Naming and Property Address system	0	All streets names and properties named	21%	On-going, all Streets named and 6% of properties numbered
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Fixing/replacement of set of street lights at Ahado, Hospital , Kitikpacemetary road/By-Plan	200	100	100	Fully implemented
			Provision for Fire Extinguishers at Hohoe Municipal Assembly Block	0	12	12	Fully implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street Naming and Property Address system	0	All streets names and properties named	30%	On-going, all Streets named and 20% of properties numbered
			Undertake Radio Education on Land Use Planning & Street Naming Exercise	0	3	3	Fully implemented
			Installation of Traffic Light at Market junction & <i>Lights at Bank of Ghana</i>	0	1	1	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Fixing/replacement of set of street lights at Ahado, Hospital , Kitikpacemetary road/By-Plan	200	100	100	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street Naming and Property Address system	0	All streets names and properties named	50%	On-going, all Streets named and 30% of properties numbered
		Infrastructure Development	Installation of Traffic Light at Market junction & <i>Lights at Bank of Ghana</i>	0	1	1	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Fixing/replacement of set of street lights at Ahado, Hospital , Kitikpacemetary road/By-Plan	200	100	100	Fully implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street Naming and Property Address system	0	All streets names and properties named	67%	On-going, all Streets named and 42% of properties numbered
			Support the operational Plan for NADMO	1	1	1	On-going, 30% implemented
			Support for the running cost of NADMO	1	1	1	On-going, 30% implemented
			Organization public awareness creation forum on bushfires, climate change and disaster risk reduction	1	1	1	On-going, 80% implemented
			Provision for the running cost of Physical Planning Department	1	1	1	On-going, 30% implemented
			Acquisition of Land Banks	5	1	0	Not implemented
	Preparation of Local Plans and Planning Schemes	1	1	1	On-going, 40% implemented		
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake Education of the Planning Schemes and other Development Control Issues	200	100	100	Fully implemented	
Policy objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the needs of people in the Municipality							

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2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Extension of electricity to 10 communities	95% cover age	5	1	On-going, 20% of target achieved
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Extension of electricity to 10 communities	95% cover age	5	1	On-going , 20% of target achieved
			Procurement, Replacement, Installation and Maintenance of Streetlights	1	1	1	On-going, 30% implemented
2014	Policy objective: Accelerate the provision improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construct 10No. 6 sitter KVIP for basic schools	98	3	4	Target exceeded
			Construction of 11 No. 10-seater Vault Chamber toilet in communities	15	3	2	On-going, 2 out of 3 achieved
			Resourcing of Environmental Health Unit with Tools / Equipment (Waste bins) etc.	Inadequate equipment	Adequate equipment	Fairly adequate	On-going, 20% of equipment supplied
			Acquisitions / Compensations- final disposal sites.	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Provision for solid and liquid waste Management	60%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Provision for ZOOM LION activities in the Municipality	70%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
Policy objective: Accelerate the provision improved environmental sanitation facilities							
2015	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construct 10No. 6 sitter KVIP for basic schools	98	3	3	Fully implemented
			Construction of 11 No. 10-seater Vault Chamber toilet in communities	15	3	2	On-going, 2 out of 3 achieved
			Resourcing of Environmental Health Unit with Tools / Equipment (Waste bins) etc.	Inadequate equipment	Adequate equipment	Fairly adequate	On-going, 20% of equipment supplied
			Disinfestations of Market/Meat Shops and Offices	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Control of Stray Animals	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Inspection of Hotels, Restaurants, Chop Bars, Drinking Spots and Sachet Water Plants	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Monitoring of Operation and Maintenance of Water Facilities	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Provision for Solid & Liquid Waste Management	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize Medical Screening for Food Vendors	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Dredging of Main Drains & Compensation for Final Disposal Site in the Municipality	1	1	1	On-going implemented
			Educate Communities on Faecal Borne Diseases and other Sanitation Hygiene Matters	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Acquisitions / Compensations- final disposal sites.	1	1	0	Not implemented
Provision for solid and liquid waste Management	60%	100%	100%	Fully implemented			

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			Provision for ZOOM LION activities in the Municipality	70%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Construction of 2No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with 2-Unit Urinal	8	2	2	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construct 10No. 6 sitter KVIP for basic schools	98	2	2	Fully implemented
			Construction of 11 No. 10-seater Vault Chamber toilet in communities	15	3	2	On-going, 2 out of 3 achieved
			Resourcing of Environmental Health Unit with Tools / Equipment (Waste bins) etc.	Inadequate equipment	Adequate equipment	Fairly adequate	On-going, 20% of equipment supplied
			Acquisitions / Compensations- final disposal sites.	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Provision for solid and liquid waste Management	60%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Provision for ZOOM LION activities in the Municipality	70%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Assist 20 communities to construct household latrines	23	10	15	Target Exceeded
2017	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construct 10No. 6 sitter KVIP for basic schools	98	3	3	Fully implemented
			Construction of 11 No. 10-seater Vault Chamber toilet in communities		2	2	Fully implemented
			Resourcing of Environmental Health Unit with Tools / Equipment (Waste bins) etc.	Inadequate equipment	Adequate equipment	Fairly adequate	On-going, 20% of equipment supplied
			Rehabilitation of 2No Toilet Facilities and Plant Protective Trees	No records	2	0	Not yet implemented and not in the MTDP
			Acquisitions / Compensations- final disposal sites.	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Provision for solid and liquid waste Management	60%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Provision for ZOOM LION activities in the Municipality	70%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Acquisition of Burial Site	1	1	1	On-going, 30% implemented
			Provision for environmental safeguards	1	1	1	On-going, 10% implemented
			Assist 20 communities to construct household latrines	23	10	0	Yet to be implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an efficient and effective Transport System that meets user Needs							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 feeder Roads				
			Rehabilitation/reshaping of 20 community feeder roads	20	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construction of 20 culverts	5	5	3	On-going, 3 of 5 implemented
			Construction of 10 Bridges connecting communities	5	3	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an efficient and effective Transport System that meets user Needs							
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 feeder Roads				
			Rehabilitation/reshaping of 20	20	5	5	Fully

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	Management		community feeder roads				implemented
			Construction of 20 culverts	5	5	0	Not Implemented
			Construction of 10 Bridges connecting communities	5	3	0	Not Implemented
			Construction of By-Pass	0	1	0	Not Implemented and not in the MTDP
			Construction of Hohoe hospital road	0	0.8km	0.8km	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an efficient and effective Transport System that meets user Needs							
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 feeder Roads				
			Rehabilitation/reshaping of 20 community feeder roads	20	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construction of 20 culverts and drains	5	5	3	3 of 5 implemented
			Construction of 10 Bridges connecting communities	5	2	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an efficient and effective Transport System that meets user Needs							
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 feeder Roads				
			Rehabilitation/reshaping of 20 community feeder roads	20	5	0	Not yet implemented
			Construction of 20 culverts	5	5	0	Not implemented
			Construction of 10 Bridges connecting communities	5	2	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of Adequate, Safe and Affordable Water							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Educate 95 communities on the need to store rain water	0	24	0	Not Implemented
			Drilling of 40 Mechanized Boreholes	0	10	32	Target Exceeded
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Educate 95 communities on the need to store rain water	0	24	0	Not Implemented
			Drilling of 40 Mechanized Boreholes	0	10	11	Target Exceeded
			Rehabilitation of Water pumping machines and broken down boreholes	30%	To rehabilitate broken boreholes	20% rehabilitated	On-going
			Assist communities with Water harvesting facilities	0	Communities assisted	0	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of Adequate, Safe and Affordable Water							
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Educate 95 communities on the need to store rain water	0	24	0	Not Implemented
			Drilling of 40 Mechanized Boreholes	0	10	0	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation of Water pumping machines and broken down boreholes	30%	To rehabilitate broken boreholes	20% rehabilitated	On-going
			Assist communities with Water harvesting facilities	0	Communities assisted	0	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of Adequate, Safe and Affordable Water							
2017	Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Educate 95 communities on the need	0	24	10	On-going

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Delivery and Management	Development	to store rain water				
		Drilling of 10 Mechanized Boreholes and hand pumps	0	10	0	Not implemented
		Rehabilitation of Water pumping machines and broken down boreholes	30%	To rehabilitate broken boreholes	20% rehabilitated	On-going
		Assist communities with Water harvesting facilities	0	Communities assisted	0	Not Implemented

1.2.6 Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The objectives of the programmes and projects implemented under this thematic Area were to improve access and quality of educational services delivery, improve access to quality health care, make Social Protection more Effective in Targeting the Poor and the Vulnerable as well as reduce the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS and other preventable diseases. These were to be achieved through the provision of Educational and Health Infrastructure and creating a conducive environment for efficient social services delivery. Significant achievements were recorded in this regard. A number of classroom blocks were initiated and a good number duly complete during the plan period. Similarly, some health facilities were rehabilitated and plans are far advanced for the commencement of theatre services at Likpe-Fodome Poly Clinic Centre, significant improvement in academic performance of BECE and SHS. These notwithstanding critical challenges still remain and require urgent redress these include:

- ✓ High incidence of Malaria
- ✓ High dropout rate of girls at school due to financial constrains etc.

Table 1.6 shows the level of achievement of planned activities under this thematic area.

Table 1.6: Presents the implementation status of planned activities under Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Period	THEMATIC AREA :HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	Policy Objective: Bridge Equity Gap in Access to Health Care						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitation and upgrading of 10 health centers	13	3	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 6 CHPS Compound	4	2	1	1 of 2 implemented
			Acquisition of Ambulance for Hohoe Hospital	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation and upgrading of 10 health centers	13	3	0	Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. Doctor's Bungalow with Boys Quarter and Wall Fencing	4	1	1	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of 1No. Doctor's bungalow	4	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 6 CHPS Compound	4	2	1	1 of 2 implemented
			Rehabilitation and upgrading of 10 health centers	13	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Services	Health	Construction of 6 CHPS	4	2	0	Not

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	Delivery	Delivery	Compound				implemented
			Provision for the running cost of Health Directorate	provided	Fully provide	Partially provided	On-going, 10% implemented
			Rehabilitation of 1No 3-Bedroom Bungalow for Hohoe Municipal Hospital and Plant Economic Trees in the Compound	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation and upgrading of 10 health centers	13	2	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure continued provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change							
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Establish and build the capacity of 7 Natural resources Conservation and management teams	3	2	2	Fully implemented
2015	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Establish and build the capacity of 7 Natural resources Conservation and management teams	3	2	2	Fully implemented
			Facility based surveillance on Measles and carry out Rubella /measles vaccination exercise				
			Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervisory visit to TBAs and Intensify health education on non communicable diseases				
			Organize facilitative supportive supervision on adolescent health activities in the municipality and PMTCT in sub-districts				
2016	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Establish and build the capacity of 7 Natural resources Conservation and management teams	3	2	2	Fully implemented
			Payment of bills in respect of 2012 Gbi and Zongo Conflict	0	0	Bill payments	Fully implemented
			Peer learning exchange programme under UDG	0	Undertake Peer learning exchange prog.	undertaken	Fully implemented
2017	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Establish and build the capacity of 7 Natural resources Conservation and management teams	3	1	1	On-going
Policy Objective: Enhance labour productivity across all sectors							
2014	Management and	General Administratio	Provision for acquisition of Low cost Buildings.	0	25	25	Fully implemented

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	Administration	n	Procurement of office furniture and Equipment for newly recruited staff	Old and worn out furniture and Logistics	10 laptops 50 conference room chairs	10 laptops 50 conference room chairs	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for acquisition of Low cost Buildings.	0	24	24	Fully implemented
			Refurbishment of MCE, MCD and MBA Bungalows.	0	3	3	Fully implemented
			Procurement of office furniture and Equipment for newly recruited staff	Inadequate furniture & Logistics	5 laptops Set of office furniture	Supplied as required	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of office furniture and Equipment for newly recruited staff	Inadequate furniture & Logistics	5 laptops Set of office furniture	0	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation and Extension of Additional Bedroom and Provision of a Dining Area at the BNI Residence	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation and maintenance of 12 No. Bungalows	12	12	0	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation of 2 wing of former Municipal Assembly building at Hohoe	0	2	2	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of 1No. 2unit office for physical Planning Department at Hohoe	0	2	2	Fully implemented
			Procure 3 No. Laptops, 2 No. External drive and 5No. Palm top computers for MCD, MFO, MDCD, MBA, MHRM ,MPO	6	3No. laptop, 2no. external drive and 5No.palm top computers	0	Not implemented
			Procure 3 No. Gen sets for MCE, MCD and Assembly office	0	3	0	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of office furniture and Equipment for newly recruited staff	Inadequate furniture	5 laptops Set of office	0	Not yet implemented

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				e & Logistics	furniture		
THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in Education at all Levels							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No. 6 Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities		10	10	On-going, 40% completed
			Assist 20 schools with teaching and learning materials	98	5	10	Target exceeded
			Construction of 10No. Early childhood development centers	0	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support to needy but brilliant students	4	5	5	Fully implemented
			Provision for STME, sports/ /Best Teacher awards.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Self- Help Projects-kitchen & pantry for GSFP	0	17	0	Not implemented
			Construction of fence wall around Hohoe Midwifery training school	0	1	1	56% completed
			Organize capacity building for Municipal Education Management oversight committee	0	1	0	Not implemented
			<i>Supply of furniture to Primary Schools</i>	400 dual and mono Desks	400 dual and mono Desks	400 dual and mono Desks	Fully implemented
			<i>Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme</i>	16 beneficiary schools	17	17 Schools support	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Increase Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in Education at all Levels							
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No. 6 Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	0	3	0	Not implemented
			Assist 20 schools with teaching and learning materials	98 Schools	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construction of 10No. Early childhood development centers	0	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support to needy but brilliant students	4	5	5	Fully implemented

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			Provision for STME, sports/ /Best Teacher awards.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Self- Help Projects-kitchen & pantry for GSFP	0	17	0	Not implemented
			Provision for the Const. of 1No. students Hostel for UHAS	0	1	1	fully completed
			<i>Construction of 5No. 2-Unit Library/ICT Centre with furniture and supply of Desktop</i>	1	1	1	On-going, 90% completed
			Organize capacity building for Municipal Education Management oversight committee	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			<i>Supply of furniture to Primary Schools</i>	400 dual and mono Desks	250 dual and mono Desks	300 dual and mono Desks	Target exceeded
			<i>Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme</i>	16	17	17	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Increase Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in Education at all Levels							
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No. 6 Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	0	3	2	On-going, 66% completed
			Assist 20 schools with teaching and learning materials	98 Schools	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construction of 10No. Early childhood development centers	0	4	3	3 of 4 Achieved
			Support to needy but brilliant students	4	5	5	Fully implemented
			Provision for STME, sports/ /Best Teacher awards.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Self- Help Projects-kitchen & pantry for GSFP	0	17	0	Not implemented
			<i>Construction of 5No. 2-Unit Library/ICT Centre with furniture and supply of Desktop</i>	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Cost. Of Head Teachers Bungalow Likpe Todome/Mate	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Organize capacity building for District Education Management oversight committee	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			<i>Supply of furniture to Primary Schools</i>	400 dual and	400 dual and mono	400 dual and	Fully implemented

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				mono Desks	Desks	mono Desks	
			<i>Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme</i>	16 benefic iary schools	17	17 Schools support	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Increase Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in Education at all Levels							
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10No. 6 Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	0	3	2	On-going, 67% completed
			Assist 20 schools with teaching and learning materials	98 Schools	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construction of 2-Storey Administration Block, with Library and ICT Centre for Likpe SHS and Plant Economic Trees in the Compound	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Construction of 10No. Early childhood development centers	0	4	3	3 of 4 Achieved
			Support to needy but brilliant students	4	5	5	Fully implemented
			Provision for STME, sports/ /Best Teacher awards.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Self- Help Projects-kitchen & pantry for GSFP	0	17	0	Not implemented
			<i>Construction of 5No. 2-Unit Library/ICT Centre with furniture and supply of Desktop</i>	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Cost. Of Head Teachers Bungalow Likpe Todome/Mate	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Support Best Teacher or Worker Award Scheme	1	1	0	Not yet implemented
			Support for the organization of “My First Day at School”	1	1	0	Not yet implemented
			Support for the running cost of the Education Directorate	support ed	Fully support Education Directorate	Partially support ed	On-going, 10% implemented
			Support In-Service Training of Teachers	support ed	All teachers	non	Not yet implemented
			Support the organization of Municipal Mock for BECE Examinations	support ed	Entire Municipality	done	Fully implemented
Support the organization of	support	Entire	support	Fully			

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			School Sports and Culture Activities	ed	Municipa lity	ed	implemented
			Organize capacity building for District Education Management oversight committee	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			<i>Supply of furniture to Primary Schools</i>	400 dual and mono Desks	400 dual and mono Desks	400 dual and mono Desks	Fully implemented
			<i>Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme</i>	16 beneficiary schools	17	17 Schools support	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure the Reduction of New HIV and AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Groups							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize 10 education campaign to reduce stigmatization and public awareness and management of STIs	21	10	10	Fully implemented
			District Response Initiative on HIV AIDS/Malaria control projects.		4 sensitization programs	4 sensitization programs	Fully implemented
			Contribution to National Immunization Day		Ghc 10,000 to be paid for immunisation	Ghc 10,000 to be paid	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Make Social Protection more Effective in Targeting the Poor and the Vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 30 poor and vulnerable groups with skills training	0	30	41	Target exceeded
			Conduct quarterly monitoring activities of NGO and Orphanages	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support Social welfare to organize 8 public awareness programme on the rights of children	2	2	0	Not implemented
			Support 10 children with special needs with scholarship	3	10	10	Fully implemented
			Support to school for the deaf and Intellectually disabled	0	1	0	Not

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							implemented
			Mainstreaming of Gender Activities in programmes, projects and activities	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize skills training programme for 50 people with disability	0	50	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Make Social Protection more Effective in Targeting the Poor and the Vulnerable							
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 30 poor and vulnerable groups with skills training	0	30	0	Not implemented
			Conduct quarterly monitoring activities of NGO and Orphanages	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support Social welfare to organize 8 public awareness programme on the rights of children	2	2	0	Not implemented
			Sensitization on Child Labour, Mal-nutrition and the Effects of Neglect, Abuse and Violence Against the Aged				
			Organization of Child Labour Day				
			Resource Physically Challenged Persons with Funds to Undertake Economic Activities Annually				
			Organize a two day workshop for Care Givers of the various orphanage homes				
			Conduct arbitration sessions for parties				
			Visits to all ongoing project sites & Orphanage homes				
			Support 10 children with special needs with scholarship	3	10	10	Fully implemented
			Support to school for the deaf and Intellectually disabled	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Mainstreaming of Gender Activities in programmes, projects and activities	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize skills training programme for 50 people with disability	0	50	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Make Social Protection more Effective in Targeting the Poor and the Vulnerable							
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 30 poor and vulnerable groups with skills training	0	30	41	Target exceeded
			Conduct quarterly monitoring activities of NGO and Orphanages	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support Social welfare to	2	2	0	Not

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			organize 8 public awareness programme on the rights of children				implemented
			Support 10 children with special needs with scholarship	3	10	10	Fully implemented
			Support to school for the deaf and Intellectually disabled	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Mainstreaming of Gender Activities in programmes, projects and activities	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize skills training programme for 50 people with disability	0	50	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Make Social Protection more Effective in Targeting the Poor and the Vulnerable							
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 30 poor and vulnerable groups with skills training	0	30	0	Not implemented
			Conduct quarterly monitoring activities of NGO and Orphanages	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support Social welfare to organize 8 public awareness programme on the rights of children	2	2	0	Not implemented
			Support 10 children with special needs with scholarship	3	10	10	Fully implemented
			Support to school for the deaf and Intellectually disabled	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Mainstreaming of Gender Activities in programmes, projects and activities	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organize Sensitization Workshops in Home Science and other Topical Issue for Women Groups	-	Entire Municipality	0	Not yet implemented
			Form Child Panels and Social Enquiry for Juvenal Courts	Not in place	To form panels	Not form	Not yet implemented
			Provision for pro-poor and Gender Based Community Based Development Activities	Provision made	Entire Municipality	Activity not done	Not yet implemented
			Reintegration of Children from Homes	0	50	0	Not implemented

1.2.7 Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

The thrust of policy under this thematic area was to promote democratic, transparent and accountable local governance. This was to be achieved through the pursuance of the following objectives: to Ensure Effective Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy and Programme, to Promote women's access to

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economic opportunity and resources, including property, to ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management, improve upon security in the District, to improve the economic and social well-being of the vulnerable and excluded in society, as well as improve the performance of Sub-District Structures. The outputs of activities planned for the year are as per details in Table 1.7

Table 1.7: Presents the implementation status of planned activities under Transparent and Accountable Governance

Period	Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy and Programme						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide the zonal councils with 7 set of computers and printers and other office Equipment	0	7 Zonal councils	7 Zonal councils supplied with office equipment	Fully implemented
			Build the capacity of 7 zonal councils in revenue mobilization and administration	0	7	7 zonal councils trained	Fully implemented
			Creation and update of Website for Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Identify and support 10 Assembly staff to undergo training in Public Administration	0	10	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy and Programme							
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Build the capacity of 7 zonal councils in revenue mobilization and administration	0	7	7 zonal councils trained	Fully implemented
			Creation and update of Website for Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Identify and support 10 Assembly staff to undergo training in Public Administration	0	10	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy and Programme							
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Build the capacity of 7 zonal councils in revenue mobilization and administration	0	7	7 zonal councils trained	Fully implemented
			Creation and update of Website for Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Identify and support 10 Assembly staff to undergo training in Public Administration	0	10	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy and Programme							
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Build the capacity of 7 zonal councils in revenue mobilization and administration	0	7	7 zonal councils trained	Fully implemented

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			Supply of 10No. Motorbikes	2	10	0	Not yet implemented
			Creation and update of Website for Assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Identify and support 10 Assembly staff to undergo training in Public Administration	0	10	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective: Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 20 girls and 10 women to undergo entrepreneurial and technical skills training	0	5	0	Not implemented
			Build the capacity of 20 women to access loan facility	0	5	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 20 girls and 10 women to undergo entrepreneurial and technical skills training	0	5	5	Fully implemented
			Build the capacity of 20 women to access loan facility	0	5	5	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 20 girls and 10 women to undergo entrepreneurial and technical skills training	0	5	5	Fully implemented
			Build the capacity of 20 women to access loan facility	0	5	5	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support 20 girls and 10 women to undergo entrepreneurial and technical skills training	0	5	5	Fully implemented
			Build the capacity of 20 women to access loan facility	0	5	5	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and train 20 youth groups with entrepreneurial skills	0	5	5	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and train 20 youth groups with entrepreneurial skills	0	5	5	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and train 20 youth groups with entrepreneurial skills	0	5	5	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Identify and train 20 youth groups with entrepreneurial skills	0	5	5	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management							
2014	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 5 Budget performance review meetings with stakeholders	1	1	1	Fully implemented

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	ration	General Administration	Provision for 1No. 4*4 pick-up vehicle for monitoring.	2	2	2	Fully implemented
			Manpower Training & capacity building – officers, UTZs and Assembly members.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Repair & Maintenance of Assembly vehicles and Equipment	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provision for 2014 MTDP, monitoring and evaluation/ Budget Preparation	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for Rehabilitation/ Refurbishing of 6 Zonal council	1	3	0	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 5 Budget performance review meetings with stakeholders	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for 1no. 4*4 pick-up vehicle for monitoring.	2	2	2	Fully implemented
			Manpower Training & capacity building – officers, UTZs and Assembly members.	1	2	2	Fully implemented
			Repair & Maintenance of Assembly vehicles and Equipment	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provision for 2014 MTDP, monitoring and evaluation/ Budget Preparation	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for Rehabilitation/ Refurbishing of 6 Zonal council	1	3	6	Target exceeded
2016	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 5 Budget performance review meetings with stakeholders	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for 1no. 4*4 pick-up vehicle for monitoring.	2	2	2	Fully implemented
			Fuelling, transportation and travelling related expenditure	Provision made	Releasing of funds	Funds released	Fully implemented
			Procurement of minor repair works for other properties	Executed	Entire administration	repair works for other properties done	Fully implemented
			Procurement of materials, office consumables, accommodation and utilities for internal office running	procured	Releasing of funds	Funds fully released	Fully implemented
			Manpower Training & capacity building – officers, UTZs and Assembly members.	1	2	2	Fully implemented
			National Day Celebrations	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Repair & Maintenance of Assembly vehicles and Equipment	1	1	1	Fully implemented

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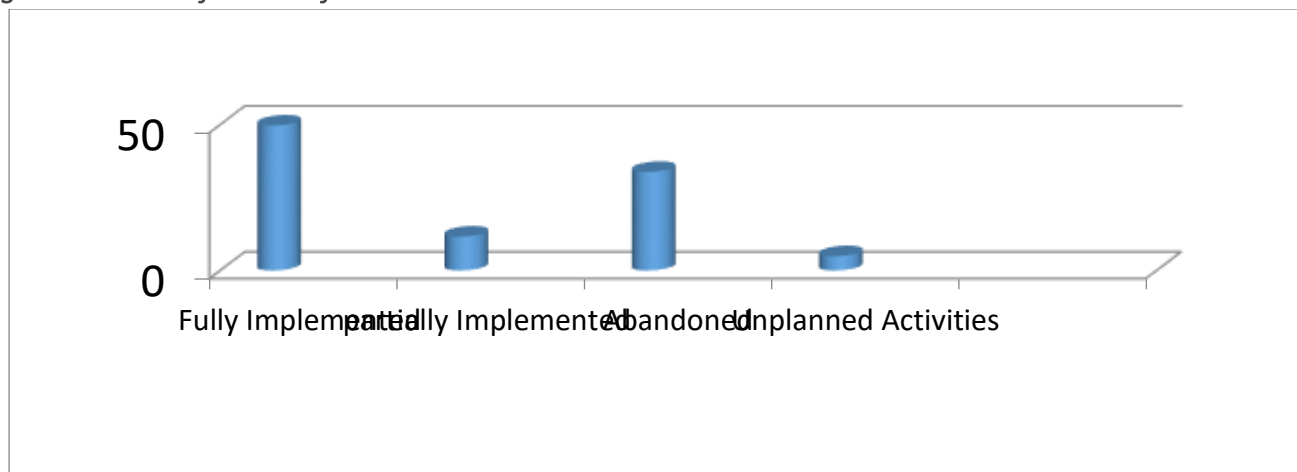
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provision for 2014 MTDP, monitoring and evaluation/ Budget Preparation	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for Rehabilitation/ Refurbishing of 6 Zonal council	1	3	0	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 5 Budget performance review meetings with stakeholders	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for 1no. 4*4 pick-up vehicle for monitoring.	2	2	2	Fully implemented
			Manpower Training & capacity building – officers, UTZs and Assembly members.	1	2	2	Fully implemented
			Repair & Maintenance of Assembly vehicles and Equipment	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provision for 2014 MTDP, monitoring and evaluation/ Budget Preparation	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Provision for Rehabilitation/ Refurbishing of 6 Zonal council	1	3	0	Not implemented
policy Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property							
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Set up and resource disaster response teams in 7 Zonal councils	0	7	7	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Set up and resource disaster response teams in 7 Zonal councils	0	7	7	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Set up and resource disaster response teams in 7 Zonal councils	0	7	7	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Set up and resource disaster response teams in 7 Zonal councils	0	7	7	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Enhance peace and security							
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish and construct 3 police post	3	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish and construct 3 police post	3	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish and construct 3 police post	3	1	0	not implemented

The summary of performance of planned Programmes, Projects and activities are contained in the Figure 1.1. The Figure indicates that about 48% of all planned interventions were fully implemented, close to

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11% partially implemented and about 32% abandoned. However close to 9% of the activities implemented by the Assembly within the period were not planned for.

Figure 1.1 Level of Plan Performance



1.2.8 Performance of Other Interventions Including Cross-Cutting Issues from 2014 to 2017;

1.2.8.1 Activities of NBSSI / REP / BAC

GOAL: To improve the livelihood of the rural poor micro and small entrepreneurs in the Municipality.

The National Board for Small Scale Industries in collaboration with the Rural Enterprise Programme and Plan Ghana have undertaken the following activities:

1. Skills Development Training
2. Business Counselling
3. Micro-finance / small credit

The table 1.8 shows the details of the activities

Table 1.8: Activities of NBSSI / REP / BAC

S/N	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	DEPT. RESPONSIBLE	REMARKS
	2014			
1	1.Community Based Training in Soap Production (CAKE SOAP)	Likpe-Bala and Todome Farmers group	BAC	32 males and 18 females attended the programme
2	Post Training in Cassava Production	Gbi-Wegbe Cassava Processors	BAC	1 male and 14 females attended the programme and it was to enable them Minimise production loses
3	Post Training in Oil Processing	Gbe-Wegbe-Multipurpose Farmers group	BAC	14 maels and 10 females. The training was to improve the quarlity of their products
5	Technology Improvement And Packaging Training In Cassava Processing	Butormekpo Farmers Group		Clients were taking trough the following steps to produce High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF). In all about 35 participants were trained with 7 males and 28 females

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6	Basic Community Based Training In Cosmetic Production	National Association of Hairdressers and Beauticians		In all about 32 participants were trained with all being females. Participants are able to locally produce shampoo, conditioner, liquid soap and hair pomade
7	Business Counselling Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dzorgbenyuie Famers Association –Hohoe Segbedeme • GNTDA • Hairdressers Association • Garages Association • Multipurpose Farmers group • Unique Dressmakers Association, Hohoe 	BAC	Counselled clients The Village Savings and Loan scheme
8	Basic Community Based Skills Training In Soap Making	Alavanyo Agorxoe	BAC	In all about 18 participants were trained with 6 males and 12 females.
9	Basic Community Based Skills Training In Fashion Design And Production	Hohoe-Ahado	BAC	participants have been equipped and trained in a new employable skills apart from farming
10	Basic Community Based Skills Training In Beekeeping	Fodome Amle	BAC	The Dressmakers' skills in the making of garments have been improved to meet international standards.
	2015			
1	Business Counselling Activities	Clients and unemployed youth	BAC	Counselling of Ghana National Tailors and Dressmakers Association on the Application of the Kaizen Principles Leadership Training for the Executive of the National Beauticians and Hairdressers Association, Hohoe
2	2 Clients (Agro-Processors) have benefited from NBSSI-EDIAF Credit Facility	Hohoe		Each client received Ghc 10,000.00 at 12% interest rate per annum. These clients were also counsel to put the funds to good use
3	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Cocoa Husk processing- Cocoa farmers group Likpe-Mate	Lite-Mate cocoa farmers group		16 female Participants were equipped with skills in cocoa husk processing into "Alata" Cake and Liquid bathing soap
4	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Cocoa Husk processing- Cocoa farmers group Santrokofi-Bume	Santrokofi-Bume cocoa farmers group	BAC	27 Participants were equipped with skills in cocoa husk processing into "Alata" Cake and Liquid bathing soap
5	Technology Improvement and packaging training in Bridal Decoration-	National Hairdressers and Beauticians Association, Hohoe	BAC	the 40 females were equiped with skills to decorate all kinds of occassions such as weddings, anniversaries, funerals etc.

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6	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Mushroom cultivation	Wli farmers group	BAC	Training of unemployed youth with skills in Mushroom Cultivation at Wli. This training was done in stages thus the preparation of the compose bag stage, the maturing stage and shooting out stage with participants doing the practical supervised by the resources person
7	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Soap Making at Likpe-Bala	Like-Bala cocoa farmers	BAC	The participants were trained to produce 4 locally manufactured soaps(Bar soap, local brilliant soap, powered soap and Liquid soap)
8	Youth in Apprentiship Programme (YAP)	unemployed youth	BAC	This programme is an initiative by the BAC and Masters to take in apprentices without for Free with an undertaking between the BAC, Masters and the Guardians which is the Assembly person of the apprentice Electoral Area. The programme is to begin at least with 20 unemployed youth
9	Technology Improvement Training in Fashion Design	Dressmakers group		Dress makers were introduced to new methods of fashion and design
10	Technology Improvement Training in Palm Kennel Processing	Trevi Women group	BAC	Clients were trained on improved technology and packaging of palm kennel oil
11	Two Technology Improvement Training in Cassava Processing	Santrokofi Farmers group and Hohoe Barkers group	BAC	Clients were trained in Processing High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) and the second group was trained in how to applied cassava flour for various Baking products
12	Small Business Management Training	Dressmakers and Hairdressers group	BAC	Participants were Trained in customer service, Banking practices, Book keeping, saving culture. Their capacity were also build in Strategic Planning, Evaluation of alternatives of budgeting and using budgets, gross margin andprofit margin analysis.
13	Technology Improvement Training in Beauty Care	Hairdressers group	BAC	The participants were trained in Bridal and Floral decoration as well beauty care as an add on skills to improve their work. The participants were made to work in groups to ensure active participation of each participants.
14	Basic community based skills training in Beekeeping	Like Bala farmers group	BAC	Pre -training in Beekeeping and setting up of Bee hives
15	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Cocoa Husk Processing	Likpe Bakwa Cocoa Farmers group	BAC	9 Male and 25 Female participants were equipped with skills in cocoa husk processing into "Alata" Cake and Liquid bathing soap
16	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Cocoa Husk Processing	Gbledi Tsibi Cocoa Farmers Group	BAC	25 male and 21 female participants were equipped with skills in cocoa husk processing into "Alata" Cake and Liquid bathing soap at Gbledi Tsebi
17	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Beekeeping	Lolobi Kumasi Farmers group	BAC	Pre -training in Beekeeping, techniques in bee hive site selection and setting up of Bee hives as well as safety measures to implement to prevent any hazards.
18	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Beekeeping	Fodome Kordzeto	BAC	Pre -training in Beekeeping, techniques in bee hive site selection and setting up of Bee hives as well as safety measures to implement to prevent any hazards.

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19	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Beekeeping	Wli Youth Group	BAC	Pre -training in Beekeeping, techniques in bee hive site selection and setting up of Bee hives as well as safety measures to implement to prevent any hazards.
20	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Mushroom cultivation	Farmers Group	BAC	Training of Farmers with skills in Mushroom Cultivation at Segbedeme. This training was done in stages thus the preparation of the compose bag stage, the maturing stage and shooting out stage with participants doing the practicals supervised by the resources person. Saw dust and rice husk are available to make Mushroom cultivation very cheap
21	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Mushroom cultivation	Farmers Group	BAC	Training of Farmers with skills in Mushroom Cultivation at Fodome Amele. This training was done in stages thus the preparation of the compose bag stage, the maturing stage and shooting out stage with participants doing the practicals supervised by the resources person.Saw dust and rice husk are available to make Mushroom cultivation very cheap.
22	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Cocoa Husk Processing	Likpe Mate Women group	BAC	25 male and 21 female participants were equipped with skills in cocoa husk processing into "Alata" Cake and Liquid bathing soap at Likpe-Mate
23	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Batik Tie & Dye	Zongo Youth	BAC	31zongo youth learned how to Place the stamp on the fabric, how to dye the fabric, combination of two to three colours to get different colours and how to dewax the materials
	2016			
1	Technology Improvement and Packaging Skills Training In Baking and Confectionery	Women Bakers group	BAC	The participants were equipped with the skill of producing of the Wheat-HQCF composite flour and using the composite flour to prepare Doughnuts, Bread, Chips and Queen's Cake through participatory demonstration and group work.
2	Technology Improvement and packaging training in Beauty care	National Hairdressers and Beauticians Association and Christian Youth Hairdressers and Beauticians Association, Hohoe	BAC	The participants were trained in Wreath and Wig Manufacturing skills to improve their work. The participants were made to work in groups to ensure active participation of each participant.
3	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Beekeeping	Likpe Nkwanta Cocoa Farmers group	BAC	The 21 cocoa farmers have been trained in beekeeping skills. This was done through practical means by which the participants were taken to the field where the bee hives are located.
4	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Soap Making at FodomeAmele	Women palm oil processors group	BAC	The participants were trained to produce locally manufactured soaps(Bar soap, Bathing soap and Liquid soap)
5	Basic Community Based Skills Training in Soap Making at Hohoe Zongo	Women Group	BAC	The participants were trained to produce locally manufactured soaps(Bar soap, Bathing soap and Liquid soap)
6	Occupation Safety, Health & Environment Mgt.Trng	Masters and Madams of Association of Small Scale	BAC	The Participants were trained on how to combat fire at their homes and work places through demonstrations. The Environmental Health officer also sensitized participants on how to prevent food and water

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		Industries (ASSI) Hohoe		contamination due to the chemicals the participants are exposed to at their work places and transmittable diseases through demonstration on a flip chart. Since most participants were female, the Health officer through participatory demonstration sensitize the women on how to prevent mother and child death during child birth and the prevention and early detection of breast cancer and other health issues affecting women.
7	Youth sent to receive training in Farm Based Agri Business at Adidome Farm Institute	13 Youths	BAC	All the 13 youths have successfully completed the training in the areas of Poultry, Beekeeping, Pig Production, and Goat and sheep rearing.
8	CBT in Business Management and planning	Apprentices of Ghana National Tailors and Dressmakers Association	BAC	They were trained in workshop management and planning and How they should interact with their Madams/Masters and customers as well as prepare them for NVTI exams
9	Technology Improvement in Beauty Car	Hairdressers Association	BAC	The Master crafts women and a man were trained to make and use beads Jewellery to improve their profession. Participants were put in smaller groups to ensure that all participants acquire the skills.
10	Technology Improvement in Cocoa Husk Processing	Multivision Farmers Association at Likpe Bala	BAC	The youth farmers were trained to add flavours to the "Alata" bathing soap, packaging into sizable units and ensuring quality control Measures at production centre
11	Technology Improvement in Fashion Design & Production	Dressmakers Association	BAC	The master crafts persons were trained to sew a wedding dress. This was done through presentations, group assignment, and practically sewing the Wedding Gown
12	Basic Auto Mechanics (Vehicle Diagnosing)	Master Auto Mechanics	BAC	The Master crafts men were taken through the procedures of using a diagnostic device to diagnose a vehicle. This was done through presentations, group assignment and working on a car using a diagnostic device
13	Hazard Analysis And Critical Control Point (HACCP),Marketing, Quality Assurance and Staff Management Training for Food Processors	Food Processors	BAC	This Programme was organised by NBSSI for food processors within the Municipality.
14	Traditional Apprentices training in Workshop Management	Apprentices	BAC	The apprentices were taking through effective workshop management practices since they assist the master crafts persons at the workshop to ensure safety and the protection of life and properties
15	Technology Improvement and Finishing in Auto mechanics	Master Auto Mechanics	BAC	This was to further improve the efficiency of the Master crafts persons
16	Business Counselling for Entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs	BAC	Counselling session organised for apprentices of Mastercrafts persons within the Municipality
	2017			

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1	Traditional Apprentices training in Workshop Management	Carpentry Apprentices	BAC	The apprentices were taking through effective workshop management practices since they assist the master crafts persons at the workshop to ensure safety and the protection of life and properties
2	Technology Improvement and Finishing in Carpentry and joinery	Master Carpentry	BAC	This was to further improve the efficiency of the Master crafts persons
3	Business Counselling for Entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs/ASSI	BAC	Counselling session organised for Association of Small Scale Industries (ASSI) Members to revive the Association.
4	Traditional Apprentices training in Workshop Management for Auto Mechanics Apprentices	Auto Mechanics Apprentices	BAC	This was a second training organised for the apprentices to further improve their skills at the workshop.
5	Technology Improvement and Finishing in Carpentry and joinery	Master Carpenters	BAC	This was a second training for the Masters to further improve their efficiency and productivity.
6	Technology Improvement and Finishing in Auto Mechanics	Master Auto Mechanics	BAC	The masters were train on how to diagnose automatic cars and other new vehicles that are on the Ghanaian market. They were also taken through the process of identifying quality spare parts to win the trust of their customers.
7	Training of Manufacturers and food processers on Quality Assurance and Standards	Clients	BAC	This training therefore is to build the capacity of business operators in the manufacturing and processing sectors on standardization and quality assurance for micro, small and medium size enterprises. The two resource persons for the programme were from Ghana Standards Authority (GSA). The Programme was Funded by NBSSI.
8	Intermediate Business Planning and Management	National Tailors and Dressmakers Association Apprentices	BAC	The apprentices were taken through how to plan their workshop, costing of products, the need to register their business with relevant institutions and how to manage revenue. (6 males and 27 Females)
		Association Of Small Scale Industries, Hohoe	BAC	The members were taken through how they can manage and mobilise resources, how to make the association attractive to potential members and organise activities that meet the needs of members. (12 males and 10 females)
		Unique Dressmakers Apprentices	BAC	The apprentices were taken through how to plan their workshop, costing of products, how to register their business with relevant institutions and how to manage revenue. (5 males and 28 females)
9	Basic CBT in Beads Production	People with Disabilities	BAC	The participants were trained to produce beads of different styles and designs which they would use to generate income for themselves and family (4 males and 23 females)
10	Training in Association Strengthening	Association Of Small Scale Industries, Hohoe	BAC	The members were trained on group dynamics and management as well as conflict management and how to advocate for members (16 males and 8 females)

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11	CBT Technology Improvement and packaging Fashion Design and production	Unique Dressmakers Master Craft persons	BAC	The clients were trained on the techniques in writing NVTI exams to prepare them adequately for the September 2017 Exams(6 males and 20 females)
12	Business Counselling	Clients	BAC	Business certification, registration, opening bank accounts, and proper setting up of work premises (9 males and 50 females)
13	Youth in Apprenticeship Programme	Unemployed Youth	BAC	The programme is a collaboration between ASSI and Hohoe Municipal (BAC/NBSSI) to train the unemployed youth in the Municipality for Free for a maximum period of 3years since 2015 (196 males and 530 females)
14	Non Formal Education	Master Crafts persons and Traditional Apprentices	BAC	The programme is collaboration between Hohoe BAC and Hohoe Non Formal Education Directorate to teach clients how to read and write with financial literacy training as an addition for a period of 12 months. There are 4 classes that meet ones a week. The programme is now in the 4th month. (47 males and 176 females)

Table 1.9: HIV / AIDs Interventions (2014-2017)

ACTIVITIES	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Release 0.5%	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
2. Celebration of World AIDS Day	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
3. Condom Distribution	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
4. Distribution (ITMN) mosquito net	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed

1.2.9 Planting for Food and Jobs

In order to increase farmer's rate of fertilizer application as a means of increasing crop productivity and production, the government of Ghana in 2017 introduced the Fertilizer Subsidy Programme and Planting for Food and Jobs. The target is to increase the fertilizer use rate by farmers for more yield and jobs for the masses. Under the President's Initiative of "Planting for Food and Jobs" and 'Fertilizer Subsidy Programme', the Department of Agriculture, Hohoe Municipal Assembly, Hohoe, received into stock the following: The table 1.10 shows the details of the Subsidy Programme and Planting for Food and Jobs.

Table 1.10 Planting for Food and Jobs" and 'Fertilizer Subsidy Programme' Hohoe Municipal Assembly

NN	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY	COST (GH¢)	REMARKS
1	NPK- 23: 10 : 05	820 bags	47,150.00	
	NPK- 25 : 2 : 2	1,640 bags	94,300.00	
	NPK- 15: 15: 15	820 bags	47,150.00	
	NPK- 20-10-10 +TE	121 bags	6,957.50	
	Sub-total	3,401 bags	195,557.50	
2	UREA	2,255 bags	107,122.50	

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	Sub-total	2,255 bags	107,122.50	All items received were in good condition
3	RICE SEED	181bags (7,240 kg)	22,625.00	
	Sub-total	181 bags	22,625.00	
4	MAIZE SEED	100 bags (4,500kg)	16,000.00	
	Sub-total	100bags	16,000.00	
	GRAND TOTAL		341,295.00	

Total cost of Inputs received in the Municipality amounts to Three Hundred and Forty-one Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-Five Ghana cedis (GH¢341,295.). Total inputs distributed to farmers are depicted in the following table 1.11.

Table 1.11 Total Inputs Distributed

NN	TYPE OF INPUT	QUANTITY	TOTAL COST (GH¢)	AMOUNT PAID GH¢	BALANCE GH¢
1	NPK	528 bags	30,245.00	17,698.75	12,542.25
	Sub-total	528 bags	30,245.00	17,698.75	12,542.25
2	UREA	375bags	17,940.00	9,482.25	8,472.75
	Sub-total	375bags	17,940.00	9,482.25	8,472.75
3	RICE SEED	2,181kg(54.5bags)	6,825.00	3,502.00	3,323.00
	Sub-total	2,181 kg	6,825.00	3,502.00	3,323.00
4	MAIZE SEED	388kg (8.6 bags)	1,568.00	995.00	573.00
	Sub-total	388 kg	1,568.00	995.00	573.00
	GRAND TOTAL		56,578.00	31,678.00	24,911.00

The Total cost of Inputs distributed so far amounts to Fifty-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 56,578.00). Out of this amount Thirty-one Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-eight Ghana cedis and Seventy-five Ghana pesewas have been paid (GH¢ 31,678.00), leaving a balance of Twenty-four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eleven Ghana cedis (GH¢24,911) to be paid at the end of the season as per modalities from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Any farmer interested to roll into the programme should contact the Municipal Directorate of Agriculture for registration and collection of inputs after payment of the initial deposit.

1.2.10: The Municipal Health Insurance Scheme

The performance of the Municipal Health Insurance Scheme between 2014 and 2017 was very encouraging. The operational activities of the scheme cover the whole Hohoe Municipal. Total estimated active membership of the scheme as of June 2017 was 73,459(Registered) representing 37% of the entire population.

The Hohoe Municipality Health Insurance Scheme made the following interventions:

- Total membership of scheme as at ending of 2016=98,101 representing 51% of Hohoe Municipality.
- Total claims paid on behalf of clients for 2016 fiscal year = GHC3,021,095.92

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- Average number of people who attended hospital for the period 2016= 162,049
- A new office complex was constructed.

Challenges:

- Periodic shortage of Essential Medicine at the Accredited Health Facilities
- Abuse of the system (Multiple use of facilities by card holders)
- Delay in releasing Claims subsidy and Administrative funds from NHIA.
- Unwillingness of members to renew their membership cards until they are sick

1.2.10.1 Enrolment and Membership of the Scheme 2014-2017

The table 1.12 shows the enrolment figures the scheme recorded between 2014 and 2017 categorized as per the details in the table.

Table 1.12: Health Insurance Enrolment

CATEGORY	ENROLLMENT							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Formal Sector	2,915	1223	2,062	1,003	2,817	901	1,257	733
Informal Sector	20,647	1659	6,510	10,320	7,078	10,201	1,739	7,248
Pensioners	1,776	603	723	43	309	39	250	32
Pregnant Women		2,330		2,988	-3,624	3,624		1,847
Above 70years	2,079	3,724	1,599	3,001	1,751	2,013	354	2,011
Indigenes	28,631	28,750	1,902	3,221	7,212	8,230	1,229	703
Below 18years	15,906	17,112	11,696	15,330	9953	13,023	3,569	8,302

1.2.11 Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC)

The Programme has disbursed an amount of GHC336,000.00 to Thirteen income generation groups all over the Municipality. These are made up of 334 females and 44males for the period under review. Table 1.13 shows the details of Microfinance and Small Loans Disbursement

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Table 1.13 Microfinance and Small Loans Disbursement

ISSUES/PROGRAMME	HOHOE NORTH					
	Amount Disbursed			No. of Groups	M	F
	Men	Women	Total			
In order to create opportunities for jobs and income, the Micro-finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) has disbursed funds to viable economic groups in the Municipality between 2014 and 2017	52,300.00	283,700.00	336,000.00	13	44	334

1.2.12 School Feeding Programme

24 Schools have so far benefited from the Ghana School feeding programme with a total of 6,120 pupils benefiting comprising of 3,115 boys and 3,005 girls.

1.2.13 Distribution of Free School Uniforms

2,497 School Uniforms made up of 1,265 Boys and 1,232 females were distributed to 27 schools.

1.2.14 Statement on income and expenditure of the Assembly

The Assembly planned to receive a total income of GHC34,402,957.78 from its major sources including the DACF, GOG, DDF, IGF and UDG to fund the planned programmes and projects over the four year period. Out this amount GHC22,182,658.95 was received. This represented 64.5% of the expected amount giving a revenue short fall of GHC12,220,298.83. Refer to Tables 1.14 and 1.15 for details on the Assembly Finances and expenditure.

Table 1.14 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	829,178.32	0	320,821.68	829,178.32	0
2015	2,167,391.27	2,167,391.27	580,091.78	0	1,587,299.49	580,091.78	0
2016	2,070,847.10	2,070,847.10	2,070,847.10	0	0	2,070,847.10	0
2017	2,065,623.00	2,065,623.00	1,042,018.45	0	1,023,604.55	1,042,018.45	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,050,000.00	3,050,000.00	2,729,289.24	0	775,710.76	3,053,068.75	(323,779.51)
2015	7,811,359.62	7,811,359.62	5,280,565.97	0	2,530,793.65	5,169,861.49	110,704.48

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PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2016	5,013,771.57	5,013,771.57				6,417,863.74	
2017	4,983,916.00	4,983,916.00	0	0	4,983,916.00	1,061,190.35	(1,061,190.35)
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,185,433.90	2,185,433.90	1,933,657.83	0	251,776.07	531,217.17	1,402,440.66
2015	1,852,838.61	1,852,838.61	1,526,574.52	0	326,264.09	1,316,505.88	210,068.64
2016	1,632,765.31	1,632,765.31				763,193.94	
2017	2,627,373.00	2,627,373.00	240,287.78	0	2,087,085.22	462,482.78	(222,195.00)

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Table 1.15 Sources of Income

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,459,010.00	858,733.25	600,276.75	2,200,335.00	585,813.41	1,614,521.59	2,122,156.71	2,033,046.71	89,110.00	1,951,175.80	967,732.55	983,443.25
IGF	619,433.90	617,148.45	2,285.45	729,000.00	731,550.47	(2,550.47)	833,148.00	715,719.78	117,428.22	938,605.00	342,859.05	595,745.95
DACF	876,000.00	780,401.88	95,598.12	3,923,637.00	2,643,313.46	1,280,505.54	2,210,908.82	2,574,043.51	(363,134.69)	3,518,230.00	346,695.46	3,171,534.54
DDF	650,000.00	623,084.11	26,915.89	488,998.00	407,153.00	81,845.00	620,000.00	647,514.00	(27,514.00)	646,140.00	0	646,140.00
UDG	1,174,668.00	1,388,803.25	(214,135.25)	4,305,000.00	2,008,132.52	2,296,867.48	2,555,998.78	3,151,308.92	(595,310.14)	1,800,000.00	616,050.68	1,183,949.32
Development Partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575,000.00	0	575,000.00
School Feeding	320,184.00	337,182.50	16,998.50	503,315.00	175,647.01	327,667.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
MP's CF	95,000.00	103,256.67	(8,256.67)	100,000.00	236,238.45	136,238.45	177,436.17	297,301.15	(119,864.98)	200,000.00	59,678.88	140,321.12
Disability	41,138.00	17,336.96	23,801.04	41,138.00	65,665.12	24,527.12	152,735.50	157,925.48	(5,189.98)	140,000.00	0	140,000.00
M-SHAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000.00	15,872.60	4,127.40	25,000.00	0	25,000.00
HIPC/SIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000.00	75,000.00	(50,000.00)	25,000.00	0	25,000.00
Total	3,740,000.00	3,328,396.74	543,483.83	12,291,423.00	6,853,513.44	5,759,622.70	8,717,383.98	9,667,732.15	-950,348.17	9,654,150.80	2,333,016.62	7,486,134.18

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1.2.15 Problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation and actions taken to address them

This part of the Performance Review presents the problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation of the programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan 2014/2017, the implications of these with respect to the current Development Plan and the remedial actions taken to address them. Table 1.18 contains the detail problems and actions taken to address them.

Table 1.18 Actions taken to address the problems/Issues Identified with the Implementation of the MTDP 2014-2017

Problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation of DTDP 2014-2017	Actions taken to resolve them
The flow of funds from donor agencies did not come as expected	The Assembly needs to embark on a comprehensive resource mobilisation drive including development of project proposals to attract additional grants and leveraging on the opportunities offered by the National Public Private Partnership arrangement in order to attract more donor funds
Delays in the release of District Assemblies Common Fund	The Assembly needs to increase its advocacy with other Assemblies to impress on the Common Fund Administrator and the Ministry of Finance to release the Funds on time
Imposition of contracts on the Assembly from the National Level leading to unexpected deductions of the common Fund at Source	The Assembly should not be encouraged to accept any such contract unless it was planned for within the period
Inability of the Assembly to mobilize enough Internally Generated Funds to undertake capital projects	The Assembly needs to strengthen its capacity and design better strategies to mobilize adequate Internally Generated Funds and allocate significant portion of this funds for development purposes
Funds were diverted to other activities outside the 2014-2017 MTDP	Unplanned activities or programmes should not be encouraged by the Assembly. The implementation of the GIFMIS Platform for disbursement of Assembly funds is expected to also correct this anomaly
A lot of money was used to resolve the Alavanyo – Nkonya conflict and that of the Zongo and Gbi Traditional Area over the years.	Assembly needs to invest in conflict resolution measures in order to prevent or manage crisis effectively before they degenerate into violent conflicts
The plan was loaded with too many programmes /activities of which most were not feasible, hence, could not be implemented	Effective prioritization should be done to ensure that only programmes/projects that can conveniently be funded are captured in the planned The plan should be reviewed at annually to ensure effective implementation.

1.2.16 Lessons Learnt With Implications for the (2014-2017) MTDP

The following lessons were learnt during the implementation of MDTP 2014-2017 and these lessons will inform the design and implementation of this current Plan

1. Much consultation must be done with the various line departments in the preparation and implementation of the plan.
2. Committees should be formed to lobby donors, other benevolent institutions and individuals to support development activities.
3. There should be increase in the participation and involvement of all stakeholders in both the preparation and implementation of the plan.
4. Funds ear marked for particular projects/programmes and activities should be used for their intended purposes.
5. Programmes/Projects should be feasible and within the capacity of the Assembly.
6. The Assembly, Line Departments and Agencies should be seen implementing the plan.

7. At least, Annual Reviews of the plan should be carried out by the stakeholders.

1.3.0 MUNICIPAL PROFILE/ CURRENT SITUATION

This part of the Plan presents a detailed profile of the Municipality. It contains a description of the current state of affairs in the Municipality supported by maps, tables, charts and other pictorial representations and their development implications for the future.

1.3.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

This part of the Plan presents an assessment of the current Institutional Capacity Needs of the Municipal Assembly to develop and implement the Medium Term Development Plan as well as evaluate its outcome. It provides a brief description of the organisational structure of the Assembly, its human resources (disaggregated into sex, age, staff strength and qualifications), the stock and conditions of infrastructure and facilities and their spatial distribution. The analysis identifies what is required, what is available, and the gap to be filled (issues) in relation to implementing the Medium Term Development Plan and undertaking its monitoring and evaluation

1.3.1.1 Organisational Structure of the Assembly

The Municipal Assembly is organized in accordance with the dictates of the Legislative Instrument (L.I 1961) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936). The General Assembly is the Highest Decision Making Body of the Municipality and is made up 30 Elected Members representing Electoral Areas and 14 Government Appointees in addition to the Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for the Hohoe Constituency but without Voting Rights. The General Assembly has a total of four Female Members; three of the Members are elected and one appointed. The Current Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio Member is also a female.

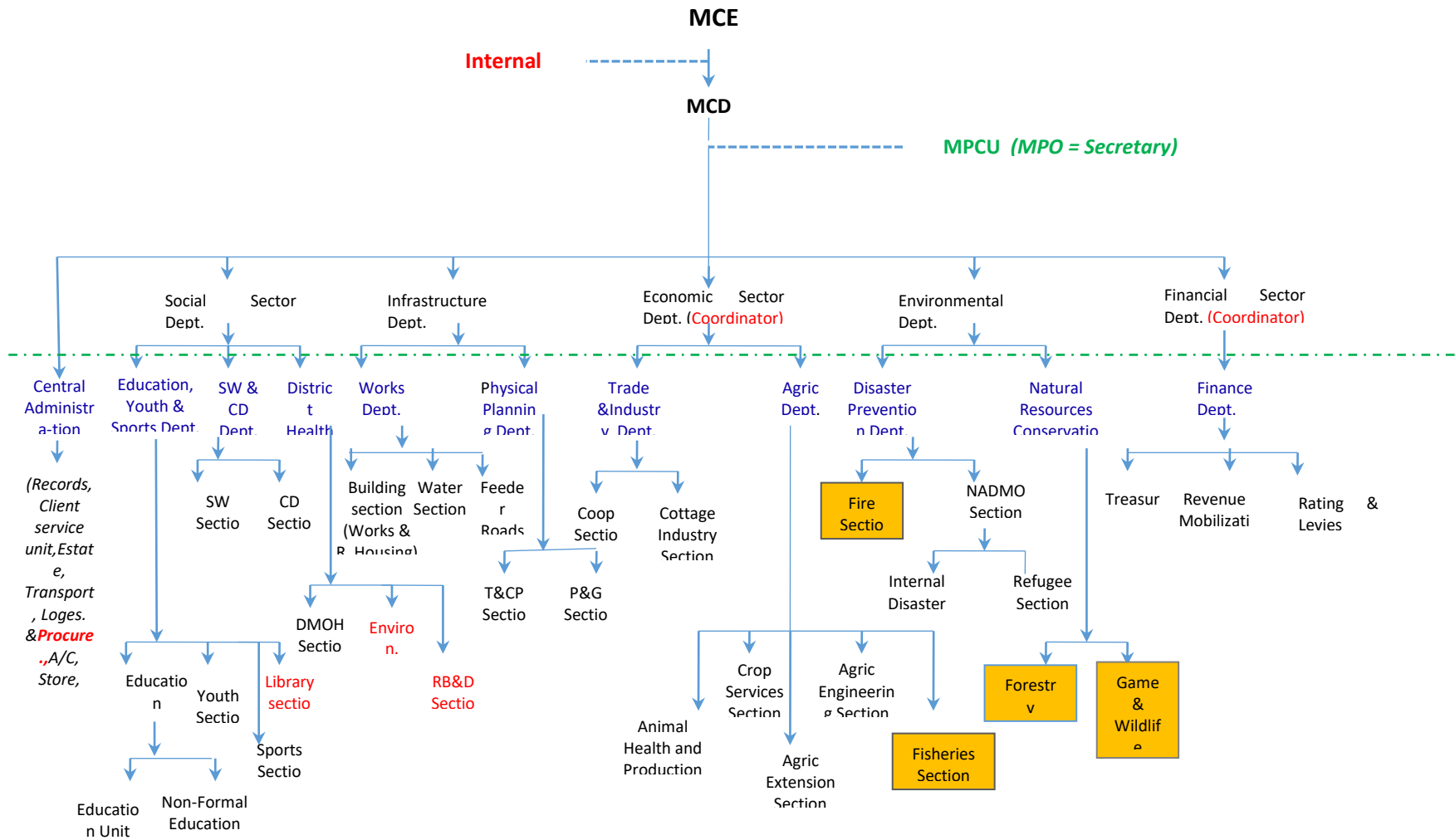
The Assembly has two main Committees- Executive Committee and Public Relations and Complain Committee headed by the Municipal Chief Executive and the Presiding Member respectively. The Executive Committee has Five Statutory Sub-committees including: Development Planning, Social Services, Works, Justice and Security and Finance and Administration Sub-Committees. The assembly has One Urban council and Six Zonal Councils.

The Administrative Function of the Assembly is done by the Central Administration and 12 other Departments working under the supervision of the Municipal Coordinating Director.

Chart 1.2 presents an organogram of the Municipal Assembly. The organogram represents the hierarchical structure of the management of the Municipality. It has the Municipal Chief Executive at the apex followed by the Coordinating Director. The Technical wing of the Assembly is the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit headed by the Coordinating Director with the Development Planning Officer as the Secretary. This Unit is responsible for coordinating plan preparation, its execution, monitoring and evaluation. The MPCU has the full complements of the staff required to develop and implement the Medium Term Development.

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Figure: 1.2 Organogram of the Assembly



1.3.1.2 Human Resources Capacity of the Assembly

The Municipal Assembly has total staff strength of 184 made up of 135 males and 49 females. Of this 13 are Heads of Departments who coordinate the implementation of plans and programs under their Departments. 12 of the Heads of Departments at post currently are males and only one Head of Department is a female. The Management of the Central Administration Department which provides administrative, support and secretarial services to the Assembly and other Departments is made up of the Chief Executive, Coordinating Director and Heads of Units of the Central Administration. Among the Management Staff, only one person is a female.

All the Heads of Departments and Units of the Assembly are in the Professional Classes of the Local Government Service and hold a minimum of First Degree in their respective field of studies. A good number also hold Masters Degrees. The staffs have over the years gone through series of the job related trainings and have the requisite skills to deliver. However critical competency skills are stills lacking especially Computer Based competencies, or ICT in general, capacity in designing and conducting research, feasibility studies etc.

The Assembly therefore need to design comprehensive programs to build the capacity of the staff in the critical areas of their professions including ICT and to also continuously invest in upgrading and refresher courses for the staff.

1.3.1.3 Stock and Conditions of Infrastructure and Facilities and their Spatial Distribution

The Principal Offices of the Assembly and its Departments are located in Hohoe. The Offices of the Zonal Councils are in the Zonal Council Capitals located at Hohoe, Gbi-Wegbe, Santrokofi-Gbodzome, Alavanyo-Kpeme, Lolobi Kumasi, Likpe-Mate and Fodome/Helu. The condition of the offices of the Central Administration and the Departments is fairly good; but require regular maintenance to keep them in shape. The logistics situation is however inadequate for effective delivery of services. Available logistics requires regular servicing.

The Assembly therefore need to prepare a comprehensive Operations and Maintenance Plans and make adequate budgetary allocations to fund the Operations and Maintenance Plans. This ensures the durability of the infrastructure and logistics. Table 1.19 presents the capacity and management index of the MPCU

Table: 1.19 MPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	10
2. Staff Compliment	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	10
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	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	6.8
4. Availability of Funds	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	6.6
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of	Some resources are spent as approved by	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance	5.1

	management and not in pre-approved areas	the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	with the DMTDP	
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5.3
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	5.2
8. Management	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	8.6
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	7.9
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	6.3
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	4.7
Total Score	11	55	110	76.5
NB:				
1. The score is a continuum from 1 to 10.				
2. The total score (10+10+6.8+6.6+5.1+5.3+5.2+8.6+7.9+6.3+4.7 = 76.5)				
3. The average total score is calculated by dividing the total score by number of indicator (76.5/11 =6.9)				
4. The Index is 6.9				

With an index of 6.9, the Assembly can be said to have average capacity to Develop and Implement the Medium Term Development Plan and is also capable of designing systems to monitor and evaluate the programs and projects therefrom.

1.3.1.4 Summary of Challenges or Gaps on the Institutional Capacity Needs

The major Challenges/Gaps under the Institutional Capacity to develop and implement the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 as well as Monitor and Evaluate it include:

- ✓ Limited logistics such as computers and accessories including consumables such as A-4 Paper, toners, cartridges, high electricity bills, etc
- ✓ Limited skills in computer applications and weak protection systems for available computers
- ✓ Lack of a comprehensive database for planning and budgeting
- ✓ Inadequate vehicles for running of the Departments and Units
- ✓ Lack of dedicated vehicle for monitoring and evaluation purposes
- ✓ Limited appreciation of the content and intent of the LI 1961 leading to weak cooperation among the Departments of the Assembly.
- ✓ Inadequate budgetary allocations and untimely releases of funds for use by the Departments to execute their mandates

1.3.2.0 Physical & Natural Environment

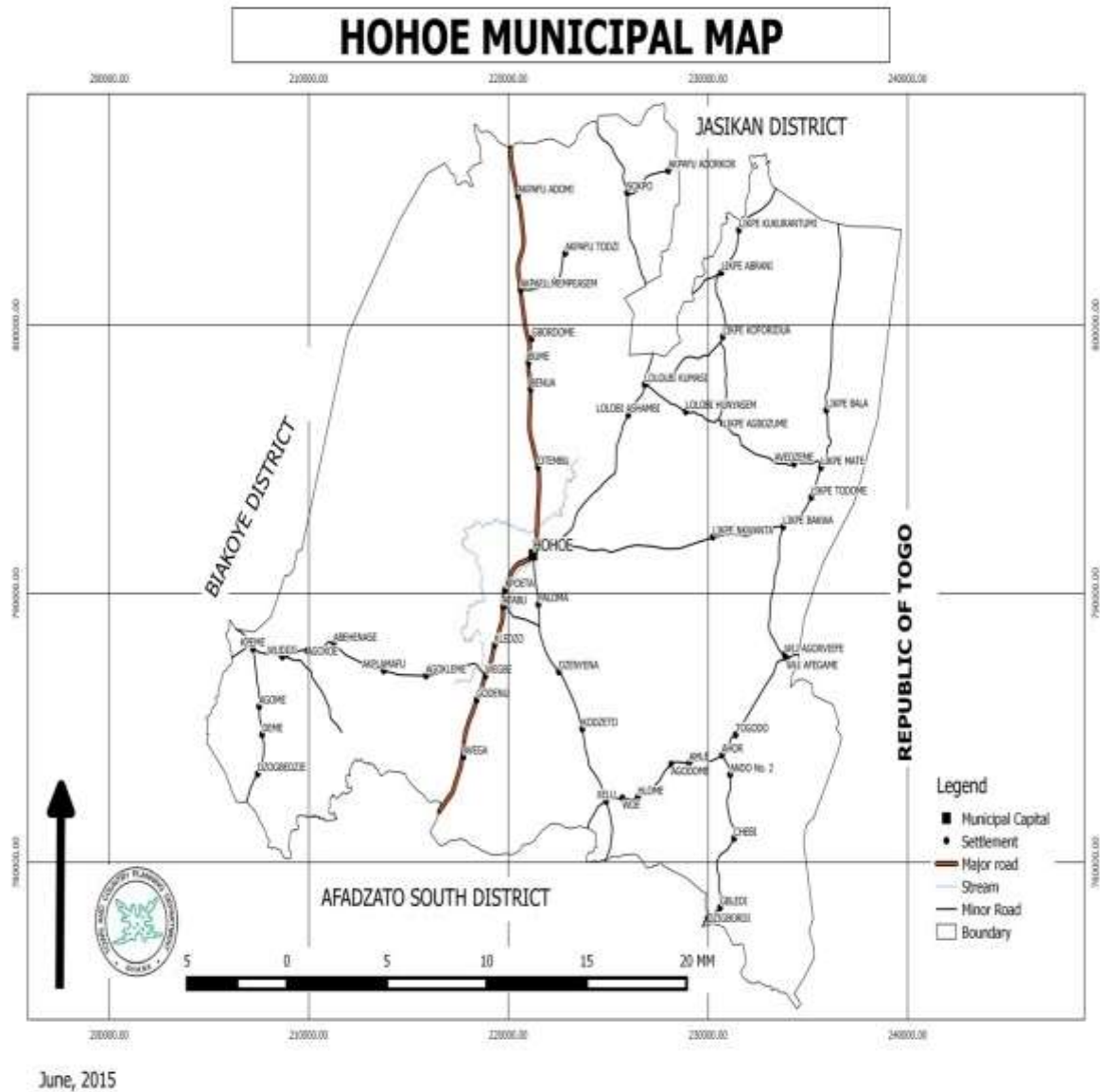
This presents the physical features including the location and size, climate, vegetation, the soil composition, the nature of the relief and drainage systems as well as the conditions of the natural environment and their implications to development in the Municipality.

1.3.2.1 Location and Size

Hohoe Municipality is one of the Twenty-five (25) and also one of the two hundred and sixteen (216) Administrative Districts of the Volta Region and Ghana respectively. The Hohoe Municipality has a total land surface area of 1,172 km², which is 5.6% of the Regional and 0.05% of the National land surface areas. It is located within longitude 0⁰ 15'E and 0⁰ 45'E and latitude 6° 45'N and 7° 15'N and lies almost in the heart of the Volta Region. It shares borders with the Republic of Togo on the east, forming part of Ghana's international border; on the southeast by the Afadzato South District and the southwest with Kpando Municipality; on the north with Jasikan District; and on the northwest with the Biakoye District.

Its unique location, in the middle of the Volta Region and at the Central part of the Eastern Corridor makes it an important nodal Municipality which receives large volumes of freight either destined for the Municipality or on transit from the North or South of the country to various locations including the neighboring countries such as Burkina Faso and Northern part of the Republic of Togo. The Municipal Map is presented in Figure 1.3

Figure: 1.3. Hohoe Municipal Map



1.3.2.2 Climate

The Municipality lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. Annual rainfall is between 1,016mm-1,210mm. There is 4-5months dry season between November and April. The pattern of the rainy season has become highly unpredictable. The hitherto well defined two peaks of rainfall have almost merged. The rains start in late April and ends in October.

Temperatures are high throughout the year and range from 26°C in the coolest months to about 32°C in the hottest month. This generally high temperature is supportive of food crops production; specifically the production of cocoa, maize, sweet potato, tomatoes, cassava and groundnut among others. It also promotes vegetable production during the rainy season.

However, during the dry season, daily temperatures are so high that, except for irrigation in the river valleys, food crop cultivation cannot take place. Farmers who take the risk of undertaking food or vegetable farming during the dry season suffer from massive water loss through evapotranspiration which lead to crop failure. Some farmers often cope with this by looking for river basins or very swampy areas or fresh water from ponds and dams to water their crops. The table below presents the rainfall

figures from 2014 to 2016. From the table it could be seen that total rains in 2016 was 636.9 mm as against 570 mm in 2015. Fewer rains are recorded in the first and second quarters while the concentration is in the third and fourth quarters. See details in Table 1.20

Table:1.20 RAINFALL PATTERN 2014 – 2016

Data	January			February			March			Total		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	1 st Qtr 2014	1 st Qtr 2015	1 st Qtr 2016
Rainfall (mm)	0	17	0	0	43	7.80	0	92	107	0	122	114.80
No rain days	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	4	9	0	8	11
Data	April			May			June			Total		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2 nd Qtr 2014	2 ND Qtr 2015	2 ND Qtr 2016
Rainfall (mm)	0	15	0	0	58	7	0	43	107	0	116	114
No rain days	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	4	9	0	8	11
Data	July			August			Sept			Total		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	3 rd Q 2014	3 rd Qtr 2015	3 rd Q2016
Rainfall (mm)	0	25	178.4	0	62	126.7	0	79	153	0	166	458.1
No rain days	0	4	13	0	5	10	0	6	11	0	15	34
Data	Oct			Nov			Dec			Total		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	4 th Q 2014	4 th Q 2015	4 th Q 2016
Rainfall (mm)	0	25	20	0	62	24	0	79	20	0	166	64
No rain days	0	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	1	0	15	9

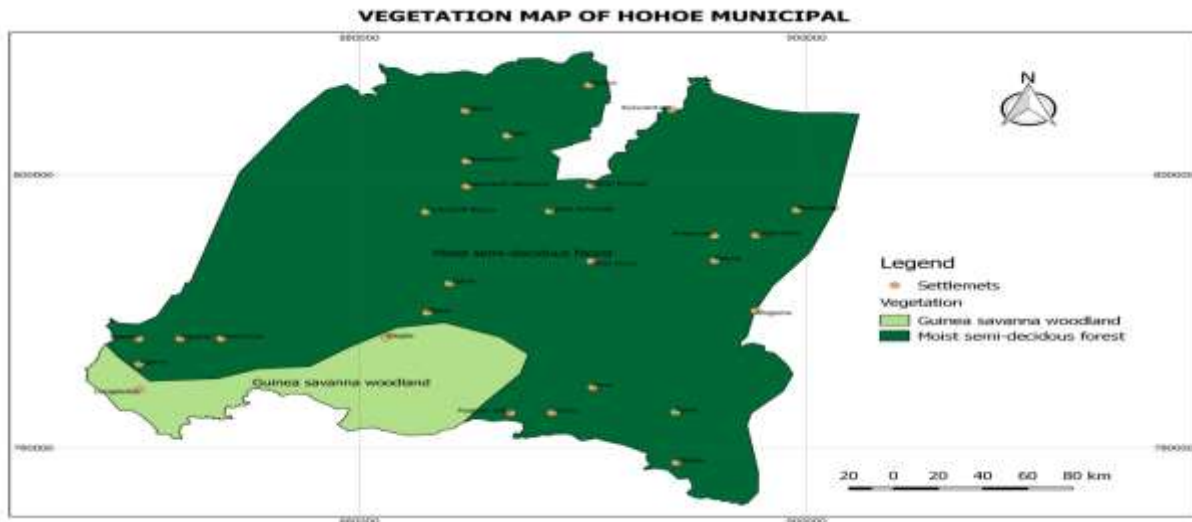
Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

1.3.2.3 Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the forest-savannah transitional ecological zone of Ghana with the forest area at its southern and eastern sectors tapering into the middle of the Municipality. The original ecology of the Municipality was moist semi-deciduous and rainforest with thick undergrowth and closed canopy. The human activities through time, however, have greatly modified this forest ecology – and at an accelerating rate. Within the past 10-20 years, the ecological perspective of the Municipality has changed significantly. The thinning of the forest has intensified as a result of the marked shift in land use for agriculture especially within the mountainous areas. Besides, other uses of the land have led to the creation of secondary forest and savannah woodland vegetation.

At present the Municipality is characterized by two different types of vegetation zones. The north-western and eastern section is forested, but with intensive de-vegetation activities ongoing to allow agricultural activities to take hold. The forest is characterised by closed canopy of branches and little undergrowth. Valuable species including wawa, obeche, odum and mahogany are found in the forest. It is found on the slopes of the Akwapim-Togo-Attakora ranges. The northern section is savannah woodland and it is characterized by grass and scattered trees like acacia, bamboo and baobabs. Apart from the Alavanyo area which is also forested, most of the western plains are occupied by woodland savannah and tall grasses. One important phenomenon that also degrades the vegetation is the rampant bushfires that sweep across most of the plains in the dry season annually destroying both flora and fauna. The illegal activities of chainsaw operators are also degrading the vegetation at an alarming rate. See Figure 1.4 for an outline of the vegetation of the Municipality

Figure: 1.4 Vegetation Map of Hohoe Municipal



1.3.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The Municipality contains part of the Akwapim Togo Ranges which extends beyond the country's eastern boundary all the way into Western Nigeria. These ranges form part of the Voltarian Basin aligning on the southwest and north-east axis. Within these ranges is Afadjato Mountain, the highest elevation in Ghana (880.3m above sea level). Some of the contiguous highlands include Avegbadje (858.2m) Akpadafe (762m), Agumatsa (835.9m)

The Akpafu ranges which is an outgrowth of the Akwapim-Togo ranges lies north of the Municipality and rises to a peak at Akpafu-Odomi area. A notable peak in the Akpafu ranges, named, Mlabo is 723m above sea level. The Akpafu ranges are rich in iron ore which was mined by the early settlers several years ago and relics attesting to this fact still exist. However, the commercial viability of the deposits has remained unsettled. These Highlands are potential sites for tourism development and this need to be exploited for the benefit of the Municipality.

The topography of the Municipality is also characterized by large parcels of lowlands. These lowlands constitute about 85% of the Land Area of the Municipality and serve as an important input for major economic activities including agriculture, residential and commercial economic activities. Some of the low-lying areas and inter-montane valleys have swamps which are used for rice cultivation around Akpafu-Odomi, Mempeasem, Santrokofi, Lolobi, Fodome and Godenu areas.

Another important feature of the physical characteristics of the Municipality is its drainage System. The River Dayi which takes its source from the Akpafu ranges drains the whole Municipality before entering the Volta Lake in the Kpando Municipality. Some other important rivers that drain into the River Dayi are Agumatsa and Tsatsadu. These water bodies are important sources of water for both domestic and economic purposes. Some of these rivers have waterfalls on them most probably as a result of tectonic activities that might have taken place long ago. The Wli, and Tsatsadu waterfalls are significant examples. Figure 1.5 presents the geological map of the Municipality.

Figure: 1.5 Geological Map of Hohoe Municipal



1.3.2.5 Soil

The soil in the Municipality is generally sandy over lying iron-pans. Valley-bottom lands and swamps carry heavy silts and cracking clays. Over these areas, drainage is very poor, subjecting the area to extreme variations in soil moisture. The soils ochrosols and oxysols of the forest zone have the capacity for deeper horizons. It also exhibits greater depth and degree of weathering and acidity as compared to its savannah portions. There are four soil groups in the Municipality. In addition to the two earlier mentioned of the forest zone are the interior savannah types-ground water laterite and ochrosol inter-grades being the major components. The major components, namely, the forest ochrosol-oxysol intergrades interlacing the forest lithosols strips along the eastern border with the Republic of Togo.

The main advantage of these soil groups is that it supports both savannah and forest crops. Some of the tree crops that are grown in the soils are cocoa, oil-palm, plantain, banana, mango, pineapple, avocado pear and citrus in addition to food crops such as maize, cassava, yams, rice and groundnuts.

However, the problem associated with these soils is that because of the torrential rains which are experienced in this area, the soils are easily leached of their nutrients. Soil erosion over the mountain slopes is also a problem since the vegetation cover has to be removed before crops are cultivated. Hence, infertility of the soil is gradually becoming a serious problem.

1.3.2.6 Summary of Challenges or Gaps on the Physical and Natural Environment

Some the challenges with respect to the Physical and Natural Resources include:

- ✓ The topography of the municipality presents a number of tourism potentials which are largely not fully harnessed
- ✓ Degradation of the Natural Vegetation by human activities
- ✓ Rampant bushfires
- ✓ Untapped iron ore potentials
- ✓ Declining soil fertility

1.3.3.0 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

This part of the Profile presents an Analysis of biodiversity/natural capital, climate change/low carbon and the environment in the Municipality which indicates risks/challenges and opportunities inherent in them and their implication for the medium to long-term development of the Assembly and the country as a whole

1.3.3.1 Biodiversity

The Biodiversity of the Municipality is characterized with various Plants and Animal Species operating in various ecosystems. The Municipality's Plants characteristics are described by its vegetation system.

Various types of wild animals are found in different types of vegetation as described above. These include; antelopes, monkeys, deer, grasscutter etc. Others include various types of reptiles such as crocodiles, lizards and snakes. The aquatic ecosystems consist of various species of fresh fish, and other aquatic animals such as tortoise etc.

The major tree species are semi-deciduous trees including wawa, obeche, odum and mahogany. Currently due to human activities, the forest is going through series of plant successions. The typical forest trees that require several years for maturity are gradually being lumbered for various reasons and these are gradually replaced by transitional trees. Also grass species typical of savannah zones are beginning to emerge especially at the western plains where woodland savannah and tall grasses exist. Along the main rivers and streams are thick cover of various species of trees and plants such as bamboo and climbers. These provide habitat for different kind of terrestrial animals, birds and butter flies as well as different kinds of bats.

1.3.3.2 Climate Change

The Climate of the Municipality as described above is gradually changing and less predictable. The rainfall pattern has become less predictable. The Municipality used to experience two major rainy seasons but in recent year the minor season is largely less noticeable. Rains are now more torrential and compact than previously known. Average annual temperature in recent years is also slightly higher.

These climatic changes are affecting economic activities of the Municipality such as agriculture. Crop failures due to shortages in expected rainfall is very common. Another aspect of water related climate hazards are flooding. Floods associated with the compact and torrential rains currently being experienced leads to major crop losses. Forest resources are also largely degraded due to pressure on the rural farmers who as a result of crop losses resort to tree cutting for charcoal and fuel wood for sale just to cope with the situation. Furthermore, river bodies are gradually dwindling and this is affecting fish stock as well.

The under listed is a summary of the factors which are further aggravating this problem

- Tree harvesting (illegal felling with chain saws)
- Bush fires
- Slash and burn practices
- Sand and stone harvesting along river banks
- Pollution of river bodies
- The use of chemicals to fish in river bodies
- Farming along the river banks
- Dumping of liquid and solid waste indiscriminately.

Notably, the total and cumulative effect of all these practices is being manifested in changes in the climate variable over the years.

There is evidence that since thirty years ago, portions of the municipality that were in fact thick and luxuriant forest have gradually degraded and depleted to almost savanna with plant species called "acheampong", rivers that wee flowing all year round have almost become seasonal and intermittent.

Economically, the alarming rate at which bio-diversity is lost calls for global thinking and action, to arrest the situation for the present and the future generations to benefit.

1.3.3.2.1 Climate Change Related Vulnerability Issues

The incidence of climate change as described above has the following potential impacts on the socio-economic development of the Municipality:

- Harvest failures
- Low incomes for farmers leading to poverty
- Loss of timber resources
- Loss of non-timber forest resources
- Loss of animal species eg. Snails
- Reduction in grazing fields leading to reduction of livestock size and nutrition.
- Food insecurity

The phenomenon of environmental degradation is now a serious problem in the Municipality. Besides, the employment of improper methods of farming which exposed the soils to erosion, people have continued to harvest forest resources indiscriminately thus degrading the environment. The establishment of two saw mills in the vicinity of Hohoe has increased the commercialization of timber resources without the commensurate regeneration of the forest through tree planting. These activities are therefore causing the rapid disappearance of the forest vegetation.

1.3.3.2.2 Economic Potentials of the Physical and Natural Environment

The availability of numerous valleys in the Municipality can be a support for large scale commercial rice cultivation. Currently, rice is cultivated by peasant farmers on large commercial basis-Akpafu, Likpe, Santrokofi, Alavano and Hohoe areas. The relatively fertile soils can also be utilized for the establishment of large scale plantations of oil palm, citrus and mango to support rural industrialization.

Similarly, food crops such as cassava and maize can be cultivated also to form the basis of rural industries.

The numerous eco-tourism attractions could be harnessed and marketed to generate substantial revenue for the Municipality. Presently only very few of these attractions are visited by tourists. In order to ensure that our rivers remain perennial, the Municipality needs to embark upon an extensive programme of protecting water-sheds and water-resources of the Municipality through extensive tree planting. The rampant and widespread degradation of the vegetation naturally calls for programmes that will ensure the sustainable management of natural resources through the implementation of bio-diversity programmes and Green Economy

1.3.3.3 Green Economy and Environment in General

Green Economy is defined as one that results in improved wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. With increased volatility in prices and supplies of energy, Climate variability and environmental challenges, as well as the growing unsustainability of development on the basis of the current growth paradigm, the need for sustainable development approaches and greening the economy have become more urgent. Mainstreaming Green Economy in the medium term development agenda of the Municipality is therefore an opportunity to achieve Sustainable Development. This become necessary following the realization that environmental impact of development often carries economic costs. A key economic reason for green economic strategies in the Municipality is to avoid, or limit the costs of Environment degradation as being witnessed and promoting sustainable environmental development.

Environmental degradation causes economic costs by way of local air pollution, water pollution, soil degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change. The Municipality stands greater chance of benefiting by integrating Green Economy (GE) concept in implementation of programs and projects. The following are some of the benefits for implementing the concept of GE:

- ❖ Increase human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing the Municipality's environmental risks and ecological scarcities
- ❖ Deliver inclusive growth while sustaining the Municipality's natural capital to provide food, water, climate, and soil and resource security.
- ❖ Deliver on the Municipality's development priorities for the benefit of society, particularly its most impoverished segments
- ❖ Harnessing the natural energy eg. Solar energy for commercial and domestic use.

1.3.3.4 Summary of Challenges or Gaps on Climate Change and Green Economy

- ✓ Limited appreciation of Climate Change and Green Economy Issues
- ✓ Climate Change and Green Economy issues not integrated into the Development Process of the Municipality
- ✓ No dedicated budget line for Climate Change and Green Economy Issues
- ✓ Limited appreciation of solar, wind and thermal energy

1.3.4 Water security

The major source of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes in the Hohoe Municipality is River Dayi which flows through Semi-deciduous Forest, Savannah, and Mountain Vegetation. Because of the increasing destruction of vegetative cover mostly due to poor farming practices and indiscriminate lumbering, the degradation of the environment has become an important concern in the basin.

The prevailing extensive rain-fed agriculture of an otherwise increasing population at the expense of the mountain forests resulting in erosion, increased peak flow and loss of biodiversity are distinct water resource issues characterizing the basin. Furthermore, progressions in land degradation, cutting down trees along the river banks and unchecked waste disposal in the river system are also experienced.

Although droughts rarely occur, the increasing degradation of the water resources within the basin is envisaged to cause shortages for production of potable water in the future and in support of sustainable agriculture. Frequent flooding during the rainy season and drying of rivers during the dry season as well irregular rainfall patterns are emerging as the number one water management issues in the basin which now affects both domestic and Agricultural usage within the Municipality.

The Ghana Water Company serves the Municipal capital with potable water tapped from the river Dayi. The company provides the main lines for distribution to the individual homes. Outside the Municipal capital are various sources of water to the communities ranging from small town piped schemes, boreholes with pumps to hand-dug wells provided by various donors and philanthropists. These facilities are managed by Community Water Boards and WATSAN Committees. DANIDA, in collaboration with the Community Water & Sanitation Agency has been the major financier of over 90% of the provision of water to the various zonal councils alongside other donors like UNHCR and CBRDP.

Potable Water coverage which include water from safe sources such as running water in dwelling units, public stand pipes, boreholes and protected wells as at first 31st December, 2017 was estimated to be 82.1%. This was an increase of 5.2% from the 2010 Population and Housing Census of 76.9% as a result of consistent provision of water systems from unconventional sources such as the Urban Development

Grant and the District Development Facility. Currently the proportion of Urban Population served with potable water is 97% and that of rural is 65.4%

1.3.5 Natural and Man-made Disasters

The municipality is prone to a number of Natural and Man Made Disasters such as floods, wind/rain storms, bush fires, pollution and drought. Annually, intensive rains are associated with floods that do not only impede mobility of goods and services but also destroy farms thereby threatening food security and incomes of farmers. Some of the flood situations especially within the built environment are largely caused by the haphazard nature in which the buildings are put up. Some houses are also built on water ways restricting the free flow of rainwater coupled with the poor drainage system which are usually choked with filth. Flood control measures therefore need to be given priority in the short to medium term. The Statutory Planning Committee needs to ensure the enforcement of Planning Regulations and properly plan the developing areas to curb the haphazard nature of building in the municipality and demolish houses built on water ways and across accessible roads.

Another phenomenon of concern to the Municipality is intermittent drought situations resulting from less than expected volumes of rainfall or delays in the onset of the rains which often lead to crop failures. Drought situations are a threat to food security and the situation needs to be addressed through investment in irrigation systems. Also, efforts need to be made to preserve the forest cover through replanting of the lost trees. The Assembly therefore need to invest in public education to minimise or eliminate cutting of trees for fuel wood and charcoal. Farming practices also need to be regulated to protect the forest cover. Efforts also need to be made to regulate lumbering and eliminate the practice of illegal chain saw operations in the Municipality.

Similarly, wind/rainstorms affect tree crops such as plantain, cassava, etc. Wind/rainstorms are the major cause of destructions to houses in the settlements throughout the municipality. Many houses and properties are destroyed by rainstorms that accompany the early and late rains. This therefore needs to be addressed through enforcement of building regulations which require the use of durable materials and the adoption of technologies that are resistant to storms. Another measure to reverse the situation is the planting of trees as wind breaks. These measures are to receive priority in the Medium Term Plan.

Bushfires also constitute a significant threat to the Municipality's socio-economic development. The occurrence of bushfires on annual basis lead to destruction of entire farms and this affects not only food crops but also cash crops such as cocoa and coffee. The effect of bushfires to individuals is devastating as households affected by this phenomenon could lose their entire fortunes or lifelong investment. Its effects on cocoa and coffee farming is even worst as entire farms could be burnt and this will require several years of waiting to nurse and replant the trees and the period of maturity is usually 4 to 5 years. Within this waiting period farmers are left impoverished and very vulnerable.

Bushfires therefore have dire consequences in the short to medium term in respect of its impact on endangered species and socioeconomic development in the Municipality and efforts need to be made in the Plan to curb its occurrence. Some of these may include intensive public education to curb the menace and the formulation and adoption of anti-bushfire bye-laws to prosecute offenders.

1.3.6 Natural Resource Utilization

The natural resources available to the Municipal can generally be grouped under mineral resources, arable land and water resources. The mineral resource is largely iron ore deposits, which still remains untapped. There are currently no available technologies for extracting the existing resources and to enhance its utilization. Modernized Mining Equipment is however deemed relevant technologies that can be used for both the extraction and utilization of this resource.

The arable lands, mainly wet lands and farm lands are utilized for rice farming as well as other cash and food crop farming. The available technologies for exploiting these resources are basically the simple tools and equipment such as hoes and cutlasses, and there is none availability of modern technologies to enhance their efficient utilization. However Mechanized boreholes as well as modern farming irrigation systems could be more appropriate to enhance the efficient use of these resources. In order to also enhance the utilization of the lands, there could be improved irrigation technologies, agricultural mechanization and food processing.

The water resources are the Dayi River and 3 waterfalls. These are basically used as drinking water and as sites for tourist attraction. The waterfalls can further be developed to maximize its income generation and contribution to IGF as a tourist site. The potential of the Dayi River in fishing could also be explored. Table 1.21 and 1.22 present the natural resources of the municipality and the proposed technologies to harness the resources

Table: 1.21 Natural Resources (Hohoe Municipality)

Natural Resource	Type	Resource utilization	Available technologies for extracting the existing resources	Technologies that can be used for extracting the existing resource	Technologies available to enhance the utilization of these resource	Technologies that can enhance the utilization of the resource
Arable Land	Wet land Farm land	Rice farming Cash and food crop farming	Simple tools and equipment	Modern farming Irrigation Mechanized bore holes	Nil	Irrigation technology Food processing mechanization
Forest reserves	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mineral resources	Iron ore	Untapped	Nil	Deep mining technology	Nil	Industrial mining technology
Water Resources	River Dayi 3 water falls	Drinking water Tourist attraction	Water treatment plant	Improved water treatment and distribution system	Nil	Development of tourist centers

Source: (Hohoe Municipal Assembly, 2017)

Table: 1.22 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILISATION, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

Natural Resource	Type	Measures put in place to ensure the effective utilization of these resources	Measures put in place to ensure sustainability of the natural resources	Challenges for utilization of the natural resources in the district	Benefits are derived from the resource
Arable Land	Wet land Farm land	Protected from encroachment Farmers trained on improved farming technologies	Promotion of agricultural intensification	Inadequate funding for agricultural intensification	Food and cash crops produced
Water Resources	River Dayi Water falls	Site protection and development	Management system in place	Encroachment Pollution Climate change	Potable water Economic improvement due to tourist attraction Farming improved
Forest reserves	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mineral resources	Iron ore	Nil	N/A	No investor to exploit it	Nil

Source: (Hohoe Municipal Assembly, 2017)

Apart from providing potable water to the people, farming is improved as a benefit of these resources and the economy is also improved mainly due to the presence of the tourist sites. The main technology for extraction is a water treatment plant and currently there are no technologies available to enhance its utilization. An improved water treatment plant and distribution system could help enhance the extraction of these resources.

There are also ancestral caves which are not yet being utilized and have no available technologies for extraction. The possible technology that could be used for extraction is developing them into tourist centers which could generate some form of revenue for the Municipality

1.3.6.1 Challenges for the Use of Natural Resource

The challenge for the utilization of the arable land is inadequate funding for agricultural intensification and that of the water resources as well as pollution and climate change. The major reason why the iron ore deposits are untapped is due to non-availability of investors to exploit it. If the Assembly could partner with some investors to exploit the iron ore, it could go a long way to improve the Assembly's economy. With respect to these challenges, setting up an effective and efficient internal revenue generation system could go a long way in curbing them

1.3.7.0 POPULATION

The concept of human-centered development is one of the distinct features of the new planning system. It calls for the analysis of the basic demographic characteristics like population size, structure, growth rate and distribution in space with a view of establishing their needs and ability to contribute towards the achievement of stated goals

1.3.7.1 Population Size

The Hohoe Municipal Assembly had a population size of 167,016 in 2010 with 79,967 for Males and 87,049 for females representing 48% and 52% respectively. Currently the population is projected from the 2010 baseline to be 196,782 consisting 96,535 males and 100,247 females.

1.3.7.2 Municipal Population Density/Rural-Urban Split

The population density of the Hohoe Municipality was 211.9 persons per square kilometres in 2000 (water bodies excluded). The density reduced to 196.0 persons per square kilometres in 2010. This is significantly higher than the national and regional figures of 103.4 persons per square kilometres and 103.0 persons per square kilometres respectively. Localities with population 5000 or more in Ghana are classified as urban. The Hohoe Municipality therefore has about 53.0% of its population living in urban areas compared with the regional figures of 33.7 percent and lower than the national figure of 55.8 percent of the population living in urban areas. The remaining 46.7 percent forms the rural population of the Municipality.

1.3.7.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

The age structure and sex composition of the population of the Municipality follow the regional and national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the succeeding age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

1.3.7.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

Table 4.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age group for the Municipality in addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides derived useful information for data users. For instance, the data shows that, the age based dependency population is about Seventy-eight percent (77.6%). Percentages computed from Table 1.23 shows that shows a relatively large proportion of

children (12.4%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 34.6 percent. Population between the ages of 15-19 comprises 11.0 percent of the total population in the Municipality. The total labour force (15-64 years) is 56.3 percent of the total population implying a large pool of working population available to be harnessed for productive work. Taking the labour force of 15-64 years into consideration, 46.2 percent is below 30 years, while 18.2 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. Almost Seventeen percent (16.6%) is between 40-49 years and 18.4 percent is above fifty years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that almost 65 percent of the labour force is below forty years

Table 1.23: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex						Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Sex ratio	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	167,016	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0	91.9	87,885	100.0	79,131	100.0
0 - 4	21,913	11,071	13.8	10,842	12.5	102.1	11,101	13	10,812	13.7
5 - 9	19,026	9,584	12.0	9,442	10.8	101.5	9,535	11	9,491	12.0
10 - 14	18,992	9,468	11.8	9,524	10.9	99.4	10,365	12	8,627	10.9
15 - 19	17,205	8,605	10.8	8,600	9.9	100.1	9,947	11	7,258	9.2
20 - 24	14,199	6,651	8.3	7,548	8.7	88.1	8,547	10	5,652	7.1
25 - 29	12,408	5,594	7.0	6,814	7.8	82.1	7,605	9	4,803	6.1
30 - 34	10,439	4,883	6.1	5,556	6.4	87.9	5,918	7	4,521	5.7
35 - 39	9,781	4,586	5.7	5,195	6.0	88.3	5,341	6	4,440	5.6
40 - 44	8,660	4,222	5.3	4,438	5.1	95.1	4,396	5	4,264	5.4
45 - 49	7,521	3,452	4.3	4,069	4.7	84.8	3,737	4	3,784	4.8
50 - 54	6,855	3,175	4.0	3,680	4.2	86.3	3,354	4	3,501	4.4
55 - 59	4,973	2,216	2.8	2,757	3.2	80.4	2,276	3	2,697	3.4
60 - 64	4,282	2,010	2.5	2,272	2.6	88.5	1,777	2	2,505	3.2
65 - 69	2,796	1,259	1.6	1,537	1.8	81.9	996	1	1,800	2.3
70 - 74	3,305	1,395	1.7	1,910	2.2	73.0	1,194	1	2,111	2.7
75 - 79	2,148	898	1.1	1,250	1.4	71.8	815	1	1,333	1.7
80 - 84	1,384	505	0.6	879	1.0	57.5	505	1	879	1.1
85 - 89	678	241	0.3	437	0.5	55.1	283	0	395	0.5
90 - 94	322	105	0.1	217	0.2	48.4	131	0	191	0.2
95 - 99	129	47	0.1	82	0.1	57.3	62	0	67	0.1
All Ages	167,016	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0	91.9	87,885	100.0	79,131	100.0
0-14	59,931	30,123	37.7	29,808	34.2	101.1	31,001	35.3	28,930	36.6
15-64	96,323	45,394	56.8	50,929	58.5	89.1	52,898	60.2	43,425	54.9
65+	10,762	4,450	5.6	6,312	7.3	70.5	3,986	4.5	6,776	8.6
Age-dependency ratio	73.4	76.2		70.9			66.1		82.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population by age, locality of residence, and sex is shown in Table 1.23. The table reveals urban-rural differences in the age structure of the region and the Municipality. There are more children at the very young ages (0-9 years) of both sexes in the urban areas than the rural areas. In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (50.3%) than females (49.7%) who are under 15 years in the Municipality just as was observed for the region (males, 40.6%, females, 36.3%). The population of the municipality has been grouped into the various broad age groups in Ttable 1.23. From the table, 0-14 constitutes children, 15-64 the working age and the 65+ constitutes the broad aged group. From the table, it could be

seen that the children constitutes 35.9%, 57.7 % for the working age group and 9.1% fall within the aged group.

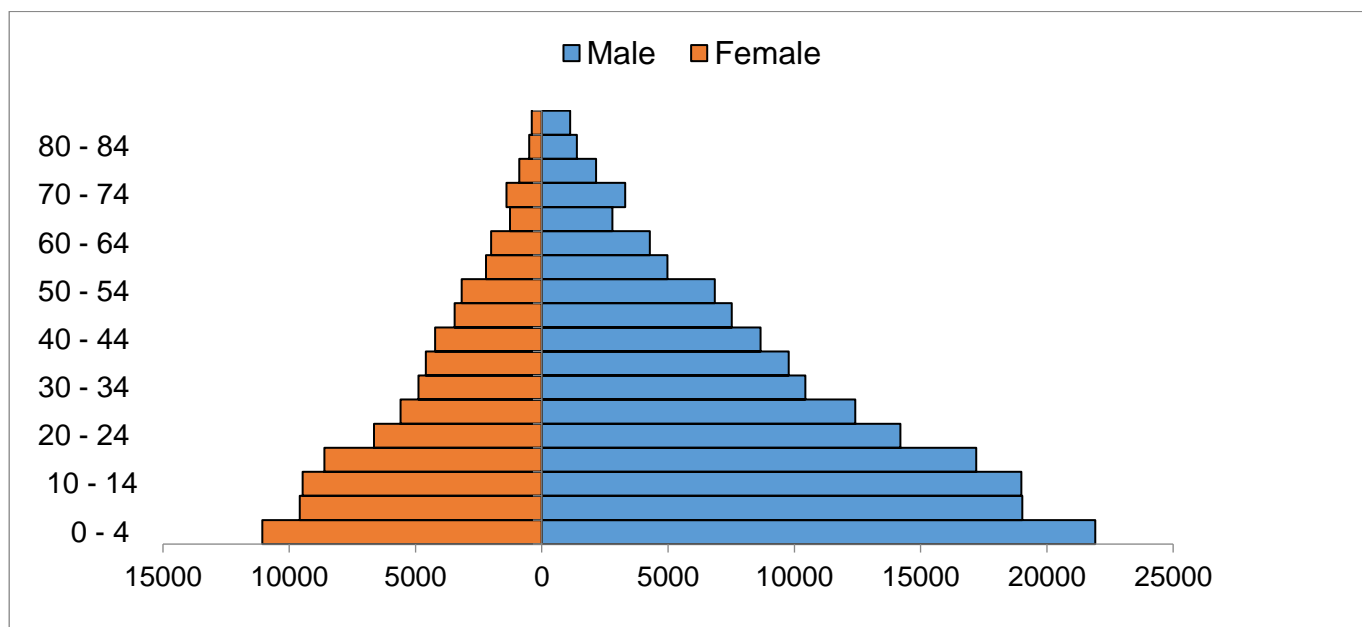
1.3.7.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The population of the Municipality is 167,016 of which 79,967 representing 47.9 percent were males and 87,049 representing 52.1 percent were females. The Municipality forms 7.0 percent of the region's total population (Table 1.23).

Figure 1.6 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Hohoe Municipality in 2010. The population under age 15 constitutes 34.6 percent of the total population while the older age groups (9.1%) are very small in comparison.

Figure 4.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the Hohoe Municipality. This age structure is the results of past fertility, mortality and migration in the region. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the Municipality has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the Municipality.

Figure 1.6: Population pyramid (Hohoe Municipality), by age and sex, 2010

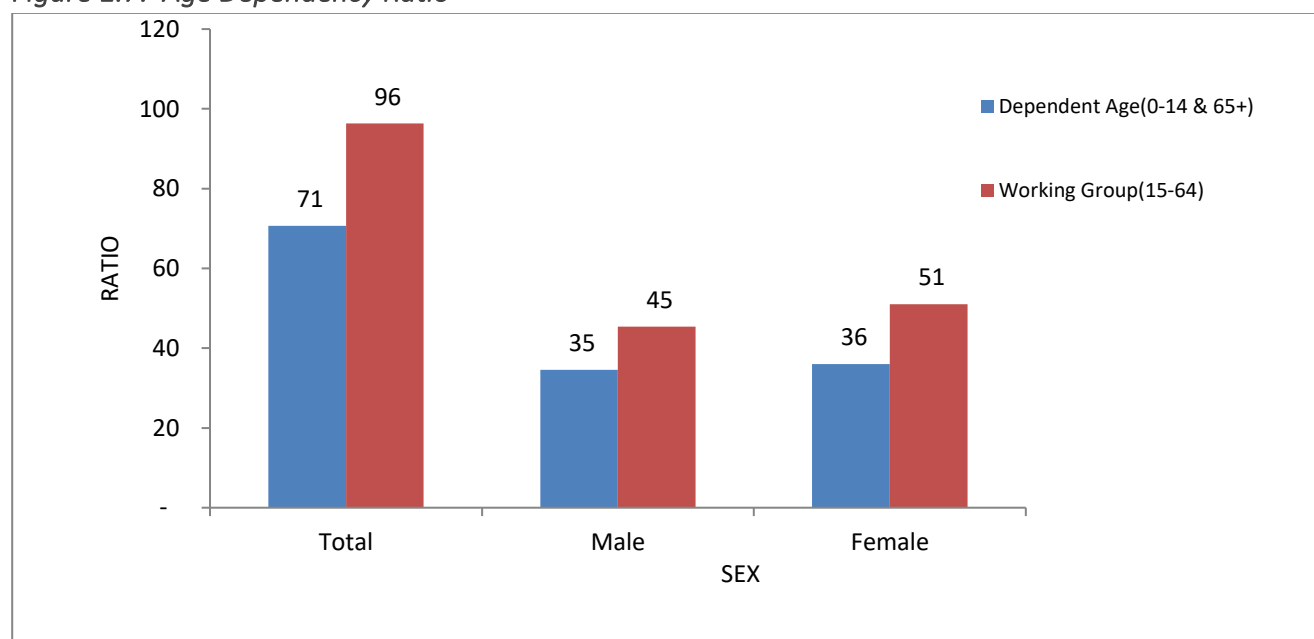


Source: Ghana Ststistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.7.3.3 Age- dependency Ratios

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. The higher this ratio is, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and the vice-versa. From Figure 1.7, the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is about 73 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. This means that 100 persons in the active population group are being depended on by 73 persons in the inactive population group. From Figure 1.7, the working population group is larger than the combined child and aged population of the Municipality. It further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Hohoe Municipality, there were 76 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were about 71 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

Figure 1.7: Age Dependency Ratio

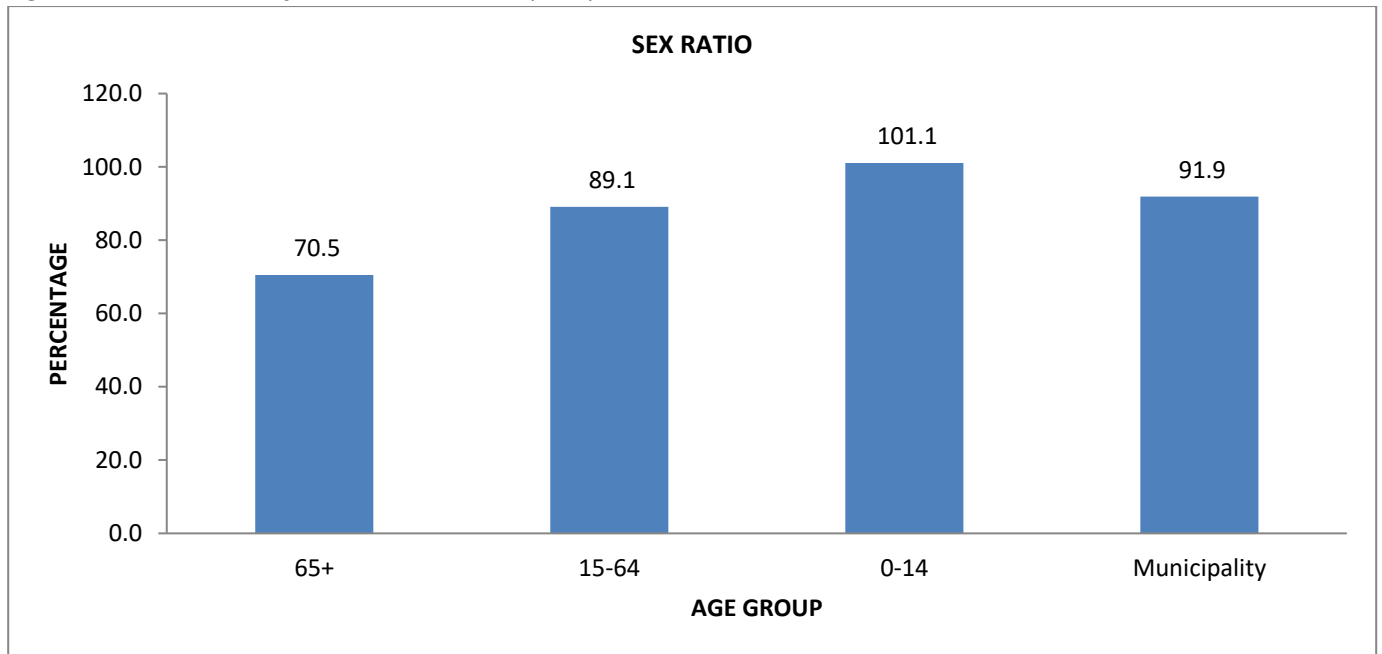


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.7.3.4 Sex Ratios

The sex composition of a population is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. As shown in Figure 1.8, the sex ratio for the municipality is 91.1. It can be seen that there are more males at early ages than there are females. However as the population grows in age the male population diminishes compared to the females. For instance for ages 0-14 the sex ratio for the municipality is 101.1 and reduces to 70.5 for ages 60 and above.

Figure 1.8: Sex Ratio of the Hohoe Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.7.4.0 Household Size, Composition and Headship

1.3.7.4.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 164,326 households with an average household size of 3.9.

1.3.7.4.2 Household Composition

This section provides information on household composition and sex in the Municipality. A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

Table 3.1 shows that there are 164,326 household populations. Household heads (26.4%), children (37.4%), Grandchildren (8.3%) and other relatives (7.5%) constituted a significant proportion of household composition in the Municipality. This pattern of household composition portrays the traditional household structure where members live together as one family. The proportions of non-relatives (2.2%), step-children (1.1%), and adopted/foster children (0.5%) are low. The proportion of males who are heads of households (34.1%) is higher than the proportion of female household heads (19.3%) in the municipality. It is observed that the proportion of male (39.9%) children in a household is higher than female (19.4%).

1.3.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution. Out migration decreases the size of population, and immigration increases population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the Municipality. To measure migration, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on place of birth and duration of stay in current place of residence. Table 1.24 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the Municipality. The data shows that majority of the migrants (41,995) in the Municipality are born elsewhere in Volta region, 8,433 are born elsewhere in other region and 4,343 of the migrants are born outside Ghana. The data further shows that a higher proportion of the migrants born elsewhere in other regions are from Greater Accra region (2,591), followed by the Eastern region (2,045) and the Northern region (1,200). In terms duration of residence majority of the migrants have been in the Municipality for ten years or more (36%). Among those born elsewhere in another region, those from the Upper East (22.0%), Eastern (20.7%) and Ashanti (18.2%) have stayed the longest (20+ years).

Table 1.24: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)					
	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	54,771	14.9	31	18.1	18.5	17.5
Born elsewhere in the region	41,995	14.7	30.7	18.5	18.5	17.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	440	15.9	30.9	21.8	18.2	13.2
Central	595	16.5	33.4	18.7	20	11.4
Greater Accra	2,591	21.3	34.2	15.9	16.3	12.2
Volta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	2,045	13.2	31	16.6	18.6	20.7
Ashanti	997	16.8	30.3	16.2	18	18.8
BrongAhafo	319	17.2	35.1	20.7	15.4	11.6
Northern	1,200	17.6	31	17.7	17.4	16.3
Upper East	182	18.1	33.5	8.2	18.1	22
Upper west	64	15.6	37.5	10.9	18.8	17.2
Outside Ghana	4,343	11.7	31.9	16.8	19.5	20

1.3.9 Gender equality

Gender has been defined as the socially constructed roles between males and females. It can also be seen as differential roles assigned by the society for males and females. Most of these roles give men and boys undue advantages over women and girls. Men are often seen as family heads and heir apparent of their family wealth and fortunes. Women on the other hand are considered as people who will marry out of the family to join their husbands' families as such cannot be entrusted with the family fortunes. This conception tends to deprive women of access to productive capital such as land and skills training. It even has implications for education as most families prefer educating boys to girls. Gender is therefore one of the cross cutting issues of the Municipality's Development Process as it has implications for all aspects of the Municipality's Development. The major Gender Concerns therefore include:

1.3.9.1 The Biological Role of Women as Mothers

Women have the God Given Role as bearers of children. This child bearing role affects their economic activeness negatively. It also constrains them physically in their daily interaction with their male counterparts. This role is also a source of death for some unfortunate women who for some preventable but often neglected reasons lose their lives. It is therefore necessary to initiate measures aimed at addressing this biological concern of women and girls. This may include the vigorous implementation of mother health care policy of the Ministry of Health by each Health Care Centre in the Municipality and the improvement in Health Infrastructure eg. CHPS Compounds etc.

1.3.9.2 Overburdened Domestic Roles for Girls and women

Society has assigned women as the keepers of homes. To this end, they are responsible for not only raising children but also do most of the domestic chores such as sweeping, fetching of water, weeding the compound, washing the dishes, cleaning the toilet, fetching firewood, cooking, running the home kiosk etc. Men and boys' roles include taking the major decisions as head of the family and boys are preferred candidates when it comes to receiving the best education. It is gratifying to note that most of the assigned roles for women are often unpaid and not quantified jobs and this make their contribution largely unrecognized. This puts them at a disadvantage position as against their males. To address this concern there is the need for effective public campaigns on equal rights and equal share of work. Men should be encouraged to take up domestic roles as their female counterparts.

1.3.9.3 Access to productive capital and Skills training

Men are often prioritized to receive the best education and training as against women. They are also entrusted with family resources such as land and real estate. Women at best can only be given rooms in family houses but are not usually considered as owners of family estate. This denies them access to rent income which is a major source of capital for investment. This action requires more engagement with custodians of customs and the vigorous pursuance of girl-child education in the Municipality coupled with the implementation of the Interstate Succession Law of Ghana

1.3.9.4 Challenges/Gaps on Gender

Although gender issues have received considerable attention over the years the following still constitute important gaps that need to be addressed:

- ✓ Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development
- ✓ Low participation of women in local level elections
- ✓ Few number of females completing tertiary education
- ✓ Overburdened household chores on women and girls

1.3.10 Settlement systems

This discusses the spatial organization of human settlement systems as well as the functionalities of the settlements in the Municipality. It deals specifically with the number, type and distribution of facilities and services within the Municipality. An attempt is also made here to assess the adequacy of essential facilities and ascertaining areas of deprivation.

1.3.10.1 Settlement Analysis

The settlement type is predominantly rural with nucleated pattern. There are few dispersed settlements but these are basically Cocoa farm houses. The major settlements are located along the arterial roads and it appears the road hierarchies determine the settlement hierarchies, thus showing a typical structure. All the three main settlements including Hohoe, Gbi-Kpoeta and Gbi-Wegbe which has assumed urban status are located along the major Hohoe-Accra High way. These settlements have a combined population of 103,510 people representing 52.6% of the population of the Municipality. Houses are generally of the

compound type except the newly developing ones which have western type of houses with modern facilities. The rural settlements have local architecture and wall and roofing are generally made of thatch and old aluminum roofing.

1.3.10.2 Land uses

The major land uses in the Municipality are agriculture (food and cash crops), settlements, infrastructure networks, utility installations, forest and midlands and open spaces. The urban centers have land uses like commerce, industry, recreation and public amenities. The rural settlements have a few public structures which are basically schools and Cocoa sheds.

1.3.10.2.1 Access to Land

Lands in the Municipality are owned by families and ownership rights are vested in Family Heads who hold it in trust for other family members. Land can therefore be accessed by negotiating with these Land Lords for the required parcels normally through a lease arrangement. These arrangements may include share cropping arrangement where the produce after harvest are divided into two equal parts and the Land Owner takes one while investor takes one. Other arrangements include various forms of leases ranging from one year to 99 years. For the non-agricultural uses, the main form of access is through leasing.

It is also important to add that access to and control over land in the Municipality is largely dominated by men. This is so because in the Municipality land ownership rights are vested in Family Heads largely men who hold it in trust for other family members. Therefore this suggests that men have more control and for that matter access to lands than women in the Municipality.

1.3.10.2.2 Challenges/gaps in Land uses

- ✓ Difficulty in zoning due to family ownership of land as each family prefer the highest and best use of the parcels
- ✓ Access to land for communal use is difficult
- ✓ Difficulties in implementing local development plans as a result of poor cooperation of residents

1.3.10.3 Distribution of Infrastructure and Services

The facilities providing services to the population are located within space. The following presents the spatial distribution of facilities in the various settlements within the Municipality.

1.3.10.3.1 Health

The distribution of health personnel and facilities is skewed towards Hohoe, the Municipal capital to the disadvantage of the other communities. Hohoe has a Municipal Hospital offering tertiary services and serves as major referral centre for the other Health Centres and CHPS Compounds which are located at vantage point serving the rural population with primary health care.

1.3.10.3.2 Education

The educational institutions are fairly distributed among the urban and rural areas especially the public basic schools and the senior high schools. A good number of the communities can boast of a primary school.

1.3.10.3.3 Trade, Commerce and Industry

The major activities with respect to commerce, trade and industry include trading services, agriculture, small-scale processing and manufacturing. Trading is mainly concentrated in general goods, provisions and textiles. There is an increasing number of hawkers on the streets (Hohoe-Accra road), erection of

kiosk and numerous “table top” activities especially at nights. Hohoe town is the main commercial centre of the Municipality. These activities call for a review of the Municipality’s Waste management programmes. There are other market centers within the Municipality but the most vibrant is the Hohoe Main Market which witnesses people commuting from far and near such as Kumasi on periodic market days which fall on Mondays and Fridays for various forms of trading activities. Commodities traded in are principally foodstuffs and general goods including manufactured goods.

The economic activities conducted in urban settings are scattered throughout the towns and do not conform to any proper land use. This practice has serious environmental implications in terms of pollution and beauty of the Hohoe Township and other major settlements. This trend therefore has to be reversed through effective zoning and planning to avoid slum development.

1.3.10.3.4 Finance, Transport and Communication

An efficient economy revolves around efficient financial, transport and communication infrastructure. It is therefore important that this infrastructure is analyzed in terms of their efficiency, location and coverage.

1.3.10.3.4.1 Financial sector

The Municipality is blessed with three rural banks namely Gbi-Rural, Weto and Asubonteng rural banks with their headquarters at Hohoe, Kpeve and Worawora respectively. There are also insurance services such as UT insurance, SIC, etc and Cooperatives institutions. Also, the Municipality can boast of several commercial Banks such as GCB Bank, GN Bank, Fidelity Bank, Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), National Investment Bank (NIB) and Barclays Bank. The Municipality also houses the Regional Bank of Ghana Headquarters. Other Financial Institutions include: Advans Ghana, Sinapi Aba Trust etc.

1.3.10.3.4.2 Road

The spatial system in the Municipality is not well articulated. The location of the Municipal capital Hohoe is strategic and averagely accessible to all other parts by road. The physical accessibility could be more efficient if the road networks are improved. Hohoe has a diversity of functions and attracts a high threshold population for the use of services and facilities.

The main type of available transportation infrastructure in the Municipality is various categories of roads. These consist of the Highway, Urban Roads and Feeder Roads. The Highway is made up of a portion of the Eastern Corridor Road which passes through the Municipal Capital linking it to the rest of the surrounding Districts and also to the Regional capital Ho, as well as Tamale, Koforidua and Accra. This road stretches from the Municipal boundary with Afadjato South at Koloenu and to the Jasikan District at Akpafu–Mempeasem. Other Highways include Hohoe-Likpe and Hohoe-Fodome. These Highways link a number of feeder roads and minor roads leading to the rest of the communities.

Another important road network in the Municipality is Urban Road. This network consists of about 32.74.km of roads spanning the Municipality. About 5.1km of this network is surfaced with bitumen and close to 5km of the Hohoe Township roads is asphalted. Significant portions of the bitumen surfaced roads are in deplorable state requiring urgent rehabilitation. About 25.74km of the network is gravel surfaced and this needs to be upgraded to bitumen surfaced. The majority of the roads in the municipality are feeder roads. This consists of engineered, partially engineered and un-engineered. These roads are generally not in good condition especially during the wet season. Refer to Tables 1.25 and 1.26 to the list of urban and Feeder Roads.

Table 1.25 Hohoe Town Roads (Urban Roads)

NO	UNPAVED (UNTARRED)	LENGTH (KM)
1	PRESTIGE ROAD	0.50
2	RESIDENCY AREA ROAD	0.60
3	SDA CHURCH ROAD	1.00
4	MAMAGA STREET	0.60
5	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL ROAD	0.50
6	PICNIC ROAD	0.80
7	AVALE STREET	0.40
8	TSRI STREET	0.90
9	AZOGBA STREET/EVERGREEN HOTEL AREA ROAD	2.00
10	VOLTA CINEMA	0.50
11	REV. SEESER	0.20
12	BREMEN MISSION STREET	0.20
13	DOME STREET / GARIKOPE	0.30
14	LOLONYO ROAD	0.10
15	ASEMBLIES OF GOD CHURCH / SDA	0.50
16	SANKIS ROAD	0.35
17	TOGBE DOKPO	0.17
18	TOGBE KUTO	1.20
19	SEGBEDENU ROAD	0.70
20	GIGI LINK	0.32
21	BY PLAN/BLAVE AREA ROADS	5.70
22	GHANA WATER COMPANY / NHIS ROAD	0.60
23	CALVARY STREET / KPEME	0.80
24	GLOBAL EVANGELICAL	0.70
25	ALABATO JUNCTION TO LOW COST AREA ROADS	4.80
26	TOGBE AYE (KPOETA)	0.40
27	AGBOTADUA ROAD	0.50
28	PROF. KLUDZE STREET	0.40
	TOTAL	25.74

Table 1.26 Hohoe FEEDER ROADS

HOHOE FEEDER ROADS				
S/N	ROADS I.D. No	ROAD NAMES	LENGTH (KM)	REMARKS
1	VR-HOH- C- 001	HOHOE - FODOME XELU	11.50	1+50-11.50 UNDER CONSTRUCTION
2	VR-HOH-C-	FODOME XELU - LIATE SOBA	7.00	0+00-1+00 UNDER CONSTRUCTION
3	VR-HOH-C-009	LIKPE MATE - LOLOBI KUMASI	10.00	Gravelled Road
4	VR-HOH-C-010	LOLOBI KUMASI - LIKPE ABRANI	7.30	" "
5	VR-HOH-C-011	LIKPE KOFORIDUA - LIKPE AGBOZUME	3.20	" "
6	VR-HOH-C-008	LIKPE AVEDZEME JN. LIKPE AVEDZEME	2.50	" "

7	VR-HOH- A -012	LIKPE NKWANTA - FODOME DZOGBEGA	5.10	" "
8	VR-HOH- A- 0	GBI ATABU - ADITSVI	5.00	" "
9	VR-HOH- A- 004	AKPAFU ADOMI JN - AKPAFU ADOMI	1.70	" "
10	VR-HOH- I- 023	GBI WEGBE - NKONYA	16.50	" "
12	VR-HOH- A- 005	AKPAFU MEMPASEM JN. - AKPAFU TODZI	3.50	Gravelled Road
11	VR-HOH- I- 024	ALAVANYO TEME - KPANDO	14.50	Tarred
13	VR-HOH-A-007	LIKPE BAKWA - DZOLU	15.20	Km 0+00-8 under construction, Km 8+00 - 15 Tarred
14	VR-HOH-I-006	GBI BLA - NEW AYOMAH	21.00	Km 0+00 - 4+00 is tarred 4 00- 18+50 are at various stages of completion and Bridges/Box Culverts on the road are too narrow
15	VR-HOH-A-	WLI DZOGBEGA - TEMKPOKOPE	5.00	UN ENGINEERED ROAD
16	VR-HOH-A-	ABLEDE JN. - ABLEDZE	5.00	UN ENGINEERED ROAD
17	VR-HOH-A-	KODZOFE - ABLEDZE	5.50	KM 0+00-2+50 ENGINEERD ,2+50 - 5+50 UNENGINEERD
18	VR-HOH-A-	FODOME AHOR - WLI TODZI	8.00	" "
19	VR-HOH-A-	FODOME AMELE - DZOGBEKOPE	1.50	" "
20	VR-HOH-A-	FODOME AHOR - LIATI AGBONYIRA	18.20	KM 0+00 - 7+500UN ENGINEERED ROAD KM 7+500 - 18+200 ENGINEERED
		TOTAL	167.20	

Source: Hohoe Municipal Assembly Works Department, 2017

1.3.10.3.4.3 Transportation

The transportation system in the Municipality is dominated by private operations with a number of Associations providing the services including: Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA), Northern Volta Transport Union, Cooperative Transport Union, Taxis operators and Motorbikes unions etc. These Associations provide both inter and intra transport services.

1.3.10.3.4.4 Challenges/Gaps on Roads and Transport

- ✓ Poor road network linking the various sections of the Municipal capital
- ✓ Poor condition of roads linking Hohoe to other communities
- ✓ Poor condition of the Highways, urban roads and feeder roads
- ✓ Limited drains along the roads at built-up areas causing rapid deterioration of roads in communities
- ✓ Lack of access roads within the settlements and between settlements
- ✓ Poor condition of vehicles due to poor maintenance
- ✓ Poor handling of passengers
- ✓ Lack of bus terminals
- ✓ Lack of bus stops in the Hohoe Township leading to frequent accidents as a result of discretionary stopping and loading of passengers
- ✓ Lack of pedestrians walkway and taxi rank
- ✓ Inadequate road signs

1.3.10.5 Existing drainage, sanitation and waste management infrastructure

This part of the profile presents the existing drainage, sanitation, and waste management infrastructure in the Municipality.

1.3.10.5.1 Existing drainage

The drainage situation in the Municipality is largely inadequate. The Hohoe Township has a number of open drains along the main High way and on some of the adjoining roads. The drains are not only narrow and shallow; they are also choked at some points impeding the free flow of storm water. This problem often leads to floods in most neighborhoods. The open drains are also avenues for dumping refuse and for defecating in the night and this serve as breeding grounds for disease causing vectors including house flies. Some of these drains produce very bad odour which is not good for human health. Few other communities have limited drains along the major high ways but within these settlements no drains are constructed and this lead to serious erosion of foundation of building due to persistent run off of rain water.

1.3.10.5.2 Sanitation and waste management infrastructure

The sanitation situation in Municipality can be described as fairly good with about 54.7 percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities. This is an increase of 5.3% from the Population and Housing Census of 2010 which recored a baseline of 49.4%. Urban Sanitation coverage stands at 21.8% and this calls for urgent actions to improve the situation. Rural sanitation coverage is also estimated to be 29.2% and this also calls for pragmatic action such as the adoption of Community Led Total Sanitation to which seeks to trgger communities to construct and use improved latrines to adopt good hygiene behaviours.

The Municipal capital is growing at a fast rate making the sanitation situation complicated. Waste Management is a primary responsibility of the Municipal Assembly. The Assembly has a Disposal Site at Gbi-Wegbe where refuse is dumped, compacted and burnt. For the collection, transportation and dumping of the refuse, the Assembly has entered into partnership with the Zoomlion Company Ltd which has provided refuse collection containers placed at vantage points in the various neighborhoods and communities into which households dump their waste and containers are picked trucks belonging to the company and transported to the Disposal sites and dumped. The dumped waste is intermittently sprayed with disinfectants and finally burnt. The Zoomlion Company is also responsible for cleaning the major streets and the lorry parks around the main market. The Assembly has also recently engaged the services of the Waste Land Fill Company to compact and compress the refuse intermittently in order to ensure that the site is not easily filled up. Other interventions made by the Assembly to ensure good sanitation include:

- ▶ The setting aside of the first Thursday of every month for general cleaning
- ▶ The acquisition of refuse sites, both liquid and solid, which are yet to be developed
- ▶ The construction of public places of convenience

Table 8.11: Toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

Facility	District					
	Total	Total				
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet Facility						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Facility(bush/bleach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	4,749	11.0	53.0	47.0
W.C	839,611	29,799	3,825	8.8	2.6	8.4

Pit Latrine	1,040,883	112,196	8,905	20.7	7.9	0.9
KVIP	572,824	63,237	8,605	19.9	6.0	14.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	350	0.8	12.9	7.0
Public Toilet(WC, KVIP,Pit,Pan Etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	16,717	38.6	0.7	0.1
Bathing Facility						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	53.0	47.0
Own bathroom for exclusive Use.	1,535,392	168,731	11,724	27.1	12.4	14.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	12,11328.0	18.3	9.7	
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	3,174	7.3	2.4	4.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	11,444	26.4	16.2	10.2
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	181	0.4	0.3	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	1,744	4.0	0.8	3.3
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,745	6.3	2.3	4.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	47	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	157	0.4	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.10.5.2.1 Sources and Nature of Waste

1.3.10.5.2.2 Categories of Waste

- Solid*: Generated from households, markets, parks, chop bars, industries, health institutions
- Liquid*: Generated from WC septic tanks, pit latrines aqua privies and night soil
- Sullage*: Wastewater from kitchen, bathrooms, chopbars, and water from drains etc.

1.3.10.5.2.3 Sources of Waste

- Residential*: Waste from homes normally contains food, ash, packing materials, rugs etc
- Health institutions*: These generate plastics, packages and more importantly infectious waste
- Markets*: Generate organic material which is good for composting
- Lorry parks*: These also generate both liquid and solid waste.
- Industrial waste*: fittering shops, welding points
- Lack of waste bins/containers at newly developing areas.*

1.3.10.5.2.4 Estimation of Waste Generated in the Municipality

It is estimated that average solid waste generated per capita / day in most rural and urban communities is about 0.45kg while 15lt / capita of liquid waste is generated daily. Given that Hohoe Municipality has presently an estimated population of 196,782 it is estimated that 8,551.9 tonnes of solid waste is generated daily within the municipality while the solid waste generated annually is 3,121,443.5 tonnes. The liquid waste generated presently is estimated at 29,517.3lt/day and 10,773,814.5lt/year.

Table 1.26 Challenges facing Waste Management in the Municipality

Area of Challenge	Expected Activity / Solution
Solid waste collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-premise storage system – Containers placed in the premises of households and collected at regular intervals Central container system – High capacity containers located at vantage points in the communities

Solid waste transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Multi-Lift and Rear-loading Compactor trucks • Provide tipper trucks and tractors
Solid waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill construction • Encourage Composting where organic waste is made to compost at the household level
Liquid waste treatment / disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage construction of soak away to ensure that communities have well-drained soak away • Acquire additional cesspool emptier • Construct secondary and primary roadside drains that will drain the soak-away from the houses • Encourage construction of stabilization ponds for the treatment of liquid waste from Water Closets and KVIPs • Contraction of abattoir for proper disposal of animal waste

1.3.10.5.2.6 Community Led Total Sanitation

The Municipality is also implementing the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to improve environmental sanitation situation in smaller settlements. UNICEF is currently supporting this effort with funds to undertake the needed activities leading to the declaration and certification of selected communities as Open Defecation Free (ODF). Currently 12 communities have been declared and certified as ODF communities. This strategy needs to be scaled-up to cover the entire Municipality especially the smaller to medium communities and an urban model of sanitation and liquid waste management developed for the urban and peri-urban areas including Hohoe, Gbi Kpoeta, and Gbi Wegbe among others.

1.3.10.3.6 Post and Telecommunication

Postal and Telecommunication facilities though not adequate have seen some improvement in recent times. The Postal Services in the Municipality are located mostly at Hohoe which in turn serves the other communities even from other surrounding districts. The communities with postal facilities are nonfunctional. Communication service providers have their offices in Hohoe and communication mast located at vantage locations in the entire Municipality intended to achieve universal coverage. As a result, mobile communication services in the Municipality are wider. However, communication providers render poor service leading to poor coverage and increase in crime.

1.3.10.3.7 Energy

The main sources of energy in the Municipality are electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and fuel wood. While all the three energy sources are used for cooking a small scale industrial and commercial activities, electricity also serves as a source of light. To a lesser extent, solar and kerosene are also source of energy in the Municipality. There are four LPG distribution outlets in the Municipality with all located at Hohoe. There is therefore the need to encourage the private sector to invest in the sector to increase number of distributions points across the Municipality to ensure reliability.

1.3.10.4 Hierarchy of Settlement

The Municipality adopted a scalogram as a tool to analyse the functionality of the Settlement in terms of the services they offer to be able establish their functional hierarchy.

1.3.10.4.1 Settlement Functional Matrix Analysis (Scalogram Analysis)

The Scalogram Analysis was adopted here to identify the presence or absence of essential services and facilities within the Municipality. The Scalogram is a non-statistical tool that arrays facilities and services by their ubiquity and ranks settlements by functional complexity on a matrix. By this, the settlements were ranked based on the different types of facilities available. The distribution of these facilities is presented on a settlement functional matrix as shown below.

The construction of the settlement functionality matrix started with the arrangement of the settlement in descending order according to their population. The next step was to determine a cut-off point as all settlements in the Municipality could not be considered in the settlement functional matrix. This cut off point was set at settlements with a population of 1,000 people and above as it was observed that all settlement with a population less than 1,000 had little of the essential facilities worth considering. The various services and facilities were assigned weights in accordance with the level of function or importance within its defined sector. A Centrality Index was then taken to be 100 and a Total Centrality Index which represent the degree to which each of the settlements provide functions to people in other areas was then calculated . Settlements with Total Centrality Scores of 1000 and above formed the first hierarchy. Settlements with Total Centrality Scores of the range 300-499 formed the second hierarchy while the third level comprises settlements with Centrality Indices of 200-299. The 4th level settlements had Total Centrality Scores of between of 100-199 while the 5th level settlements comprised of settlements with Total Centrality Scores of below 100. Table 1.27 shows the Functional Matrix for the Municipality.

Table: 1.27 A FUNCTIONAL MATRIX (SCALOGRAM) FOR HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

A FUNCTIONAL MATRIX (SCALOGRAM) FOR HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY																										
Community	Education					Health				Water and Sanitation								Commercial			T.No. Fxs	T.Cen .Score	Hierarchy			
	Pop	T.Sh c.	SSS	JSS	Prim.	Hop.	Hc	CHPS	DS	PW	BH	HW	D/R	We	KIVP	PL	ELC	P.O	CC	Ex of				BKS	GH	Mk
Weight		4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hohoe	73,641	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	19	977.1	1 st
Gbi-Kpoeta	8,818	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	0	14	210.5	4 th	
Gbi-Wegbe	5,366	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	x	0	0	x	11	105.6	17 th	
Alavanyo-Wudidi	3,972	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	x	0	x	x	13	163.3	10 th	
Likpe-Bakwa	3,726	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	12	110.3	15 th	
Santrokofi-Bennua	3,702	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	11	88.6	22 nd	
Gbi-Atabu	3,394	x	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	14	344.3	2 nd	
Alavanyo-Dzogbedze	2,916	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	0	0	9	101.3	18 th	
Kledzo	2,850	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	10	149.7	12 th	
Lolobi-Ashambi	2,656	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	0	10	107	16 th	
Lolobi -Kumasi	2,317	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	x	15	200.5	5 th	
Likpe-Bala	1,962	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	11	111	14 th	
Akpafu-Odomi	1,955	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	X	X	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	x	0	0	10	96.7	20 th	
Wli-Afegame	1,872	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	X	x	0	x	x	0	0	x	13	161.7	9 th
Fodome-Amele	1,714	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	x	0	0	x	0	0	9	76.1	24 th	
Likpe-Kukurantumi	1,707	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	0	x	x	0	x	x	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	0	10	189.3	6 th	
Alavanyo -Deme	1,706	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	10	97.4	19 th	
Akpafu-Mempeasem	1,675	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	x	13	154	11 th	
Fodome-Hlomi	1,622	0	0	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	8	67.8	26 th ,,	
Fodome-Helu	1,620	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	16	229.5	3 rd	
Gbi-Akplamafu	1,402	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	x	x	X	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	11	91	21 st	
Alavanyo-Abehensesease	1,438	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	0	0	x	x	0	11	132.6	13 th	
Alavanyo-Agome	1,382	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	0	0	x	0	0	7	39.4	28 th	

Alavanyo-Agoxoe	1,088	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	0	0	X	0	0	0	7	39.4	28 th
Alavanyo-Kpeme	1,582	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	0	11	170.7	8 th
Gbi-Godenu	1,576	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	7	73.7	25 th
Likpe-Abrani	1,061	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	7	87.2	23 rd
Likpe -Mate	1,332	0	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	13	170.8	7 th
Wli-Agoviefe	1,022	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	x	0	7	62	,27 th ,
No. of Sett'ts		2	5	26	29	1	17	4	15	18	25	17	9	18	9	29	3	2	28	28	5	13	7			
Centrality Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
W'ted Cent. Score		200	60	7.7	3.4	400	17.6	50	6.6	22.2	12	11.8	3.7	33.3	11.11	11.1	3.4	33.3	50	3.6	20	7.7	14.3			

1.3.10.4.2 Criteria for classification of Settlements

Given the computation above, the highest **Total Centrality Score** that a settlement could obtain is 1000. With this, five levels/hierarchies were adopted and an interval of 200 scores was used as a range to differentiate one level/hierarchy from the other. Thus:

1st Hierarchy Settlements: 800 to 1000 Total Centrality Score

2nd Hierarchy Settlements: 600 to 799 Total Centrality Score

3rd Hierarchy Settlements: 400 to 599 Total Centrality Score

4th Hierarchy Settlements: 200 to 399 Total Centrality Score

5th Hierarchy Settlements: 0 to 199 Total Centrality Score

Table 1.28 Distribution of Settlements by Hierarchy

Hierarchy/Level	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
1 st	1	3.4%
2 nd	0	0%
3 rd	0	0%
4 th	4	13.8%
5 th	24	82.8%
Total	29	100%

It is largely expected that the larger the population of a settlement, the higher the number of services it offers. While this general expectation holds for the Hohoe Township, it was not true for most of the other settlements. The Municipal capital is the only settlement occupying the first hierarchy with a total centrality score above 977.1. No settlement was in the 2nd and 3rd Levels indicating a high degree of concentration of services at the Municipal Capital. It could also be seen that the cumulated Total Centrality Scores for the lowest 50% of the remaining settlements was not up to the Total Centrality Scores. This shows degree of deprivation within the Municipality. Only four Settlements were in 4th Hierarchy and as much as 82% of the Settlements were in the 5th level. There is therefore the need for commitment to equity in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan for 2014-2017 if the overall goal of the Municipality is to be realized.

The Urban/and Zonal Council capitals were expected to serve as service zones for their surrounding communities and were expected to be in the 2nd and 3rd Levels however this was not the case in the Municipality. It is important that the Zonal Council capitals are taken as growth poles to act as alternative magnets of activities to combat or fight the primary and the polarized spatial structure. With an efficient spatial development policy these settlements can be developed as the second hierarchies. Other settlements like Gbi-Wegbe, Fodome Hellu, Lolobi Kumasi, Alavanyo Kpeme, Akpafu Mempeasem, Wli, Likpe Mate, Akpafu-Odomi etc could be developed as the third hierarchy settlements. This will ensure a spatial balance and an efficient economy.

1.3.11.0. Culture

1.3.11.1. Traditional Administration

People in the Municipality have the similar chieftaincy arrangements that prevail generally in the Volta Region. They have a paramount chief in each traditional area with sub-chiefs under them. In the Municipality, no paramountcy owes allegiance to the other. The Gbi (Hohoe) Traditional area pays homage to their paramount chief Togbegah Gabusu (VI) who is currently on the seat. The other traditional areas like the Likpes, the Wlis and the Alavanyos also have their own paramountcies. There are nine paramountcies within the Municipality.

The main symbol of authority among the chiefs is their stools with recognized stool fathers and the chiefs as overlords. They arrange the celebration of traditional festivals. They are also the custodians of traditional beliefs and customs, passed on from one generation to another. The traditional authorities also have courts which adjudicate on matters relating to stool lands, lineage and family lands, chieftaincy disputes, violations of traditions and disputes between localities, lineages, families and individuals.

1.3.11.2 Religious Composition

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the most predominant religion in the Municipality is Christianity, which constitutes about 89.1 percent of the population followed by Islam on 7.8 percent; Traditionalists constitute 1.2 percent and other religion less than one percent.

1.3.11.3. Festivals

Every Traditional area in the Municipality celebrates their own unique festivals. The people of Wli have the Agumatsa festival, which is celebrated on the last Saturday of October each year. The Alavanyo Traditional Area celebrates the Golofose Festival in November, while the Gbi, in conjunction with the people of Peki in the South Dayi District, have the Gbidukor Festival celebrated in late November or early December.

1.3.11.4. Ethnic Communities in the Hohoe Municipality

The major ethnic groups in the Municipality are Ewes, Akpafu, Santrokofi, Lolobi and Likpe. The ethnic groups in the Municipality exceed all other Districts in the Volta Region. The Table below presents the ethnic composition of the residents of the Municipality.

Table: 1.28 Major Ethnic Groups in the Hohoe Municipal

ETHNIC GROUP	LANGUAGE SPOKEN	1995		2000		2010	
		POPULATION	%	POPULATION	%	POPULATION	%
1.Ewe	Ewe	95,497	66.47	104,664	66.04	127,837	66.8
2.Akpafu	Siwu	8,158	5.67	8,964	5.65	9,964	5.2
3.Lolobi	Siwu	7,100	4.94	7,815	4.93	9,545	5.0
4.Santrokofi	Sele	4,687	3.26	5,851	3.69	6,992	3.7
5.Likpe	Sekpele	14,286	9.94	15,699	9.9	17,449	9.1

Source: Hohoe Municipal Assembly

1.3.11.5. Communal Spirit

The Hohoe Municipality unlike other areas in the country had a high communal spirit in their traditional set up which was a very important tool for social mobilization and development. This spirit was used to undertake projects of common benefit to the residents such as construction of schools, charting of paths to emerging communities, performing of funeral rites among others. Due to the poor sanitation situation in the Municipality, this potential of high communal spirit was harnessed for the common good of all through the declaration of the first Thursdays of every month as days for clean-up exercises in the whole Municipality. In recent time however, the communal spirit is gradually declining especially in the larger settlements such as Hohoe, Gbi-Kpoeta etc. This may be attributed to urbanization which has made people tend to pursue individual gains rather than communal gains. This phenomenon affects the response of people to meetings and for communal activities. There is therefore need to reactivate high communal spirit in these communities. Communal spirit in the smaller settlements is however still encouraging.

1.3.12: GOVERNANCE

Hohoe Municipality is one of the Twenty-five (25) and also one of the two hundred and sixteen (216) Administrative Districts of the Volta Region and Ghana respectively. Hohoe District was created in 1979 after being carved out of the ‘old’ Jasikan and Kpandu District Councils and attained its Municipal status in 2008. Its capital, Hohoe, is located about 78 Kilometers away from Ho, the Regional capital and 220km from Accra, the National Capital. In 2012 the new Afadjato South District was carved out of Hohoe. This was established by L.I 2072

The Assembly has a political wing, made up of one Member of Parliament, Forty-Four Assembly members; this include fourteen appointed by the Government and thirty elected and the Municipal Chief Executive, who is also appointed by the President. This wing is responsible for Policy Formulation. In exercising this, they are reposed with both executive and deliberative powers.

The Assembly works through its two main Committees; Executive Committee and Public Relations and Complains Committee. These Committees are headed by the Municipal Chief Executive and the

Presiding Member respectively. The Executive Committee has Five Statutory Sub-committees including: Development Planning, Social Services, Works, Justice and Security and Finance and Administration. The various Sub-Committees submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration. These recommendations are further submitted to the General House for approval or ratification. Decisions taken at the General House are then implemented by the various Departments headed by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director who is also the Secretary to the Assembly. The Assembly meets at least three times a year. In the absence of the Assembly, the Executive Committee has the mandate to take decisions on behalf of the Assembly.

To ensure good governance, the General Assembly headed by the Presiding Member, oversees the activities of the Executive Committee headed by the Municipal Chief Executive. The Presiding Member is provided with an office in the main Administration Block to enable him/her perform his/her duties effectively.

The Administrative wing of the Assembly is responsible for implementing policies and decisions of the Assembly and the Central Government. The office of the Municipal Administration is headed by the Municipal Co – ordinating Director. The Coordinating Directorate consists of ten established Departments namely: Central Administration, Physical Planning, Works, Social Welfare and Community Development, Education, Youth and Sports, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Health, Urban Roads and Disaster Prevention. Two other important Departments yet to be established are Forestry, Wildlife and Conservation and Transport. The Central Administration which provides secretarial and managerial services to the General Assembly and the other Departments has the full complement of all Heads of Units. The Units are Finance, Budgeting, Planning, Human Resource, Environmental Health and Sanitation and Procurement.

All the key officers are well accommodated and have their respective offices. However, there is the need to resource some of the officers with equipment such as computers for effective discharge of their duties. One major problem facing the Decentralized Departments is lack of means of transport to enable them undertake field visit. This has the tendency to hinder the effective implementation of planned activities and execute the monitoring and evaluation of same. The logistical challenge therefore needs to be addressed through adequate budgetary provisions to acquire sufficient logistics

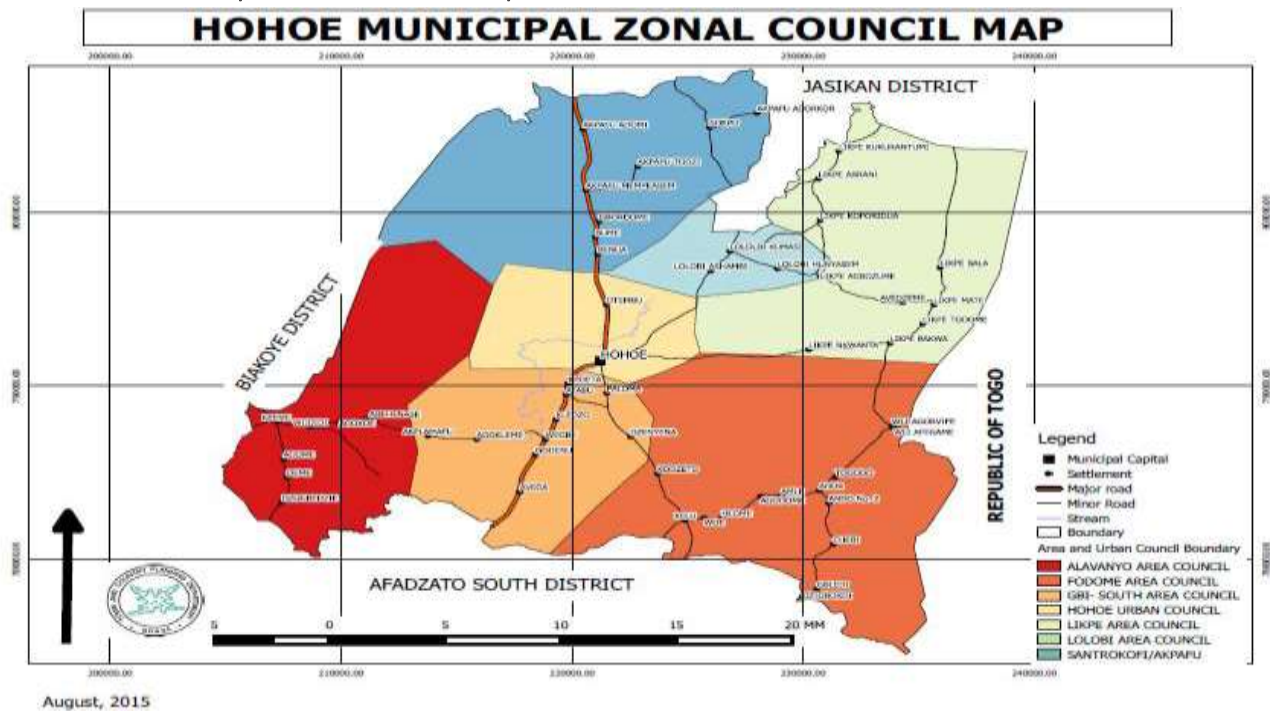
1.3.12.1. Sub-District Structures

Hohoe Municipal Assembly has 6 Zonal Councils and one Urban Council. All Councils save Agumatsa Zonal Council is functioning. The Table 1.29 presents the list of the Sub-District Structures, their capitals and number of councillors while figure 1.9 is an outline of the Zonal Councils.

Table: 1.29 List of Sub-District Structures

Name of Sub-District Structures	Sub-District Capital	Number of Councillors
Hohoe Urban Council	Hohoe	28
Gbi-South	Wegbe	20
Likpe	Likpe-Mate	20
Akpafu/Santrokofi	SantrokofiBenua	20
Alavanyo	Alavanyo-Kpeme	20
Lolobi	Lolobi Kumasi	20
Agumatsa.	FodomeHelu	20

Fig: 1.9 Hohoe Municipal Zonal Council Map



1.3.12.2 Challenges/Gaps in Governance

Although, the governance situation has seen significant improvement of over the years the following are still the gaps confronting effective local governance in the Municipality.

- ✓ Low participation of women in local Level Elections
- ✓ Limited logistics for effective operations of Urban and Zonal Councils
- ✓ Inadequate logistic for effective operations of the General Assembly
- ✓ Low revenue generation capacity
- ✓ Undue delays in delivery of essential services
- ✓ Slow response to emergencies
- ✓ Poor engagement of residents in the development process
- ✓ Lack of will in prosecuting of people who violet the bye-laws by the Assembly

1.3.12.3. Social Accountability

Social Accountability has been used by the Assembly as a tool to enhance popular participation in the Governance process of the Municipality. It provides an opportunity for Assembly to effectively account to the residents regarding its operations and to solicit the concerns of the residents to shape its decisions. Quarterly Social Accountability forums such as Town Hall Meetings, Social Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (SPEFA) Meetings, Stakeholder Consultation of Fee Fixing Resolutions etc. are usually attended by Chief, Queen Mothers, Assembly Members, Civil Society Organizations, and Opinion Leaders. Assembly Members and unit Committee Members are agents for community mobilization for development in their respective areas. Mass media such as radios, newsletters as well as letters also serve as means to mobilize people and to disseminate information to the public.

1.3.12.4. NGOs in the Municipality

NGOs play key roles in the development of the Municipality. They do not only build capacity of residents for development but also provide social services such as health screening, creation of awareness on environmental sanitation etc. Similarly, NGOs provide educational and health infrastructure for the use of communities in the Municipality. Major NGOs found in the Municipality include: Pencils of Promise, Solidaridad, Plan Ghana, Care Net, LANET, CRAN, ECASARD, GIZ, UNICEF, Systems for Health. In addition to the NGOs is a good number of Farmer Based or Faith Based Organisation. The following table shows the Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs).

Table:1.3.12.4. NGOs in the Municipality

No.	Name of FBO	Location	Year formed	Type of facility
1	AkpafuOdomi Coop. Mixed Farmers & Marketing Society	AkpafuOdomi	1998	Rice Mill Tricycle Capacity Bid
2	Fodome Self-Help Association	FodomeHelu	1994	Rice Mill Tricycle Capacity Bid
3	Lorlonyo Coop. Farmers	AkpafuMempeasem	2000	Water Pumping Machine
4	Agbebolo Coop. Farmers	Hohoe	2001	Water Pumping Machine Crib
7	Progressive Multi-Purpose Society	Hohoe, Picnic Road	2003	Palm Kernel Processing Machine

1.3.13: Municipal Security Situation

The Security situation in the Municipality is generally peaceful; however, there exists pockets of conflicts with respect to land ownership especially in the Alavanyo Tradional Area between Alavanyos who are resident in the Municipality and Nkonyas in the Biakoye District. There are also pockets of potential land disputes which require urgent management before they escalate.

The security in the Municipality is managed by the Municipal Security Council (MUSEC) of the Assembly comprising the Municipal Chief Executive as its Chairperson and Security Personnel from the Ghana Police Service- Hohoe Divisional Command, Municipal Commander, the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), Immigration Service, Fire Services, and Customs. These Security Services are well established in the Municipality and readily render their services when needed. In addition to above, members of the 66 Artillery Regiment from Ho also offers their services to the MUSEC. The traditional set-up also helps to maintain law and order in the Municipality. They serve as the first point of call to residents on domestic disputes and offer alternative conflict resolution services to people who request for these services. They are also often being major contact persons for security issues involving land.

1.3.13.1. Security Establishments

The Municipality has a Divisional Police Command and Municipal Police which are both located at Hohoe. There are also police posts at Bla, Alavanyo Kpeme and Likpe Bala. Similarly, there is a Border Check Point at Wli, manned by the Ghana Immigration Service and Customs.

1.3.13.2. Challenges

- I. Inadequate Office Accommodation for the police
- II. Inadequate residential Accommodation for the police
- III. Limited logistics for security operatives

1.3.14. Local Economic Development

The concept of Local Economic Development (LED) as a model of Local Development is gradually gaining recognition in Ghana. The major thrust of the Municipality in promoting LED is to embark on measures aimed at identifying the key stakeholders through whom partnerships could be fostered to promote effective utilization of the identified resources for effective exploitation which could lead to large scale job creation for improved living conditions of the people. It is also to identify the immediate bottlenecks to current economic growth and design measures for improvement. To this end a number of measures have been implemented to enhance Local Economic Development. These include the formation of the conduct of a Business Establishment Survey to take stock of existing businesses within the Municipality and identify the interventions that could lead to attraction of New Businesses, Retain the existing ones and expand same. Similarly, measures are in place to identify Co-operative Societies among farmers and artisans for the purpose of accessing credit for the expansion of their businesses. A number of these Co-operative Societies were assisted to access financial support. The Assembly also organized Skills Enhancement Training Programmes in the areas of ICT, Carpentry, Masonry, Fitting, hairdressing and Tailoring. The impact of these training programmes on the beneficiaries is the improved skills they exhibit in their various professions. The Business Advisory Centre is also established in the Municipality and is currently providing skills training and business development services to Micro and Small Enterprises.

The above notwithstanding the following still remain as critical challenges for local Economic Development:-

- ✓ Limited resources in terms human capital and finance. The Municipality lacks skilled personnel in the various trades who can regularly visit and help streamline the operation of business even after skills training programmes.
- ✓ The efforts at providing financial support directly to enhance local economic development annually is being hindered due to deductions from its allocation of the District Assemblies Common Fund by the Fund Administrator. This affects actual releases to the Municipality there by reducing the amount of funds available to implement planned activities.
- ✓ Also, the Municipal Department of Co-operatives charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating local businesses is poorly funded and hence incapable of executing this role effectively.
- ✓ At community level, most business holders are largely unwilling to participate in activities aimed at promoting local economic development due to inadequate awareness.

These shortfalls will be addressed in the Medium Term Plan through the prioritization of Local Economic Development issues and investing in them.

1.3.14.1. Economy of the Municipality

Hohoe Municipality is mainly a petty trade and an agricultural area, with the majority of the population engaged in small informal trade, crop farming, livestock keeping and other related trading activities.

Significantly, the Municipality is noted among the four main cocoa growing areas in the Volta region. It was the cocoa industry that made Hohoe a very important commercial town and the capital of the Trans-Volta Togoland before Ho became the capital of the Volta Region.

However, significant portion of the population is gradually shifting towards the trade sector. Per the 2010 Census, among the employed population of 15 years and above, about 31% are in this sector. This is predominant at the Municipal capital Hohoe.

All the small scale industries are owned and managed mainly by sole proprietors. The industrial activities in the Municipality have been grouped under seven categories, which could facilitate the identification of future prospects and promotional strategies. The categories are:

- (i) Agro-based: Fish processing, cassava processing and distilling, and coconut-oil extraction
- (ii) Mining: Salt mining and sand winning;

- (iii) Wood-based: Carpentry, Plywood Processing factory and Toilet Roll Processing factory;
- (iv) Textile: Kente Weaving, Tailoring/Dressmaking;
- (v) Raffia Weaving: Raffia basket weaving
- (vi) Service: Hairdressing, Vehicle repair/fitting mechanics, Radio/TV mechanics, masonry;
- (vii) Ceramics: Pottery

Given the above, the Municipality has to focus on strategies that promote the growth of these industries by harnessing their potentials and curbing the bottlenecks.

Table 1.30 presents a simple business diagnoses matrix of the various categories of businesses in the Municipality.

Table 1.30: Business Diagnostic Table

Business Category	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Agro - Fish Processing - Cassava Processing - Distilling	Available raw materials	>>Lack of innovation >>Little or no training and capacity building	Ready Available Market	High cost of energy >> Bad nature of roads linking farmland to the Municipality
Service - Hair Dressing - Vehicle Repairs - Fitting / Mechanics / Welders - Radio / TV - Hotels - Banks	Know-how and commitment to work With respect to radio and TV, there exists liberal environment and vibrant youth ready and willing to push further	>>Lack of Capital to expand business >> Little or no training and upgrade programs Inadequate appropriate technology >> Low ICT usage on the part of Hotels	>> Potential to leverage on zoning in terms of planning >> Leveraging on ICT as a tool for marketing and global presence	>> High cost of energy >> Low volume of vehicles on the part of mechanics to repair >> High interest rates on micro finance loans >> Short repayment period (normally six months)
Textile - Tailoring / Dress Making	Know-how and commitment to work	Lack of Capital, Appropriate technology >> Little opportunity for training	>> Large customer base >> Relatively lower charges compared to other municipalities and cities in Ghana	>> High cost of energy >> High patronage but low collection base of finished products

Source: Hohoe Municipal Assembly's Business Development Survey Report, 2017

1.3.15.1.0 Employment

1.3.15.1.1 Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation was defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 1.31 presents the main occupation of employed persons 15 years and older in the Hohoe.

A higher proportion of the population (38.7%) is engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery. The next occupation is service and sales (21.4%). Followed by is craft and related trade, 17.9 percent. The least practiced occupation is clerical support, 1.4 percent.

The proportion of males and females in various occupations varies from one occupation to the other. For instance, more males (42.6%) than females (35.1%) are into the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery

work, while more females (33.3%) than males (8.5%) are in the service and sales. This implies that both major occupations need to be promoted to address gender issues in the Municipality over the medium term. Similarly, the issue of stereotyping in respect of occupations for men and women needs to be addressed to ensure diversification in occupations for both sexes.

Table 1.31: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Managers	1,556	2.3	592	1.8	964	2.7
Professionals	4,942	7.2	2,897	8.9	2,045	5.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1,231	1.8	941	2.9	290	0.8
Clerical support workers	981	1.4	572	1.8	409	1.2
Service and sales workers	14,629	21.4	2,785	8.5	11,844	33.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	26,397	38.7	13,916	42.6	12,481	35.1
Craft and related trades workers	12,217	17.9	6,857	21.0	5,360	15.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,065	4.5	2,957	9.1	108	0.3
Elementary occupations	3,170	4.6	1,128	3.5	2,042	5.7
Other occupations	16	0.0	12	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.15.1.2 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product or service rendered at a person's workplace. Changes in the structural composition of the workforce often reflect the course of social and economic development. As a country progresses through industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while those in manufacturing and service sectors increase. By extension, the more urbanized a Municipality is, the smaller the proportion of its workforce in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 1.32 presents the distribution of the Municipal's workforce in the industry of employment by sex. The main industry in the Municipality is agriculture, forestry and fishing (39.2%). This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18.3%) and manufacturing (12.5%). This might be due to the fact that most persons in the Hohoe are into the growing, harvesting and selling of cassava and rice both externally and internally. The least industry is Real estate which represents 0.0 percent of the population 15 years and older.

The table also shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 43.7 percent of males and 34.9 percent of females. Most women are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and manufacturing than men and most men are into agriculture forestry and fishing than women. The more physically intensive industries such as construction, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage are male dominated and the females are more into servicing (wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motor cycles).

Table 1.32: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	26,702	39.2	14,287	43.7	12,415	34.9
Mining and quarrying	68	0.1	50	0.2	18	0.1

Manufacturing	8,557	12.5	3,580	11.0	4,977	14.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	120	0.2	105	0.3	15	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	173	0.3	109	0.3	64	0.2
Construction	2,463	3.6	2,422	7.4	41	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,453	18.3	3,052	9.3	9,401	26.4
Transportation and storage	2,445	3.6	2,351	7.2	94	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	3,546	5.2	337	1.0	3,209	9.0
Information and communication	200	0.3	155	0.5	45	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	451	0.7	337	1.0	114	0.3
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	571	0.8	332	1.0	239	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	285	0.4	202	0.6	83	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,243	1.8	936	2.9	307	0.9
Education	3,990	5.9	2,252	6.9	1,738	4.9
Human health and social work activities	1,097	1.6	472	1.4	625	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	372	0.5	327	1.0	45	0.1
Other service activities	3,153	4.6	1,197	3.7	1,956	5.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	311	0.5	151	0.5	160	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.15.1.3 Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 1.33 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Out of 68,204 employed population 15 years and older in the district, almost three-quarters (71.0%) are self-employed without employee(s) and 3.3 percent are employees. The least employment status in the Municipality was the domestic employee (house help) which is 0.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. About 4 out of 5 females (76.7%) and 6 out of 10 males (66.5%) are self-employed without employee(s). Also 22.5 percent of the males and 10.8 percent of the females are employees. There are fewer females who are employees because most of the females are self-employed. The least employment status for both males and females is other employment status which was 0.1 percent in both cases.

Table 1.33: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

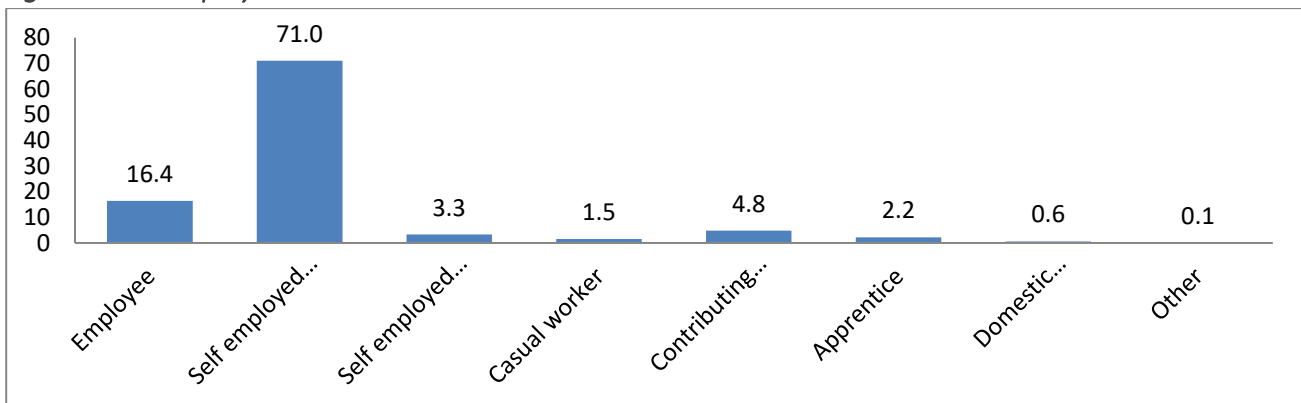
Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Employee	11,180	16.4	7,333	22.5	3,847	10.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	48,458	71.0	21,201	64.9	27,257	76.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,235	3.3	1,270	3.9	965	2.7
Casual worker	1,055	1.5	712	2.2	343	1.0
Contributing family worker	3,293	4.8	1,186	3.6	2,107	5.9
Apprentice	1,475	2.2	718	2.2	757	2.1

Domestic employee (Househelp)	429	0.6	192	0.6	237	0.7
Other	79	0.1	45	0.1	34	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The employment status in the Hohoe is shown in Figure 1.10. From the bar chart it is clear that almost three-quarters (71.0%) of the employed population 15 years and older in the Hohoe are self-employed without employees. The least is the other type of economic status apart from the ones mentioned (0.1%).

Figure 1.10: Employment status in the Hohoe



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.15.1.4 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the section in which a person worked. Results on employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex are presented in Table 1.34

About 9 of 10 persons (85.5%) are employed in the private informal sector. The next highest employment sector in the Hohoe was the Public (Government) with 9.3 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. Other International organizations (4 persons), semi-public/parastatal which recorded 0.2 percent and NGOs (Local and International) recording 0.7 percent.

Both males (80.8%) and females (89.9%) are employed in the private informal sector. The least employment sector was the semi-parastatal (0.2%) for males and NGOs (local and international) for females which also recorded 0.2 percent.

Given that majority of the residents are self-employed in the private informal sector, there is the need to plan for interventions that will enhance the sector's growth and profitability to be able to absorb more of the youth and solve the unemployment situation in the Municipality.

Table 1.34: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

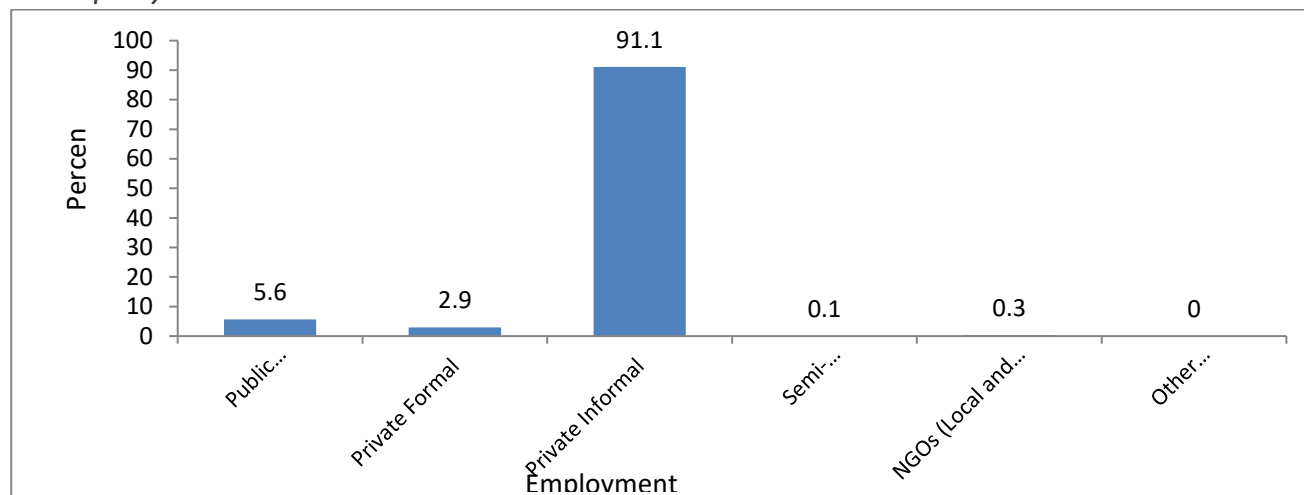
Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Public (Government)	6,337	9.3	3,904	12.0	2,433	6.8
Private Formal	3,071	4.5	2,073	6.3	998	2.8
Private Informal	58,343	85.5	26,376	80.8	31,967	89.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	106	0.2	72	0.2	34	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	343	0.5	230	0.7	113	0.3

Other International Organizations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1.11 shows the employment sector in the Hohoe Municipality. Most persons are in the private informal sector (85.5%). Followed closely is the public (government) with 9.3 percent. The least is other international organizations with 2 persons.

Figure 1.11: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the Hohoe Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.15.2 Tourism Economic Potentials

The Municipality has untapped tourism potentials capable of transforming its economy, as well as its overall contribution to national income when fully developed. The beautiful landscapes, clean environment of the towns, and numerous eco-tourism sites make it one of the most important tourism areas in the country. Notably among these are lofty mountains blending with low green plains, heart throbbing natural scenery of spectacular waterfalls (the highest in West Africa-Wli waterfall), sanctuaries and ancient caves.

Hohoe Municipality can boast of the following marked tourism features:

- i. The highest peak in Ghana Mt. Afadja (Afadjato) located at Gbledi community
- ii. The highest waterfall in West Africa – Wli Waterfalls located at Wli.
- iii. Tsatsadu Waterfalls located at Alavanyo
- iv. Wadjakli Waterfalls located at Likpe Todome
- v. The most wonderful ancient old iron mines at Akpafu –Todzi
- vi. The four ancestral caves and paragliding sites located at Likpe-Todome
- vii. Talking River at Gbi-Wegbe
- viii. Muth-purpose farm at Gbi-Godome
- ix. The Old German House at Wli

The Municipality is therefore a destination for tourists, holiday makers and sightseers. The people in the communities of these attractions are more than willing to express their hospitality to all visitors. Hotels, Guest Houses, Restaurants and Bars that will make one feel at home are found at vantage points in all these areas. Some of the hotels are Majestic Vile, Kikis Court, Hotel De Mork, Evergreen Lodge, Galaxy Lodge, Matvin Hotel, Water Heights Guest House, Geduld Hotel and Taste Lodge Hotel etc. At least, close to every tourism site, is a decent guest house or a hotel.

The Tourism Information Center, located at the old Municipal Assembly site is where the necessary information about the various sites can be fetched. Today, despite the fact that only few tourist attractions have been marketed, the Municipality realizes close to GH¢120,000 yearly from these sites. This is a pointer to the fact that more income could be generated if all the attractions are well packaged and marketed. What are currently lacking in the development of the tourist sites are effective management systems and adequate infrastructure. The roads to the sites need improvement, more hotels need to be constructed and additional recreational facilities are required. The construction of a modern tourism resort centre at Wli which is currently about 72% complete has been abandoned for years. This facility when completed will serve as an important point where visitors can obtain further information, craft shops, food, entertainment and rest. There is therefore the need to complete this important facility to boost tourism development at Wli and the Municipality in general. There is equally the need to strengthen the management systems of all the sites and to vigorously market them to attract more private capital to develop appropriate infrastructure to harness the full potentials that could be derived from tourism. To this end, efforts will be made in the Medium Term Development Plan to enhance the development of the sites and to strengthen the management systems.

1.3.15 .2.1 Challenges/Gaps of Tourism Development

- The following challenges hindering Tourism Development in the Municipality:
- Poor road network
- Limited hotel facilities
- Poor management of tourism facilities
- Poor state of roads to tourism sites
- Limited recreational facilities around tourist sites
- Poor marketing strategies

1.3.15.3 Households in agriculture

Table 1.35 presents the distribution of households involved in agricultural households in the Hohoe Municipality in all major farming activities by their locality of residence. There are 24,863 agricultural households in the Hohoe Municipality representing 57.4 percent of all households in the Municipality. Crop farming is the predominant agriculture activity among all agricultural households (91.1%). The second most predominant activity is livestock rearing (47.6%). Slightly more than three percent (3.5%) are engaged in tree planting. Fish farming which is the least farming activity employs about 0.1 percent of agricultural households. As expected, the percent of rural households (65.3%) is higher than that of urban households (34.7%) engaged in farming activities.

Table 1.35: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	43,329	100.0	22,947	53.0	20,382	47.0
Households engages in Agriculture	24,863	100.0	8,618	34.7	16,245	65.3
Crop Farming	22,653	100.0	7,224	31.9	15,429	68.1

Tree Planting	86	100.0		18	20.9		68	79.1
Livestock Rearing	11,823	100.0		3,726	31.5		8,097	68.5
Fish Farming	13	100.0		4	30.8		9	69.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.15.4 Types of farming activities

1.3.15.4.1 Types of Livestock, numbers and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Municipality. Table 1.36 shows the types of livestock reared in the Hohoe Municipality and the numbers. Among the ruminants, the top three are 49,879 goats, 23,523 sheep and 2,699 cattle. In the bird category, there are 163,887 chickens, 4,435 ducks, 1,018 doves and 899 guinea fowls. Among other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported ostrich, rabbits and grass-cutters are 299, 436 and 537 respectively. In the case of pigs, 2,420 animals are recorded with 214 keepers each keeping 11 animals on the average. There are 204 beehives with 16 keepers each having 13 on the average. All livestock keepers on the average keep 16. The highest and the lowest reported livestock kept are fish farming (513) and marine and inland fishing (0). Also, snail farming recorded 2,022 with a keeper averaging 135 animals. Chicken keeping recorded the highest number of keeps (8,762) while inland fishing recorded no activity in the Hohoe.

Table 1.36: Distribution of livestock, keepers and average keepers

	Quantity	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
All Types	259,695	18,709	14
Animals			
Goat	49,879	6,274	8
Pig	2,420	214	11
Rabbit	436	32	14
Sheep	23,523	2,395	10
Cattle	2,699	89	30
Grass-cutter	537	47	11
Birds			
Chicken	163,887	8,762	19
Dove	1,018	46	22
Guinea fowl	899	89	10
Ostrich	299	17	18
Turkey	709	73	10
Fish			
Fish farming	5,640	11	513
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	6	2	0
Snail and Silk Worm			
Silk worm	168	27	6
Snail	2,022	15	135
Beehives	204	16	13
Others	914	138	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

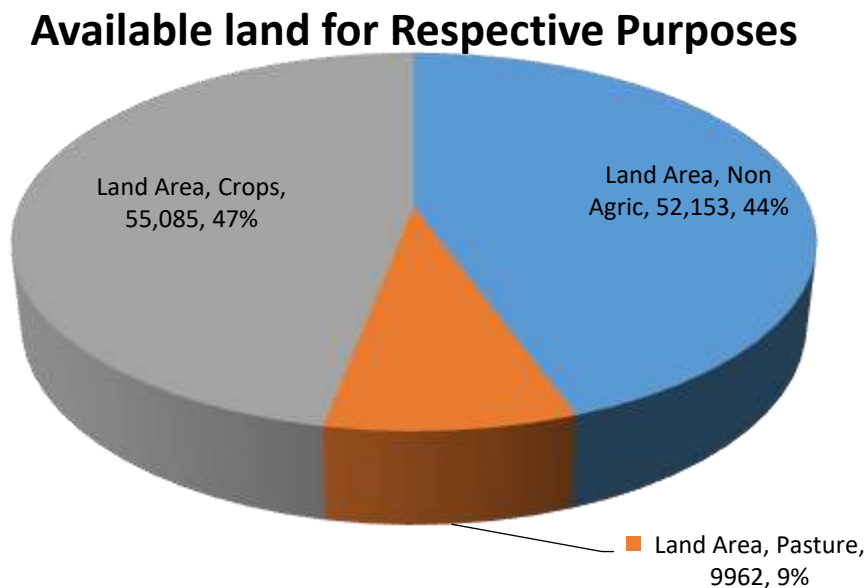
Table 1.37: Location of Industries and Their Products

No.	Industry	Type	Product	Location
1	Gold Smithery	Small Scale	Jewelry (Ear rings, rings and necklaces)	Hohoe
2	Black Smithery	Small Scale	Hoes, traps, sickles, knives, etc	Alavanyo, Lolobi, Hohoe
3	Distilleries	Small Scale	Akpeteshie (local gin)	Hohoe, fodome, lolobi.
4	Bagged Water	Medium Scale	Water in sachets	Hohoe, Alavanyo
5	Key Cutting	Small Scale	All types of keys	Hohoe
6	Carving	Small Scale	Profiles and effigies	AlavanyoDzogbedze-deme
7	Weaving	Small Scale	Kente clothes, napkins, kente stoles	Hohoe
8	Traditional Medicine	Small Scale	Assorted herbal preparations	Hohoe
9	Batik, Tie & Dye	Small Scale	Materials for clothing	Hohoe
10	Oil extraction	Small Scale	Edible palm oil, Palm kernel oil	Lolobi, Gbledi, Fodome, Akpafu, Likpe
11	Soap making	Small Scale	Local laundry soap	Lolobi, Likpe, Akpafu
12	Bakery	Small Scale	Bread, biscuits and confectionery	Hohoe
13	Milling	Small Scale	Cassava flour, maize flour, corn dough	Across the Municipality
14	Cassava processing	Small Scale	Cassava dough, Gari	Across the Municipality
15	Rice mills	Small Scale	Polished rice	Hohoe, Lolobi
16	Ply Wood production	Medium Scale	Ply woods of various sizes	Hohoe
17	Furniture production	Small Scale	Furniture of various types	Hohoe

1.3.15.5.0 Agriculture in the Hohoe Municipality

Hohoe Municipality covers an area of 117,200 hectares. Available land suitable for agricultural purposes is 65,000 hectares that is 55,085 hectares for crop and 9,962 hectares for livestock production (47% and 8.5% for crops and livestock respectively)

Fig. 1.12: Available land for Respective Purposes



The Climate and soils support varieties of crops and livestock. Crop production includes food and cash crops. The livestock include small ruminants (sheep and goats) poultry, piggery and cattle on a small scale. Fish farming or aqua-culture is carried out mostly in the central portions of the municipality around Hohoe and Santrokofi.

1.3.15.5.1. Food Crops Production

Food crops are produced mainly by peasant farmers using simple hand tools. The average land holding per farmer is about 0.5 ha. Apart from rice and cassava to some extent most farmers practice mixed crop farming. There is a decreasing level use of inorganic fertilizers. The major food crops cultivated in the Municipality are maize, cassava, rice, plantain; cocoyam and yams. Vegetables (okro, tomato and garden eggs) are grown all over the Municipality:

The table 1.38 shows the major food producing areas in the Municipality.

Table1.38: Major Food Crop Producing Areas, Hohoe Municipality

CROP	MAJOR PRODUCING AREAS
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fodome, , ▶ Gbledi, ▶ Wli, ▶ Alavanyo ▶ Lolobi ▶ Akpafu
Cassava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fodome, ▶ Alvanyo, ▶ Akpafu, ▶ Santrokofi, ▶ Lolobi,

	▶ Likpe
Rice	▶ Santrokofi ▶ Akpafu ▶ Fodome ▶ Gbi ▶ Lolobi
Yam	▶ Alavanyo, ▶ Likpe, ▶ Akpafu ▶ Lolobi ▶ Fodome ▶ Hohoe
Plantain	▶ Lolobi ▶ Likpe ▶ Fodome ▶ Akpafu
Vegetables	▶ Lolobi, ▶ Fodome ▶ Gbi

1.3.15.5.2. Cash Crops:

The main Cash crops grown in the Municipality are cocoa and coffee. These are mostly grown in the high rainfall areas of Akpafu, Santrokofi, Lolobi, Alavanyo, Wli, Likpe and Gbledi. There has been significant reduction in the production and yield of cocoa over the years. The decrease is attributable to little or no replanting, old age of trees and pest and diseases. Lack of guaranteed price for coffee does not encourage the production of the crop on economic scale.

1.3.15.5.3. Cattle Production:

Cattle production is not a major activity in the Municipality. The activity is practiced in a limited scale but residents import cattle for the use of the Municipality. The Municipality therefore needs to design strategies to import cattle from neighboring Districts

1.3.15.5.4. Sheep and Goats (Small Ruminants):

The production spreads across the whole Municipality. Pig production is gradually increasing in the municipality. Most of the production is concentrated in the Hohoe Township. Another producing area is Akafu Odomi. In the short to medium term, the Municipality needs to strategize to increase production of these animals to meet the growing demands of the population

1.3.15.5.5. Poultry Production:

There are few farmers who keep between 200-3000 layers, mostly located in Hohoe. Local fowls are found in every household. Other types of poultry kept on minor scales include duck and turkey. Poultry production has a great potential to grow in the Municipality. The Assembly needs to invest to harness this potential.

1.3.15.5.6. Aqua- culture or fish farming

Aqua- culture or fish farming was introduced into the Municipality in the early part of the eighties. Over 40 fishponds of varying sizes totaling about 60 ha were cultured towards the end of the eighties. Most

farmers complain of high maintenance costs and low returns. The potential for aquaculture is great and there is the need to encourage a lot more investment in that direction especially among the youth.

1.3.15.6.0 Marketing of Agricultural Products

Agricultural products, either in their raw or semi processed forms are generally marketed directly by the producers or through intermediaries (middlemen/Women). The grains are generally sold using unit measures eg. Olonka, margarine tins or bowls etc. Tubers and plantains are sold by size and variety/quality.

Market women/men go round to purchase commodities on wholesale basis. A limited amount of pre-financing of production exists. By this arrangement, the intermediaries advance some amounts of money to the farmers during the course of production of the crops. The recipients of such advance are bound to sell the produce to the intermediaries once the harvesting is done.

1.3.15.6.1 Major Marketing Centres

The main marketing centers in the Municipality include Hohoe Central Market and Lolobi-Kumasi. Below are the market days of the marketing centres in the Municipality.

MARKETING CENTER	SCHEDULED DAY (S)
1. Hohoe Central	Mondays and Fridays
2. Lolobi -Kumasi	Wednesdays
3. Likpe- Bala	Fridays
4. Wli	Wednesdays
5. Fodome- Helu	Thursdays
6. Fodom-Amle	Wednesdays
7. AkpafuMempeasem	Wednesdays
8. Santrokofi	Saturdays
9. Likpe Bakwa	

1.3.15.7 Agro-Processing

The main agricultural products which are processed include oil palm, cassava and paddy rice. Oil palm is processed into red palm oil and palm kernel oil. Cassava is processed into cassava dough and gari. Agro-processing is mainly done by women on either individual or on group basis. The main oil palm processing areas are Likpe, Fodome, Gbledi, Kledzo, Akpafu, Lolobi and Wegbe. Cassava processing is mainly carried out at Fodome. Rice mills are located in the main rice producing areas of Lolobi, Fodome Helu, Akpafu Odomi, Gbi-kpoeta and Hohoe Township.

1.3.15.8. Farm Input Marketing

Marketing of farm inputs is carried out by retailers most of whom are located in Hohoe. The range of inputs sold include seeds, machetes, hoes, boots, agro-chemical, plastic bags and veterinary drugs.

Some Farm input stores in Hohoe

- a) Francis Agro Chemicals

- b) Reiss and Co (Agent)
- c) Fascom (Agent)
- d) Agrow (Agent)
- e) God's Precious Store (Animal Feed & Drugs)
- f) Farmers Friend (Animal Feed & Drugs)
- g) GAFCO (Animal Feed & Drugs)
- h) Greens shield
- i) Francis Chemical Store
- j) Akafo friend chemical Store
- k) Chemical Ali
- l) Cocoa Board

1.3.15.9.0. Investing in the Crop Sector

1.3.15.9.1 Rice Production

The municipality is endowed with numerous valley bottoms conservatively estimated at over 6,000 hectares. This gives the municipality comparative advantage over all the other district/municipalities in the Volta region in rice production.

1.3.15.9.2 Vegetable Production

The sandy loamy soils of some parts of the municipality which receive moderate to heavy amounts of rainfall per annum support extensive vegetable production. Low levels of nematode incidence in these areas give comparative advantage for production of the common local vegetables namely; tomato, garden egg, okro and pepper.

Lack of irrigation facilities however limits all year round vegetable production. The existence of the Dayi River and other water bodies can offer the potential for all-year-round vegetable production if they are fully harnessed

1.3.15.9.3 Traditional Crop Production

The relatively high annual rainfall coupled with deep soil of the forest areas gives the Municipality comparative advantage in the production of fruit tree crops. The recommended tree crops to be invested in include mangoes, avocado, pear, citrus, pineapple, cocoyam and coconut. Citrus production in the municipality is still at the infant stage. Table 1.39 indicates Commercial Farms in the Municipality and some commercial farms in the Municipality are:

Table 1.39: Commercial Farms in the Municipality

No	Name of Farm	Location	Commodity	Size of Holding (Ha)
1	Marfco Farms/Pinex Farms	GbiAvega	Mango/Pineapple	20
2	Kelvic Farms	Hohoe	Orange	5
3	Gbevlo Farms	Gbi-Godenu	Cattle/mango	-
4	Joseph Ocloo Farms	Gbi-Godenu	Piggery/poultry/Afforestation/mushroom/snails/roots/tuber	

1.3.15.10.1 Oil Palm Plantation Development

Oil palm plantation development is one of the areas where the municipality has the natural and human resources to invest in. However, lack of subsidies on agricultural inputs and implements as well as credit facilities for start-ups, especially among the youth hamper hopes of harnessing this real potential.

1.3.15.10.2 Other Fruits

Areas around River Dayi are ideal for pineapple and cashew production. The River is an additional resource for all year round production of pawpaw.

1.3.15.11 Challenges/Gaps in Agriculture

- ✓ Declining soil fertility
- ✓ Inadequate market for farm produce
- ✓ High post-harvest losses
- ✓ Limited storage facilities
- ✓ Limited access to farm inputs and implements
- ✓ Difficulty in accessing land for farming
- ✓ The nature of the land require high capital to prepare farm lands
- ✓ Rain failure
- ✓ Poor condition of access roads/no access roads to farms
- ✓ Limited number of extension officers
- ✓ Limited technology in farming
- ✓ Limited access to veterinary services
- ✓ Bush fires

1.3.15.12. Donor Programmes and Activities

The Donor Support Programmes in the Municipality include support under the Local Government Capacity Support Program funded by the World Bank consisting of the Capacity Support Fund and the Urban Development Grant. Other Donor Support Programmes include UNICEF support for the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation and support for child education programmes. GIZ is also supporting the Municipality under Support for Decentralization Reform Programmes. All the support programs save the GIZ is ending in 2017. There is therefore the need to lobby for more donor support programs to augment the efforts of the Assembly.

1.3.15.13. Banking Services

In terms of banks, the Municipality has more banks than the surrounding districts. There are five major commercial banks and three rural banks operating in the capital. These are:

- Ghana Commercial Bank,
- Barclays Bank,
- Agricultural Development Bank,
- First National Savings and Loans and
- First Ghana Building Society.
- Fidelity Bank
- Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans
- GN Bank
- National Investment Bank (NIB)

The rural banks are: Weto Rural Bank, Asubonten Rural Bank and Gbi Rural Bank. There is also the ARB Apex Bank at Hohoe. The regional branch of the Bank of Ghana established at Hohoe is an

additional advantage for banking and financial transactions in the Municipality. Other financial institutions operating in the Municipality are the

- State Insurance Corporation,
- Donewell Insurance,
- Vanguard Assurance,
- BayPort Financial Services,
- Metropolitan Life Insurance,
- State Insurance Corporation and the
- Social Security and National Insurance Trust.
- Star Assurance
- Enterprise Insurance etc

A lot of susu operators are springing up in the Municipal capital serving as a non-formal banking system, a situation that can serve as a basis for mobilization of funds into savings by the formal banking system. The Municipality can also boast of a well-established Teachers' Credit Union.

Extensive awareness creation about the utilization of the banking system can lead to an effective mobilization of funds into savings from the increasing number of small scale businesses in the Municipality.

1.3.15.14. Commerce

Marketing is an important economic activity especially among females across the Municipality. The Municipality has viable markets which attract traders across the nation while merchandising is also well spread.

1.3.15.15. Housing

The issue of housing for residential and office accommodation is a critical problem for the Hohoe Municipality. The Municipal Assembly has provided an office accommodation for staff of the Central Administration as well as those of the Finance Department and other decentralized departments and agencies. There is the urgent need to provide more office accommodation to absorb some other decentralized departments and the masses of organizations trooping into the Municipality.

On residential accommodation, there is a huge deficit especially in the face of the oncoming University of Allied Health satellite campus to be situated in Hohoe.

1.3.15.16. Energy

The Municipality is connected to the national electricity grid. Electricity is available in every traditional area and about 90% of all settlements have electric power.

1.3.15.17.0 Revenue and Expenditure

1.3.15.17.1 Revenue Mobilization

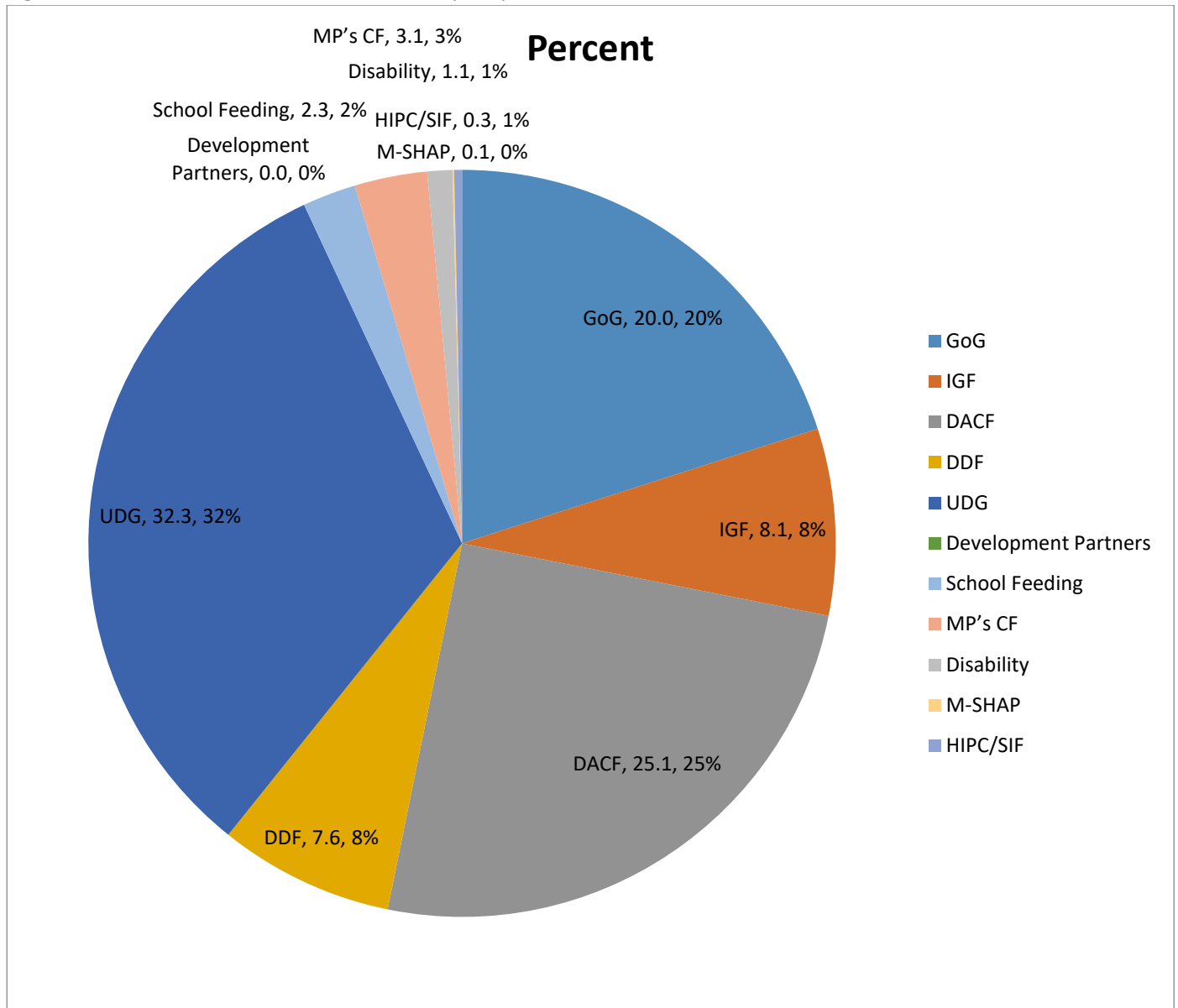
The current revenue sources for the Hohoe Municipal Assembly are the GoG, IGF, DACF, DDF, UDG, Funds for School Feeding Program, MP's CF, Disability Funds and MSHAP. Amongst these sources, the Urban Development Grant contributes the highest to the Assembly's revenue having a percentage of 32.3%. This is followed by DACF and GoG which contributed 25.1% and 20% to the revenue respectively. The least contributed is the M-SHAP Funds with just 0.1%. Table 1.40 presents the sources

of funds for the Municipality. The graphical presentation of the degree to which the main revenue sources contribute the Total Revenue of the Municipality for the last four years is presented in Figure 1.13.

Table 1.40: Funding Sources and their Contribution to Total Revenue

Funding Sources	2015	2016	2017	Total	Percent
GoG	585,813.41	2,033,046.71	967,732.55	4,445,325.92	20.0
IGF	731,550.47	715,719.78	342,859.05	1,790,129.30	8.1
DACF	2,643,313.46	2,574,043.51	346,695.46	5,564,052.43	25.1
DDF	407,153.00	647,514.00	0	1,677,751.11	7.6
UDG	2,008,132.52	3,151,308.92	616,050.68	7,164,295.37	32.3
Development Partners	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
School Feeding	175,647.01	0	0	512,829.51	2.3
MP's CF	236,238.45	297,301.15	59,678.88	696,475.15	3.1
Disability	65,665.12	157,925.48	0	240,927.56	1.1
M-SHAP	0	15,872.60	0	15,872.60	0.1
HIPC/SIF	0	75,000.00	0	75,000.00	0.3
Total	6,853,513.44	9,667,732.15	2,333,016.62	22,182,658.95	100.0

Fig. 1.13: Revenue Sources for the Municipality



Source: (Hohoe Municipal Assembly Annual Progress Reports 2017)

Among the funding sources, the IGF is the only source that is directly under the control of the Assembly. Its annual growth depends on efforts made by the Assembly to harness the existing potentials or create new potentials. The size the IGF also determines how much of other external funds may be allocated or transferred to the Assembly. Regrettably this contributed only 8.1% of the Total Revenue for past four years. The major sources of IGF are rates, fees, fines, licenses, lands, rents and investments. These funds are mobilized through daily collection by revenue staff and private collectors. One major potential which holds greater prospects for improvement in the IGF is Property Rate. This rate when effectively collected could triple the growth of the IGF within a year. With the completion of the property valuation, the Assembly can now roll out measures to effectively and aggressively harness this potential in order to provide the needed funds to increase its service delivery.

The major challenges associated with the mobilization include the non-reshuffling of revenue collectors (hence the need to reshuffle revenue staff), inadequacy of collectors, lack of logistics and the people unwillingness to pay rates. This situations could however be improved. In the quest to achieve the economic security goals, efforts and resources should be put into improving the IGF. A practical example could be channeling some budget allocation to provide adequate logistics, recruit and train staff, supervise or monitor revenue collection, provide incentive for revenue collection or explore the option of privatizing revenue. This will not only improve the current IGF status but will also create employment opportunities for the youth. The details are indicated in the table 1.41.

Table 1.41: Means of IGF Mobilization and Challenges

IGF (Please list)	Proportion (%)	Means of mobilization	Challenges associated with mobilization
Rates	29	Daily collection by revenue staff	Ageing revenue collectors Inadequate revenue collectors Unwillingness to pay rates
Fees	22.31	Engagement of private collectors	Lack of logistics
Fines	0.84	Daily collection by revenue staff	Monitoring and evaluation
Lands	1.46	Daily collection by revenue staff	Unwillingness to pay
Licenses	23.91	Daily collection by revenue staff	Inadequate revenue collectors
Rent	2.17	Daily collection by revenue staff	Inadequate revenue collectors
Investment	20.31	Daily collection by revenue staff	

1.3.15.17.2 Annual Budget over the past four years

The annual budgets of the Hohoe Municipal Assembly for over a 4 year period; from 2014 to 2017 revealed some major inconsistencies with respect to the amount planned to be spent and the actual amount received and spent over the period. While the overall total received and spent from 2014 to June, 2017 was 64.4%, inconsistencies could be deduced from the figures. In the 2016 Financial Year the Municipality received more funds than budgeted (108% of actual approved budget). This outstanding performance could be attributed to the receipt of surplus from the 2015 budget in 2016. Furthermore, Election Years are usually characterized by large expenditure on public goods and social services and this could be the reason for the performance. However, in 2017 only 20% of the approved budget has been received as at 30th June, 2017. This could be attributed to the changes in the Political Leadership of the country as a result of the 2016 general elections in Ghana. The Municipality in terms of the total amount of revenue generated is largely performing well since its establishment (See Table 1.43).

Table 1.43: Budgeted Revenue vrs Actual Expenditure, 2014-2017

Year	Budgeted Revenue	Actual Expenditure	% of Budgeted Funds Spent
2014	5,235,433.90	3,584,285.92	68.5
2015	9,664,198.23	6,486,367.37	67.1
2016	6,646,536.88	7,181,057.68	108.0
2017	7,611,289.00	1,523,673.13	20.0

Total	29,157,458.01	18,775,384.10	64.4
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Source: Hohoe Municipal Assembly, Municipal Budget Unit, June, 2017

1.3.12.17.1 Gaps/Challenges in the Municipal Budget and Expenditure

- ✓ Low revenue collection capacity
- ✓ Weak control over releases from Government of Ghana and Donor partners
- ✓ Untimely release of the Funds

1.3.15.18. Communication

There is telephone service that links the Municipal capital to other parts of the country and the world. Information on ownership of mobile phones and usage of internet facility among population 12 years and older in Hohoe municipality as depicted in 2010 Population and Housing Census. About 46.7 percent of the population own mobile phones compared with 37.3 percent of the population in Volta region as a whole. A higher proportion of males in the Municipality (51.8%) than in the region (42.8%) own mobile phones. A higher proportion among males (51.8%) own mobile phones than the proportion among females (42.3 %).

Table 1.61 Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

internet facility usage, and sex of household head		Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	118,290	55,274	46.7	5,979	5.1		
Male	55,364	28,656	51.8	3,978	7.2		
Female	62,926	26,618	42.3	2,001	3.2		

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

Telephone services available in the municipality include:

- ▶ Vodafone land line services
- ▶ Vodafone
- ▶ MTN
- ▶ Tigo
- ▶ Airtel

- ▶ Glo

1.3.16. Food Security

Given the nature of agriculture development in the Municipality, food security is not guaranteed. The high risk of production and post-harvest management make the sector highly vulnerable to production losses. Food prices therefore respond to basic shocks and threats of climate variability, volumes of production at a particular time and demand for commodities at a time. Generally, however, food prices are high during the lean seasons, moderate during normal harvest period and very low during bumper harvest. This unstable price regime is a major hindrance for the sector growth as it normally leads to large scale losses. This has negative effect on savings and capital formation required for development. It is therefore imperative to invest in measures aimed at removing the risk associated with production in

order to sustain production and minimize losses. This will guarantee stability in prices and enhance access thereby guaranteeing food security.

1.3.17.0 Nutrition

Children’s nutritional status is a good reflection of their overall health. Children who have access to an adequate food supply and are not exposed to repeated illness often reach their growth potential. Malnutrition plays a significant role in morbidity and mortality from common childhood conditions such as malaria, Diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. The main aim of the nutrition programs in the Municipality was to assess and monitor nutritional status of the populace, intervene if possible and ensure the proper implementation of available nutrition policies and programs. The priorities under nutrition interventions included nutrition education, increase coverage for vitamin a supplementation, growth monitoring and promotion, anaemia monitoring in pregnant women, improve management of malnutrition, and improve upon NACS, to intensify approaches under C-IYCF.

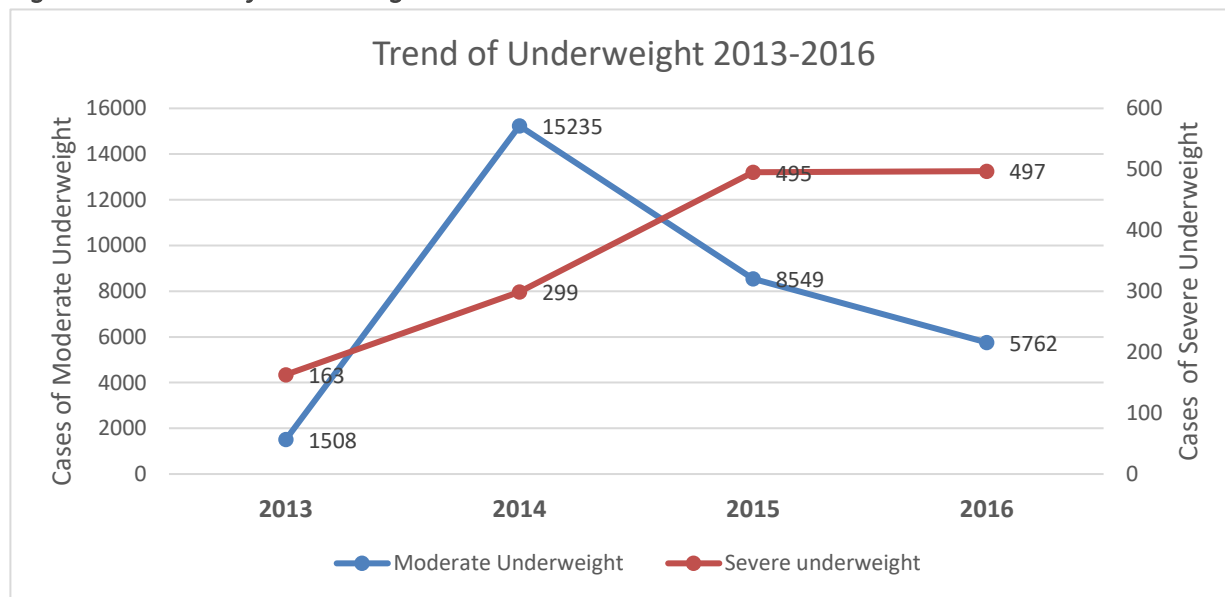
1.3.17.1 Summary of Challenges/Gaps of Nutrition in the Municipality:

- CHNs not tallying vitamin A dosed during CWCs which affected coverage
- Inadequate documentation of C-IYCF activities making it difficult to compile monthly reports
- Failure of caregivers to bring malnourished children for review

1.3.17.2. Trend of Underweight 2013 - 2016

While moderate underweight cases are on the decline due to nutritional education and counseling, the severe underweight cases are on the rise with a steep rise in 2016 as shown in the figure 1.14.

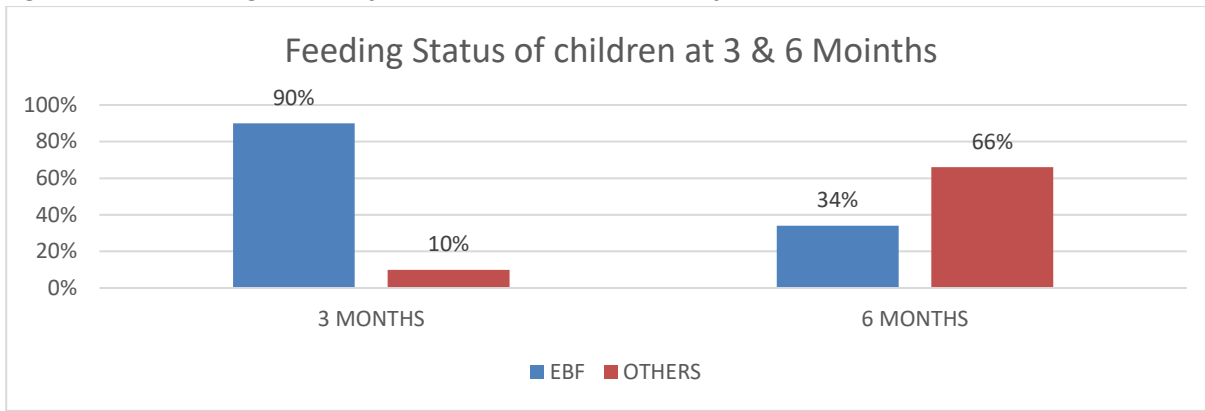
Figure 1.4: Trend of Underweight 2013-2016



1.3.17. 3 Breast Feeding

Breastfeeding is the key to the survival of any child especially in the first two years of life. The uniqueness of breastfeeding is that it provides infants and young children with one complete food which ensures health. Improved breastfeeding practices could also save more than 3000 lives daily. The Municipality recorded 90% of mothers practicing exclusive breastfeeding at three months and has only 34% of mothers practicing exclusive breast feeding at 6months as shown in below.

Figure1.15: Feeding Status of Children at 3 & 6 Months for 2016

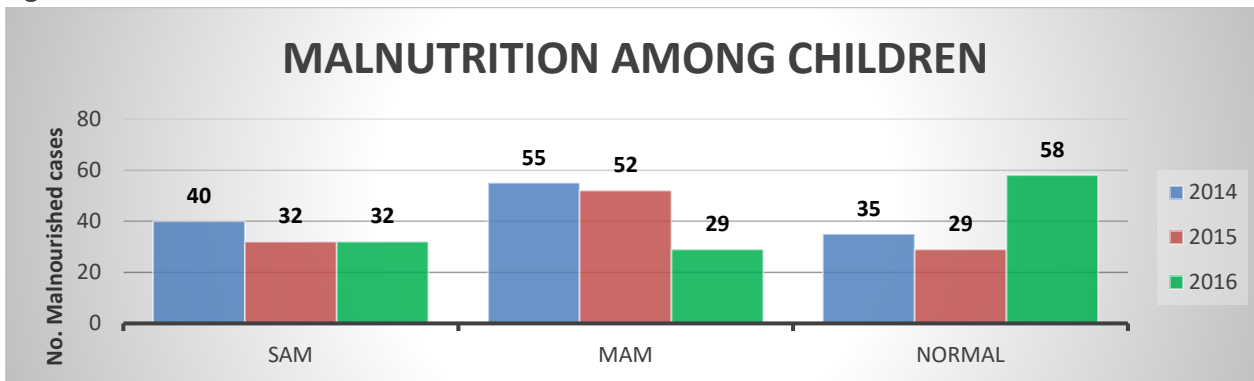


1.3.17.4 Management of Malnutrition

Three indicators are commonly used to assess the nutritional status of children. These are Weight for Age (W/A), Height for Age (H/A) and Weight for Height (W/H). Weight for age measures both acute and chronic malnutrition. Height for age is a measure of linear growth.

During routine service delivery the data collected is based on weight for age. Children whose weight for age is more than 2 standard deviations below the median for a reference population are considered underweight while those below 3-standard deviations from the median are classified as severely malnourished.

Figure1.16: Trend of Malnourished cases for 2014-2016



Severe Acute Malnutrition has stagnated for the past two years at 32 cases each but moderate Acute Malnutrition has been on the decline for the past two years but 2016 seen a 44.2% decrease. Normal cases have been a little poor in the year 2015 but has improved in 2016 with a 100% increase of the 2015 figure 1.6.

Figure.1.18 Management of Malnutrition



Pictures of some clients being managed

1.3.18. Social Services

The Social Services of the Municipality consist of Education and Health services delivery. This part therefore presents current state of Educational Infrastructure and service delivery system as well as Health infrastructure and service delivery systems.

1.3.18.1.0 Education

The improvement of the Educational sector is paramount to the Municipality's development as it is the main determinant of the nature and caliber of its human resources needed for Development and for whom development is fashioned. The Sector is managed by the Municipal Directorate of Education, Youth and Sport which is yet to be decentralized.

The Educational System is divided into various levels of schooling including, Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High, Senior High, TVET and Tertiary.

1.3.18.1.1 Kindergarten Access

The total number of both public and private pre-schools is 109 which represent an increase of 9% over the 2013/14 figure of 100. The number of public Kindergartens is 71 showing an increase of 5.9% compared to 2013/14 figure of 67, whilst the number of private KGs (38) saw an increase of 15.2% over the 2013/14 figure of 26 as indicated in the table 1.44.

The **Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)** for the year 2014/15 was 66.5%. Between the years 2015/16 to 2016/17 was a decrease from 108.3% to 88.40%. Averagely, the years 2013/14 to 2016/17 the GER increased from 66.5% to 93.4% which shows an increase of 26.9%, therefore the 106.7% target set was not met.

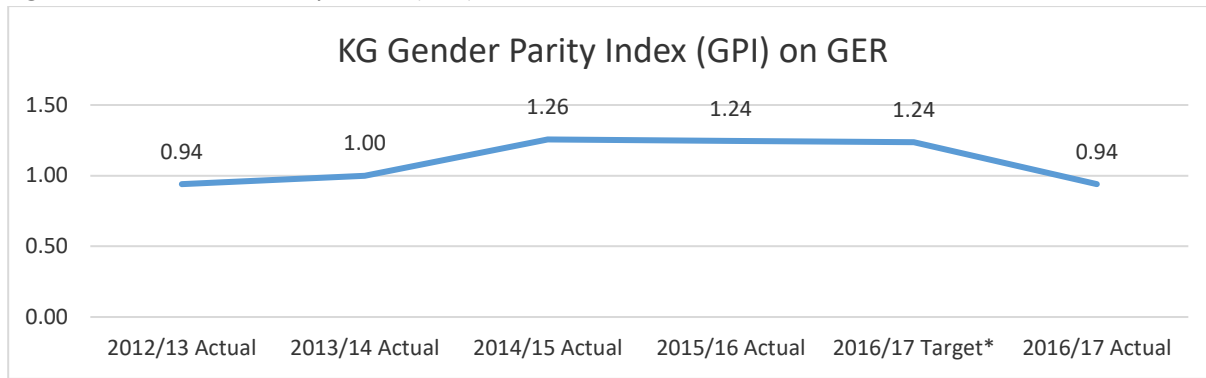
Considering the **Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** in 2013/14 it stood at 55.6%, it then increases to 73.5% in 2014/15 and from 2014/15 to 2016/17 the NER dropped from 73.5% to 70.60%. On the average, the NER from 2013/14 to 2016/17 stood at 67.95% which indicates a growth rate of 12.35%, though the 71% target was not achieved.

Table 1.44: Kindergarten Access

Kindergarten Access		District					
		2012/13 Actual	2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of kindergartens	Total	163	100	108	105	109	109
	Public	126	67	73	67	70	71
	Private	37	33	35	38	39	38
Number of pupils in all kindergartens	Total	10,183	6,214	9,956	7,320	7,481	8,368
	Male	5,179	3,095	4,358	3,735	3,840	3801
	Female	5,004	3,119	5,598	3,585	3,671	3571
Number of pupils in public kindergartens	Total	8,192	4,128	6,712	5,098	5,220	4,702
	Male	4,186	2,045	2,938	2,600	2,662	2,423
	Female	4,006	2,083	3,774	2,498	2,558	2,279
Number of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	1,991	2,086	3,244	2,222	2,261	3,666
	Male	993	1,050	1,420	1,135	1262	1378
	Female	998	1,036	1,824	1,087	998	1292
Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	19.6%	33.6%	32.6%	30.4%	22.4%	43.80%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	72.7%	66.5%	110.5%	108.3%	106%	88.40%
	Male	75.0%	66.1%	97.8%	96.4%	95%	81%
	Female	70.4%	66.7%	122.9%	120.0%	118%	74.60%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.94	1.00	1.26	1.24	1.24	0.94
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	49.6%	55.6%	73.5%	72.1%	71%	70.60%
	Male	50.6%	56.0%	65.1%	64.1%	63%	64.10%
	Female	48.6%	55.8%	81.7%	79.8%	78%	73.70%
Transition Rate from KG2 to P1	Total		121.3%	130.8%	92.3%	94%	97.40%
	Male		115.2%	86.3%	89.0%	92%	96.70%
	Female		116.0%	93.9%	95.1%	96.31%	97.20%

The **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** in 2013/14 is 1.0 which shows the ratio target of boy to girl being achieved. It went up to 1.26 and then 1.24 as well dropped to 0.95 in 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 respectively indicate an average increased.

Figure 1.19: Gender Parity Index (GPI)



1.3.18.1.1.2 Kindergarten Quality

Table 1.45 presents the **Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)** for Public Pre-Schools which indicates a fluctuation in the past five year trends. In 2016/17 the target set was 24:1 and the national norm [35:1] for PTR was exceeded

The **Pupil Classroom Ratio [PCRR]** in public KGs shows a fluctuation from 2013/14 to 2016/17 [61:1 to 66:1]. In 2014/15 the PCRR dropped from 91:1 to 66 per class, which has exceeded the national norm [35:1] for PCRR.

Table: 1.45 Kindergarten Quality

Table 1.45 Kindergarten Quality						
Kindergarten Quality		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	345	456	354	362	407
	Male	37	75	37	43	48
	Female	308	381	317	319	359
Percentage of female teachers		89.3%	83.6%	89.5%	88.0%	88.2%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	268	367	289	321	320
	Male	24	60	34	89	44
	Female	244	307	255	232	276
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	77	89	65	51	87
	Male	13	15	3	14	4
	Female	64	74	62	37	83
Percentage of teachers in private schools		22.3%	19.4%	18.4%	13.7%	21.4%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	56.0%	63.5%	63.8%	75.3%	61.0%
	Public	72.4%	77.0%	77.2%	86.2%	76.6%
	Private	8.0%	7.5%	4.6%	6.5%	1.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	1:19	1:22	1:19	1:27	1:21
	Public	1:15	1:18	1:16	1:24	1:15
	Private	1:32	1:37	1:30	1:44	1:42
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	34	34	29	36	34
	Public	21	24	21	28	34
	Private	405	488	641	685	

1.3.18.1.3 Infrastructure at Kindergarten

Table 1.46 presents information on the infrastructure of Public KGs in the Municipality. The table indicates a total of 215 classrooms from the 109 KGs in the Municipality in the 2013/14 academic year. The classroom situation has increased to 318 in the 2016/17 academic year reducing the pupil classroom ratio to 1:15 from the 2015/16 academic year's figure of 1:32. The percentage of schools with access to sanitation facilities in the 2016/17 academic year was 67.8% while potable water access was 45.3% in the same year. Electricity access at this level of schooling has increased consistently to 66.5% as at the beginning of the 2016/17 academic from a lower figure of 30% in the 2013/14 academic year.

Table: 1.46 Infrastructures at Kindergarten

Kindergarten Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of classrooms in public KG		215	221	149	236	318
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public KG		1:19	1:30	1:32	1:33	1:15
Percentage of classrooms in public KGs needing major repair		38%	32%	33%	19.0%	31%
Number of new classrooms needed in public KGs		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
Percentage of public KG with play/recreational facilities		44.0%	53.3%	48.0%	72.0%	63.4%
Percentage of public KG with electricity		38.0%	48.3%	60.0%	69.0%	66.5%
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	59.7%	66.4%	66.0%	70.0%	67.8%
	Potable water	45.1%	54.3%	44.0%	52.0%	45.3%

1.3.18.1.2.1 Primary Schools

The number of Primary Schools as at the beginning of the 2016/2017 Academic is 110. This is made up of 72 public primary schools and 38 Private Primary Schools. This represents an increase of 2.9% when related to the 2013/14 figure of 70 as indicated in the table above. The private primary schools also increased by 11.8% when compared to 2013/14 figure of 34. The total number of pupils in the Public Primary Schools in 2016/2017 Academic Year was 19,518. This is made up of 10,062 boys and 9,541 girls, that for Private Schools was 14,309 consisting of 7,197 males and 7,182 females.

The **Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)** for Primary in the 2016/17 Academic Year was 80.2%. This is made up of 79.2% for males and 84.0%. In the 2013/2014 Academic Year the GER was 74.1% this means the rate has improved by 8.2% within the period.

The **Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** in for Primary schools dropped from 76.4% in 2013/2014 Academic Year to 67.0% in the 2016/2017 Academic. Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER in the 2016/2017 Academic Year was 0.95 from 1.06 in the 2013/2014 Academic Year as could be seen from the Table 1.47.

Table 1.47: Educational Access in Primary Schools

Primary Access		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of primary schools	Total	104	105	105	115	110
	Public	70	71	72	76	72
	Private	34	34	33	39	38
Number of pupils in all primary schools	Total	17,871	17,816	20,139	20,622	19,518
	Male	8,743	9,064	10,131	10,374	10,062
	Female	9,128	8,752	10,008	10,248	9,541
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	13,525	13,965	15,101	15,463	14,309
	Male	6,773	7,105	7,615	8,322	7,197
	Female	6,752	6,860	7,486	7,753	7,182
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	4,346	3,851	5,038	3,110	5,209
	Male	1,970	1,959	2,516	1,610	2,865
	Female	2,376	1,892	2,522	1,500	2,344
Percentage of pupils in private schools		24.3%	21.6%	25.0%	16.2%	26.7%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	74.1%	70.3%	83.0%	72.1%	80.2%
	Male	70.1%	70.9%	81.1%	74.0%	79.2%
	Female	74.5%	69.7%	85.0%	70.2%	84.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.06	0.98	1.01	0.95	0.95
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	77.6%	88.9%	83.7%	94.6%	93.2%
	Male	72.5%	78.4%	79.8%	83.7%	80.5%
	Female	78.8%	99.5%	88.0%	105.7%	89.4%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	76.4%	72.7%	66.9%	74.6%	67.0%
	Male	76.6%	77.5%	64.3%	80.8%	66.4%
	Female	72.5%	67.8%	69.6%	68.2%	72.2%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	64.4%	65.7%	62.5%	71.4%	64.8%
	Male	64.1%	66.8%	60.7%	72.1%	63.0%
	Female	61.6%	64.7%	64.4%	70.8%	65.6%
Completion Rate at P6	Total	65.5%	65.2%	73.9%	57.4%	78.3%
	Male	65.1%	65.0%	74.2%	65.9%	76.0%
	Female	66.0%	65.5%	73.7%	49.0%	75.2%
Transition Rate from P6 to JH1	Total	97.2%	98.4%	96.7%	102.8%	97.4%
	Male	98.2%	97.6%	99.5%	105.8%	98.6%
	Female	98.4%	98.6%	94.0%	99.2%	96.4%

1.3.18.1.2.2 Quality Issues in Education at Primary Level

The Quality of Primary Education service delivery is a function of the number of trained teachers, teaching the required number of pupils and the degree of pupils' access to Teaching and Learning Materials. The total number of teachers in primary schools in 2016/2017 Academic Year was 781 as against 788 which is required. The number of male teachers is 531 while female teachers are 250. This shows the dominance of male teachers over females and that needs to be addressed to achieve equity.

The Pupil Teacher Ratio for the 2016/2017 Academic year is 1:25 which is above the required standard of 1:35. Similarly, the trained teacher Pupil ratio is 1:34. This relatively higher pupil teacher ratio is as a result lower enrolments in some community schools dotted around the Municipality which have not got the required number of pupils per class. As such schools, applying the enrolment figure to the standard required, the entire school may require only two teachers, meanwhile six class teachers are required to

adequately teach in each of the schools. However, in the Private Primary Schools, Trained Teacher Pupil Ratio is 1: 503 which indicates the inadequacy of trained teachers in the private primary schools in the Municipality.

The situation of Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools has worsen in the Municipality from a good situation of 1:1 in the 2013/2014 academic Year to 1:2 in the 2016/2017 Year. This means that 2 pupils are sharing one core text book in Municipality. This situation needs to be addressed to improve quality education in the Municipality. The details of the key indicators' performance with respect Quality issues in primary level of schooling in the table 1.48.

Table: 1.48 Quality Issues in Education at Primary Level

Primary School Quality		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	726	655	770	788	781
	Male	377	338	512	524	531
	Female	349	317	258	264	250
Percentage of female teachers		48.1%	48.4%	33.5%	49.0%	32.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	546	509	584	490	523
	Male	254	263	275	250	256
	Female	292	246	309	241	267
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	180	146	186	103	258
	Male	123	76	137	53	112
	Female	57	71	49	51	146
Percentage of teachers in private schools		24.8%	22.3%	24.2%	17.4%	33.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	72.2%	70.7	71.0%	77.5%	72.2%
	Public	88.2%	89.8%	91.6%	93.1%	88.2%
	Private	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	3.4%	4.8%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	25	27	26	32	25
	Public	25	27	26	33	25
	Private	24	26	27	30	24
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	34	38	37	42	34
	Public	28	31	28	35	28
	Private	503	607	630	885	503
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	2
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC)		82.6%	85.5	82.4%	91.3%	88.4%

Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC	82.6%	85.5	76.0%	85.0%	86.0%
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1.3.18.1.2.3 Infrastructure at Primary School

Table 1.49 presents the percentage of public schools with water and sanitation facilities, electricity, number of classrooms, pupil-classroom ratio, percentage of classrooms needing major repairs and the number of new classrooms required in the public schools of the Municipality. From the table, only 45% of the public Primary Schools have access to potable water in the 2016/17 academic year while about 79% have sanitation facilities. The sanitation access has improved within the four years while water access has declined from the 2013/14 academic year's record. Electricity access in the 2016/17 academic year was 62.0% which has been an improvement over the base year (2013/14). There is currently no Public Primary School under trees although the classroom supply is not adequate to meet the growing demand. While a total of 727 are required only 691 classrooms was available leaving a gap of 36 classrooms.

The condition of school infrastructure though, generally good, about 5% of the schools require urgent attention the 2016/17 academic year.

Table 1.49 Primary Physical Infrastructures

Primary Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	68.3%	69.4%	78.0%	80.5%	79.2%
	Potable water	62.1%	64.3%	44.0%	49.0%	45.0%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		55.7%	63.1%	60.0%	65.0%	62.0%
Number of schools under tree	Total	4	3	2	0	0
	Public	4	3	2	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of classrooms in public schools		684	685	685	688	691
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		20	20			28
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		28.8%	24.0%	28.0%	10.0%	5.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		52	52	46	18	36

1.3.18.1.3.1 Junior High School

The table 1.50 presents the of number of Junior high schools in the Municipality. there are 83 as at the beginning of 2016/2017 Academic Year. This consist of 58 Public Schools and 25 Private Schools. Total enrolment at this level of schooling in the 2016/2017 Academic Year is 7,687. This includes 4,054 males and 3,633 females. This indicates a 3.9% growth in the enrolment from the 2013/2014 academic year to date. Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER at this level is less than required and currently stands at 0.9 from a very low index of 0.81 in the 2014/2015 academic year. The Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1 has been very low and falls consistently below 50% over the four year period. However, male Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1 is consistently above 50% while that of females has been below 40%. This means

that efforts need to be put in place to enhance quality teaching and learning generally at this level and more especially on the females.

Table: 1.50. Junior High School

Access		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of junior secondary schools	Total	76	80	81	84	83
	Public	54	56	56	58	58
	Private	22	24	25	26	25
Number of pupils in all schools	Total	7,400	7,239	7,718	7,903	7,687
	Male	3,878	3,985	3,997	4,093	4,054
	Female	3,522	3,254	3,721	3,810	3,633
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	5,888	5,922	7,093	6,935	6,257
	Male	3,124	3,260	4,149	3,773	3,243
	Female	2,764	2,662	2,944	3,162	3,014
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	1,512	1,317	1,413	1,538	1,430
	Male	754	725	777	919	811
	Female	758	592	636	619	619
Percentage of pupils in private schools		20.4%	18.2%	18%	14.1%	18.6%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	63.0%	58.6%	65.0%	66.7%	65.6%
	Male	64.7%	64.8%	66.3%	70.0%	68.0%
	Female	58.2%	52.5%	63.7%	64.5%	65.3%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.90	0.81	0.93	1.00	0.90
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	48.1%	44.8%	37.4%	45.0%	41.2%
	Male	49.8%	49.9%	37.3%	50.0%	38.4%
	Female	44.0%	39.7%	37.4%	49.0%	39.0%
Completion Rate at JH3	Total	50.7%	48.6%	55.1%	58.0%	61.0%
	Male	54.4%	56.0%	58.2%	59.3%	63.4%
	Female	47.1%	41.2%	51.9%	60.0%	53.7%
Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1	Total	45.2%	41.0%	44.0%	47.5%	43.3%
	Male	55.1%	51.1%	56.0%	57.5%	55.3%
	Female	33.4%	29.4%	32.4%	34.3%	36.0%

1.3.18.1.3.2 Quality Issues in Junior High Schools

Table 1.51 below present’s information on the key indicators used to measure the quality of Junior High Schools Education in the Municipality from 2013/2014 to the 2016/2017 Academic Years. The table details out the number of teachers at this level segregated by sex and by public and private. Also presented is information on the percentages of trained teachers and untrained with respect both public and private schools among others. From the table, a total of 659 teachers are currently at post at the beginning of the 2016/2017 Academic year as compared with 603 in the 2013/2014 academic year. This represents an increase of about 9.2% over the past four years. Males dominate in the current staff at this level with 72.8% while female teachers are 27.2%. Efforts therefore need to be made to increase the percentage of female teachers to be at a reasonable level with that of the males to ensure equity.

With respect to access to text books, the Municipality used the Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools as a measure. From the table it could be seen that more than two students are entitled to one text book and this has been the case for the past four years. The required ratio of core text book to pupil should be 1:1. This situation therefore requires redress to enhance adequate access to text books in order to improve performance at the Public Schools. In the Private Junior High Schools however, there is universal access to the required text books since parents are required to buy the text books needed at the beginning of each academic year.

The Pupils’ performance at this level measured by the BECE pass rate by gender indicates over 50% pass rate in all the three years for which figures are available. The figures indicate a general improvement over the 2013/2014 academic year’s performance which was 51.4%. in the 2014/2015 Academic Year, the BECE pass rate was 56.4% and this declined to 54.0% in the 2015/2016 academic year. With respect to the gender distribution of the pass rate, females have seen consistent improvement each year with a marked higher performance than males. The details of the performance with respect to selected subjects including Science, Mathematics and English could be ascertained from the table.

Table: 1.51 Quality Issues in Junior High Schools

Junior High School Quality		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	603	451	648	696	659
	Male	423	301	469	497	480
	Female	180	150	179	200	179
Percentage of female teachers		29.9%	33.2%	27.6%	28.0%	27.2%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	459	354	519	568	523
	Male	321	236	340	404	367
	Female	138	117	179	164	156
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	144	97	129	128	136
	Male	102	65	111	98	113
	Female	42	32	18	30	23
Percentage of teachers in private schools		23.9%	21.6%	19.9%	18.4%	20.6%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	77.3%	72.3%	54.3%	70.4%	87.4%
	Public	88.7%	90.6%	63.4%	72.1%	88.3%
	Private	5.1%	5.9%	21.0%	24.0%	11.6%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	1:12	1:16	1:12	1:13	1:12
	Public	1:13	1:17	1:14	1:12	1:12
	Private	1:11	1:14	1:5	1:35	1:11

Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	1:16	1:22	1:22	1:18	1:20
	Public	1:14	1:18	1:22	1:16	1:17
	Private	1:206	1:229	1:23	1:146	1:268
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC) established		84%	86%	86%	88%	86%
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		84%	86%	85%	87%	83%
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	51.6%	56.5%	54.0%	59.0%	
	Male	50.8%	55.6%	51.0%	56.0%	
	Female	52.4%	57.3%	57.0%	62.0%	
BECE pass rate by core subjects	Eng	60.0%	65.8%	60.0%	65.0%	
	Math	41.3%	48.6%	59.0%	64.0%	
	Science	55.4%	62.2%	60.0%	65.0%	
	Social Study	52.0%	59.2%	53.0%	58.5%	

1.3.18.1.3.3 Junior High School Infrastructure

The table 1.52 presents total number of classrooms at this level of schooling at the beginning of the 2016/2017 academic year in the Municipality was 234 from the 83 schools. 68% of Public JHS have sanitation facilities in 2016/2017 Academic Year. This figure is lower than the sanitation access in the preceding years which was 75.1%, 73.9% and 68.3% in the 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 Academic Years. With respect to water access only 46% of Public JHS had water facilities in the 2016/2017 academic year. This was also lower than that for the 2013/2014 and the 2014/2015 academic years respectively but slightly higher than 2015/2016 academic year's figure (44.0%). Electricity is very important in the educational service delivery. However, in the 2016/2017 academic year only 60% of Public JHS had access to electricity supply

In terms of school infrastructure only one school in the Municipality had no infrastructure as such was delivering services under trees in the 2016/2017 academic year. There was no such situation in the 2016/2017 academic years. The Percentage of JHS with a computer teaching lab was 10.0% in the 2016/17 which has been a consistent increment from the 2013/14 academic onwards. This implies that access to computer laps for teaching ICT at the JHS level is very low. The Municipality and its Development Partners therefore needs to invest into the provision of Computer Laps in order to enhance the teaching and learning of ICT to promote economic development.

Table 1.52 Junior High School Infrastructure

Junior High Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Percentage of public JHS with	Sanitation facilities	75.1%	73.9%	68.3%	80.6%	68%
	Potable water	52.0%	52.5%	44.0%	52.9%	46%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		64.0%	57.4%	60.0%	67.3%	60%
Number of schools under tree	Total	0	0	0	0	1

	Public	0	0	0	0	1
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of classroom in public schools		273	231	231	253	234
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		1:33	1:26	1:33	1:27	1:33
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		32.7%	27.6%	32.0%	38.0%	34.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		-15	-62	18	24	24
Percentage of JHS with a computer teaching lab		5.8%	9.4%	9.6%	15.0%	10.0%
Percentage of JHS with a science lab		0	0	0	5	0

1.3.18.1.4. Senior High Schools

Table 1.53 presents detail information on the Senior High Schools in the Municipality. It contains the number of SHS, enrolment, number of teachers, text books situation among others. From the table, the total number of SHS was 15 in 2013/14 academic year but has been reduced to 7 in the 2016/17 academic year. This is as a result of the curving out of 7 SHS from the Municipality to be part of the Afadzato South District in the 2013/2014 academic year and the folding up of one private SHS in the 2015/16 academic year in the Municipality. The total number of students in all the SHS was 4,291 in the 2016/2017 academic year. This is made up 2,649 males and 1,642 females. This gives a Gender Parity Index of 0.62 which has been a decline from the 2013/14 academic year which was 0.77. This therefore means that for every 100 male students there are 62 females. Efforts therefore need to be made to ensure more females are enrolled at this level of schooling to ensure gender equity. The Completion Rate at SH3 in the Municipality was 33% in the 2016/17 academic year which was a decline from the 2013/14 academic year's record but an improvement from the preceding two academic years. The completion rate for males was higher than that of females in all the years. In terms of the WASSCE pass rate by gender, there has been improvement in students' performance but males' performance was slightly higher than that of females.

Table: 1.53 Senior High School Statistics

SHS		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of senior high schools	Total	15	8	8	8	7
	Public	11	6	6	7	6
	Private	4	2	2	1	1
Number of students in all schools	Total	5,533	4,479	5,592	6,757	4,291
	Male	3,195	2,714	3,241	3,792	2,649
	Female	2,337	1,765	2,351	2,965	1,642
Number of students in public schools	Total	5,004	4,370	5,461	6,605	4,261
	Male	2,890	2,648	3,165	3,707	2,631
	Female	2,114	1,722	2,296	2,898	1,630
Number of students in private schools	Total	528	109	131	153	30
	Male	305	66	76	86	18
	Female	223	43	55	67	12
Percentage of pupils in private schools		9.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	30.8%	38.3%	46.6%	55.0%	39.1%
	Male	34.7%	46.6%	54.3%	62.0%	58.3%
	Female	26.8%	30.0%	39.0%	48.0%	42.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.77	0.64	0.72	0.77	0.62
Completion Rate at SH3	Total	43%	11%	11%	11%	33%
	Male	73%	13%	13%	13%	42%
	Female	14%	9%	9%	9%	31%
Number of teachers	Total	340	292	317	338	260
	Public	307	266	289	310	246
	Private	33	26	27	28	14
Percentage of teachers in private schools		9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	1.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	77.0%	78.1%	81.0%	83.9%	86.6%
	Public	81.6%	83.5%	86.4%	89.3%	86.8%
	Private	34.3%	23.7%	23.9%	24.2%	0.0%
Student Teacher Ratio	Total	16	15	18	20	17
	Public	16	16	19	21	17
	Private	16	4	5	5	2
Student Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	21	20	22	24	25
	Public	20	20	22	24	26
	Private	47	17	20	23	
Student Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		1	2	3	3	3
WASSCE pass rate by gender	Total	14.3%	28.8%	38.0%	47.3%	
	Male	14.3%	34.1%	43.3%	52.5%	
	Female	14.3%	23.5%	32.8%	42.1%	
WASSCE pass rate by subject	Eng	14.3%	28.2%	38.5%	48.9%	
	Math	14.3%	23.3%	33.3%	43.2%	
	Science	14.3%	22.2%	31.9%	41.7%	
	Social Study	14.3%	47.8%	56.7%	65.5%	
Number of classroom in public schools		138	124	168	215	248
Student Classroom Ratio in public schools		36	35	33	31	17
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		29	22	14	5	28
Number of public schools with equipped laboratories		15	4	6	9	6
Number of schools with a resource computer room	Total	15	7	8	10	
	Public	15	6	7	9	

1.3.18.1.5. Technical and Vocational Education

Running concurrently with the Senior High Schools are Technical and Vocational Schools. The Municipality has two Vocational Schools these are EPTVI Alavanyo and Volta Special School for the Deaf Vocational. The total enrolment in these schools in the 2016/17 academic year was 112 which was a decline from the 2015/16 academic year's record - the peak of the four year period. Males dominate females in these schools. Refer to Table 1.54 for details of Technical and Vocational Education information.

Table 1.54 Technical and Vocational Education

		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of TVET schools	Total	2	2	2	2	2
	Public	1	2	2	2	2
	Private	1	0	0	0	0
Number of students in all TVET schools	Total	85	120	204	208	112
	Male	42	53	154	158	93
	Female	43	67	50	51	19
Number of students in Public TVET schools	Total	85	120	204	208	112
	Male	42	53	154	158	93
	Female	43	67	50	51	19
Number of students in Private TVET schools	Total	0	0			
	Male	0	0			
	Female	0	0			
Number of Teachers in Public TVET schools	Total	14	21			
	Male	8	15			
	Female	6	6			
Number of Teachers in Private TVET schools	Total		-			
	Male		-			
	Female		-			
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total	62%	30%			
	Public	62%	78%			
	Private	0.0%	0%			

1.3.18.1.6. Special Schools

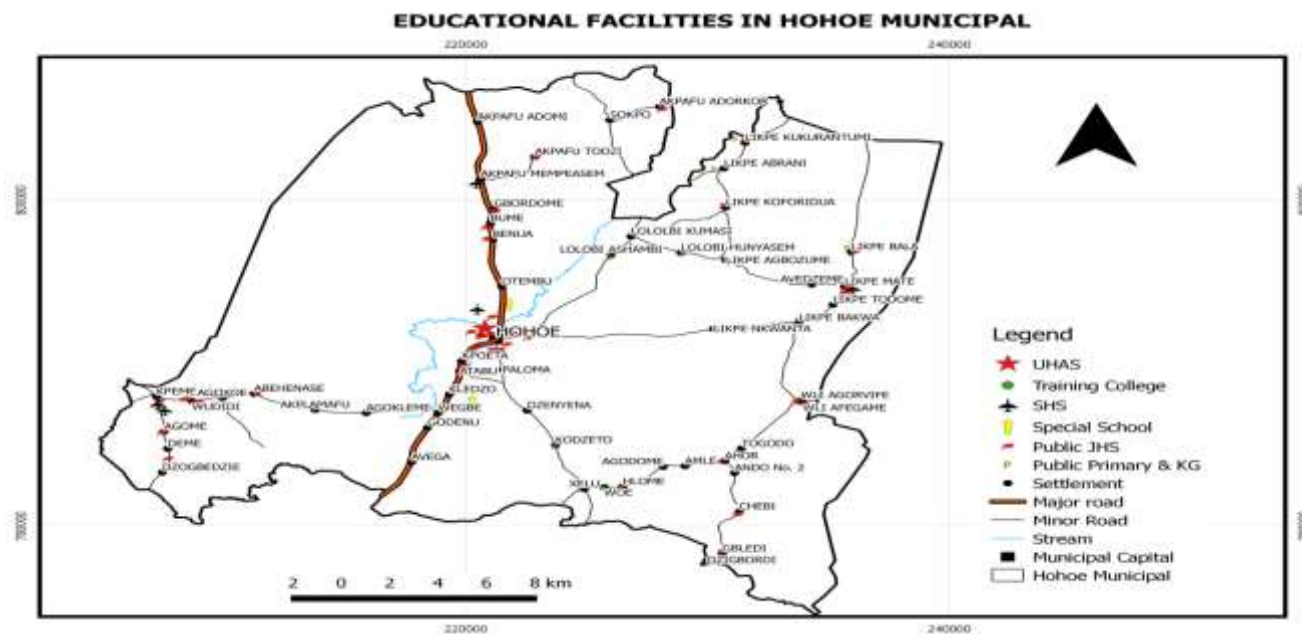
In addition to the Senior High Schools and Vocational Schools are Special Schools that deliver special education to the people with Special Needs. Both of these schools are public schools with a total student population of 308 which is the lowest enrolment in the four year period. Males constitute 57.8% and Female constituted 42.2% of the enrolment in the Schools. A total of 48 teachers are currently at post in these schools and almost all these teachers are trained. Table 1.55 presents the detailed information on Special Schools in the Municipality while Figure 1.20 presents the Educational Facility Maps of the Municipality

Table 1.55 Special Schools

Special School		District				
		2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of special schools	Total	2	2	2	2	2
	Public	2	2	2	2	2
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of students in all special schools	Total	383	487	364	373	308
	Male	233	286	219	224	178
	Female	150	201	145	149	130
Number of teachers in special schools	Total		44	46	47	38

	Public		44	46	47	38
	Private	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total		84.3%	97.2%	98.5%	98.3%
	Public		84.3%	97.2%	98.5%	98.3%
	Private	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure: 1.20 Educational Facilities in Hohoe Municipal



1.3.18.1.7. Summary of challenges/gaps in the Education Services delivery

- ✓ performance at both BECE and WASSCE Examinations especially at BECE is abysmal
- ✓ Poor supervision of teachers due to lack of logistics for circuit supervisors
- ✓ performance of School Management Committees not encouraging
- ✓ Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- ✓ Inadequate logistics at GES to ensure effective monitoring of service delivery
- ✓ Low enrolment at community schools
- ✓ Inadequate Computer Laboratories
- ✓ Inadequate supply of water and sanitation facilities

1.3.18.2.0 Health Care

Health is an important sector of the Municipal Social Services delivery System. This section is therefore devoted to presenting an analysis of the Health Sector Situation in the Municipality including Staff Strength, Health Insurance Service, OPD Attendance, Trend OPD Attendance by gender, Causes of Specific Death Rate for 2016, Malaria Control, Trend of Admissions by Insured and Non-Insured for 2012-2016, etc.

1.3.18.2.1 Staff strength

The municipality has been plagued with inadequacy of critical staff over the years. Notable among categories affected are Doctors, midwives, Physician Assistants, staff nurses, laboratory technologists and assistants. The inadequacy of these critical staff especially the midwives has resulted in a heavy burden on the few who are above 50 years of age thereby jeopardizing the efforts of reducing maternal and infant deaths. Currently, there is only one Physician Assistants manning the health Centre at Bakwa. Other health centers are being managed by Enrolled, Community Health Nurses and Midwives. Table 1.56

contains the staff strength of the Municipal Health Directorate while Table 1.57 presents the Health Staff categorized by Zonal Councils and Figure 1.21 contains the map of Health Facilities.

Table 1.56 Health Staff of Municipality

category	No at post	No. on study leave	No required	Staffing gap
Medical Officers	11	0	21	10
Pharmacists	1	0	3	2
Physician Assistants	6	0	15	9
Lab Technologist	2	0	5	3
Lab. Technicians	2	0	10	8
Lab. Assistants	1	0	14	13
Optometrist	2	0	5	3
D. D.N. S	1	0	1	0
Midwives	69	0	90	21
Technical officer	8	0	17	9
Nurses (Gen)	91	0	100	9
Community Health Nurses	78	0	98	20
Supt Enrolled Nurses/Enrolled Nurses	54	0	71	12
Health Assistants	9	0	20	11
Other Permanent Staff	340	0	384	29
Temporary Staff	208	0	-	-
Total	223	12	365	137

Table1.57 Key Human Resource, Staff Strength Categorized By Zonal Councils

CATEGORY	MHD	Agumatsa	Akpafu/Santrokofi	Alavanyo	Gbi Rural	Hohoe	Likpe	Lolobi	TOTAL
Technical Officers	6	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	10
Professional Nurses	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	7
Physician Assistants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Midwives	0	2	1	1	1	5	4	1	15
Field Technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Enrolled Nurses	0	8	4	2	3	4	8	1	30
Doctors	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
CHNs	2	12	11	4	5	26	11	3	74
Admin/Support	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
TOTALS	13	22	17	7	10	37	35	6	145

The total staff strength is One hundred and Forty-Five from all the facility.

Figure: 1.21 Health Facilities in Hohoe Municipal



1.3.18.2.2 Top Ten Diseases

Table 1.58 contains information on Ten Top Diseases as recorded from the OPD attendance from 2014 to 2016. Although malaria couldn't top the ten causes of OPD attendance but has been the highest cause of Admissions in the year under review with 15% followed by hypertension and gastroenteritis with 4% each.

Table 1.58: Trend of Top Ten OPD Causes of OPD attendance 2014-2016

	2014			2015			2016		
	DISEASE	TOT	%	Disease	TOT	%	Disease	TOT	%
1	Malaria	81260	51.9	Malaria	30210	23.6	URTI	39469	22.3
2	URTI	13170	8.4	URTI	18664	14.6	malaria cases	35843	20.2
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	7499	4.8	Intestinal Worms	7862	6.1	Anaemia	12266	6.9
4	Intestinal Worms	7140	4.6	Pregnancy Rel. Comp	7792	6.1	Diarrhoea Diseases	10223	5.8
5	Skin Diseases	5830	3.7	Diarrhoea Diseases	6585	5.1	Skin Diseases	8037	4.5
6	Hypertension	5603	3.6	Anaemia	5676	4.4	Intestinal Worms	7876	4.4
7	Pregnancy Rel. Comp	5560	3.6	skin diseases	4981	3.9	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	6068	3.4
8	Anaemia	5275	3.4	Rheumatism & Other-Joint Pains	4793	3.7	Pregnancy Rel.Comp.	5066	2.9
9	Rheumatism & Other-Joint Pains	5267	3.4	Hypertension	4450	3.5	Typhoid Fever	3873	2.2
10	Acute Eye	2686	1.7	Acute Eye	4186	3.3	Acute Eye	3391	1.9

Infection		Infection		Infection	
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Source: (Annual Performance Review Report, Municipal Health Directorate, 2016, Hohoe)

Malaria for the past two years tops the causes of OPD attendance as shown in the table above. In contrary to that, URTI topped the table for the ten causes of the OPD attendance with 22.3% of the total cases recorded in 2016 followed by the almighty malaria with 20.2%. Malaria taking the second position is due to the introduction of the malaria protocol which states that, no suspected malaria condition should be treated without TESTING.

Table1.59: Trend of Municipal HIV performance for 2014-2016.

INDICATOR	2014			2015			2016		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total HIV + CASES	63	227	290	70	187	257	69	179	248
Total + Cases on clinical care	36	124	160	40	123	163	38	111	149
+ CASES on ARV Treatment	14	85	99	36	102	138	40	127	167
+CASE on TB treatment	1	2	3	3	4	7	1	4	5
Deaths	9	15	24	8	12	20	8	13	21
Loss to follow-up(Defaulted)	0	19	19	11	41	52	9	59	68

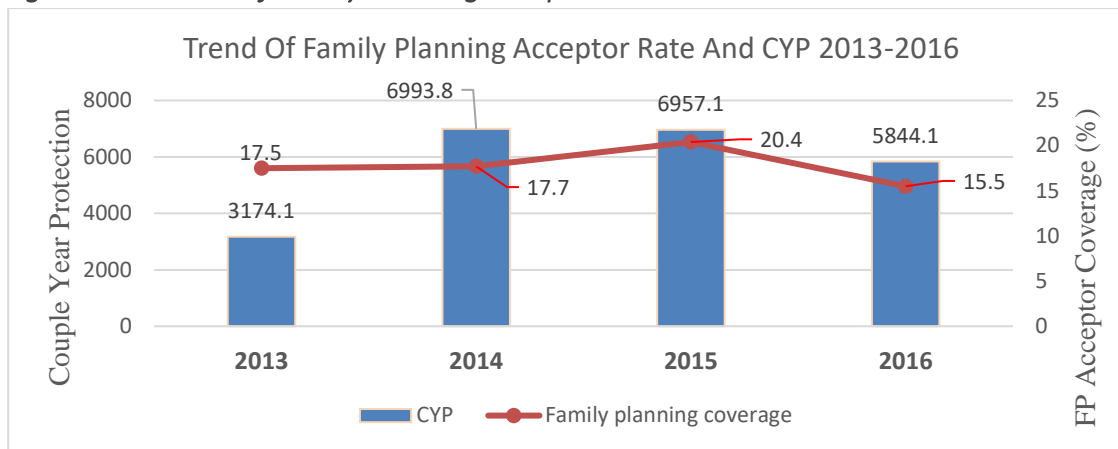
Source: (Annual Performance Review Report, Municipal Health Directorate, 2016, Hohoe)

1.3.18.2.3 Family Planning

Family Planning services include methods and practices to space births, prevent unwanted pregnancies and limit family size. The goal of family planning is to assist couples and individuals to achieve their reproductive health goals and improve their general reproductive health. Family planning services are a link to other reproductive health services including the management of reproductive tract infections.

Contraceptive use reduces maternal mortality and improves women's health by preventing unwanted and high-risk pregnancies and reducing the need for unsafe abortions. Some contraceptives also improve women's health by reducing the likelihood of transmissions of infections such as HIV. See Figure 1.22 for details on Trend of Family Planning Acceptor rate and CYP 2013-2016.

Figure 1.22: Trend of Family Planning Acceptor rate and CYP 2013-2016



Source: (Annual Performance Review Report, Municipal Health Directorate, 2016, Hohoe)

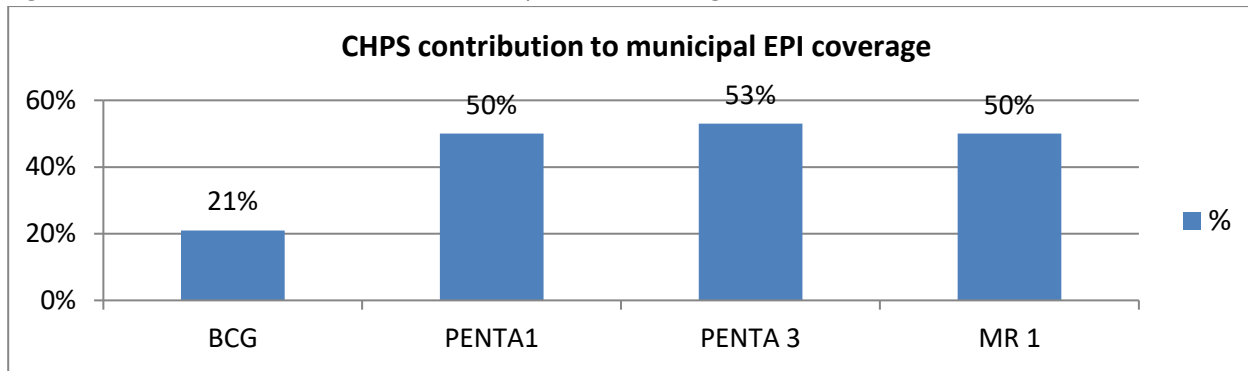
Family planning activities in the municipality hasn't been encouraging enough over the years. Fig. 1.22 above shows the low performance of the municipality family planning activities. The chart above shows there was a slight decrease in family planning acceptors with a relative decrease in Couple years protection. This is a result of majority of the clients doing short term devices.

1.3.18.2.4 CHPS Programme

The CHPS programme is the mobilization of the community leadership, decision making system and resources in a defined area, the placement of CHO, with logistics support and community volunteer system to provide services according to the principles of primary health care. The Municipality has been demarcated into 33 zones, with 33 functional zones. All 33 CHPS zones are functioning and submitting monthly reports on its activities. Currently nine (9) of the demarcated CHPS have completed compounds. The CHPS centres are equipped with polyvalent health worker (CHO) trained in community health and management of minor ailments/accidents. CHO's stationed at the CHPS centres provide services:

- Advocacy on Community Sanitation
- Provide support for community decision making Systems
- Mobilize of communities for health talks
- Mobilize of communities for outreach services
- Mobilize communities for improved referrals
- Supervise CBS & other community volunteers
- Provision of EPI services
- Provide ante-natal and post-natal care
- Family Planning services & counseling
- Distribution of FP services
- Counseling & BCC on STIs
- Monitoring of insecticide treated nets (LLINs)
- House to house visits for BCC & follow up clients/patients
- Provide and support Community based DOTS
- Disease surveillance, investigating & reporting of unusual events
- Nutritional surveillance & education
- Supervise CBS & other community volunteers
- Management of minor ailments & referrals.

Figure 1.23: CHPS Contribution to Municipal EPI Coverage.



Source: (Annual Performance Review Report, Municipal Health Directorate, 2016, Hohoe)

The CHPS compounds contributed tremendously towards the immunization coverages (ie. 50% and above) in 2016. The CHPS couldn't perform well due to the unavailability of Midwives to help conduct delivery to boot their BCG coverage.

Challenges facing the CHPS Implementation

- Inadequate logistics
- Some CHOs serving a larger population
- Non – functioning community health committees

1.3.18.3 HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is still on the increase despite the sensitization awareness creation and education going on in the Municipality. The VCT centre at the Municipal Hospital is open to take care of all cases. In 2009, "Know your HIV status" was conducted in some parts of the Municipality and records available indicate the increase in the Municipality. As at now it is rather very difficult to establish figures on the prevalence rate in the Municipality because of the following reasons:

1. The Hohoe Hospital has a VCT centre and it is the only facility serving all the adjoining districts – Jasikan, Biokoye, Kedjebietc and even communities in the Republic of Togo which have proximity advantage to Hohoe.
2. The Sentinel Centre in Hohoe Hospital also deals with cases from outside the Municipality.
3. The majority of the people in the Municipality are reluctant to do VCT.

In any case it is safe to accept the regional prevalence rate of between 2.5% - 3% for now. Since 2006 the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs CBOs and FBOs has done sufficient awareness creation on HIV/AIDS. As a Municipality, there is the need to focus on the following interventions to stem HIV/AIDS:

1. Behavior change communication
2. De-stigmatization
3. Treatment, care and support
4. VCT

The Municipal Hospital in Hohoe has established as a VCT/ART Unit which provides the following programmes:

- Counseling and testing
- Weekly clinical services for PLWHIV
- Monitoring of Anti-Retroviral drugs to PLHIV
- Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS

The centre is equipped and staffed with

- 1 Doctor
- 1 Pharmacist
- 3 Midwives (Trained Counselors)
- 1 Lab Technician
- 1 Data Manager

1.3.18.3.1 HIV/AIDS Support Group

The VCT centre has identified with the Deladem Support Group, an association of People Living With HIV/AIDS to collaborate to undertake programmes in behavioral change communication at different for a like

- Churches and Mosques
- Schools and Institutions
- Association of Traditional Authorities etc

Deladem Support Group is currently having 350 members including 283 females and 63 males, 62 OVC including 42 females and 20 males. The data below indicates the activities / service of the VCT Centre and the progress it is making to increase the number of people who do VCT from 2007 to 2010. Quick inference from the figure above shows that at any point in time more females than males avail themselves for testing and as such know their status. It is not quite what the reasons are.

1.3.18.4 National Health Insurance (NHIS)

Until 2003, health delivery in the country was based on the “cash and carry” system. The National Health Insurance Scheme introduced as a pro poor Health Financing Mechanism to replace this system. Subsequently, the Hohoe Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme was established to cater for the people in the Municipality. Table 1.60 illustrates how the Scheme has operated as at 2014 to 2017

Table 1.60 Municipal Health Insurance Issues

DESCRIPTION	2014	2015	2016	2017(JAN. TO JUNE)
Total registration	124,269	60,398	67,151	29,274
Estimated active membership	135,654	129,164	98,101	73,456
Total claims paid for the period	3,501,945.86	3,151,996.84	3,021,095.92	1,613,046.04
Claims indebtedness as of the period	3,199,140.69	3,473,470.53	4,305,434.15	2,279,547.29
Number of service providers	35	38	40	41
Average number of people who attended the hospital as at	160,141	17,718	162,049	79,866

The number of Service Providers under the Scheme has been increasing each year. In 2015, they were 38 Service providers trained on the biometric rolled out this increased to 40 in 2016 and the end of the second quarter of 2017 the number service providers stand at 41. An education programme on the capitation was done in over 100 communities and institution in the Municipality. The scheme is now on the stage of Preferred Primary Provider (PPP) Selection for clients.

1.3.18.4.2 Challenges NHIS

- Delay in releasing funds for claims payment by the NHIA.
- Poor treatment of clients by Hospital Workers.
- Periodic shortage of essential drugs at the hospital
- Unwillingness of subscribers to renew their cards until they fall sick.
- Logistic constrains e.g. computers, motorbikes.

1.3.19 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

This presents information on ownership of mobile phones, desk top/laptop computers, usage of internet facilities and fixed telephone lines by individuals and households.

1.3.19.1 Ownership of Mobile Phone

Table 1.61 provides information on ownership of mobile phones and usage of internet facility among population 12 years and older in Hohoe municipality in 2010. About 46.7 percent of the population own mobile phones compared with 37.3 percent of the population in Volta region as a whole. A higher proportion of males in the Municipality (51.8%) than in the region (42.8%) own mobile phones. A higher proportion among males (51.8%) own mobile phones than the proportion among females (42.3 %).

Table 1.61 Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

internet facility usage, and sex of household head		Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
Both Sexes	118,290	55,274	46.7	5,979	5.1		
Male	55,364	28,656	51.8	3,978	7.2		
Female	62,926	26,618	42.3	2,001	3.2		

1.3.19.2 Usage of Internet facilities

About 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality use internet facilities as compared to 3.5 percent of the population in Volta region. A higher proportion among males (7.2%) use internet facility than the proportion among females (3.2%).

1.3.19.3 Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

About 4.6 percent of households in the Municipality have laptop/desktop computers; the proportion is higher than that of the region, 3.0 percent. The proportion of male-headed households that have desktop/laptop computers is 5.7 percent compared with 2.9 percent among female-headed households.

Table 1.62: Household heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex of household head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers
	Number	Percent	
Total	43,329	1,998	4.6
Male	26,794	1,518	5.7
Female	16,535	480	2.9

1.3.19.4 Network Operators

The network operators available in the Municipality include Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Glo, and Airtel. The quality of these network services is good in the Hohoe Township but poor in rural areas due partly from interference by the Togocell and weak signals from the available networks. This situation needs to be corrected by the various network operators as they attempt to improve the quality of their services nationwide. There is one functional post office in Hohoe Township. Other community Post offices are not very functional.

A number of internet cafés operated by private individuals are found in Hohoe Township. All the SHS also have ICT Centres and some few Communities also benefited from the establishment of ICT Centres. There is the need for collaboration between government and private sector to enhance the effective utilization of the ICT centres for improved local economy.

1.3.20 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Poverty could be defined as the inability to attain a minimal standard of living. This definition is applicable to an individual as well as a community. However, in the case of the individual, and in the Ghanaian context, a person is categorized as poor if he obtains an income which is 2/3 below the national average minimum income.

Hohoe Municipality has a large urban population of about eighty percent (52.6%). But majority depend mainly on agriculture. The incidence of poverty is largely felt in the rural areas and within the agricultural sector where a significant portion of the urban dwellers can be identified, and for this reason; the Municipality faces a huge problem of alleviating poverty and raising the standard of living of the people. The Municipality as at 2013 has 99,474 who were considered poor, most of whom lived in the rural areas. The percentage of the poor to the Municipality's population i.e. 65% is quite alarming and calls for an urgent effort to address the situation.

The average monthly consumption per capita for the Municipality is very low. The poor spend all their income in any one particular year. At least 63% of this consumption is on food and this immediately indicates its impact on the nutritional status of the Municipality.

The poor have distinctive sources of livelihood and these include a mix of different earning activities viz as cultivators/gatherers, hunters, wage earners (who hire out their labor) and petty traders or artisans. The levels of income attracted by these groups are so minimal that the implications of this factor on development cannot be over emphasized.

With 80% of the population in the rural areas, agriculture has become their main source of income. Rural non-farm employment includes cottage industries, personal services and petty trading. These are, however, seasonal or part-time. Earnings from these sources are low and these are attributed to the fact that products from these sources are of lower quality intended for home consumption or the local market. For such reason, demand is an important constraint on the non-farm economic activities. Transfers/Remittances have been an important source of income, which help to cushion off the harsh economic situation of the poor.

Some people move in and out of poverty while others are permanently stuck in it. Households have therefore adopted various strategies to reduce the risk poverty causes by diversifying their sources of income. Some of the coping mechanisms are peasant farming, child labour, hunting, charcoal burning, palm wine tapping, harvesting of fire wood for sale, borrowing from money lenders, engaging in small income generating ventures, serving as casual farm labourers, sand winning from river valleys and dependence on relatives and friends for financial assistance.

Credit is rarely available for accumulating assets. The only assets that have been freely available to the poor are labor and at times access to land. These have however been variously affected by the following;

- a) Inadequate human capital that eventually makes the poor to become a limited and unskilled worker.
- b) Unhealthy conditions, which cannot enhance their capacity for labour, and eventually be forced to rely on charity.
- c) Ageing and incapacitation, thus, depriving them of the chance to offer their labour and eventually be forced to rely on charity.
- d) Lack of ownership rights which force the poor into hiring out their labour or go into tenancies, which cannot provide collateral or secure a hedge against risk.

The poor have not had the opportunity to use credit and savings to bolster their capacity for bearing risk or to become entrepreneurs. The majority of the populations who depend on agriculture are also poor. The main enterprise of the poor has been the family farm, which has not developed alongside the other sectors of the economy. The initial boost achieved by the family farm in taking off from subsistence into commercial farming could not be sustained because the existing structure and method of operation of the family farm could not cope with the changing service supply and activities as well as the technological modernization.

Women constitute 47% of the Municipality’s labour force and form the majority of the population (51.6%). With the households headed by women forming 14.4% and the fact that most of these are engaged in trading and farming as their main source of income, the incidence of poverty is high in this group. The situation of those incapacitated and the aged bracket are actually vulnerable.

Besides, the Municipality is privileged to have School for the Deaf and Mentally Retarded, that serve the whole Volta Region and beyond.

Social intervention (vulnerability)

- Poverty alleviation – MASLOC
- Poverty alleviation – PWD funding through DACF

Due to the high incidence of poverty in many households, the distribution of food consumption often favors males and income-earning adults. Women are at a disadvantage even though they are potential medium in the nutritional upkeep of their families. There is therefore the need to holistically design and mainstream pro-poor interventions/programs in the medium term development plan in order to breach the poverty gap in the entire Municipality by ensuring that families are able to meet their basic necessities of life such as good food, clothing, housing and potable water.

1.3.20.1 POVERTY MAPPING

Table 1.63 depicts poverty pockets in the municipality. The order is from the worst poverty stricken to the least poverty stricken.

Table 1.63 Poverty Mapping

Pocket	Location	Characteristics / Manifestation
--------	----------	---------------------------------

1st Pocket	Wli, Fodome and Gbledi areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mountainous region ▶ Lack of potable water ▶ Lack of good road network ▶ High incidence of bushfires ▶ Very low vehicular traffic ▶ Existence of streams ▶ High incidence of bush fires ▶ Availability of tourist attractions eg Wli waterfall
2nd Pocket	Santrokofi, Akpafu and Likpe Areas and Alavanyo areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ It enjoys high accessibility ▶ Linking roads are bad ▶ Has many migrants ▶ Has good rainfall pattern ▶ Swampy intermountain valleys(rice)
3rd Pocket	Gbi areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High vehicular traffic(main road only) ▶ Hohoe is the commercial hub of the Municipality ▶ Lack of good roads ▶ Vast arable land ▶ Has good rainfall pattern ▶ Suitable for tree cash crops e.g. cocoa and oil palm

1.3.20.2 Summary of Key Poverty Issues

1.3.20.2. 1 Understanding of Poverty:

From the point of view of Municipality Level Stakeholders, poverty is the inability to provide adequately for one self / family the basic necessities of life such as good food, clothing, housing and potable water.

1.3.20.2. 2 Indicators of Poverty

The following indicators of poverty were identified at a Stakeholders Dialogue

- Poor housing
- Low level of formal education
- Low income level
- Poor spatial accessibility
- Poor health care services
- Not able to obtain employable skills
- Not part of the decision making process
- Inability to adopt improved agricultural practices
- Prone to malnutrition owing to poor diet
- Poor clothing
- Inability to save
- Not able to send child / children to school
- Unkempt environment/poor environmental hygiene

1.3.20.2. 3 Causes of Poverty

- Use of manpower in agriculture
- High birth rate
- High cost of agric inputs
- Laziness
- Land disputes
- Lack of good education

- Inability to market farm produce
- Infertile soils
- Disunity among people

1.3.20.2.4. Current Coping Mechanism of the Poor

- Dependence on relatives and friends
- Petty trading / hawking
- Child labour
- Engaging in small income generating activities e.g. soap making
- Engaging in illegal / immoral activities such as stealing, prostitution, drug trafficking, embezzlement and fraud.

1.3.20.2.5 Future Coping Mechanism

- Provide trading in employable skills especially for the youth
- Provide micro financing for traders and farmers
- Establish factories in the communities
- Develop tourist sites in the Municipality
- Reduce birth rate
- Provide small scale irrigation schemes
- Provide social amenities in the villages such as good roads, potable water, school-blocks, health centers and toilets.

1.3.20.3.0 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 reports the population with disability for the Hohoe Municipality by sex and locality of residence. The number of persons with disability (PWDs) in the Hohoe Municipality was 3,796. This represents 2.3 percent of the total population of the Hohoe Municipality. The male to female ratio for persons with disability was almost one to one whilst urban to rural ratio was three is to two.

Table 1.64: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	167,016	100.0	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0
No disability	163,220	97.7	78,133	97.7	85,087	97.7
With a disability	3,796	2.3	1,834	2.3	1,962	2.3
Sight	1,054	27.8	483	26.3	571	29.1
Hearing	574	15.1	290	15.8	284	14.5
Speech	714	18.8	374	20.4	340	17.3
Physical	1,282	33.8	620	33.8	662	33.7
Intellectual	842	22.2	424	23.1	418	21.3
Emotional	646	17.0	319	17.4	327	16.7
Other	430	11.3	225	12.3	205	10.4
Urban						
Total	87,885	100.0	41,401	100.0	46,484	100.0
No disability	86,361	98.3	40,671	98.2	45,690	98.3
With a disability	1,524	1.7	730	1.8	794	1.7
Sight	419	27.5	193	26.4	226	28.5

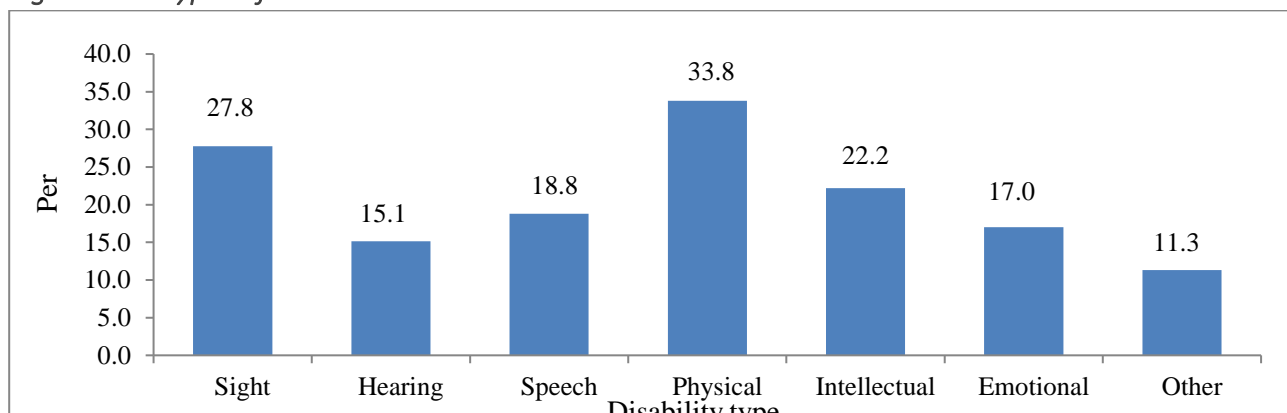
Hearing	276	18.1		136	18.6		140	17.6
Speech	359	23.6		188	25.8		171	21.5
Physical	479	31.4		245	33.6		234	29.5
Intellectual	342	22.4		162	22.2		180	22.7
Emotional	246	16.1		130	17.8		116	14.6
Other	112	7.3		58	7.9		54	6.8
Rural								
Total	79,131	100.0		38,566	100.0		40,565	100.0
No disability	76,859	97.1		37,462	97.1		39,397	97.1
With a disability	2,272	2.9		1,104	2.9		1,168	2.9
Sight	635	27.9		290	26.3		345	29.5
Hearing	298	13.1		154	13.9		144	12.3
Speech	355	15.6		186	16.8		169	14.5
Physical	803	35.3		375	34.0		428	36.6
Intellectual	500	22.0		262	23.7		238	20.4
Emotional	400	17.6		189	17.1		211	18.1
Other	318	14.0		167	15.1		151	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.20.3.1 Type of disability

The six major types of disabilities recorded during the census are sight, speech, hearing, physical, intellectual and emotional. All these types of disabilities are found in the Hohoe Municipality. Disability cases can be multiple implying that one person can have more than one type of disability. Figure 6.1 shows how the various types of PWDs are distributed in the Hohoe Municipality during the census. The most prevalent type of disability reported was physical. The number of persons with physical challenged was 1,282 which constitute about one third (33.8%) of the total population of PWDs. The least reported type of disability was other forms of disabilities which accounted for (11.3%). It can also be observed from figure 6.1 that intellectual disability makes up a significant chunk of the PWDs; about one-fourth of PWDs (22.2%). The percentages of the types of disabilities reported in the Hohoe Municipality during the reference period are illustrated in Figure 1.24

Figure 1.24: Types of disabilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.20.3.2 Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of PWDs by type of locality. The data shows that the physically challenged was the most prevalent type of disability in both urban (31.4%) and rural areas (35.3%) followed by sight impairment (27.5%) in urban areas and (27.9%) in rural localities. Nevertheless, the percentage of PWDs with hearing impairment was slightly higher in urban (18.1%) than in rural (13.1%). Similarly, the percentage of PWDs with speech impairment was higher in the urban areas (23.6%) than in the rural (15.6%) localities. And the percentage of PWDs with emotional challenges was lower in urban (16.1%) than in rural (17.6%) localities.

1.3.20.3.3 Disability and Economic Activity

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons seven days preceding the census night. Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gains, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active persons are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled who are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work. Table 6.2 presents the distribution of population 15years and older with disability and by activity status (employed, unemployed and not active). There are 3,274 persons 15years and older with disability in the Hohoe. Employed persons 15years and older with disability constitutes 1.9 percent of the employed persons 15years and older in the Hohoe. The data also shows a wide range of variation between the proportions of PWDs and non-PWDs that are economically active. While the proportion of economically active persons among the PWDs who are unemployed stood at 2.2 percent, the corresponding proportion for non-PWDs was 97.8 percent. This means that the percentage of unemployed persons with disability as against the total number of unemployed persons 15years and older in the Hohoe was 2.2 percent. There are also 1,922 persons 15 years and older with disability who are not economically active, and persons not active with disability constituted 5.3 percent of not active population in the Hohoe.

Table 1.65: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

Both Sexes/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	107,085	100.0	68,204	100.0	2,852	100.0	36,029	100.0
No disability	103,811	96.9	66,914	98.1	2,790	97.8	34,107	94.7
With a disability	3,274	3.1	1,290	1.9	62	2.2	1,922	5.3
Sight	929	28.4	404	31.3	13	21.0	512	26.6
Hearing	448	13.7	192	14.9	5	8.1	251	13.1
Speech	500	15.3	180	14.0	13	21.0	307	16.0
Physical	1,173	35.8	369	28.6	19	30.6	785	40.8
Intellectual	667	20.4	178	13.8	22	35.5	467	24.3
Emotional	518	15.8	151	11.7	5	8.1	362	18.8
Other	338	10.3	127	9.8	8	12.9	203	10.6
Male								
Total	49,844	100.0	32,657	100.0	1,302	100.0	15,885	100.0
No disability	48,267	96.8	31,966	97.9	1,261	96.9	15,040	94.7
With a disability	1,577	3.2	691	2.1	41	3.1	845	5.3

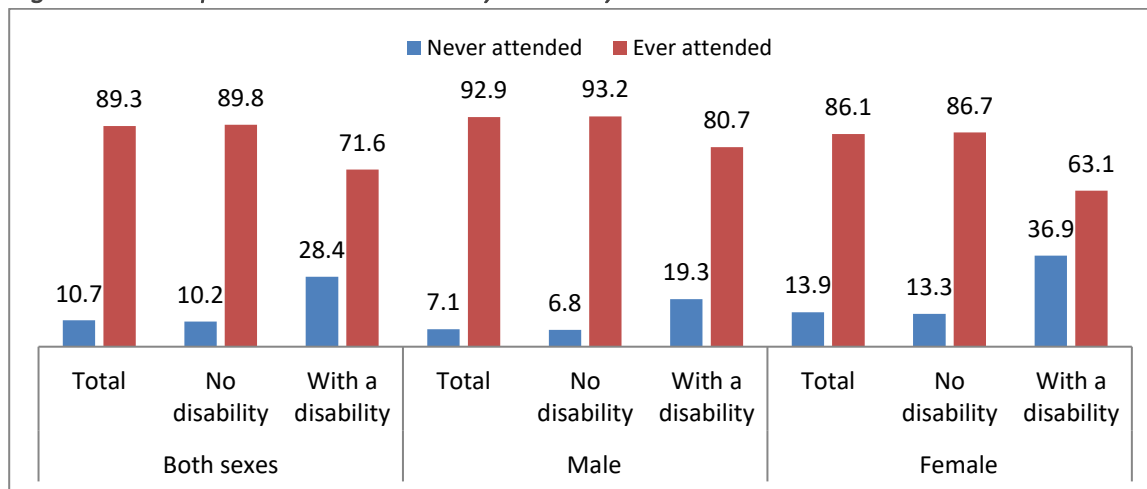
Sight	431	27.3	212	30.7	9	22.0	210	24.9
Hearing	225	14.3	99	14.3	3	7.3	123	14.6
Speech	261	16.6	98	14.2	7	17.1	156	18.5
Physical	553	35.1	201	29.1	11	26.8	341	40.4
Intellectual	344	21.8	96	13.9	13	31.7	235	27.8
Emotional	252	16.0	76	11.0	3	7.3	173	20.5
Other	178	11.3	75	10.9	8	19.5	95	11.2
Female								
Total	57,241	100.0	35,547	100.0	1,550	100.0	20,144	100.0
No disability	55,544	97.0	34,948	98.3	1,529	98.6	19,067	94.7
With a disability	1,697	3.0	599	1.7	21	1.4	1,077	5.3
Sight	498	29.3	192	32.1	4	19.0	302	28.0
Hearing	223	13.1	93	15.5	2	9.5	128	11.9
Speech	239	14.1	82	13.7	6	28.6	151	14.0
Physical	620	36.5	168	28.0	8	38.1	444	41.2
Intellectual	323	19.0	82	13.7	9	42.9	232	21.5
Emotional	266	15.7	75	12.5	2	9.5	189	17.5
Other	160	9.4	52	8.7	0	0.0	108	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.20.3.4 Disability by Education

Education plays a vital role in bridging the poverty gap between the rich and the poor because it exposes people to opportunities which they could embrace and help lift them out of deprivation. Figure 1.25 represent person with and without disability 3 years older by sex. In comparison, a higher proportion of males with disability have ever attended school (80.7%) than males with disability who have never attended school (19.3%). The trend is similar when considering the female persons with disability, 63.1 percent have ever attended school to 36.9 percent. The table further indicated that, a higher proportion of persons with disability (28.4%) compared to persons without disability (10.2%) has never attended school. Also females with disability (63.1%) have ever attended school while females without disability have a proportion of 86.7%.

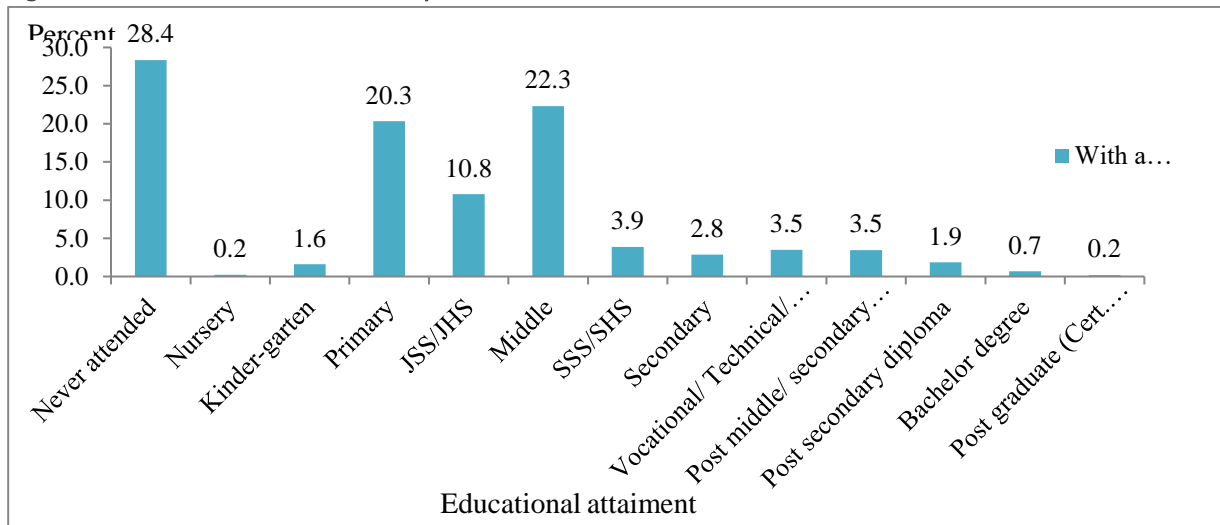
Figure 1.25: Population distribution by disability status school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1.26 presents population 3 years and older by disability and level of education. From the figure, about 28 percent of the population who is disabled had never attended school. Also, approximately 33 percent of persons with disability have attended basic school in the Hohoe Municipality. From Figure 1.26 percent of the persons with disability attended secondary school and higher.

Figure 1.26 Persons with disability and educational attainment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.21.0 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) is an important aspect of the Municipality Development. The adoption of science, appropriate technology and innovation could propel the Municipality Development astronomically. This sector is however still developing as could be seen in its utilisation in solving basic problems in the various sectors of the economy including agriculture, education, health commerce, industry etc. In the agricultural sector, crude implements are largely used including hoes and cutlasses to clear land. However, there is increased use of herbicides and insecticides and in the application of various types of fertilizers. The use of weedicides and insecticides helps to reduce the drudgery associated with farming thereby increasing the number of acres farmers cultivate annually. Similarly the problem of looking for farm labourers to clear or weed on farms is gradually being eliminated in the Municipality due to increased use of herbicides/weedicides.

The problem of transporting agricultural produce from the farms has also been reduced due to the introduction of motorised machines that easily convey small to medium quantities of farm produce to the market centres. Harvesting and planting is also being mechanized with the use of harvester and planters but this is at a limited scale and needs to scale up to enhance agricultural growth. Furthermore, post-harvest management has improved due to increased adoption new methods of preservation leading to increased incomes for farmers. The Technology for food processing however is still low although limited knowledge exists in rice and cassava processing. The use of chemicals to enhance agriculture however is believed to be potentially harmful and this requires some degree of research to ascertain the relevant facts about this.

In the Health Sector, the adoption of STI is increasing health service delivery by increasing access to health information. Most personal health records are now stored in electronic form at the Municipal Hospital leading to easy retrieval thereby reducing the amount of time spent in the hospitals. It has also enhanced health research through the use of internet. New and improved devices are currently used in caesarean sessions and the use of cell phones also enhances quick response to emergencies.

In the Educational Service delivery the adoption STI has help to improve research and knowledge of teachers and students in general. Simple and better Teaching and Learning Materials have been developed and being used.

In terms of Industrial development, the adoption of STI is still low. Although indigenous knowledge exist in metal fabrication, welding and joinery, this is still not transformed into modern science. The Municipality’s quest to linked agriculture to industrial development is being hampered due to the limited knowledge and adoption of innovative technology and application of science. This gap therefore requires urgent redress to achieve accelerated development.

The commercial sector of Municipality is also benefiting from innovation and technology. Mobile banking is used to improve buying and selling, reduce time previously spent at banks and enhances the security of traders since they need not carry large sums of cash with them. Incidence of armed robbery is declining due to the mobile banking technology.

1.4.0 Summary of Key Development Issues

Table 1.67 presents the summary of key development issues ascertained from the issues/gaps identified during the implementation of MTDP 2014-2017 and those gaps/challenges in the profile/current situation of the Municipality as well the issues emanating from communities during their needs assessment sessions. These issues are to form the basis for development interventions in the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. .

Table 1.67: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

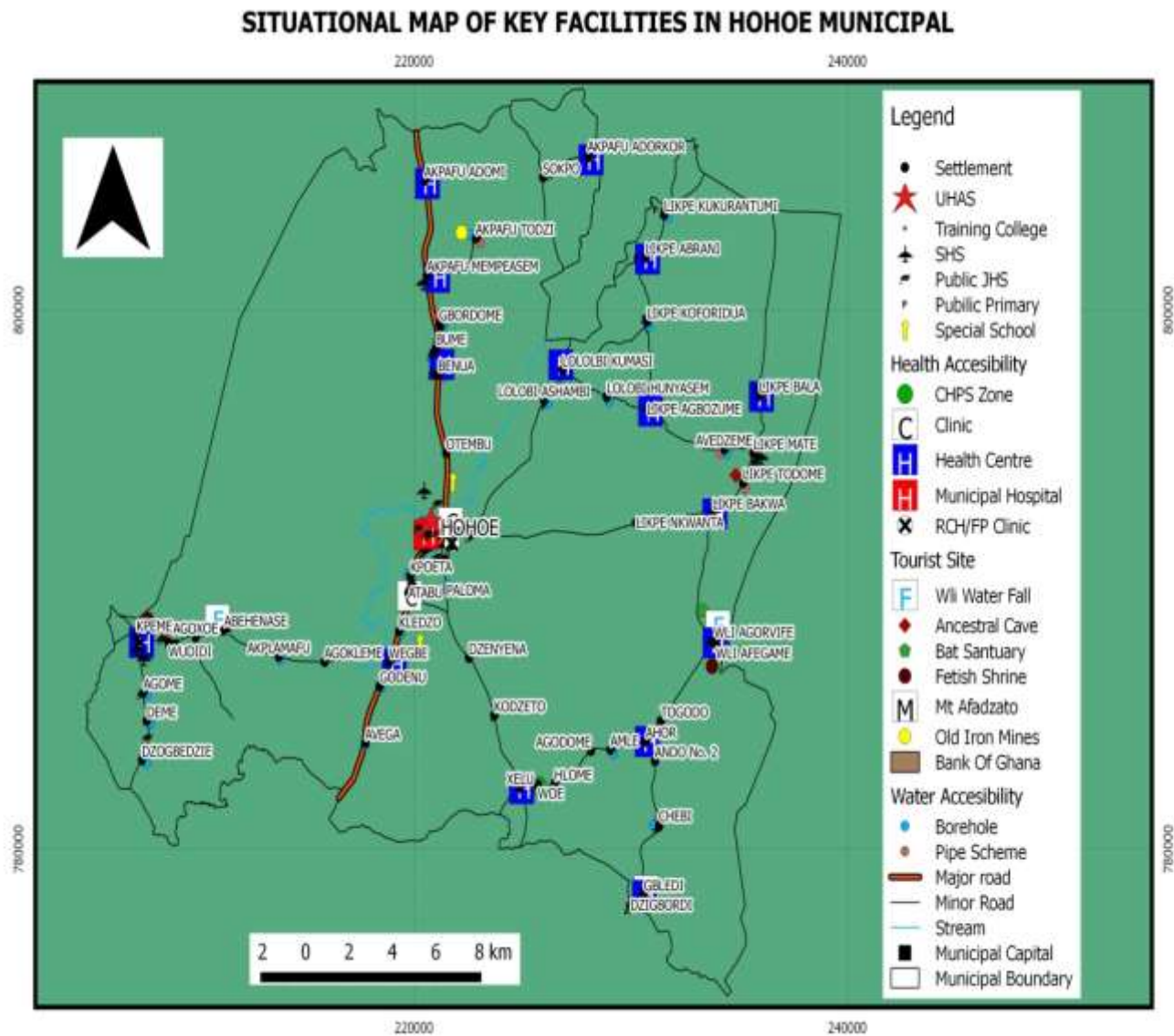
Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state and lack of market facilities • Weak capacity to mobilize adequate revenue for development • Leakages of the revenue being collected • unwillingness residents to honor tax obligations
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of credit • Difficulty in accessing credit facilities by businesses • High level of illiteracy among the operative in the sector leading to poor adoption of improved technology • Poor road network to Tourist Sites • Limited hotel facilities to promote tourism • Poor management of tourism facilities • Poor state of roads to tourism sites • Untapped tourism potentials • Limited recreational facilities around tourist sites • Low savings and capital for expansion of businesses in the sector
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining soil fertility • Inadequate market for farm produce • High post-harvest losses • Limited storage facilities • Limited access to farm inputs and implements • Difficulty in accessing land for farming • The nature of the land require high capital to prepare farm lands • Inadequate irrigation facilities • Poor condition of access roads/no access roads to farms • Limited number of extension officers • Limited technology in farming • Limited access to veterinary services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited appreciation of Climate Change and Green Economy Issues • Tree harvesting (illegal felling with chain saws) • Bush fires • Inappropriate farming practices • Pollution of river bodies • Farming along the river banks • Dumping of liquid and solid waste indiscriminately • Climate Change and Green Economy issues not integrated into the Development Process of the Municipality • No dedicated budget line for Climate Change and Green Economy Issues • High crop failures due to shortages in rains/floods • Low incomes of farmers leading to poverty • Depleting timber resources • Loss of non-timber forest resources • Loss of animal species eg. Snails • Reduction in grazing fields leading to reduction of livestock size and nutrition. • Rampant bushfires • Untapped iron ore potentials
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak Capacity to effectively convert the opportunities of Oil and Gas for job creation and improved incomes. • Weak Institutional Capacity to oversee programmes in oil and gas. • Un availability of infrastructure and capital required for operating businesses in the oil and gas industry
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network linking the various sections of the Municipal capital • Poor condition of roads linking Hohoe to other communities • Poor condition of the High ways, urban roads and feeder roads • Limited drains along the roads at built-up areas causing rapid deterioration of roads in communities • Lack of access roads within the settlements and between settlements • Poor condition of vehicles due to poor maintenance • Poor handling of passengers • Lack of bus terminals • Lack of bus stops in the Hohoe Township leading to frequent accidents as a result of discretionary stopping and loading of passengers • Difficulty in zoning due to family ownership of land as each family prefer the highest and best use of the parcels • Access to land for communal use is difficult • Difficulties in implementing local development plans as a result of poor cooperation of residents • Inadequate water facilities • Broken down/uncompleted water systems in communities • Poor management of water systems due to absence of WATSANs • Inadequate sanitation facilities • Inadequate refuse collection containers • Poor drainage systems in the communities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor performance at both BECE and WASSCE Examinations • Poor supervision of teachers • Poor performance of School Management Committees • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate logistics at GES to ensure effective monitoring of service delivery • Low enrolment at community schools • Poor condition of some school blocks • Inadequate School block • Inadequate Computer Laboratories • Inadequate supply of water and sanitation facilities • Frequent breakdown of vaccine refrigerators • Delay in repairing of vaccine refrigerators. • The use of domestic fridges as vaccine fridges

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vaccine fridges without fridge guards • CHNs not tallying vitamin A doses during CWCs which affected coverage • Inadequate documentation of C-IYCF activities making it difficult to compile monthly reports • Failure of caregivers to bring malnourished children for review • Low ANC coverage • Low family planning coverage • Low skilled delivery coverage • Poor documentation on home visit • High TBA delivery • High teenage pregnancy • Inadequate logistics for the implementation of CHPs • Some CHOs serving a larger population • Non – functioning community health committees • Delay in releasing funds for claims payment by the NHIA. • Poor treatment of clients by Hospital Workers. • Periodic shortage of essential drugs at the hospital • Unwillingness of subscribers to renew their cards until they fall sick. • Logistic constraints e.g. computers, motorbikes
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development • Low participation of women in local level elections • Few number of females completing tertiary education • Overburdened household chores on women and girls • Conflict prone areas lack the presence of a police station • High incidence of poverty • High leakage of internally generated funds • High unemployment among the youth • Inadequate accommodation facilities for staff of the Assembly • Weak collaboration among decentralised departments within the Municipality • Weak response to disaster issues

Figure 1.27 presents the detail map of the Current Situation of the Municipality as described. It contains features of the situation of the local economy, educational facilities, health facilities etc.

Figure 1.27: Situational Map of key facilities in Hohoe Municipal



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PRIORITIES

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

This part of the Plan contains a statement of the degree of harmony between the Community Needs and Aspirations as obtained from the communities during field visits to engage them on their Development Needs and Aspirations as part of the Medium Term Plan Preparation and the Identified Development Problems/Issues from the Review of the Performance of Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 as well as issues emanating from the current Profiling of the Municipality. The general issues are presented in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1. Adequate market infrastructure 2. Improved conditions of market sheds and Stores 3. Fencing of Markets 4. Upgrading of Hohoe market	Poor state/ lack of market facilities	2
Improved capacity for revenue mobilisation and management	Weak capacity to mobilize adequate revenue for development	2
	Leakages of the revenue being collected	2
	Unwillingness residents to honor tax obligations	2
Improved Access to credit for businesses	High cost of credit	1
	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities by businesses	2
	High level of illiteracy among the operative in the sector leading to poor adoption of improved technology	1
Improved access roads to tourist sites	Poor road network to Tourist Sites	2
Improved tourism infrastructure and development	Limited hotel facilities to promote tourism	1
	Poor management of tourism facilities	1
	Untapped tourism potentials	1
Completion of Tourism Resource Centre at Wli-Afegame community	Limited recreational facilities around tourist sites	2
	Low savings and capital for expansion of businesses in the sector	1
	Declining soil fertility	0
	Inadequate market for farm produce	0
	High post-harvest losses	0
	Limited storage facilities	0
Explore aqua culture potential at Alavanyo-Kpeme		0
Improved access to farm implements and inputs	Limited access to farm inputs and implements	2
	Difficulty in accessing land for farming	1
Improved access to credit facilities for farming	The nature of the land require high capital to prepare farm lands	2

Improved access to irrigation facilities for enhanced agriculture development	Inadequate irrigation facilities	2
Improved access to agro-processing machines for processing Gari, Palm oil etc.		0
Opening of access roads to farms	Poor condition of access roads/no access roads to farms	2
Improved access to Agricultural extension Officers	Limited number of extension officers	2
Provision agriculture resource centre	Limited technology in farming	2
	Limited access to veterinary services	1
Enforcing the regulations on felling of trees	Limited appreciation of Climate Change and Green Economy Issues	2
	Tree harvesting (illegal felling with chain saws)	2
	Climate Change and Green Economy issues not integrated into the Development Process of the Municipality	1
	Bush fires	1
	Farming along the river banks	1
	No dedicated budget line for Climate Change and Green Economy Issues	0
	High crop failures due to shortages in rains/floods	2
	Low incomes of farmers leading to poverty	2
	Depleting timber resources	2
	Loss of non-timber forest resources	2
	Loss of animal species eg. Snails	2
	Reduction in grazing fields leading to reduction of livestock size and nutrition.	0
Increased access to refuse collection containers	Dumping of liquid and solid waste indiscriminately	2
Development and tapping of iron ore at Akpafu-Mempeasem Mountains	Untapped iron ore potentials	2
Improved job opportunities	Weak Capacity to effectively convert the opportunities of Oil and Gas for job creation and improved incomes.	2
	Weak Institutional Capacity to oversee programmes in oil and gas.	2
	Un availability of infrastructure and capital required for operating businesses in the oil and gas industry	2
1. Provision of bridges over streams to enhance access to farms 2. provision of bridge for essay access to HHMA Guest House at Todome		2
Improve the condition of road to communities	Poor condition of roads linking Hohoe to other communities	2
Improved condition of existing roads within settlements	Poor road network linking the various sections of the Municipal capital	2
Improved condition of existing roads linking settlements	Poor condition of the High ways, urban roads and feeder roads	2
Provision of culverts on the streets on streams and springs to promote access	Limited drains along the roads at built-up areas causing rapid deterioration of roads in communities	2
	Poor condition of vehicles due to poor maintenance	1
Provision of speed rumps on main roads		0
Provision of bus stops and Terminals in Hohoe Town	Poor handling of passengers	1
	Lack of bus terminals	1

	Lack of bus stops in the Hohoe Township leading to frequent accidents as a result of discretionary stopping and loading of passengers	2
Improved planning and zoning of new settlement areas	Difficulty in zoning due to family ownership of land as each family prefer the highest and best use of the parcels	2
	Access to land for communal use is difficult	1
	Difficulties in implementing local development plans as a result of poor cooperation of residents	2
Improved management of public toilets	Inadequate sanitary facilities at homes and public places	2
Provision of potable water	Inadequate water facilities	2
1. Completion of uncompleted water systems 2. Rehabilitation of broken water systems	Broken down/uncompleted water systems in communities	2
Improved sanitation services	Poor management of solid waste	2
1. Provision of Institutional and Public Toilets at public places 2. Scale up the implementation of CLTS	Inadequate sanitation facilities	2
Arrest of stray animals in Hohoe town		1
1. Provision of Refuse collection containers 2. Improved management of both liquid and solid waste	Lack/Inadequate refuse collection containers	2
Rehabilitation of broken down water systems	Poor management of water systems due to absence of WATSANs	2
Increase the Number of Environmental Health Staff		0
1. Poor drainage systems 2. Uncovered drainage system in Hohoe Township	Poor drainage systems and Management in the communities	2
Improved performance in schools	Poor performance at both BECE and WASSCE Examinations	2
	Poor performance of School Management Committees	1
1. Provision of community libraries 2. Adequate supply of text books for pupils	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	2
1. Fodome Heloo Community SHS absorbed by government 2. Upgrading of ICCES to Secondary Technical at Lolobi-Ashambi		0
1. Improved condition of Primary School Blocks 2. Improved condition of JHS Blocks 3. Improved condition of SHS Blocks 4. Completion of uncompleted Classroom Blocks	Poor condition of some school blocks	2
Provision of New Classroom Blocks at all levels	Inadequate School blocks	2
Provision of Teachers' Accommodation at all levels	Inadequate Accommodation for Teachers	2
Inadequate furniture for school children	Inadequate furniture at Schools	2
	Inadequate logistics at GES to ensure effective monitoring of service delivery	0
Expansion of School Feeding programme	Low enrolment at community schools	2
Inadequate/Lack of a Computer Laboratory (ICT Centres)	Inadequate Computer Laboratories	2
Establishment of a Technical Schools at Likpe Abrani, Gbi Wegbe, Likpe Bakwa, and Wli Apegame		0
Lack of storage facility for water at Likpe Abrani	Inadequate supply of water and sanitation	2

JHS	facilities	
	Low ANC coverage	0
	Low family planning coverage	0
	Low skilled delivery coverage	0
Increased Education on the National Health Insurance Program and drugs exempted		0
Improved health services delivery	Poor documentation on home visit	2
	High TBA delivery	2
	High teenage pregnancy	2
	Frequent breakdown of vaccine refrigerators	2
	Delay in repairing of vaccine refrigerators.	2
	The use of domestic fridges as vaccine fridges	2
	Vaccine fridges without fridge guards	2
	Inadequate logistics for the implementation of CHPs	2
	Some CHOs serving a larger population	2
	Non – functioning community health committees	2
	Delay in releasing funds for claims payment by the NHIA.	2
	Poor treatment of clients by Hospital Workers.	2
	Periodic shortage of essential drugs at the hospital	2
Unwillingness of subscribes to renew their cards until they fall sick.	2	
1. Adequate facilities for the operations CHPS 2. provision of additional health facilities 3. Upgrading of Health centres at Likpe-Mate	Lack/Inadequate health facilities	2
provision of Nurses bungalow at Santrokofi-Bume	Lack/poor accommodation for health workers	2
Provision of logistics to enhance health service delivery	Logistic constrains e.g. computers, motorbikes	2
	Inadequate documentation of C-IYCF activities making it difficult to compile monthly reports	2
	CHNs not tallying vitamin A dosed during CWCs which affected coverage	1
	Failure of caregivers to bring malnourished children for review	1
	Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development	0
	Low participation of women in local level elections	0
	Few number of females completing tertiary education	0
	Overburdened household chores on women and girls	0
Scaling up the implementation of the LEAP Programme	High incidence of poverty	2
1. Provision of fence walls around Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools for adequate security 2. Provision of `adequate security protection at Alavanyo-Deme and its environs	Conflict prone areas lack the presence of a police station	2
Provision of Police post at Likpe-Bakwa	Inadequate police post	2
1. Adequate police visibility to combat criminals		2

2. Formation of neighbourhood watch committees to combat criminals		
	High leakage of internally generated funds	0
Improved artisan skills for the youth to enhance employment opportunities	High unemployment among the youth	2
	Inadequate accommodation facilities for staff of the Assembly	0
Completion of uncompleted mini Dam at Likpe-Kukurantumi		0
	Weak collaboration among decentralised departments within the Municipality	0
	Weak response to disaster issues	0
Extension of electricity to the newly developing settlements		0
Adequate supply of street lights		0
Provision of community centres		0
Average Score		1.12

Key	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

From the Table 2.1 there is weak harmony between community needs/aspirations and the identified development gaps from the review of performance of the MTDP 2014-2017 and issues identified from the profile of the Municipality. This is as a result of two main issues including the fact that some of the issues or gaps from the Performance Review and the Profile were service delivery constraints and were not directly linked to the communities. These issues relate largely to the Assembly and its departments in their delivery of services and are therefore institutional challenges or gaps. Although, such issues were not prioritized by the communities, they are still relevant in the Municipality's development. The communities were also interested in issues which they perceived could easily be provided within the time frame of the current plan. Similarly, a good number of new issues were recorded from the community engagements which had no relationship with the existing issues but require redress. This therefore means that the paradigm of development is gradually. In addition, there were some issues which emanated as gaps from the performance review which are no longer relevant to the people. The under this category were therefore removed from the list of development priorities.

The harmonised key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 is presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated in table 2.2

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

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Poor state and lack of market facilities Weak capacity to mobilize adequate revenue for development Leakages of the revenue being collected Unwillingness residents to honor tax obligations
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	High cost of credit Difficulty in accessing credit facilities by businesses High level of illiteracy among the operative in the sector leading to poor adoption of improved technology

	<p>Poor road network to Tourist Sites Limited hotel facilities to promote tourism Poor management of tourism facilities Poor state of roads to tourism sites Untapped tourism potentials Limited recreational facilities around tourist sites Low savings and capital for expansion of businesses in the sector</p>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Declining soil fertility Inadequate market for farm produce High post-harvest losses Inadequate processing of agricultural products Limited storage facilities Limited access to farm inputs and implements Difficulty in accessing land for farming The nature of the land require high capital to prepare farm lands Inadequate irrigation facilities Poor condition of access roads/no access roads to farms Limited number of extension officers Limited technology in farming Limited access to veterinary services Limited appreciation of Climate Change and Green Economy Issues Tree harvesting (illegal felling with chain saws) Destruction of vegetation, farms and property due to Bush fires Inappropriate farming practices Pollution of river bodies Farming along the river banks Dumping of liquid and solid waste indiscriminately Climate Change and Green Economy issues not integrated into the Development Process of the Municipality No dedicated budget line for Climate Change and Green Economy Issues High crop failures due to shortages in rains/floods Low incomes of farmers leading to poverty Depleting timber resources Loss of non-timber forest resources Loss of animal species eg. Snails Rampant bushfires Untapped iron ore potentials</p>
Oil and Gas Development	<p>Weak Capacity to effectively convert the opportunities of Oil and Gas for job creation and improved incomes. Weak Institutional Capacity to oversee programmes in oil and gas. Un availability of infrastructure and capital required for operating businesses in the oil and gas industry</p>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Poor road network linking the various sections of the Municipal capital Poor condition of roads linking Hohoe to other communities Poor condition of the High ways, urban roads and feeder roads Limited drains along the roads at built-up areas causing rapid deterioration of roads in communities Lack of access roads within the settlements and between settlements Poor condition of vehicles due to poor maintenance Poor handling of passengers Lack of bus terminals Lack of bus stops in the Hohoe Township leading to frequent accidents as a result of discretionary stopping and loading of passengers Difficulty in zoning due to family ownership of land as each family prefer the highest and</p>

	<p>best use of the parcels Access to land for communal use is difficult Difficulties in implementing local development plans as a result of poor cooperation of residents Inadequate water facilities Broken down/uncompleted water systems in communities Poor management of water systems due to absence of WATSANs Inadequate sanitation facilities Inadequate refuse collection containers Poor drainage systems in the communities Developing communities/suburbs not connected to National grid Uncompleted mini dam at Likpe Kukurantumi Inadequate bridges and culverts over streams leading to inaccessibility Over speeding in towns and villages Poor management of solid and liquid waste</p>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>Poor performance at both BECE and WASSCE Examinations Poor supervision of teachers Poor performance of School Management Committees Inadequate number of Technical and Vocational Schools Fodome Heloo SHS not absorbed by Government Inadequate teaching and learning materials Inadequate logistics at GES to ensure effective monitoring of service delivery Low enrolment at community schools Poor condition of some school blocks Inadequate School block Inadequate Computer Laboratories Inadequate supply of water and sanitation facilities Frequent breakdown of vaccine refrigerators Delay in repairing of vaccine refrigerators. The use of domestic fridges as vaccine fridges vaccine fridges without fridge guards CHNs not tallying vitamin A dosed during CWCs which affected coverage Inadequate documentation of C-IYCF activities making it difficult to compile monthly reports Failure of caregivers to bring malnourished children for review Low ANC coverage Low family planning coverage Low skilled delivery coverage Poor documentation on home visit High TBA delivery High teenage pregnancy Inadequate logistics for the implementation of CHPs Some CHOs serving a larger population Non – functioning community health committees Delay in releasing funds for claims payment by the NHIA. Poor treatment of clients by Hospital Workers. Periodic shortage of essential drugs at the hospital Unwillingness of subscribes to renew their cards until they fall sick. Logistic constrains e.g. computers, motorbikes</p>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development Low participation of women in local level elections Few number of females completing tertiary education Overburdened household chores on women and girls</p>

<p>Conflict prone areas lack the presence of a police station High incidence of poverty High leakage of internally generated funds High unemployment among the youth Inadequate accommodation facilities for staff of the Assembly Weak response to disaster issues Poor education on National Health Insurance drugs exemption Poor sanitation services Limited number of Environmental Health Officers Inadequate and poor functioning of street lights in communities</p>
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Figure: 1. 28 Pictures of Selected Communities during Needs Assessment



LIKPE-KUKURANTUMI COMMUNITY



LIKPE-BALA COMMUNITY





AKPAFU-ODOMI COMMUNITY

2.2 Harmonisation of Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2057).

This part of the Plan establishes the degree of harmony between the list of important Development Issues which were considered during the implementation of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda but are still relevant to the Municipality’s development and those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2057). This is to ensure continuity of relevant on-going programmes in compliance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, which requires Development Authorities in the Ghana to ensure the continuation of development programs already initiated by successor plans. To this end the MPCU harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II (MTDP 2014-2017) with the relevant goals of the AGENDA FOR JOB, 2018-2021 as contained in Table 2.3

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

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<p>Poor state and lack of market facilities</p> <p>Weak capacity to mobilize adequate revenue for development</p> <p>Leakages of the revenue being collected</p> <p>Unwillingness residents to honor tax obligations</p>	Economic Development	<p>Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</p> <p>Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</p>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<p>High cost of credit</p> <p>Difficulty in accessing credit facilities by businesses</p> <p>High level of illiteracy among the operative in the sector leading to poor adoption of improved technology</p> <p>Low savings and capital for expansion of businesses in the sector</p>	Economic Development	<p>Inadequate access to affordable credit</p> <p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>Low domestic saving rate</p> <p>Inadequate and unreliable electricity</p> <p>Limited availability and accessibility of economic data</p>
	<p>Poor road network to Tourist Sites</p> <p>Poor state of roads to tourism sites</p> <p>Limited hotel facilities to promote tourism</p> <p>Poor management of tourism facilities</p> <p>Untapped tourism potentials</p> <p>Limited recreational facilities around tourist sites</p>	Economic Development	<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Services</p> <p>Low skills development</p> <p>High hotel rates</p> <p>Unreliable utilities</p>

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>Declining soil fertility Inadequate market for farm produce High post-harvest losses Inadequate processing of agricultural products Limited storage facilities Limited access to farm inputs and implements Difficulty in accessing land for farming The nature of the land require high capital to prepare farm lands Inadequate access to credit for farming Inadequate irrigation facilities Poor condition of access roads/no access roads to farms Limited number of extension officers poor productivity in poultry and livestock sectors Limited technology in farming Limited access to veterinary services</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers Erratic rainfall patterns. Low level of irrigated agriculture High cost of energy for irrigation Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices, High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture Inadequate access to land for agriculture production Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Poor marketing systems High cost of aquaculture inputs Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Weak extension services deliver</p>
	<p>Limited appreciation of Climate Change and Green Economy Issues Tree harvesting (illegal felling with chain saws) Destruction of vegetation, farms and property due to Bush fires Inappropriate farming practices Pollution of river bodies Farming along the river banks Dumping of liquid and solid waste indiscriminately Climate Change and Green Economy issues not integrated into the Development Process of the Municipality No dedicated budget line for Climate Change and Green Economy Issues High crop failures due to shortages in rains/floods</p>	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<p>Loss of forest cover Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds Vulnerability and variability to climate change Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p>

	<p>Low incomes of farmers leading to poverty Depleting timber resources Loss of non-timber forest resources Loss of animal species eg. Snails Rampant bushfires Untapped iron ore potentials</p>		
Oil and Gas Development	<p>Weak Capacity to effectively convert the opportunities of Oil and Gas for job creation and improved incomes. Weak Institutional Capacity to oversee programmes in oil and gas. Unavailability of infrastructure and capital required for operating businesses in the oil and gas industry</p>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<p>Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</p>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Difficulty in zoning due to family ownership of land as each family prefer the highest and best use of the parcels Access to land for communal use is difficult Difficulties in implementing local development plans as a result of poor cooperation of residents Lack of access roads within the settlements and between settlements Poor condition of vehicles due to poor maintenance Poor handling of passengers Lack of bus terminals Lack of bus stops in the Hohoe Township leading to frequent accidents as a result of discretionary stopping and loading of passengers Inadequate water facilities Broken down/uncompleted water systems in communities Poor management of water systems due to absence of WATSANs Inadequate sanitation facilities Inadequate refuse collection containers Developing communities/suburbs not connected to National grid</p>	Social Development	<p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells Inadequate access to water services in urban areas Poor quality of drinking water Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions High dependency on development partners for support to urban water Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. High prevalence of open defecation High user fee for sanitation services Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities Poor sanitation and waste management</p>

	<p>Uncompleted mini dam at Likpe Kukurantumi Inadequate bridges and culverts over streams leading to inaccessibility Over speeding in towns and villages</p>		
	<p>Poor road network linking the various sections of the Municipal capital Poor condition of roads linking Hohoe to other communities Poor condition of the High ways, urban roads and feeder roads Limited drains along the roads at built-up areas causing rapid deterioration of roads in communities</p> <p>Poor drainage systems in the communities</p> <p>Poor management of solid and liquid waste</p>	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts Rapid deterioration of roads Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT) High incidence of road accidents Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure Recurrent incidence of flooding Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains Uncovered drains Poor landscaping Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements High and increasing cost of building materials Proliferation of slums Deteriorating conditions in slums Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>

Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Inadequate teaching and learning materials</p> <p>Inadequate logistics at GES to ensure effective monitoring of service delivery</p> <p>Poor performance at both BECE and WASSCE Examinations</p> <p>Poor supervision of teachers</p> <p>Poor performance of School Management Committees</p> <p>Inadequate number of Technical and Vocational Schools</p> <p>Fodome Heloo SHS not absorbed by Government</p> <p>Low enrolment at community schools</p> <p>Poor condition of some school blocks</p> <p>Inadequate School block</p> <p>Inadequate supply of water and sanitation facilities to schools</p>	Social Development	<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources for education</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</p> <p>Low participation in non-formal education</p> <p>Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</p> <p>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
	Inadequate Computer Laboratories	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<p>Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p> <p>Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</p> <p>Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation</p>
	<p>Frequent breakdown of vaccine refrigerators</p> <p>Delay in repairing of vaccine refrigerators.</p> <p>The use of domestic fridges as vaccine fridges</p> <p>vaccine fridges without fridge guards</p> <p>CHNs not tallying vitamin A dosed during CWCs which affected coverage</p> <p>Inadequate documentation of C-IYCF activities making it difficult to compile monthly reports</p> <p>Failure of caregivers to bring malnourished children for review</p> <p>Low ANC coverage</p> <p>Low family planning coverage</p> <p>Low skilled delivery coverage</p> <p>Poor documentation on home visit</p> <p>High TBA delivery</p> <p>High teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Inadequate logistics for the implementation of</p>	Social Development	<p>HEALTH</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Inadequate capacity</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Wide gaps in health service data</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Inadequate FNS research data & information systems</p> <p>Inadequate dissemination and implementation of FNS research</p> <p>Inadequate food safety training and services</p> <p>Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p>

	<p>CHPs Some CHOs serving a larger population Non – functioning community health committees Delay in releasing funds for claims payment by the NHIA. Poor treatment of clients by Hospital Workers. Periodic shortage of essential drugs at the hospital Unwillingness of subscribers to renew their cards until they fall sick.</p>		<p>Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls High youth unemployment</p>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Weak prioritization of gender issues leading to the absence or little budget allocation for gender and development Low participation of women in local level elections Few number of females completing tertiary education Overburdened household chores on women and girls High incidence of poverty High leakage of internally generated funds High unemployment among the youth Inadequate accommodation facilities for staff of the Assembly Weak response to disaster issues Poor education on National Health Insurance drugs exemption Poor sanitation services Limited number of Environmental Health Officers Inadequate and poor functioning of street lights in communities</p>	<p>Social Development</p>	<p>Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children High incidence of children’s rights violation Inadequately resourced correctional facilities Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions Lack of sustainable funding Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society Ignorance of PWDs personal rights High unemployment rate amongst PWDs Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs Inadequate of education on accessibility standards Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs Poor living conditions of PWDs High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth High disability unemployment Lack of entrepreneurial skills for</p>

			<p>self-employment Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology Inadequate social protection in the labour market Weak cooperative regulatory systems Weak linkage between academia, training and industry</p>
	Haphazard development of towns and communities	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<p>Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate personnel Weak collaboration among security agencies. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</p>
	<p>Conflict prone areas lack the presence of a police station Poor delivery of decentralised services Poor funding of MPCU to undertake effective planning, budgeting and development coordination and management</p>	Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	Limited participation by the diaspora in development

2.3 Presentation of Adopted Goals and Issues

Having successfully harmonized the key development issues, the MPCU adopted the following issues as presented in matrix in Table 2.4 below categorized under the various Development Dimensions of the National Development Policy Framework – Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

Table 2.4 Adopted Goals and Issues

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Inadequate access to affordable credit • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Low domestic saving rate • Inadequate and unreliable electricity • Limited availability and accessibility of economic data • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Low skills development • High hotel rates • Unreliable utilities • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers • Erratic rainfall patterns. • Low level of irrigated agriculture • High cost of energy for irrigation • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices, • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Poor marketing systems • High cost of aquaculture inputs • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Weak extension services delivery
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Poor quality of drinking water • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • High dependency on development partners for support to urban water • Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. • High prevalence of open defecation • High user fee for sanitation services • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor quality of education at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Inadequate funding sources for education • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Low participation in non-formal education • Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Wide gaps in health service data • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Inadequate FNS research data & information systems • Inadequate dissemination and implementation of FNS research • Inadequate food safety training and services • Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies • Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Inadequate sexual education for young people • High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls • High youth unemployment • Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups • Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas • Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, "streetism", and child online protection • Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children • High incidence of children's rights violation • Inadequately resourced correctional facilities • Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Lack of sustainable funding • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds • Vulnerability and variability to climate change • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development • Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas • Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts • Rapid deterioration of roads • Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system • Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT) • High incidence of road accidents • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • High and increasing cost of building materials • Proliferation of slums • Deteriorating conditions in slums • Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Limited utilization of relevant research outputs • Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation
Governance, Corruption and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels

Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel • Weak collaboration among security agencies. • Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation by the diaspora in development

2.3 Prioritization of identified issues

The Development issues adopted above are varied and wide and are too daunting to be surmounted within the time frame of the Plan. The MPCU therefore prioritized these issues by establishing the degree of feasibility of their implementation given the available resources in terms internal strengths and weaknesses as well as external ones. The prioritisation was an objective assessment of each of the issues considered by applying them to the analysis of Potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis as contained in Table 2.5 below.

Table 2.5 Potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of potential Revenue sources in the Municipality e.g. markets, transport, property/industry rate, commercial centres Assembly assets etc. • Existence of MA fee-fixing resolution • Existence of business register • Existence of Area Councils to collect ceded revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Government laws on financial management e.g. FAR • Existence of revenue mobilization consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and ageing revenue collectors Poorly motivated • inadequate logistics for revenue collection • weak capacity of Assembly to prosecute offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very slow legal system to prosecute offenders • Inadequate trained revenue collectors in the Local Government Service
<p>Conclusion: The issue of revenue underperformance can be effectively addressed by leveraging on the vast opportunities that exist and exploring new ways of harnessing the existing potentials. The current challenges can be addressed by adopting pragmatic procedures that will enhance collection system and block leakages. The challenges can also be removed by increasing Assembly collaboration with the Courts to fast track cases and with the Office of the Head of Local Government to increase the number of revenue official. The Assembly will also explore the option of private collection to address this challenge.</p>				

Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of GIFMIX Existence of qualified administration staffs 	Existence of govt laws on public expenditure management Existence of CSOs to ensure transparency and accountability Right to information bill Existence of Africa Peer Review Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Poor internet connectivity to enhance usage of GIFMIX 	Low enforcement of rules on financial management
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Conclusion: The problem of weak expenditure management and budgetary controls can be positively by effectively harnessing the existing potentials and opportunities to strengthen the administrative systems in the Municipality. The constraints can be addressed by procuring enough logistic to augment the existing ones while the main challenge is gradually being addressed nationally.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate access to affordable credit Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of banks and other Financial Institution willing to offer credit for business development Availability of training programmes under Rural Enterprises project to upgrade businesses and increase their capacity to attract credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Government policies on SMEs development will encourage more Institutions to give out credit to support the Sector Existence of donor support for capacity building in the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak capacity of SMEs to attract existing credit facilities High cost of credit 	Unstable macroeconomic environment reduces the ability of Financial Institutions to give enough credit

Conclusion: The issues of inadequate access to affordable credit and limited access to credit by SMEs can be effectively addressed by using the opportunities reduce the constraints while the slow but consistent improvement in the Macroeconomic Environment will gradually eliminate the current challenge.

Low domestic saving rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The willingness of people to grow their SMEs is an opportunity to improve the culture of savings Availability of training programs on Financial Management by REP etc. will enhance savings 	National Poverty Reduction Programs such as LEAP etc. will reduce pressure on household income and hence increase savings	Inadequate budgetary allocations towards Poverty Reduction	Reduced funding for the REP
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Conclusion: The problem of low domestic savings can be positively addressed by capitalizing on the eagerness of the people grow their businesses to drum home the need for savings as the most reliable means to build capital while increasing its annual allocations to poverty reduction interventions as well as collaborate effectively to improve funding for the Rural Enterprises Project.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and unreliable electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentials exist for the development of small electricity generation schemes at Wli, Likpe Kurantumi etc. in the Municipality Commitment of the Assembly to invest in Rural Electrification Program 	<p>Availability of Oil of Gas domestically will guarantee reliability in power supply</p> <p>Availability of partners to invest in the development of the alternative local electrification schemes</p>	Weak capacity to develop alternative electricity generation schemes	Climate change could lead to reduced flow of water reducing the potency to generate enough power

Conclusion: The issues of inadequate and unreliable electricity supply for business growth can be addressed by harnessing the existing potentials and opportunities to develop alternative local schemes. The main challenge with respect to climate change could affect the viability of the mini hydro schemes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of attractive tourist sites Availability of land to undertake any tourism associated development Willingness of existing practitioners to be trained 	Availability of Ghana Tourism Authority with requisite skills to support the sector's growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management system Conflict between land owners and the management team at Wli Inadequate capacity develop the sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low patronage Lack of private sector participation in the development Weak commitment from Government to develop the sites
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Conclusion: The problem of poor tourism infrastructure and Service and low skills development in tourism development can be positively addressed as there are enough potentials and opportunities to rely on. Challenges and constraint could easily be resolved through conscious efforts to develop prudent management skills and resolve internal conflict. The problem of low patronage will be resolved through effective marketing of the sites.

Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of farmers to adopt improved technology Availability of Municipal Directorate of Agriculture with requisite skills Availability of improved technology Existence of COCOBOD in the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities Availability of private investors in the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of Agricultural Extension Officers Low literacy level of farmers Low income of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low market for produce Climate change
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Conclusion: The issue of low application of technology especially among small holder farmers can be solved as the potentials and opportunities are enough to address existing constraints.

<p>Erratic rainfall patterns.</p> <p>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High potentials for dams development for enhanced irrigation Large parcels of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities Availability of Irrigation Development Board to support dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High initial capital required Weak capacity to build dams Low income of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low market for produce Climate change
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		construction		
Conclusion: The issues of erratic rainfall patterns and low level of irrigated agriculture can be positively addressed as the potentials and opportunities are enough to address existing constraints.				
High cost of energy for irrigation		High commitment of Government to ensure efficiency in production and distribution to reduce cost	Lack capacity of the Assembly influence electricity pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production and distribution Inefficiency in the management of electricity
Conclusion: The issue of High cost of energy for irrigation is an important concern to the Assembly. However there is little or no potential to rely on to redress the issue. Although government is committed to injecting efficiency in the management which likely to reduce cost, the existing challenges are likely to persist for some time. Given above, Assembly cannot pursue this issue.				
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment of the Assembly to improve storage and transportation systems High demand for improved storage facilities Availability of Municipal Works Department with skilled personnel 	Government agricultural policy (Planting for Food and Jobs) supports this issue	Inadequate funds	Low investment of private capital storage and transportation systems
Conclusion: The problem of poor storage and transportation systems can be addressed as enough potentials and opportunities exist to deal with it.				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (From Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of REP with rich related programs to strengthen capacity of businesses High volumes of agricultural produce High market for value added products and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of technology which can be deployed Existence of external funding for the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low budgetary allocations to support the sector High cost of available technology High level of illiteracy 	Dwelling donor support funds
Conclusion: The issue of inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain can be effectively addressed. Adequate potentials and opportunity exist to support proposed solutions. The constraint can be resolved through increased budgetary provisions and main challenge can be addressed through effective collaboration and networking by the Assembly to improve funding.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of fertile lands Availability of pesticides, weedicides and insecticide reduces drudgery associated with farming and thereby increasing youth interest 	Government policies support youth in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of extension officers Low market for agricultural produce Negative perception of agriculture among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic rainfall High risk associated with agriculture

for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farm inputs at subsidized rates 			
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Conclusion: The problems of lack of youth interest in agriculture and inadequate start-up capital for the youth can be addressed by the Assembly by taking advantage of the existing potentials and opportunities while working assiduously to minimise the constraints and challenges.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Municipal Environmental Health Unit with skilled personnel • Existence of private sector operators in the sector • High communal spirit • Availability of annual budgetary provisions to sanitation • Availability of sanitation equipment and disposal sites • Existence of Sanitation bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of donor support (UNICEF support for CLTS) • Availability of prospective investors in the sectors (waste to energy project) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of the Sanitation bye-laws • Ineffective monitoring of system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective contracts on waste management • Limited donor support for sanitation

Conclusion: The problems of poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans can be addressed since there are numerous opportunities and potentials that can be relied upon to address challenges and constraints.

Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dayi River Basin Committee is currently addressing issue • Municipal Assembly has the power to zone and rezone 	Existence of Water Resources Commission with requisite personnel to provide guidance to Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity to implement development schemes • Lack of monitoring system • Improper application of chemicals • Farming along water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak or non-existence of legislative/laws to deal with farmers who engage in bad agriculture practices
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Conclusion: The issue of poor agriculture practices which affect water quality can be addressed as there exist a number of opportunities and potentials to address the challenges and constraints.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to water services in Urban and Rural areas • Poor quality of drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water sources (surface and underground) • Existence of Ghana Water Company and other related institutions • Availability spare parts • Availability of trained mechanics 	Availability of donors funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds from the Assembly • Poor management systems • Nonpayment for water use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing donor support • Reduction in water facility yields due climate change
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Conclusion: The issues of inadequate access to water services in Urban and Rural areas and poor quality of drinking water can be addressed as enough potentials exists to pursue the issue. The challenges and constraints can be dealt with.				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor sanitation and waste management	Large scale of land for final disposal site Adequate unskilled labour	Existence of zoomlion services	Indiscriminate disposal of waste Inadequate waste disposal equipment	Plastic waste menace
Conclusion: The problems of poor sanitation and waste management can be addressed by providing adequate sanitation facilities and management skills to improve sanitation situation throughout the Assembly. A number of potentials and opportunities exist to help move towards the objective. The constraints and challenges can be reduced drastically by implementing appropriate policies and programmes by GOG, Donors etc.				
Poor quality of education at all levels Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations Inadequate funding sources for education High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a number of school blocks • Available reading materials • High school enrolment at the basic level • Presence of SMCs, PTAs, Circuit Supervisors. • Community support • Availability of trained teachers • Availability of labour • Existence of Municipal Education Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Donor support. • GoG support e.g. GETFunds, ETC • Municipal Assembly support • Private Education Endowment Fund. • Presence of banking institution • Capitation Grant. • Assistance of national service scheme in education • Existence of teacher training colleges in the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor/inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate classrooms and accommodation for pupils, teachers and Municipal Education Officers. • Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers • Poor access to rural schools • Lack of utility services in underserved areas • Inadequate logistics to enhance quality supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and late release of DACF and Donor support • Inadequate GoG and Donor support • Inadequate incentive package for teachers • Limited control over release of funds from development partners
Conclusion: Providing adequate educational infrastructure, proper linkage between management processes and schools' operations and teaching & learning materials to enhance academic performance in schools in the Municipality is a priority. Great potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through provision of enough funds and integrated development programmes.				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Availability of educational infrastructure Availability of science and technical teachers	High premium on technical education Availability of financial support for science and technical education for females	Lack of science resource centre Lack of technical workshops	Inadequate science and technical teachers
Conclusion: Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics can be tackled. Opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints can be managed through the provision of appropriate teaching and learning materials, provision of financial support, workshops and appropriate tools and science resource centers to enhance females participation in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics				
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for	Availability of educational infrastructure Availability of DACF Availability of teachers with	Government policy support disability education	Unwillingness of the Disable persons to be educated	Teaching and learning materials for Disabilities are not available at local level

PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	skills on to handle people with special needs Commitment of the Assembly to implement People with Disability Act Presence of Social Welfare Department	Presence of NGOs	Educational facilities are not disability friendly	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels in the Municipality can be tackled. Opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints can be managed through the provision of appropriate teaching and learning materials, provision of disability friendly educational infrastructure etc.				
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Availability of land for the development of sports stadium High interest of Assembly and residents for Sport Development Presence of Sports clubs	Government policy support sport development Presence of Ministry of Youth and Sport Presence of private individual investors in the sector	Inadequate funds Weak technical skills to develop the sector	Absence of Central Government transfers of funds Low patronage of local sporting activities
Conclusion: The development of sports infrastructure is an important priority of the Assembly. Enough opportunity and potentials exist for this to be pursued. The constraints and challenges can be handled by prioritizing it and working assiduously with partners to attract enough funds and technical skills.				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Availability of land Availability of DACF High commitment of the Assembly to increased access to healthcare Availability of Municipal Health Directorate with trained staff Presence of health training institutions eg. UHAS, Midwifery Training Schools etc.	Presence of NGO supports eg systems for Health, UNICEF etc. Availability of National CHPS Policy	Assembly lack adequate funds Poor road network Inadequate accommodation for health workers	Inadequate donor funding Delays in release of allocated funds
Conclusion: The problem of bridging gaps in physical access to quality health care can be addressed as a number of opportunities and potentials can be explored. The challenges and constraints can also be addressed.				
Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity	Availability of Trained Health Staff Presence of health training institutions eg. UHAS, Midwifery Training Schools etc. High commitment of the Assembly to improve health service delivery Availability of Municipal Health Directorate with trained staff Availability of private Health Care Providers	Presence of NGO supports eg systems for Health, UNICEF etc. Availability of National CHPS Policy	Assembly lack adequate funds Poor road network Inadequate accommodation for health workers	Inadequate donor funding Delays in release of allocated funds
Conclusion: The problems of poor quality of healthcare services and inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity can be resolved by if it takes advantage of the existing potentials and explores available opportunities outside the Municipality. The Assembly also needs to increase funding to service delivery and improve accommodation for health staff.				
Inadequate financing of the health sector	Availability of Health Insurance Scheme Availability of DACF Availability of individual and benevolent organisations	Presence of NGO supports eg systems for Health, UNICEF etc. Availability of pro-poor health care systems	Assembly lack adequate funds Inadequate support from local NGOs	Inadequate donor funding Delays in payment of claims to health service providers Limited number of drugs

				covered by the NHIS
<p>Conclusion: The problems of inadequate financing of the health sector can be resolved if the Assembly explores the available opportunities outside the Municipality and harness its potentials. The existing challenges and constraints are being tackled from the National level.</p>				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p>	<p>Existence of Municipal Health Directorate Existence of NGOs/CBOs/FBOs on HIV/AIDS Statutory allocation of 0.5% from DACF</p>	<p>National and international policies on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Inadequate education High unemployment level Low condom usage Inadequate educational programs</p>	<p>Nearness to the Ghana-Togo boarder High peer influence</p>
<p>Conclusion: The problems of high stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs, lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups and high incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons can be positively addressed as there are enough opportunities and potentials to rely on while the existing constraints and challenges can be addresses through effective collaboration between the Assembly and its development partners.</p>				
<p>Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p>	<p>Existence of Nutrition Unit at the Municipal Health Directorate with requisite staff Existence of NGOs/CBOs/FBOs on Nutrition Availability of nutrition education and treatment programs</p>	<p>National and international policies on support nutrition for all</p>	<p>Inadequate public education on nutrition High levels of poverty in rural areas and slums in the urban areas</p>	<p>Inadequate donor support Limited coverage of poverty reduction program</p>
<p>Conclusion: The problems of the prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies can be eliminated by increasing public awareness on the phenomenon and providing the needed support to families with cases. This can be achieved if the Assembly works together with its partners to mobilize adequate funds for the course.</p>				
<p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p>	<p>Presence of Department of Community Development and Social Welfare with requisite staff Availability of Child protection Units at the Police Services Availability of courts Availability of counseling Units at schools Availability of poor programs eg. LEAP, School Feeding etc.</p>	<p>National laws prohibits child marriages Availability of the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection</p>	<p>Low coverage of the LEAP and School Feeding programs High levels of poverty in rural areas and slums in the urban areas</p>	<p>Inadequate donor support Limited coverage of poverty reduction program</p>
<p>Conclusion: The problems of growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates and inadequate sexual education for young people as well as high school drop-out rates among adolescent girls can be effectively addressed by harnessing opportunities available nationally and internationally to augment and enhance the potentials. This will help minimize the constraints and challenges.</p>				

High youth unemployment	High prospects of employment opportunities in agriculture Availability of Youth employment program Availability of land Availability of skills enhancement programs (REP) Availability of Technical Training Institutes	High premium on youth employment by government Availability of the National youth Employment Programme	Bad attitude of the youth towards work Lack of employable skills among the youth	Untimely release of funds for youth employment programme
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CONCLUSION: The problem of high levels of youth unemployment can be tackled. Opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints can be managed through retraining of the youth, reorientation of the youth, and timely release of fund for youth development

Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups	Availability of safety nets The presence of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme Availability of Disability funds Availability of courts	Availability of micro credits Funds from development partners Presence of rural Banks Planting for food and jobs programs National Flagship programs such as One District One Factory, Zongo Development program, Free Senior High Program	Limited allocation of DACF for micro credits Inability of farmers to meet criterion for credit	High interest rates Untimely disbursement of credit
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CONCLUSION: The problem of existing disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups can be addressed. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for its execution as they abound a good number president flagship programs that prioritize poverty reduction across all population groups. Constraints can be managed through increased allocation of DACF to micro credits; dialogue with financial institution to apply flexible terms on micro credit. Challenges can be overcome by ensuring timely release of funds to farmers.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children High incidence of children's rights violation	Presence of District Social Welfare Department Availability of safety nets including family systems The presence of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme Presence of domestic violence unit	National laws prohibits child rights Availability of the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection	Limited logistics for District Social Welfare Department, Low self-esteem among the vulnerable and the excluded	Untimely release of DACF

Conclusion: The issues of child protection as indicated above can be positively addressed as there are enough opportunities and potentials to rely on while the existing constraints and challenges can be addressed through effective collaboration between the Assembly and its development partners.

Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Limited coverage of social protection programmes	Presence of District Social Welfare Department	National laws prohibits child rights Availability of	Limited logistics for District Social Welfare Department, Low self-esteem among	Untimely release of DACF
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targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children High incidence of children's rights violation Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society Inadequately resourced correctional facilities	Availability of safety nets including family systems The presence of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme Presence of domestic violence unit	the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection	the vulnerable and the excluded	
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Conclusion: The issues of child protection as indicated above can be positively addressed as there are enough opportunities and potentials to rely on while the existing constraints and challenges can be addressed through effective collaboration between the Assembly and its development partners.

Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	Presence of District Social Welfare Department Availability of safety nets including family systems The presence of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme Presence of Gender Desk Commitment to gender issues by the Assembly Availability of Disability Fund	Existence of National Disability Policy Funds for the vulnerable and the excluded exist	Limited logistics for District Social Welfare Department, Low self-esteem among the vulnerable and the excluded	Untimely release of DACF
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CONCLUSION: The high incidence of vulnerability and gender related issues as stated above can be properly handled. Significant opportunities and potentials are there to support its execution. Constraints can be managed through effective networking with recognized institutions or agencies

ENVIRONMENTAL, INFRAST

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Loss of forest cover Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resource	Availability of Municipal Agricultural Department Availability of Bye-laws Availability of traditional structures that can be implored to regulate land use Presence of forestry Department Presence of courts	Existence of afforestation project Presence of NGOs in forest development Existence of laws on forest protection Existence of Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Unwillingness of farmers to adopt new technology Inadequate forestry staff Rampant bush burning	Weak enforcement national laws on land degradation

<p>CONCLUSION: The problem of forest degradation due to bad farming practices etc. can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through adequate logistics supply, public education, enforcement of sanitation bye-laws</p>				
<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p>	<p>Climate change issues being integrated into Assembly development plans and programs</p> <p>Presence of Municipal Agriculture Department</p>	<p>Existence of national laws and international protocols on climate change</p> <p>Existence of Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</p> <p>Existence of donor support</p> <p>Existence of National Policy Framework to integrate climate change issues into development planning</p>	<p>Weak capacity to appreciate climate change issues</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p>	<p>Low level of funding</p> <p>Limited access to experts in the area.</p>
<p>Conclusion: The climate issues of as indicated above can be positively addressed as there are enough opportunities and potentials to rely on while the existing constraints and challenges can be addresses through effective collaboration between the Assembly and its development partners.</p>				
<p>Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development</p> <p>Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</p>	<p>Availability of financial institutions</p> <p>High commitment of assembly to strength capacity of residents in oil and gas</p>	<p>Production of oil and gas in large quantities</p> <p>Presence National Petroleum Authority</p> <p>Availability of oil and gas companies</p> <p>High domestic demand for oil and gas products</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Low technical expertise in the sector</p>	<p>Centralization of the oil gas sector</p> <p>Weak national capacity in the sector</p>
<p>CONCLUSION: The Municipality is committed to addressing the issues of inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry and limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry and this initiative is feasible as significant opportunities and potentials are there to support their execution. Constraints can be managed through effective networking with recognized institutions or agencies</p>				
<p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p>	<p>Presence of Works Department with requisite staff in transport infrastructure development</p> <p>High prioritization of Road and Transport infrastructure by the Assembly</p> <p>Availability of heavy duty equipment</p>	<p>Government has high priority for road infrastructure development eg. Eastern Corridor Road already under construction</p> <p>Availability of Funds for Roads and Transport infrastructure</p>	<p>Inadequate budgetary allocations to Road construction</p> <p>Poor funding for Department of Urban Roads and Works Departments</p> <p>Road sector planning and programming still done at National and Regional levels</p>	<p>Dwindling donor support for roads construction</p> <p>Weak macroeconomic condition to support high investment in the sector</p>

		development Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport with requisite technical staff to support initiative	with little inputs from the Municipality	
CONCLUSION: The Municipality is committed to addressing the issues of Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance and this drive is feasible as a number of opportunities and potentials can be harnessed. The existing constraints can be dealt with through institutional strengthening and realignment. The macroeconomic environment is currently stable and has strong prospects of improving.				
Poor drainage system Siltng and choking of drains Uncovered drains	Drains construction is among the high priorities of the Assembly Availability of DACF and other funds Presence of Works Department with requisite staff Presence of Environmental Health Unit with requisite staff High communal spirit to de-silt drains	Availability of donor support funds (UDG, DDF, etc.) Effective and well maintained drains in cities and towns is a priority of government	Inadequate budgetary allocation for drain construction High capital requirement	Weak macroeconomic condition to support high investment in the sector
CONCLUSION: The Municipality is committed to addressing the issues of poor drainage system, silting and choking of drains and uncovered drains. This resolve is feasible as a number of opportunities and potentials can be harnessed. The existing constraints can be dealt with through institutional strengthening. The macroeconomic environment is currently stable and has strong prospects of improving.				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource	Availability of land for waste disposal Availability of Bye-laws Availability of traditional structures that can be implored to regulate waste disposal Presence of Works Department with requisite staff Presence of Environmental Health Unit with requisite staff Budget line exist for waste management Presence of courts	High interest of the private sector to partner the Assembly in its Waste to Energy Project Government policies favour waste management	Inadequate waste collection equipment Limited funds to adopt improved methods of waste management Poor execution of current arrangements for waste management	Weak enforcement sanitation laws Limited National Capacity to manage solid and liquid waste Limited donor support for waste management
CONCLUSION: The problem of waste management can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through adequate logistics supply, public education, and enforcement of sanitation bye-laws				
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Availability of DACF Assembly is committed to Rural Electrification Program Presence of works department with requisite skills Presence of Electricity Company of Ghana	Existence of National Rural Electrification Program High political interest in expanding Electricity to rural and developing communities	Limited budgetary allocations to the program	Delays in completion in completion Electrification programs Large capital requirement
CONCLUSION: The difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through increased lobbying				

Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Assembly has the sole authority to control development Presence of physical planning department with requisite skills to control development Availability of building regulations Presence of courts	National policies support enforcement of building regulations	Weak cooperation from the public Limited capacity to prosecute offenders Limited control over lands by the Assembly	Low international support to the Assembly to enforce building regulations undue delays in the court system
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CONCLUSION: The problem of weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through effective public education coupled with rigid enforcement of laws and regulations.

Proliferation of slums Deteriorating conditions in slums Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Willingness of Assembly to upgrade slums, reduce slum development and improve conditions in slums Power to enforce orderly development of towns and villages Presence of DACF, IGF etc.	Availability of Zongo Development Funds Presence of Ministry of Zongo and Inner City Development Availability of donor funds	Inadequate funds Inadequate land to support upgrading and possible relocation zongo dwellers	Limited opportunities for funding from external sources
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CONCLUSION: The problem of slum development can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through effective public education coupled with rigid enforcement of laws and regulations coupled with the investment in socioeconomic upgrading of the people in the Zongos.

Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	High interest in ICT skills acquisition Availability of trained personnel in ICT Availability of DACF and MP's Funds	Educational system prioritizes ICT learning Availability of donor support for ICT development Availability private training centres	Limited number of ICT Expert Inadequate funding	High cost of ICT acquisition Limited investment in ICT
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CONCLUSION: The problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through effective collaboration with stakeholders.

Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	High demand for improved technology and products Availability manufacturing companies Presence of NBSSI, BAC and REP	Availability of research institutions Availability of Export Promotion Council Availability of Ghana Standards Authority	Inadequate Funds Low level of literacy among operators	Poor coordination of research High levels of piracy
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CONCLUSION: The problem of limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation can be solved. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be addressed. Constraints and challenges can be managed through increased funding for Research and Development.

Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Existence of MPCUs Commitment of Assembly to planning and budgeting	Existence of Local Governance Act, 936 and Planning Systems Regulations Instrument, LI 2232	Weak political commitment to plans and budget implementations	Limited external support
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Implementation of GIFMIS Existence of Internal Audit Unit	Presence of NDPC, RCC and Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation as well as Ministry of Finance Existence of Auditor General's Department Existence of FOAT Assessment Annually	Delays in releasing of funds Poor logistics for coordination of plan implementation and conducting monitoring and evaluation	

CONCLUSION: The problem of poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans and poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels can be addressed. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to pursue that. Constraints and challenges can be managed through effective collaboration to build capacity in planning and budgeting and enforce existing laws on compliance to planning and budgeting regulations.

Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Large number of business opportunities Availability of untapped business potentials eg. Iron ore, tourism etc. Large private sector	Government policies support job creation and local economic development	Inadequate funds	Limited number of known partners
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CONCLUSION: The problem of inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation can be addressed. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to pursue that. Constraints and challenges can be managed through effective collaboration and pursuance of measures to foster effective partnerships with the private sector.

Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	Presence of Divisional and Municipal Police units in the Municipality Presence of BNI unit	Existence of Ministries of Interior and Defense Existence of Ministry of Chief Justice and Anthony General Availability of Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice	Weak collaboration between citizens and security agencies Delayed in courts system Limited logistical requirement for security agencies Existence of conflicts in the Municipality High rate of crime	Limited support from donor agencies on security issues Political interventions on security issues
Weak collaboration among security agencies	Presence of GFS unit Availability of courts system Willingness of citizens seeking protection police service			

CONCLUSION: The problem of weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies and weak collaboration among security agencies can be addressed. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for developing strong relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies and for strong collaboration among security agencies in the Municipality. Constraints and challenges can be managed through effective collaboration and pursuance of measures to foster effective partnerships among security agencies and citizens.

Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited participation by the diaspora in development	Existence of peace and security Existence of hospitality and courtesy Availability of investment opportunities in the	Large mineral deposits in the country eg. Gold, Iron, oil etc. Peaceful nation Business friendly environment Abundance of manufacturing raw	Poor road network	High energy tariffs High import duties

	Municipality	materials		
CONCLUSION: The problem of limited participation by the diaspora in development can be addressed. Significant opportunities and potentials exist for it to be pursued. Constraints and challenges can be managed for full participation by the diaspora in the development of the Municipality.				

2.4 Impact Analysis

Having subjected the development issues to pre-feasibility assessment by analysing each on the basis of existing potentials, opportunities, constraints and external challenges, the stage is now set for the issues which have passed the prefeasibility to be subjected to further checks. This includes ascertaining the possible impacts of the issues. To achieve this, MPCU examined each of the issues to determine their linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/right as well as their multiplier effect on economic efficiency by assessing whether the intervention could lead to the attraction of investors to the Municipality; create jobs and increase household income and expand local economic growth. Furthermore, the issues were also analysed on the basis of their ability to positively change the life of the people, ensure balanced development, promote the sustainable utilisation of natural resources, enhance positive cultural values, promote climate change mitigations and adaptations and achieve strong and effective institutional reforms in the Municipality. Cross-cutting issues such HIV and AIDS, gender and nutrition were also prioritized.

Table 2.6: Impact Analysis

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	Criteria for Impact Analysis
Build a Prosperous Society	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Low domestic saving rate	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Institutional reforms & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Low skills development	
	High hotel rates	
	Unreliable utilities	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers	
	Erratic rainfall patterns.	Natural resource utilisation
	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	High cost of energy for irrigation	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
Poor storage and transportation systems	Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	

	Poor farm-level practices	Natural resource utilisation
	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	Institutional reforms
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	
	Lack of credit for agriculture	
	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	
	Poor marketing systems	
	High cost of aquaculture inputs	
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	
	Weak extension services delivery	
Create opportunities for all	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	Institutional reforms, impact on different population groups and Balanced development
	Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality	Natural resource utilisation
	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	Institutional reforms, impact on different population groups and Balanced development
	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	
	Poor quality of drinking water	Institutional reforms and Balanced development
	Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions	
	High dependency on development partners for support to urban water	Institutional reforms
	Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.	Institutional reforms, impact on different population groups and Balanced development
	High prevalence of open defecation	
	High user fee for sanitation services	Institutional reforms & impact on different population groups
	Increasing demand for household water supply	impact on different population groups and Balanced development
	Poor planning for water at MMDAs	
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Institutional reforms
	Poor sanitation and waste management	
	Poor quality of education at all levels	impact on different population groups, Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	
	Inadequate funding sources for education	
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	
Low participation in non-formal education		
Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system		
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests	

Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	impact on different population groups and Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	
Poor quality of healthcare services	
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity	Institutional reforms
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Impact on different population groups and Balanced development & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
Inadequate financing of the health sector	
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	
Wide gaps in health service data	
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Prevent HIV and AIDS infection and elimination of stigmatisation
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Institutional reforms & Prevent HIV and AIDS infection and elimination of stigmatisation
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Prevent HIV and AIDS infection and elimination of stigmatisation
Inadequate food safety training and services	Nutrition
Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies	Nutrition & Impact on different population groups
Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	Impact on different population groups & Institutional reforms
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
Inadequate sexual education for young people	
High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls	
High youth unemployment	
Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Balanced development
Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	
Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection	Impact on different population groups & Institutional reforms
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	
High incidence of children’s rights violation	
Inadequately resourced correctional facilities	
Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society	
Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs	
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Institutional reforms & Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and

		interests & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Weak social protection systems	Institutional reforms & Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Impact on different population groups & Institutional reforms
	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	
	Lack of sustainable funding	Institutional reforms
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Loss of forest cover	Natural resource utilisation, Resilience and disaster risk reduction & Climate change mitigation and adaptation
	Inappropriate farming practices	
	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	
	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Institutional reforms
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	
	Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds	
	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Institutional reforms
	Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry	
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, Institutional reforms & Balanced development
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	
	Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas	
	Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts	Institutional reforms
	Rapid deterioration of roads	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, Institutional reforms & Balanced development
	Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)	Impact on different population groups
	High incidence of road accidents	
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Recurrent incidence of flooding	Impact on different population groups, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Resilience and disaster risk reduction
Poor waste disposal practices	Impact on different population groups, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Institutional reforms	

	Poor drainage system	Impact on different population groups, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Resilience and disaster risk reduction
	Silting and choking of drains	
	Uncovered drains	
	Poor landscaping	
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	
	Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource	
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Impact on different population groups & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	
	Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements	Institutional reforms & Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Impact on different population groups, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Balanced development
	High and increasing cost of building materials	
	Proliferation of slums	
	Deteriorating conditions in slums	
	Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development	Institutional reforms, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency Balanced development
	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Impact on different population groups, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Balanced development
	Poor quality ICT services	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Balanced development
	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	
	Limited utilization of relevant research outputs	
	Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency & Institutional reforms
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Institutional reforms
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	
	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	
	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Institutional reforms
	Inadequate personnel	
	Weak collaboration among security agencies.	
Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies		
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency

2.4 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

In an effort to ascertain the sustainability of the Hohoe Municipal Assembly's Medium Term Plan, 2018-2021, the prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. This involved assessing the internal consistency design to establish the relationship between the prioritized adopted issue and the four sustainability criteria of the SEA consisting of the Natural Resources, Socio-cultural Issues, Economic Issues, and Institutional Issues. The issues were also subjected to compatibility assessment to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP. Where the relationship were positive, it drew attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed be holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship was negative, the MPCU reconsidered the issues adopted. The detailed application of the internal consistency/compatibility analysis, are presented in Table 2.7 below:

Table: 2.7 Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: provision of Irrigation Systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Dsertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Agricultural Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		0 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Improvement of Roads and Transport Infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Promote Local Economic Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Improvement of market infrastructure and Development of light industrial Area		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		1 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		1 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: processing of agricultural products		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Improve Education and Health Services Delivery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups,	Number of the poor to be to	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

especially vulnerable and excluded people.	benefit on equitable terms	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Tourism Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced	Opinions of local communities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

where practical.	to be assessed	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: HIV and AIDS Case Reduction and Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Enhancing and integration of Gender Concerns in Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	assessed	
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Enhancing and integration Issues of PWDs in Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5

Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Provision of Educational Health Infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		0
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		0
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Provision of potable water		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Management of Liquid and Solid Waste		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	assisted	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Extend Electricity Supply to Uncovered and Underserved Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		3
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		0
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Strengthen the Operations of Zonal Councils		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	assisted	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Revenue Improvement and Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce	Minimum flows/ water levels	■ 1 2 3 4 5

water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	to be set	
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		
Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Promote Peace and Security		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Plan Settlements, Upgrade Slums and Zongos		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature		■ 1 2 3 4 5

rise, emissions, etc.)		
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Integrate climate change issues into local development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Biodiversity: protection and conservation of biodiversity		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Desertification: Reduce the incidence of desertification		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character and reduce water stresses especially those affecting internationally shared basins	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sea level rise: Reduce vulnerability to sea level rise (eg high temperature rise, emissions, etc.)		1 2 3 4 5
Food security: Enhancement of soil fertility		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of reduction in the incidence of vector, water, and air borne diseases and generally health and well-being.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Women and children: Improve livelihood of women and children.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Key

0	1	2	3	4	5
Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance – has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly support the aim

Table: 2.8 Compatibility Matrix for the Analysis of District Activities against each other

No.	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Activity	Construction of Roads	Construction of Markets	Construction of Irrigation Schemes and agro processing	Social Services delivery Programmes	Provision of potable water	Tourism Development	Construction of Buildings	Settlement Planning, Slum Upgrading and Zongo Development	Revenue Improvement and Management
1	Construction of Roads		(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2	Construction of Markets			(X)	(O)	(X)	(X)	(O)	(O)	(X)
3	Construction of Irrigation Schemes and agro processing				(O)	(-)	(X)	(O)	(O)	(X)
4	Social Services delivery Programmes					(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(O)
5	Provision of potable water						(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6	Tourism Development							(O)	(X)	(X)
7	Construction of Buildings								(X)	(X)
8	Settlement Planning, Slum Upgrading and Zongo Development									(X)
9	Revenue Improvement and Management									

Key

(X): Mutually supportive; (-) : Potential to conflict with each other; (O) No significant interaction

Table 2.9 Compatibility Matrix Record Sheet

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
1&2	(X)	Roads will increase access to markets
1&3	(X)	Roads will enhance access to irrigation sites
1&4	(X)	Roads will enhance training programmes by facilitating easy movement of people and training materials
1&5	(X)	Road construction will facilitate movement of drilling materials
1&6	(X)	Roads will increase access to tourism sites
1&7	(X)	Roads will facilitate easy movement of building materials
2&3	(X)	Markets will provide convenient space for the sale and storage of irrigation products
2&4	(O)	No significant interaction
2&5	(O)	-Do-
2&6	(X)	Markets will promote the attraction of tourists
2&7	(X)	Markets will facilitate construction by making available all building materials
3&4	(X)	Training will enhance efficient and appropriate use of irrigation facilities
3&5	(X)	Boreholes will provide water for irrigation development
3&6	(O)	No significant interaction
3&7	(O)	No significant interaction
4&5	(X)	Training will enhance efficient and sustainable use of boreholes
4&6	(X)	Training will enhance local participation in tourism development
4&7	(O)	No significant interaction
5&6	(X)	Boreholes will provide potable water that will promote tourism development
5&7	(X)	Boreholes will provide water that will enhance construction of buildings
6&7	(X)	Buildings such as rest houses, motels, etc will facilitate tourism development by providing adequate accommodation and other supporting infrastructure

Having applied the adopted issues to the recommended prioritization criterion including the POCC analyses, which established the feasibility of implementation of the Development issues by identifying the existing potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges; the impact analysis which established the impact of the issues with respect to their linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights, multiplier effect on economic efficiency, ability to impact on different population groups, promote balanced development; natural resource utilisation; cultural acceptability; resilience and disaster risk reduction; climate change mitigation and adaptation; enhance Institutional reforms among others and the application of sustainability tools to establish their compliance against the SEA Tools, a list of sustainable prioritized issues were ascertained including all the issues that passed through various texts. These sustainable prioritized issues are therefore categorized under the various themes of the National Medium Term Policy Framework and aligned to their respective Focus Areas as presented in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Strong And Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	Industrial Transformation	Inadequate and unreliable electricity Limited local participation in economic development
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate
	Agriculture And Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers Erratic rainfall patterns. Low level of irrigated agriculture High cost of energy for irrigation Poor storage and transportation systems

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		<p>Poor farm-level practices, High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture Inadequate access to land for agriculture production Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Poor marketing systems High cost of aquaculture inputs Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Weak extension services delivery</p>
	Tourism And Creative Arts Development	<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development High hotel rates Unreliable utilities</p>
Social Development	Education And Training	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations Inadequate funding sources for education High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools Low participation in non-formal education Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p>
	Health And Health Services	<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity Increased cost of healthcare delivery Inadequate financing of the health sector High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p>
	Food & Nutrition Security	<p>Inadequate food safety training and services Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p>
	Population Management	<p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Wide gaps in health service data Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls High youth unemployment</p>
	Water and Sanitation	<p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells Inadequate access to water services in urban areas Poor quality of drinking water Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions High dependency on development partners for support to urban water Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. High prevalence of open defecation High user fee for sanitation services Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		Poor sanitation and waste management
	Poverty And Inequality	Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Child And Family Welfare	Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children High incidence of children’s rights violation Inadequately resourced correctional facilities Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centers and their re-integration into society Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs
	Gender Equality	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Social Protection	Weak social protection systems Inadequate & limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions Lack of sustainable funding
	Disability and Development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Employment And Decent Work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Sports And Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Climate Variability And Change	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds Vulnerability and variability to climate change Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts Rapid deterioration of roads Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT) High incidence of road accidents
	Information Communication Technology (Ict)	Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Science, Technology and Innovation	Limited utilization of relevant research outputs Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	Energy and Petroleum	<p>Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development</p> <p>Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</p> <p>Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>
	Drainage and Flood Control	<p>Recurrent incidence of flooding</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p> <p>Poor landscaping</p>
	Infrastructure Maintenance	<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>
	Land Administration and Management	<p>Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p>
	Human Settlements and Housing	<p>Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>
	Zongos and Inner Cities Development	<p>Proliferation of slums</p> <p>Deteriorating conditions in slums</p> <p>Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development</p>
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Local Government and Decentralisation	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>Implementation of unplanned expenditures</p>
	Human Security And Public Safety	<p>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Weak collaboration among security agencies.</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</p>
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	International Relations	<p>Limited participation by the diaspora in development</p>

Chapter Three:

Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.0 Development Projections

Population is a sine qua non to all planning exercises. This is because it is both a consequence and determinant of development. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for these reasons that the population projections for the planned period have been made to facilitate the calculation of services and facilities needed for the period. Using a growth rate of 2.2% (2000-2010) and the 2010 base year's population of 167,016 the arithmetic and geometric models were applied in estimating the populations for the planned period.

3.1 The Exponential Method

The Exponential formula is defined as:

$$P = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where P = the current (base Year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = 2.718282 is a constant

The model used was based on the following assumptions:

- Population growth rate will remain constant
- Net migration will be zero
- Fertility will remain unchanged
- The age-sex structure will remain the same over the planned period

The outcome of the population projections for the plan period is shown Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Estimated Population for the District

Year	Male	Female	Total
2017	96,535	100,247	196,782
2018	98,901	102,289	201,190
2019	101,260	104,610	205,870
2020	103,642	106,978	210,620
2021	105,943	109,358	215,305

3.2 Educational projections

3.2.1 Demand for Teachers

The national standard for teacher- pupil ratio for primary is 1:35.

Table 3.2: Estimated Demand for Teachers (2018-2021)

Year	Primary school			J.S.S.		
	Existing	Required	Backlog	Existing	Required	Backlog
2018	523	410	-	523	179	-
2019	523	450	-	523	200	-
2020	523	470	-	523	225	-
2021	523	500	-	523	250	-

3.3 Projections for Potable Water

3.3.1 Demand for Boreholes

The demand for potable water provision (boreholes/Mechanised boreholes) was established using the Community Water and Sanitation standards of 300 people per borehole (largely for rural residents) and 5000 people per mechanised borehole (for urban residents). Given potable water coverage for urban residents of the Municipality at 91.8%, only 8.2% of these residents are under served with potable and this translate in to a total of 8,487 people. The population of served resident with potable water consisting of boreholes and protected wells in rural settings of the Municipality as at 31st December, 2017 stood at 62.2%. The total number of underserved residents therefore stood at 37,123 people. The above implies that by the end of 2021 the required number of boreholes and mechanised boreholes to meet the demands for potable water provision for both rural and urban under served residents shall be 40,446 and 9,322 respectively. The projections for the provision of the respective facilities to serve these population has been presented in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Projected Demand for Boreholes and Mechanised Systems (2018-2021)

Year	Population		Served Population		Under served		Water Required Systems	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban (Mechanised Systems)	Rural (Boreholes)
2018	106,228	94,962	103,041.16	62,105.15	3,187	32,857	1	110
2019	108,699	97,171	105,438.03	63,549.83	3,261	33,621	1	112
2020	111,207	99,413	107,870.79	65,016.10	3,336	34,397	1	115
2021	113,681	101,624	110,270.57	66,462.10	3,410	35,162	1	117

3.4 Health projections

3.4.1 Demand for Doctors

By the planning standards of Doctor/patient ratio (1:10,000), there will be pressure on the existing Doctor in the Municipality. In 2017 for instance 9 doctors will be needed to meet the health needs of the people. There is therefore the need for concerted efforts to attract and retain more doctors into the Municipality. Table 3.4 shows the projected demand for doctors in the planned period.

Table 3.4. Projected Demand for Doctors (2018-2021)

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2018	201,190	11	20	9
2019	205,870	11	20	9
2020	210,620	11	21	10

2021	215,305	11	21	10
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3.4.2 Demand for Nurses

With a planning standard of one nurse for 5000 people the projected demand for nurses for the planned period is as contained in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Projected Demand for Nurses (SRN)

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2018	201,190	99	41	-
2019	205,870	99	50	-
2020	210,620	99	60	-
2021	215,305	99	70	-

3.4.3 Demand for Health Facilities

Using a population threshold of 20,000 people for a Health Centre; 10,000 people for a CHPS compound, the Table 3.6 shows the projected demand for various health facilities in the District over the medium term.

Table 3.6 Projected Demand for Health Facilities

Year	District Hospital			Health Centre			CHPS Compound		
	Existing	Required	Backlog	Existing	Required	Backlog	Existing	Required	Backlog
2018	1	1	-	13	11	-	8	20	12
2019	1	1	-	13	11	-	8	20	12
2020	1	1	-	13	11	-	8	20	12
2021	1	1	-	13	11	-	8	20	12

3.5 Adoption of Municipal Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.5.1 Development Focus

Development focus is the key issue that needs to be pursued in order to eliminate development problems and bring about improved living conditions of the people in the Municipality. Based on broader consultaion, and considering the major development challenges, the development focus/theme of the Municipality within this Medium Term is **“to stimulate local Economic development through investment in productive infrastructural development and the development of human capital of the Municipality**

3.5.2 Municipal Development Goal

With the aim of achieving the development focus set above, the Municipality has formulated below as its Development Goal: *To build a strong foundation for a smooth take-off of Accelerated Economic and Social Development*

To be able to achieve the Development goal, the Municipal assembly has adopted the following sustainable prioritized issues which are categorized under the various them of the National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 as presented in Table 3.7

Table: 3.7 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
Economic Development	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1 (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1 • Diversify sources of resource mobilization(SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) • Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) • Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data(SDG Target 17.18)
	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Inadequate and unreliable electricity Limited local participation in economic development	Ensure energy availability and reliability Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) • Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) • Implement One district, one factory initiative(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) • Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3)
	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate Limited access to credit by SMEs	Enhance Business Enabling Environment Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.5, 17.14 • Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17) • Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development(SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b) • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs(SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
				arrangements(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns.</p> <p>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices,</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p> <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</p> <p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p> <p>Poor marketing systems</p> <p>High cost of aquaculture inputs</p> <p>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p> <p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</p> <p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p>	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p> <p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p> <p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p> <p>Promote livestock and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) • Reinvigorate extension services(SDG Target 2.a) • Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) • Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain(SDG Targets 2.3) • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation(SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) 4 • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones(SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2 • Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) 4 • Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information(SDG Target 12.8) • Ministry • Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities(SDG Target 17.17) • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) • Ministry • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing center (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
			poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development(SDG Target 2.a) • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation(SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital(SDG Target 8.3) • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) • Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4) • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 1.4) • Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country(SDG Target 1.4) • Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a) • Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Target2.3)
	TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p> <p>Low skills development</p> <p>High hotel rates</p> <p>Unreliable utilities</p>	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence(SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) • Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector(SDG Target 17.17) 6 • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9) • Mainstream tourism development in district development

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
				<p>plans (SDG Target 8.9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism(SDG Target 8.9)
Social Development	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels Inadequate funding sources for education High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools Low participation in non-formal education Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels Strengthen school management systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) (S and ICT education in basic and secondary education(SDG Target 4.1) • Accelerate the implementation of policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels(SDG Target 4.a) • Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery(SDG Target 16.6) • Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and (SDG Target 4.c) • Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.(SDG Target 4.a) • Enhance quality of teaching and learning(SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials(SDG Target 4.c)
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Strengthen healthcare management system Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) • Expand and equip health facilities(SDG Target 3.8) • Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) • Strengthen the referral system(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		<p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p>	<p>infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) • Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c) • Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system(SDG Target 16.6) • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18) • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff(SDG Target 3.c) • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services(SDG Target 17.17) • Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) • Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) • Expand and equip medical training facilities(SDG Target 3.8) • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes(SDG Target 3.3) • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)(SDG Target 3.3) • Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy(SDG Target 3.8) • Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity(SDG Target 3.b)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
	FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	Inadequate food safety training and services Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies	Ensure food and nutrition security	Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems(SDG Target 3.d) Promote healthy diets and lifestyles(SDG Target 2.1) Reduce infant and adult malnutrition(SDG Target 2.2)
	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Wide gaps in health service data Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls High youth unemployment	Improve population management Harness demographic dividend	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society(SDG Target 3.7) Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data(SDG Target 17.18) Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.(SDG Target 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy(SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people. (SDG Target 3.7) Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages(SDG Target, 2.1, 2.2) Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate(SDG Target 4.3)
	WATER AND SANITATION	Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Promote sustainable water resource development and management Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems(SDG Target 17.3) • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems(SDG Target 6.1) • Improve water production and distribution systems(SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery(SDG Target 17.17) • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs(SDG Target

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		<p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p> <p>High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</p> <p>Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>High user fee for sanitation services</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p>	<p>Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management</p> <p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities(SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) • Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6(SDG Target 6.1) • Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting(SDG Target 6.a) • Develop and implement sewerage masterplans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements(SDG Targets 6.2, 6.3, 16.6) • Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) • Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies(SDG Target 7.1) • Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.(SDG Target 17.17) • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services(SDG Target 17.17) • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation(SDG Target 6.b) • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan(SDG Target 16.6) • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative(SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) • Provide public education on solid waste management(SDG Target 12.8) • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities(SDG Target 6.2) • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) • Develop and implement strategies to end open

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
				<p>defecation(SDG Target 6.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions (SDG Target 11.6)
	POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<p>Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups</p> <p>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p>	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs(SDG Target 1.4) • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life(SDG Target 1.4)
	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection</p> <p>Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>High incidence of children’s rights violation</p> <p>Inadequately resourced correctional facilities</p> <p>Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centers and their re-integration into society</p> <p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with</p>	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes(SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) • Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers(SDG Target 5.4) • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) • Increase awareness on child protection(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) • Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		disabilities and special needs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults(SDG Target 10.2) • Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers(SDG Target 16.3) • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking(SDG Targets 16.2,16.6)</p>
	GENDER EQUALITY	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) • Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law(SDG Target 5.4) • Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services(SDG Target 5.c) • Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) • Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level(SDG Target 5.c) • Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) • Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants(SDG Target 5.c) • Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a) • Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) • Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
				and other forms of support(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
	SOCIAL PROTECTION	<p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</p> <p>Lack of sustainable funding</p>	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) • Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries(SDG Target 1.3) • Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) • Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable(SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) • Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4) • Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme(SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) • MoGCSP
	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) • Generate database on PWD(SDG Target 17.18) • Promote participation of PWDs in national development(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) • Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self(SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) • Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) • Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) • Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance(SDG Target 10.2) • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices(SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) • Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education(SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5) • Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs(SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5) • Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination(SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) • Implement productive social inclusion interventions(SDG Target 10.2) • Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d) • Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2) • Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability(SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)
	EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p> <p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws(SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15)</p> <p>Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs(SDG Target</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
				8.5) Revamp public employment centres across districts (SDG Targets 16.6)
	SPORTS AND RECREATION	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure(SDG Target 9.1) • Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure(SDG Target 17.17)
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies(SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products(SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle(SDG Target 12.4) • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)
	DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves(SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) • Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture(SDG Target 15.b) • Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities(SDG Target 15.1) • Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.(SDG Targets 14.a, 15.2, 15.9)
	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) • Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government(SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6) • Mainstreaming of climate change in national development

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		<p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p> <p>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p>	Reduce greenhouse gases	<p>planning and budgeting processes(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes(SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8) • Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors(SDG Target 3.d) • Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups(SDG Target 13.3) • Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities(SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)
	TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<p>Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</p> <p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <p>Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas</p> <p>Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</p> <p>Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)</p> <p>High incidence of road accidents</p>	<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) • Prioritise international corridor development programme towards completion of western, central and eastern corridors.(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) • Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts(SDG Target 17.15) • Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices(SDG Target 11.2) • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector(SDG Target 13.2) • • • Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure(SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) • Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure implementation of the provisions on transportation under the PWDs Act, 2006, Act 715(SDG Target 11.2)
	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<p>Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>	<p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p> <p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<p>Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18)</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide(SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony(SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties(SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID System, Addressing System, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen's services centre nationwide using available Government infrastructure such as Post offices, Community information centres etc.)(SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy (SDG Targets 16.10, 17.19)</p> <p>Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p>
	DISASTER	Weak legal and policy frameworks for	Promote proactive	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
	MANAGEMENT	disaster prevention, preparedness and response	planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management(SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	Limited utilization of relevant research outputs Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects(SDG Target 17.8) Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges(SDG Targets 9.5, 9.b, 17.17)
	ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities Inadequate midstream infrastructure to link upstream and downstream operations The potential of oil and gas industry to develop as an enclave (Resource curse)	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development	Renewables (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)(SDG Targets 7.2, 7.a) Promote the conversion of waste to energy (SDG Target 7.1) Facilitate universal access to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), (SDG Target 7.1) Promote value addition in the oil and gas industry (SDG Target 8.2)
	DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	Recurrent incidence of flooding Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains Uncovered drains Poor landscaping	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.(SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste(SDG Target 11.6) Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
	LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<p>Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)</p> <p>Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets (SDG Target 9.2)</p> <p>Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach(SDG Target 12.2)</p>
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<p>Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p> <p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</p> <p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b)</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1,11.3)</p>
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</p> <p>Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p>	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development		Fully implement the rural development policy(SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a) Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2) Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.(SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)
	ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	Proliferation of slums Deteriorating conditions in slums Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c) Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums (SDG Target 1.b) Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3) Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17) Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6,11.7,11.a,11.c)
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Ineffective sub-district structures Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation Implementation of unplanned expenditures Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	Deepen political and administrative decentralization Improve decentralized planning Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a) Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning(SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Objective	Strategies
		Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level		921)(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate personnel Weak collaboration among security agencies. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy (SDG Target 16.7) Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora(SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)

3.5.3 Application of adopted objectives to Strategic Environmental Assessment Tool (Compound Matrix)

In order to ensure the sustainability of the Medium Term Development Plan, the proposed adopted Policy Objectives of the Assembly have been subjected to sustainability test using the compound matrix as indicated in Table 3.8 and the results of the interaction of the adopted objectives against the various pillars of sustainability including those of livelihood, health, vulnerability/climate change are recorded in the records sheets respectively.

Table: 3.8 Compound Matrixes Showing the Impact of Plan Objectives on Environmental Components

Poverty Dimension Environmental Components <i>Plan Objectives</i>	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	+	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	+
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	0	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+

¹ The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components <i>Plan Objectives</i>	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components <i>Plan Objectives</i>	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance climate change resilience	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Enhance security service delivery	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Table 3.8.1 Compound Matrix 1: - Record Sheets

No.....1

Description of Plan under review:Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The pursuance of improved fiscal performance and sustainability will promote and enhance good civic responsibility which is one of key tenants of democracy	+
Human Rights		0
Access to Information	Ensuring improved fiscal performance and sustaining same will increase residents access to information	+

Description of Plan under review: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth will include development of water systems to support dry season farming and this can increase access to water	+
Access to Land	Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will increase land usage and this could limit access to land for other uses	-
Access to timber resources	Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will involve land preparation such slash and burn etc. which will lead to destruction of forest	-
Protection of Wildlife	Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will ultimately destroy the habitats of animals and other wildlife	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Land preparations involved in Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will lead to destruction and limiting the potentials of non-Timber forest product such as snails, mushroom etc	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will involve the use of agro-chemicals such as herbicides and this will lead to water pollution	-
Sanitation		0
Air Quality	Promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will involve burning of waste and use of agro-chemicals and this will affect air quality	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Slash and burn method involved in farming will lead to gradual extinction of wild medicinal plants	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Slash and burn method involved in farming will increase incidence of bush burning	-
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Extensive farming and Poor farming practices will lead to land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information	Extension services involved in promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth will increase access to information for the youth	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....3

Description of Plan under review:Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Tourism Development will involve the development of support infrastructure including water systems and this will increase access to water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Tourism Development will compete with other sectors such as agriculture for the limited land</i>	-
Access to timber resources	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will involve conservation of heritage sites and this will increase access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the conservation and enhance the potentials of Non-Timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the conservation of the environment and this will enhance the quality of water resources	+
Sanitation	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will lead to generation of waste	-
Air Quality	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the conservation of the environment and this will enhance air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the conservation of the environment and this will enhance the growth of medicinal plants	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will limit incidence of bushfires	+
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the conservation of the environment and this will minimise land degradation	+
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought	Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development will facilitate the conservation of the environment and this will increase precipitation	+
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0

Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....4

Description of Plan under review: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge in hygiene and this can improve sanitation in general	+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge about the negative impacts of bushfires and this can reduce the incidence of bush burning significantly	+
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will expose pupils/students to practical skills in resolving conflicts and this reduce the number or effects of conflicts	+

Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge in democracy and enhances the need to sustain it	+
Human Rights	Human Rights issues will be enhanced through Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+
Access to Information	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' access to information since they will be introduced to various sources of information	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....5

Description of Plan under review:Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will include provision of health infrastructure which normally comes with provision of water systems and this will increase residents access to water	+
Access to Land	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will involve the use of land which is finite and this can reduce the amount of land available for other uses	-
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge in hygiene and this can improve sanitation in general	+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0

VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge about the negative impacts of bushfires and this can reduce the incidence of bush burning significantly	+
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will help reduce the incidence of epidemics and also reduce the impact of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge in democracy and enhances the need to sustain it	+
Human Rights	Human Rights issues will be enhanced through Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+
Access to Information	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' access to information since they will be introduced to various sources of information	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....6

Description of Plan under review:Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will include provision of health infrastructure which normally comes with provision of water systems and this will increase residents access to water	+
Access to Land	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will involve the use of land which is finite and this can reduce the amount of land available for other uses	-
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0

Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge in hygiene and this can improve sanitation in general	+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge about the negative impacts of bushfires and this can reduce the incidence of bush burning significantly	+
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics	Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will help reduce the incidence of epidemics and also reduce the impact of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' knowledge in democracy and enhances the need to sustain it	+
Human Rights	Human Rights issues will be enhanced through Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+
Access to Information	Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels will lead to improvement in pupils/students' access to information since they will be introduced to various sources of information	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....7

Description of Plan under review:Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics	Ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will help reduce the incidence of epidemics and also reduce the impact of epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights	Human Rights issues will be enhanced especially the rights of people affected or infected with HIV and AIDS through the pursuance of the objective to Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	+
Access to Information	Ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will lead to improvement in access to information among the vulnerable groups since they will be introduced to various sources of information	+

Description of Plan under review:Promote sustainable water resource development and management

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Promoting sustainable water resource development and management will sustain the availability of water resources and will guarantee regular access to water	+
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Promoting sustainable water resource development and management will increase quality of water for use for both consumption and productive activities	+
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information	Promoting sustainable water resource development and management will increase access to information on existing water resources management strategies	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....9

Description of Plan under review:Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improving access to safe and reliable water supply services for all will increase residents access to water	+
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improving access to safe and reliable water supply services for all will increase residents access to water to high quality water for consumption	+
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics	Improving access to safe and reliable water supply services for all will increase residents access to quality water and this can help reduce epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....10

Description of Plan under review:Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will involve water systems and this will enhance access to water	+
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will improve water quality as incantatory conditions can lead to pollution of water sources	+
Sanitation	Improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will enhance access of residents efficient sanitation services	+
Air Quality	Improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will improve the quality of air since insanitary conditions can pollute the air	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods	Improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will involve measures aimed at removing drains and other water channels from waste materials and this can reduce the occurrence of floods	+
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics	Improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will reduce the transmission communicable diseases and this can reduce the occurrence of epidemics or reduce their effects	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....11

Description of Plan under review:Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will enhance residents access to water as people can afford the cost of water	+
Access to Land	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will increase residents access to land as they can easily afford the cost of land	+
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will enhance access of residents to efficient sanitation services since they can afford the cost of sanitation services	+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will reduce the incidence of bush burning as people will reduce their dependence on bush burning and related activities	+
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0

Epidemics	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will reduce the incidence of epidemics as residents can afford to access medical care	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will increase people exercise of democratic rights and participation in the electoral processes	+
Human Rights	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will increase peoples' demand for their rights as their confidence levels increased	+
Access to Information	Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions will increase people access to information as they can afford the cost of accessing information	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....12

Description of Plan under review:Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0

Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights	Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system will enhance the attainment of child rights which is a key element of human rights	+
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....13

Description of Plan under review:Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Pursuing the objective of Attaining gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes will enhance women access to land since access to and control of land is currently gender bias	+
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0

Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights	Attaining gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes will ultimately enhance the attainment of human rights	+
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....14

Description of Plan under review:Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0

Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights	Promoting full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country will enhance the attainment of human rights as people will appreciate the rights of PWDs and respect same	+
Access to Information	Promoting full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country will enhance access to information for the PWDs as they will now participate in various aspects of economic development etc.	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....15

Description of Plan under review:Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Developing sports infrastructure which is a key strategy in pursuing the objective of Enhancing sports and recreational infrastructure will involve the provision of water systems for effective utilisation of the facilities and this will enhance access to water	+
Access to Land	Developing sports infrastructure which is a key strategy in pursuing the objective of Enhancing sports and recreational infrastructure will large acreage of land and this will limit access to land for other purposes	-
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation	The utilisation of sport infrastructure which is the direct outcome of this objective will lead to the generation of waste and this will affect sanitation	-
Air Quality		0

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....16

Description of Plan under review:Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will lead increased in forest cover which is known to be a positive factor for enhanced precipitation and this can increase the number and volume of water resources and thereby increasing access to water	+
Access to Land	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will involve measures that limit access to land for other economic activities such as crop farming	-
Access to timber resources	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will increase the forest cover and thereby increasing access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will increase the forest cover and this can increase the potential for effective wildlife development or protection	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will increase the forest cover and thereby increasing access to Non-Timber Forest Products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0

Sanitation		0
Air Quality	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will increase the forest cover and thereby serving as carbon sink	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will increase the forest cover and thereby increasing the potential for the growth of NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The strategies involved in the pursuance of the objective of Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will include anti bush fire campaigns and this will reduce the occurrence of bush fires	+
Floods	Increased vegetative cover will minimise the devastating effects of floods	+
Land Degradation	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will increase the vegetative cover and thereby reducing the potential for land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought	Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion will lead increased in forest cover which is known to be a positive factor for enhanced precipitation and this can increase the number and volume of water resources and thereby increasing access to water	+
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: Enhance climate change resilience

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Enhancing climate change resilience will lead increased in forest cover which is known to be a positive factor for enhanced precipitation and this can increase the number and volume of water resources and thereby increasing access to water	+
Access to Land	Enhancing climate change resilience will involve strategies such as forestation and this could lead increased in forest cover thereby reducing access to land	+
Access to timber resources	Enhancing climate change resilience will lead increased in forest cover which is the main source of timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	Enhancing climate change resilience will lead to increased forest cover which is the habitat for wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Enhancing climate change resilience will lead to increased forest cover from which Non-Timber Forest products will propagate	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality	Enhancing climate change resilience will increase the forest cover and thereby serving as carbon sink	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Enhancing climate change resilience will increase the forest cover and thereby increasing the potential for the growth of NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The strategies involved in the pursuance of the objective of Enhancing climate change resilience will include anti bush fire campaigns and this will reduce the occurrence of bush fires	+
Floods	Enhancing climate change resilience will increase the vegetation cover and this will minimise the devastating effects of floods	+
Land Degradation	Enhancing climate change resilience will increase the vegetative cover and thereby reducing the potential for land degradation	+
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought	Enhancing climate change resilience will lead to increased forest cover which is known to be a positive factor for enhanced precipitation and this can increase the number and volume of water resources and thereby increasing access to water	+
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0

Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....18

Description of Plan under review: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will increase access to water as citizens will have the authority and resources to plan and deliver water services	+
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will improve water quality as citizens will develop and implement bye-laws that will regulate and reduce pollution	+
Sanitation	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will improve sanitation as citizens will develop and implement bye-laws and sanitation improvement plans that will improve sanitation	+
Air Quality	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will improve air quality as citizens will develop and implement bye-laws that will regulate and reduce pollution of the air	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will reduce bush fires as citizens will develop and implement bye-laws that will reduce bushfires	+
Floods	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will reduce floods as physical development would be controlled by the Assembly and this will reduce the risk of floods	+
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will reduce crisis and conflicts as the Assembly will manage crisis and related conflicts through established structures	+
Drought		0
Epidemics		0

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will increase adherence to democratic principles since decentralisation is founded on participation of local people	+
Human Rights	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will increase the exercise of people's rights since decentralised pursue this goal	+
Access to Information	Deepening political and administrative decentralization will facilitate increase access to information by the public	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....19

Description of Plan under review: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality	Air Quality could be affected from exhaust fuels of moving traffic	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....20

Description of Plan under review: Enhance security service delivery

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation	Enhancing security service delivery as an objective will improve sanitation as bye-laws can be effectively implemented or enforced	+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Enhancing security service delivery as an objective will check or curb the menace of bushfires since it can help enforce bye-laws to punish culprits	+
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts	Enhancing security service delivery system will result into reduction of Crises/Conflicts in the sense that law and order could be controlled by this system.	+
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Enhancing security service delivery will improve the Adherence to Democratic Principles since residents will feel safe to exercise their democratic rights	+
Human Rights	Enhancing security service delivery will improve the attainment of human right since residents will feel safe to exercise their democratic rights	+
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....21

Description of Plan under review:Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Pursuing the objective of integrating Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development will lead the mobilisation of additional resources and this would be used to increase water supply to residents	+
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information	Integrating Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development will enhance exchange of information and ideas for development	+

3.6 Formulation of Development programmes

In the attainment of its Development Goal, the Assembly has opted for an integrated development approach for the 2018-2021 planning period consisting of seven (7) main Development Programs in accordance with the seven thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework Work (2018-2021) as follows:

- 1. Programme for the improvement and sustenance of macro economic environment**
- 2. Programme to expand and develop production infrastructure**
- 3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and agro-based industrial development Programme**
- 4. Programme for sustainable partnership between the District Assembly and the private sector**
- 5. Programme to develop the human resource base for the District's development**
- 6. Transparent and accountable governance programme**
- 7. Programme to reduce poverty and income inequalities**

3.6.1 Programme for the improvement and sustenance of macro economic environment

The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market structures, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include but not limited to the following:

1. To increase Municipal resource inflow by at least 15% annually from the 2017 baseline
2. To reduce the population of the unemployed youth by 12.5% annually from the 2017 baseline
3. To increase household incomes by 15% of Dec 2017 by Dec. 2021

3.6.2 Programme to expand and develop production infrastructure

The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy so as to create job opportunities for the unemployed. The main components under this programme include:

1. To improve the development of production infrastructure
2. To increase access to Energy supply
3. To improve access to potable water and sanitation facilities
4. To reduce the incidence of water related diseases

3.6.3 Accelerated agricultural modernization and agro-based industrial development Programme

This programme is aimed at introducing farmers to improved varieties of crops and livestock, strengthening extension and veterinary services, and promoting incentives and compulsion measures to encourage users of the environment adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture.

It is also to pursue measures aimed at the development and maintenance of road network to production centres, Promotion of fisheries development for food security and income and adopting measures aimed at enhancing institutional coordination for agricultural development whilst strengthening linkages between research, small scale industries and development institutions

3.6.4 Programme for sustainable partnership between the Municipal Assembly and the private sector

This programme aims at enhancing and strengthening the relationship between the **Municipal** Assembly and the Private Sector Operators through promotion and attracting investment, strengthening competencies and capacity of SMEs to operate efficiently and effectively, facilitate private sector access to capital and empowering the private sector to expand and create new jobs as well as implementing Policies and Strategies to offer social protection for the vulnerable and the excluded

3.6.5. Programme to develop the human resource base for the District’s development

This program aims improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the **Municipality’s** development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.

The program also focuses on ensuring a coherent institutional framework for youth Employment, and promotion of sports development. Special efforts shall be adopted to bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services as well as improvement in health infrastructure.

The program will also ensure integration of population dynamics into all aspects of district development planning

3.6.6. Transparent and accountable governance programme

The main focus of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development.

Equally important is the need to ensure transparency in the political process as well as strengthening functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens and the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels whilst empowering women and mainstreaming gender into socioeconomic development of the District.

3.6.7. Programme to reduce poverty and income inequalities

This program seeks to pursue measures aimed at reducing the incidence of chronic poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through the promotion of income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, including women and food crop farmers as well as enhancing access of the poor and vulnerable to social protection and reduce vulnerability and exclusion. Table 3.8 presents the Programmes and Sub-Programmes and their corresponding adopted Objectives and Strategies of the Municipality

Table: 3.9 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1 (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1 Diversify sources of resource mobilization(SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and 	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	MMDAs(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data(SDG Target 17.18)		
Ensure energy availability and reliability Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) • Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) • Implement One district, one factory initiative(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management Economic Development	Infrastructure Development Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Enhance Business Enabling Environment Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.5, 17.14) • Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17) • Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development(SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b) • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs(SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17) 	Economic Development Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Improve production efficiency and yield Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) • Reinvalidate extension services(SDG Target 2.a) • Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) • Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain(SDG Targets 2.3) • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation(SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) 4 • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones(SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2) • Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) 4 • Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information(SDG Target 12.8) • Ministry • Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities(SDG Target 17.17) • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) • Ministry 	Economic Development Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management Agricultural Services and Management

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p> <p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p> <p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing center (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development(SDG Target 2.a) • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation(SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital(SDG Target 8.3) • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) • Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4) • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 1.4) • Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country(SDG Target 1.4) • Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a) <p>Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Target 2.3)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Agricultural Services and Management</p> <p>Agricultural Services and Management</p> <p>Agricultural Services and Management</p>
<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence(SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) • Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector(SDG Target 17.17) 6 • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9) • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) <p>Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism(SDG Target 8.9)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</p>
<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) (S and ICT education in basic and secondary education(SDG Target 4.1) • Accelerate the implementation of policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels(SDG Target 4.a) • Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery(SDG Target 16.6) • Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and (SDG Target 4.c) • Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.(SDG Target 4.a) 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services</p> <p>Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of teaching and learning(SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) <p>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials(SDG Target 4.c)</p>		
<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>Strengthen healthcare management system</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities(SDG Target 3.8) Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) Strengthen the referral system(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c) Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system(SDG Target 16.6) Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18) Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff(SDG Target 3.c) Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services(SDG Target 17.17) Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) Expand and equip medical training facilities(SDG Target 3.8) Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes(SDG Target 3.3) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)(SDG Target 3.3) Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy(SDG Target 3.8) <p>Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity(SDG Target 3.b)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Social services delivery</p>	<p>Health Delivery</p> <p>Health Delivery</p> <p>Health Delivery</p>
<p>Ensure food and nutrition security</p>	<p>Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems(SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles(SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition(SDG Target 2.2)</p>	<p>Social Services delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>
<p>Improve population management</p>	<p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society(SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data(SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education</p>	<p>Social Services delivery</p> <p>Social Services delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p> <p>Health delivery</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Harness demographic dividend	<p>into adolescent reproductive healthcare.(SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy(SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p> <p>Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people. (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages(SDG Target, 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate(SDG Target 4.3)</p>		
<p>Promote sustainable water resource development and management</p> <p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management</p> <p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems(SDG Target 17.3) • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems(SDG Target 6.1) • Improve water production and distribution systems(SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery(SDG Target 17.17) • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs(SDG Target 16.6) • Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities(SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) • Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6(SDG Target 6.1) • Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting(SDG Target 6.a) • Develop and implement sewerage masterplans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements(SDG Targets 6.2, 6.3, 16.6) • Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) • Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies(SDG Target 7.1) • Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.(SDG Target 17.17) • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation(SDG Target 6.b) • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan(SDG Target 16.6) • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative(SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) • Provide public education on solid waste management(SDG Target 12.8) • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities(SDG Target 6.2) • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation(SDG Target 6.2) <p>Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions (SDG Target 11.6)</p>	<p>Environmental Management</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p> <p>Social Services delivery</p> <p>Social Services delivery</p>	<p>Disaster Prevention and Management</p> <p>Infrastructure Development.</p> <p>Environmental Health and Sanitation Services</p> <p>Environmental Health and Sanitation Services</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs(SDG Target 1.4) • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life(SDG Target 1.4) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes(SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) • Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers(SDG Target 5.4) • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) • Increase awareness on child protection(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) • Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) • Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults(SDG Target 10.2) • Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers(SDG Target 16.3) • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking(SDG Targets 16.2,16.6)</p>	<p>Social Services delivery</p> <p>Social Services delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p> <p>Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) • Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law(SDG Target 5.4) • Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services(SDG Target 5.c) • Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) • Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level(SDG Target 5.c) • Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) • Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants(SDG Target 5.c) • Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a) 	<p>Social Services delivery</p> <p>Social Services delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) 		
<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries(SDG Target 1.3) Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable(SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4) Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme(SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) <p>MoGCSP</p>	<p>Social Services delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p> <p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate database on PWD(SDG Target 17.18) Promote participation of PWDs in national development(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self(SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance(SDG Target 10.2) Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices(SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education(SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5) Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs(SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5) Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination(SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) 	<p>Social Services delivery</p> <p>Social Service delivery</p> <p>Social Service delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement productive social inclusion interventions(SDG Target 10.2) • Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d) • Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2) <p>Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability(SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p>		
Improve human capital development and management	<p>Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws(SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15)</p> <p>Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs(SDG Target 8.5)</p> <p>Revamp public employment centres across districts (SDG Targets 16.6)</p>	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure(SDG Target 9.1) <p>Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure(SDG Target 17.17)</p>	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services
Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies(SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products(SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle(SDG Target 12.4) <p>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)</p>	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves(SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) • Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture(SDG Target 15.b) • Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities(SDG Target 15.1) <p>Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.(SDG Targets 14.a, 15.2, 15.9)</p>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) • Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government(SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6) • Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2) • Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes(SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8) • Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks 	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Reduce greenhouse gases	<p>and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors(SDG Target 3.d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups(SDG Target 13.3) <p>Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities(SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</p>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and maintain the national road network(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) Prioritise international corridor development programme towards completion of western, central and eastern corridors.(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts(SDG Target 17.15) Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices(SDG Target 11.2) Mainstream climate change into the transport sector(SDG Target 13.2) Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure(SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6) <p>Ensure implementation of the provisions on transportation under the PWDs Act, 2006, Act 715(SDG Target 11.2)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p> <p>Infrastructure Development</p>
<p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p> <p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<p>Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18)</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide(SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony(SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties(SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID System, Addressing System, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen's services centre nationwide using available Government infrastructure such as Post offices, Community information centres etc.)(SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy (SDG Targets 16.10, 17.19)</p> <p>Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in</p>	<p>Economic Development</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</p> <p>Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10) Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c) Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management(SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects(SDG Target 17.8) Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges(SDG Targets 9.5, 9.b, 17.17)	Economic Development Programme	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development	Renewables (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)(SDG Targets 7.2, 7.a) Promote the conversion of waste to energy (SDG Target 7.1) Facilitate universal access to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), (SDG Target 7.1) Promote value addition in the oil and gas industry (SDG Target 8.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management Economic Development Programme	Infrastructure Development. Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.(SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste(SDG Target 11.6) Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2) Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets (SDG Target 9.2) Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach(SDG Target 12.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Promote sustainable, spatially	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p> <p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</p>	<p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b)</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1,11.3)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Physical and Spatial Planning</p>
<p>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>Fully implement the rural development policy(SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)</p> <p>Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.(SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</p>
<p>Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)</p> <p>Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums (SDG Target 1.b)</p> <p>Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)</p> <p>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)</p> <p>Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6,11.7,11.a,11.c)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Infrastructure development</p>
<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p> <p>Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<p>Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)</p> <p>Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning(SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of</p>	<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>General Administration</p> <p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p> <p>Finance and Revenue Mobilisation</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	MMDAs(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration
Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy (SDG Target 16.7) Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora(SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating

Chapter Four:

4.0 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Hohoe Municipal Assembly

Table 4.0 presents a set of prioritized Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Municipality which have been prioritized to address the key constraints/challenges and also to harness existing potentials in order to meet the needs and aspirations of the people and to achieve the Medium Term Goal of the Assembly as well as contribute towards the National Development Goal. It is the prioritized set of actions and inactions designed to accelerate the process of meeting meeting the vision of the Assembly.

4.1 Programme of Action (PoA)

Table: 4.1 Programme of Action (PoA)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
Thematic area: Economic Development														
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Monitor revenue collection for improved revenue to aid investment in LED	% increase in IGF collected and allocated for LED					100,000			CA	Private Sector
				Procure logistics for revenue collection and monitoring						50,000			CA	Private Sector
				Privatize property rate collection and management of Assembly Assets						12,000			CA	Private Sector
				Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plans						4,000			CA	
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Implement PPP initiatives to attract new investors to develop assets in the tourism and economic sectors of the Municipality.	Annual growth in the amount of private capital invested in tourism development					500,000		5,000,000	CA	Private Sector
	Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Train Staff of the Assembly on the GIFMIS Software application and management and procure logistics to boost internet connection for effective Operations of the Software	% of DA Expenditure within MTDP budget					40,000			CA	MoF
	Enhance the	Management	Finance	Update Register of Businesses	Comprehensive					30,000	20,000	50,000	CA	Private

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	production and dissemination of disaggregated data(SDG Target 17.18)	nt and Administration	and Revenue Mobilisation		Database of Businesses available									Sector
				Conduct Client satisfaction Survey	% increase in Internally Generated Revenue					20,000		CA	Private Sector	
Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe to supply power for business development	Amount of kilowatts of Energy from waste supplied for economic development					100,000		15,000,000	Private Sector	CA
				Facilitate the construction of Mini Hydro Energy System at Wli, Likpe Kukurantumi and Alavanyo Abehinease.				1,000,000		10,000,000.00	Private Sector	CA		
				Extend Electricity supply to 15 Communities	% change in number of households with access to electricity				10,000,000			Wrks Dept	MoE	
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development(SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise Annual Business Performance Review Meetings	Number of Disputes discovered which hinder business development and for enhance business growth.					40,000	50,000	CA	NBSSI	
	Create an entrepreneurial culture	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train the youth on entrepreneurial skills	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training					12,000			NBSSI	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the acquisition of Start-Up Capital for Entrepreneurs	Unemployment rate reduced					12,000		40,000	CA	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD , MoTI etc.
				Organise or participate in trade exhibitions and cultural fares					60,000		60,000	CA	NBSSI	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Build the capacities of MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements					45,000			CA	NBSSI	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs , (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train 2 seed growers (Rice, Maize) in the Municipality	% increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish					2,000		1,200	MuDA	CA
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support the conduction of Research into the development of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties					40,000		100,000	MuDA	Donors	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)													
	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Lobby for more extension officers					10,000			CA	MuDA	
Procure logistics for extension services								40,000			CA	MuDA		
Conduct in-service training for extension officers								10,000			CA	MuDA		
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	% increased in yield of crops				950,00		1,200	CA	MuDA	
	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Establish a Mechanization centre in the Municipality					300,000		100,000	CA	MuDA	
	• Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation(SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) 4	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Procure annual weather forecast information and integrate its dissemination into regular extension services					40,000			CA	MuDA	
	• Provide incentives to the private sector	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	Facilitate the Construction/rehabilitation of the Warehouses as part of the					120,000			CA	MuDA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities(SDG Target 17.17)		Management	implementation of "One-District, One Warehouse policy"										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train small scale agro-processing companies in improved technologies					40,000		50,000	CA	MuDA	
Facilitate the Procurement of agro-processing equipment for small and medium scale enterprises							200,000		500,000	CA	MuDA			
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management		Facilitate the establishment of Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory					100,000		5,000,000	MoPSI	CA, NBSSI, MuDA	
			Agricultural Services and Management	Construction of access Roads to farming areas in 11 communities					400,000		200,000	Works	MoR & HWs	
				Construction of culverts and Footbridges in 15 communities to enhance transportation of farm produce			400,000			Works	MoR & HWs			
Enhance the application of science, technology and	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Extension Officers in ICT application for effective dissemination to farmers on regular extension visits	% of farmers using ICT for improved production				5,000			CA	MuDA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
innovation	value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)													
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development(SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings							2,800		MuDA	NGOs
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train 50 youth (30 females; 20 males) in improved agricultural productivity techniques and related agri-businesses	Number of Youth engaged agri-businesses					35,000		40,000	NBSSI	CA
	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train 40 youth (20 females; 20 males) in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	Number of Youth trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of					21,000		23,000	NBSSI	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	activities such as handling				agricultural products										
				Train farmers and Traders on appropriate measurement and introduce Scales for the measurement of grains and other agricultural products						10,000			MAD U	CA	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital(SDG Target 8.3) 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Identify financial institutions and link those institutions to trained youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital	Number of youth accessing credit as Start-Up-Capital from financial institutions					10,000		12,000	NBSSI	Financial Institutions	
	Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Liaise with land owners to create Land Banks to guarantee easy access to land for the youth in agriculture development	Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development						40,000		CA	PPD	
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 1.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Provide the needed veterinary services to poultry and livestock farmers	% increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish					34,000		51,000	MuDA	CA	
				Provide Technical Training to Livestock and Poultry Farmers					4,000		10,000	MuDA	CA		
				Link poultry and livestock farmers to financial institutions to access credit to expand their businesses					3,000		120,000	MuDA	CA		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen research into large scale 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	Support the conduct of research into large scale breeding and production of livestock						10,000		20,000	CA	MuDA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	breeding and production of livestock across the country(SDG Target 1.4)		Management											
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Target2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Procure logistics and to ensure disease control and surveillance activities in the Municipality especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases					4,000		10,000	CA	MuDA	
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence(SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Complete the construction of Tourism Resource Centre at Wli	% increase in tourist arrivals				200,000		100,000	CA	MoT&CA	
				Invest in the construction of Access Roads or promote appropriate means of transport to existing Tourism Sites					150,000		400,000	CA	MoT&CA	
				Provide appropriate training and undertake necessary reforms in order to Strengthen the management system of existing Tourism sites in the Municipality					8,000		1,000	CA	MoT&CA	
				Train Woodcarvers and other Artist to create the needed local souvenirs to support the industry					21,000		12,000	CA	MoT&CA	
						Construction of intermittent concrete benches for tourists rest at Wli waterfalls				40,000			CA	Wks
						Creat terraces and construct resting places to facilitate easy hiking of Mountain Afadjato					100,000	40,000	CA	Wrks
						Creat website, develop fliers, construct bill boards and other sourveneirs to market all the Tourism Sites in the Municipality					65,000		CA	Wrks
						Institute annual hiking festival at					43,000	10,000	CA	Wrks

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				Mt Afadjato										
				Educate Tourism Communities on how to handle Tourist						12,000		CA	Wrks	
	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 6	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate PPP arrangements to develop the needed guest houses, restaurants, creation of recreational parks and other facilities required to promote tourism development in the Municipality					100,000		3,000,000	CA	MoT&CA	
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Review existing operations and management systems of the various Tourist Sites to be able to upgrade their operations with existing sector standards					40,000		20,000	CA	Tourism Development Sub-Committee	
	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Integrate recommendations of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee and Reports of the Management of each of the Existing Tourism Sites into the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly and Monitor the operations of the sites Quarterly					40,000		20,000	CA	MoT&CA	
				Completion 1No. 2-Storey Art Centre at Hohoe	% change in tourist arrivals				200,000			Wrks	CA	
	Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism(SDG	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Develop clear ethical standards refraining sex tourism and other negative practices at each of the Sites and sensitize communities of the associated dangers.	Number of reported cases of tourism related sex % reduction in teenage pregnancies in communities				32,000		32,000	CA	MoT&CA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	Target 8.9)				hosting tourism sites									
Thematic area: Social Development														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	• Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construct 6No. 18-Unit Classroom Blocks for Public Senior High Schools and Technical and Vocational Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	Gross Enrolment rate increased					4,000,000		2,000,000	CA	GES
				Construct 6No. Boys Dormitory Blocks and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use					4,000,000			CA	GES	
				Construct 4No. Assembly Halls for selected Senior High Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use					200,000			CA	GES	
				Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of Additional TLMs for the increasing numbers in the SHS and Special Schools					250,000			GES	CA	
				Provide 1,000 set of furniture for Senior High Schools					450,000			CA	GES	
				Facilitate the recruitment of 60 Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff 60% of whom must be Female to augment the staff strength of the SHS	Pupil-Teacher ratio at SHS					10,000			CA	GES
	• Ensure inclusive	Social Services	Education, Youth &	Provide financial support to all boys and girls with Special Needs	% increase in Educational					200,000			CA	GES, DSW

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng			
	education for all boys and girls with special needs(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Delivery	Sports and Library Services		attainment of Persons with Special Needs improved												
				Provide adequate resources for the effective administration of Special Schools in the Municipality					100,000		12,000	CA		GES, DSW & CD			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) (S and ICT education in basic and secondary education(SDG Target 4.1) 	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide Financial Support to Students learning Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels of education	% increase in the performance of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels				50,000		32,000	CA		GES			
				Procure and distribute 200 computers for Basic Schools					200,000		100,000	CA		GES			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels(SDG Target 4.a 	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construct 4No. Libraries and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use and provide the needed books, logistics and furniture for their operations at Lipke Mate, Akpafu Odomi and Todome	% increase in the BECE Results				200,000		600,000	Wrks		GES			
				Rehabilitation of 13No. School Blocks					170,0000		1,000,000	Wrks		GES			

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				Re/Construction of 21 No. School Blocks and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use						2,000,000		3,250,000	Wrks	GES
				Construction of Teachers' Quarters in 6 selected Communities and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use						800,000		100,000	Wrks	GES
				Supply of furniture to 12 Selected Schools						100,000		60,000	Wrks	GES
				Construction of Computer Laboratories/ICT Centres in 12 Selected Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use						1,000,000		2,000,000	Wrks	GES
				Facilitate the absorption of Fodome Heloo Community School by Government						30,000			CA	MoE
	Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Facilitate the upgrading of Lolobi Ashambi ICCES to Vocational Training Institute	Proportion of the youth with Technical and Vocational Skills					30,000			CA	MoE
				Provide the needed logistics to Alavanyo EPTVI						50,000		10,000	CA	MoE
				Construct a fence wall around Volta School for the Death at Adubaye						70,000			CA	MoE
				Construction of a girls School at Bla and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and								120,000	CA	MoE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use										
Strengthen school management systems	Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide the Needed Logistical Support for the smooth take-off of the Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Municipal Directorate of Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services established					90,000		60,000	CA	MoE
	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and (SDG Target 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Organize periodic professional training programs to support the continuous upgrading of Teachers in the Municipality	% increase in the BECE Results					80,000		100,000	CA	MoE
				Provide support for best teacher/worker award scheme				20,000	10,00	10,000	CA	GES		
				Organise Annual Orientation Programs for Newly Trained Teachers						40,000			CA	MoE
	Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts. (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide the needed infrastructural and logistical support for the establishment of a well-resourced and functional Senior High Schools in the Municipality	The rate of Performance at WASCE					500,000		600,000	CA	MoE
	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide logistics for the effective supervision of Teachers in all schools in the Municipality and for the successful conduct of BECE Examination Annually	% increase in the BECE Results					80,000		60,000	CA	GES
				Provide needed funds to support my first day at school program	% increase in net enrolments at primary schools				5,000		CA	GES		
	Ensure adequate supply of	Social Services	Education, Youth &	Ensure adequate supply and timely distribution of teaching and	% increase in the BECE					100,000		78,000	CA	GES

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	teaching and learning materials(SDG Target 4.c)	Delivery	Sports and Library Services	learning materials for all schools in the Municipality	Results										
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct CHPS Compounds in 9 Selected Communities and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	% of Population with improved Access to health service delivery					1,200,000		1,095,000	CA	GHS	
				Provide the needed logistics for the effective operations of CHPS Facilities				30,000		90,000	CA	GHS			
				Support for Maternal Health Care programs	Maternal mortality ratio			20,000	20,000	20,000	CA	GHS			
				Provide the needed funds to support malaria prevention activities	Malaria case fatality in children under five per 10,000 population			68,000			GHS	CA			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and equip health facilities(SDG Target 3.8) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Expand/upgrade 10 existing Health facilities to enhance their operations					600,000		1,000,000	CA	GHS		
				Facilitate the upgrading of Likpe Bakwa Poly Clinic to the Status of a District Hospital					1,000,000		3,000,000	CA	GHS		
				Facilitate the upgrading of Hohoe Municipal Hospital to the Status of Regional Hospital					200,000		470,000	CA	GHS		
Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Facilitate the acquisition and ensure the effective operations of an efficient ambulance services in the Municipality	Average time to respond to Emergency medical services					123,000		200,000	CA	GHS	
				To provide funds for capacity building of health staff							40,000		CA	GHS	
				Training of Health Staff in sign							50,000		GHS	CA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				Language										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Facilitate the acquisition of the needed logistics and staff for an effective delivery of health services in the Municipality	% reduction in mortality ratios (Maternal mortality & under five mortality ratios)					98,000		70,000	GHS	CA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the training and upgrading of traditional medical practitioners and ensure their integration into the health system	Number of Traditional Medical Practitioners integrated into existing delivery system					32,000		15,000	GHS	CA
	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize the Public on the need to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and how the scheme operates and provide logistics for its efficient operation	% increase in the number of subscribers to the NHIS					40,000			NHIS	CA
	Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide Logistical Support to Municipal Health Insurance Scheme to undertake activities aimed at improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	Level of ICT application in the delivery of Health Insurance Services					25,000			NHIS	CA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance 	Social	Health	Ensure establishment of District	Number of					20,000		10,000	GHS	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	efficiency in governance and management of the health system(SDG Target 16.6)	Services Delivery	Delivery	Health Committee and to ensure that they hold regular meetings to deliberate on effective delivery of health services and take prompt actions on the outcomes of the various meetings	actions taken on the decisions made at Health Management Teams Meetings										
				Ensure the establishment of Public Health Surveillance Management Committee and to ensure that they hold regular meetings						12,000.00			GHS	CA	
				Provide needed logistics and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Rapid Response Team						8,000.00			GHS	CA	
				Provide needed logistics and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Surveillance Volunteers quarterly meetings					8,000.00				GHS	CA	
				Establishment of secretariat office for Traditional Medical practitioners					30,000				GHS	CA	
	Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide the needed logistical and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Health Management Information System	Level of functionality of Municipal Health Management information System					40,000			GHS	CA	
	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the training of critical staff of the health services and ensure their retention and equitable distribution in the in the Municipality	Health Staff – population ratios					40,000		40,000	GHS	CA	
	Improve health information management	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train Health Staff on relevant applications used for Health Information Management and	Level of functionality of Municipal					34,000			GHS	CA	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	systems including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)			Procure adequate logistics for the sustenance of a reliable health information system	Health Management information System										
	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor and Evaluate the Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery Quarterly	Number of monitoring and evaluation recommendations that are being implemented					40,000		10,000	GHS	CA	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the training of Health staff on HIV Education	% reduction in HIV and AIDS/STIs infections infection rates					5,000		10,000	GHS	CA	
				Conduct counselling and testing session in the communities					15,000		20,000	GHS	AIDS Commission/ CA		
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise public sensitization programme to further educate the public on the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons						40,000		5,000	CA	GHS	
	Intensify behavioural change strategies	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Identify people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality and devise improved ways of sensitizing them to make them conscious of the effect of their						20,000			CA	GHS	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)			behaviours and how to continue to live healthy lives										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes(S DG Target 3.3) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the regular meeting of Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB and Sexual reproductive health in the agenda of the meetings					20,000		10,000	CA	GHS	
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the Municipal Health Directorate effective implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program	% reduction in Mother to Child Transmission of HIV rate				32,000		14,000	GHS	CA	
	Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Facilitate the acquisition, conveyance, storage and distribution of Antiretroviral drugs	% reduction in HIV and AIDS mortality				40,000		32,000	GHS	CA	
Ensure food and nutrition security	Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the Municipal Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	% decrease in Malnutrition cases				16,000		10,000	GHS	CA	
	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise Annual Public Education programmes to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles					40,000			GHS	CA	
				Support Municipal Health						20,000		GHS	GES	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				Directorate school Health team to conduct school health activities										
	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition(SDG Target 2.2)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise targeted public education programmes at Health Facilities to sensitize mothers and the public on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults					32,000			GHS	CA	
Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support for the daily family planning activities being carried out at all the Health Facilities	% reduction fertility rate				20,000			GHS	CA	
	Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide the needed logistics and funds to support the conduct of the National Population Census by the Ghana Statistical Service and any other surveys	Demographic database established				90,000			GHS	CA	
	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct home visits to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health	% reduction fertility rate				32,000		12,000	GHS	CA	
				Organise Health education Programmes for girls in school on adolescent reproductive health					24,000			GHS	CA	
	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy(SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Identify and Organise targeted programs for clans indulge in child marriages and facilitate the prosecution of offender					20,000			GHS	CA	
Promote sustainable	• Undertake tree planting along	Environmental	Disaster Prevention	Procure Seedlings and Plat trees along the Dayi River and its	Hectors of degraded forest,				32,000		32,000	CA	Dayi River	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
ble water resource development and management	the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.	Managem nt	and Managem nt	tributaries	mining, dry, and wet lands rehabilitated/res tored									Joint Cmtee. WRC, Forestr y
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)	Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem nt	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	Form and train Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Committees and enforce the 'pay as you fetch policy for all community water facilities in the Municipality	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					32,000		10,000	CA	Wrks
	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem nt	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	Provision of 6No. Mechanized Water Systems in 6 selected Communities						200,000		1,000,000	CA	Wrks
				Complete the construction and Mechanization of Water Systems at Lolobi Hunyasam, Likpe Abrani, etc						10,000		8,000	CA	Wrks
	Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)	Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem nt	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	Increase the Capacity and add additional stand pipes to 21 existing Mechanized and Small Town Water Systems	Average distance and time to fetch water reduced					90,000		60,000	CA	Wrks
	Implement public-private partnership policy as	Infrastruct ure Delivery and	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	Enter into partnership to Expand the Infrastructure and Increase the Capacity of Hohoe Water Systems in order to end water rationing in	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					1,000,000			CA	GWC

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)	Management		the Town and its environs										
				Enter into partnership to Invest in the Needed Infrastructure and Extend Water from South Dayi or Kpando Municipality to Fodome, Wli and other surrounding areas					1,000,000		4,000,000	CA	Private Sector	
	• Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs(SDG Target 16.6)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Prepare or Update Municipal Water and Sanitation Strategic Plan	Level of implementation of MESAP				10,420		3,000	CA	Wrks	
	Develop the 'Water for All' programme	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provision for the Implementation the "Water for All" Program in line with SDG 6	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources				100,000		200,000	CA	DPs	
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Set up mechanisms and measures to support	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Train Artisans (30 females and 50 Males) in the construction of Rain Water Harvesting and Storage Facilities	Litters of water harvested and stored				5,000		5,000	CA	DPs	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental	Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provide logistics for the effective collection of liquid waste as input into the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project	% of population with access to improved sanitation				200,000			CA	Private Investors	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
sanitation services														
	Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Target 7.1)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Enter into partnership with Private Investors to implement the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	Tonnes of waste being converted to electricity and other useful products					100,000			CA	Private Investors
	Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.(SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services		Amount of private investment into the project waste to energy project						16,000,000		CA	Private Investors
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services										CA	Private Investors
	Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services		Lobby for additional Environmental Health Officers and provide adequate logistics for their operations	% of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation					20,000			CA
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Procure 4No. Motorcycles and provide fuel and lubricants for effective monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan						32,000		12,000	CA	DPs
Procure sanitary tools for Municipal Environmental Health Unit								20,000			CA	MEHD		
Acquire land for Municipal Burial site								50,000			CA	MEHD		
				Construction of modern 2abattoir at Hohoe and 7mini abattoirs at						500,000		200,000	Wks	MEHD

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				each Zonal Council capital and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use										
	Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provision for administrative expenses for the implementation of the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative	% of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation					89,000		200,000	CA	DPs
	Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provide refuse containers for the collection of plastic waste as inputs into the ‘waste to Energy Project’ in the Municipality						70,000		140,000	CA	DPs
	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organise Public Education Campaigns on Solid Waste Management Quarterly						12,000		4,000	CA	DPs
	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Train Artisans on the design and construction of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Number of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities designed					20,000		32,000	CA	DPs

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	Target 6.2)													
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Update Municipal Sanitation By-laws to incorporate emerging issues in sanitation management	Number of people prosecuted for Enforcement of sanitation By-laws					12,000			CA	DPs
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Implement CLTS in all Communities	Number of communities Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)					110,000		40,000	CA	DP
	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions (SDG Target 11.6)	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Temporally continue partnership with the Waste Land Fill Company to manage the Final Disposal Site	% of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation					200,000			CA	Wrks
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the logistical and technical support required to continue the effective implementation and scaling up of the LEAP Program to the rest of the communities not currently covered and ensure that all female single parents are enrolled	Proportion of poor households covered under the LEAP Programme					100,000		20,000	CA	DSW & CD
	Empower the	Social	Social	Provide logistics and funds for							8,000.		CA	DSW

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	vulnerable to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	Services delivery	Welfare and Community Development	District LEAP implementation committee meetings							00				&CD
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training programme for Heads of Departments and Units on how to mainstream Child Protection Interventions into their Action Plans and how to Monitor and Evaluate the Outcomes of these Interventions	Number of reported cases of abuse					50,000		12,000	CA		DPs
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development							10,000		6,000	DSW &CD		CA
	Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the required logistics and technical support to facilitate the training of caregiver	Number of trained caregivers delivering services in the municipality					12,000			DSW &CD		CA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial and logistical support for effective implementation and scaling up of the School Feeding Program	% increase in enrolment and child retention at primary schools					1,920,000			CA		Budget

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)		ent											
				Provide financial and logistical support for easy access and effective utilisation of the Capitation Grant for effective education service delivery	Amount of capitation grant received					12,000			DSW &CD	CA
	Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct home visits and organise Neighbourhood Awareness Campaigns to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection	Number of reported cases of abuse					30,000		12,000	DSW &CD	CA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system	Proportion of Children with disability and special needs mainstreamed in all community schools					41,000			DSW &CD	CA
	Increase access to education and education materials for orphans	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide funds to support the procurement and facilitate the distribution of Educational Materials meant for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Performance of Orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs at BECE					40,000		20,000	DSW &CD	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the required logistics and secretarial services for the implementation of the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Number of residents benefiting from the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults					10,000			DSW & CD	CA
	Promote justice for children	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Establish and Procure the needed logistics and funds for the effective functioning of Child Panel and family courts including all related issues	Number of cases settled by Child Panel and family courts.					20,000			DSW & CD	CA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the needed logistics for the monitoring of child labour and child abuse cases and facilitate the successful prosecution of offenders	Number of reported cases of Worst forms of child labour and abuse					12,000			DSW & CD	CA
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop Internal Staff Recruitment and Appointments Policy that will ensure that 60% of all Employed Staff /Appointments in the Assembly Female	Proportion of male and female employees and appointees					4,000	3,000	5,000	CA	DSW & CD
				Undertake Annual Public Sensitisation program to Educate women and support them to actively participate and political activities and to take leadership roles in the communities and in politics	Proportion of Women in local politics and in leadership positions				12,000	10,000	10,000	CA	DSW & CD	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
outcome s														
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 			Train Heads of Departments and Units on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Number of gender responsive programmes in AAP and Budget					8,000		4,000	CA	DSW & CD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct a survey to identify the volume of household chores assigned to boys and girls and their implications for educational attainment and economic and social development and implement the recommendations	Gender parity index					5,000		10,000	CA	DSW & CD
Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Coordinate the disbursement of poverty alleviation funds to ensure that 30% of the amount are received by women for enterprise development	% of Poverty alleviation funds received by women enterprises					1,000			CA	DSW & CD

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	5.c)													
	Ensure at least	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise training programs for women in order to be able to apply and access MASLOC Funds and Coordinate the disbursement of MASLOC funds to ensure that 50% of the amount are received by women applicants	Proportion of MASLOC Funds received by women					4,000			CA	DSW & CD
	Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise annual sensitization programs to education Land Lords and Family Heads on the need to allow women to have equal access to land titles in respect family lands	Proportion of women with Land Titles					7,000		10,000	CA	DSW & CD
	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify successful female leaders and organise annual forums for them to interact with young girls both in and out of school annually to learn their techniques of attaining their status	Number of young girls mentored					10,000		8,000	CA	DSW & CD
	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise sensitization programs for women artisans, farmers and other tradesmen on how to form and maintain associations	Number of associations formed					2,000			Cooperative	DSW & CD
Strengthen social	• Mainstream	Social Services	Social Welfare	Organise training programmes for Heads of Departments and Units on	Number of social protection					13,000			CA	All DPTs

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	social protection into sector plans and budgets(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	delivery	and Community Development	how to Mainstream social protection into their Annual Action Plans and budgets and ensure the application of the knowledge	programmes in AAP and Budget									
				Provide needed funds for registration and monitoring of Day Care Centres in the Municipality					4,000.00			DSW &CD	CA	
				Provide logistics and technical support for the `continues implementation of and monitoring of Care Reform Initiatives(CRI)					4,000.00			DSW &CD	CA	
				Engage or monitor the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care					10,000			DSW &CD	CA	
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Procure the needed logistics for the successful implementation and scaling up of the LEAP and other Social Protection programmes for the poor and the vulnerable and ensure that women and girls are given the needed priority	Number of people benefiting from Social Intervention Programmes					32,000			DSW &CD	CA
	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update the Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps to provide baseline data to guide selecting of people to benefit from social programmes	Reliable data available for pro-poor programming					40,000			CA	DSW &CD
	Strengthen access to justice, rights, and	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and	Organise monthly radio programmes to educate the public and create their awareness against	Number of reported cases of abuse against					4,000			DSW &CD	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	entitlements by vulnerable groups, (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)		Community Development	stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	the vulnerable									
	Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise monthly radio programmes and community sensitization durbars to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System	Number of people reached with targeted messages					10,000			DSW &CD	CA
	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistics for the implementation of the productive and financial inclusion programmes alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Number of people graduating from the LEAP programmes with productive skills to be independent					21,000			DSW &CD	CA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sponsor the periodic meetings of the Disability Fund Management Committee to disburse the 3% DACF allocation to the PWDs	Amount of Disability funds disbursed					16,000			DSW &CD	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
ment of the country														
	Generate database on PWD (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct a census of the PWDs in the Municipality	Profile of PWDs available					50,000			DSW & CD	CA
	Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train PWDs who are out of School in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas in order for them to contribute to National Development	Number of PWDs trained in employable skills					32,000			DSW & CD	CA
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide funds to support interested PWDs stand for elections and facilitate the appointment of PWDs to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Number of PWDs Elected or Appointed to the General Assembly					20,000			DSW & CD	CA
	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise capacity building programmes for PWDs on governance and democracy						10,000			DSW & CD	CA
Ensure	• Ensure the	Social	Social	Construct Disability Accesses and						300,000			Wrks	DSW

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices(SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)	Services delivery	Welfare and Community Development	facilities to all Public Buildings and ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and accesses for the PWDs											&CD
	Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education (SDG Targets 4.a	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Procure the needed TLMS and provide the needed funds for the effective functioning of the Gbi-Special School	Performance of Pupils with Special Needs at required examinations					40,000				DSW &CD	GES
	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Targets 4.a	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Set aside 10% of the PWDs Funds to support the continuous education of PWDs	Proportion of PWD Funds spent on the Education of Pupils with Special Needs					4,000				DSW &CD	CA
	• Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination(SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Hold radio programmes to educate the public on the negative effects of disability-related discrimination and facilitate the prosecution of offenders	Number of reported cases of abuse					30,000				DSW &CD	CA
	Strengthen	Social Services	Social Welfare	Train nurses and other health professionals including staff of the	Number of disability cases					23,000				DSW &CD	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d)	delivery	and Community Development	Social Welfare Department on improved measures to identify infants with Disabilities and how to effectively handle the cases	identified at birth										
	Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise public education campaigns in order to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group and to facilitate their active participation in any public or community meetings for the development of the communities	% of PWDs partaking in important community meetings					24,000			DSW & CD	CA	
	Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify the peculiar needs of children and women with disabilities from the general census of the PWDs and integrate same into the daily operations of the Assembly	Number of special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability being addressed					21,000			DSW & CD	CA	
Improve human capital development and management	Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Train the MPCU members and Procurement Officer on the requirements of the Local Content and Participation Laws and ensure their applications in all contracts of the Assembly	Number of residents recruited to execute contracts					25,790			CA	Wrks	
		Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Conduct Annual Staff Performance Appraisals	% of staff promoted on time					10,000			CA	All Dpts	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs(SDG Target 8.5)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Integrate Disability Concerns in the development of the Staff Recruitment Policy for the Assembly	Number of PWD employed by the Assembly					20,000			CA	All Dpts
	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Support the implementation of Nation Builders Corps	Number of youth employed					950,000			CA	Budget unit
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Complete the Construction of Hohoe Sport Stadium at Kitikpa and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	Hohoe Sport Stadium Constructed to promote sport development					300,000			CA	MYS
	Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services		Amount of private capital spent in sport infrastructure development							3,000,000	CA	DPs

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide financial and logistical support to augment the efforts of the Forestry Commission to protect the degradation of Odomi River Forest Reserve and Togo Plateau Forest Reserves in the Municipality	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored					43,000			CA	FC
				Monitor the operation of timber						4,900			CA	FC

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	areas within and outside forest reserves(SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)			logging companies to ensure that they plant and nurture two plants to replace every tree cut										
				Plant trees along the banks of the Dayi River					12,000		23,000	CA	WRC	
				Provide logistic for the operations of the 12 Disaster Volunteer Groups					20,000		21,000	CA	NAD MO	
	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize Annual Sensitization programmes for farmers on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming					39,000			CA	MuDA	
	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise training programmes for sculptures to increase their knowledge on how use natural forest products to produce handicrafts and other forms of souvenirs	Number of people benefiting from alternative livelihood programs				20,000		12,000	NAD MO	NBSSI , CA	
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote training, research	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Train women and men engaged in charcoal processing on alternative livelihood skills in order to reduce their dependence on the vegetative cover which could aggravate the conditions that will reinforce climate change	Number of women and men trained in alternative livelihood programmes				12,000			NAD MO	NBSSI	
	• Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes(SDG Targets 11.b,	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise training programmes for MPCU Members and other Heads of Units to educate them on Climate Change Issues in order for them to integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities	Number of Climate change interventions integrated into Assembly Plans and Budgets				32,000		10,000	CA	All Dpts	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	13.2)													
Reduce greenhouse gases	Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors (SDG Target 3.d)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise annual tree planting competitions in first and second cycle schools in the Municipality	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored					80,000		10,000	CA	GES, NAD MO, FC
				Support the training of residents in Biogas technology and promote its use in order to reduce the dependence of charcoal which is a major cause of environmental degradation					100,000		60,000	CA	Wrks	
	Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Facilitate the launching of the green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized in the Municipality and provide the needed logistical and technical support for its success	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored					60,000			CA	NAD MO, FC
Improve efficiency and	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Integrate tree planting and landscaping as part of all Public Contracts meant to construct Buildings or other forms of physical assets						120,000			Wrks	CA
				Organise public education campaign for community stakeholders and opinion leaders to sensitize them on the need to plant trees on their land and compounds and procure seedlings to support their efforts	Number of community members planting trees					60,000		20,000	CA	Wrks
	Expand and maintain the	Infrastructure Delivery	Infrastructure Developm	Maintenance of 30KM of Urban Roads and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road	Proportion/ length of roads maintained/					500,000		100,000	DUR	MoRH, CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	national road network(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	and Management	ent		rehabilitated									
				Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas of Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe and Upgrading them to be part of the Urban Roads Network and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road					300,000		500,000	DUR	MoRH, CA	
				Maintenance of 15Km of Highways Annually and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road					400,000		1,000,000	MoR&H	CA	
				Construction of 15km of Highways Annually and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road	Proportion/ length of roads constructed					2,000,000		3,000,000	MoR&H	CA
				Sport improvement of 20km of Feeder Roads Annually and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road					1,000,000	100,000	2,000,000	Wrk	CA	
	• Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Surfacing of 10km of Urban Roads Annually and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road					1,500,000		1,500,000	DUR	MoRH, CA	
	• Prioritise international corridor development programme towards completion of western, central and eastern corridors.(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the completion of the Eastern Corridor Road and plant economic and ornamental plants along the road	Proportion/ length of roads constructed				40,000			CA	MoRH	
	• Promote local content and	Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Organise training programmes for local contractors and artisan in	Number of locals employed				50,000			CA	Private Sector	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	participation in the provisions and award of contracts(SDG Target 17.15)	Delivery and Management	Development	order to upgrade their capacity to benefit from relevant provisions of the local content and participation laws on contract awards	as workers or subcontractors									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> international best practices(SDG Target 11.2) Mainstream climate change into the transport sector(SDG Target 13.2) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Ensure that contracts in the Municipality make adequate provision for the planting of trees along the roads being constructed and adequate drainage systems to contain the anticipated storm waters in built-up areas	Number of contractors and subcontractors implementing climate change interventions as integral part of the work					60,000		120,000	CA	Private Sector
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure(SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Covering of open drains in Hohoe Township	% reduction of road accidents in the Municipality					1,000,000		800,000	CA	MoRH
				Construct speed humps at vantage points					50,000			CA	MoRH	
				Rehabilitation of Traffic lights in Hohoe Township					34,000			CA	MoRH	
				Procure and install additional Traffic lights at vantage points in Hohoe					50,000			CA	MoRH	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide(SDG Target 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Liaise with network operators to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality	Tele density and penetration rate					200,000			CA	Wrks
	Develop and maintain online database for all	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and	Provide the needed logistics to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing	Number of settlements with complete Digital					600,000			CA	Phy Plg Dpt.

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
	categories of all properties and provide secured data access (SDG Target 16.10)		Tourism Services	System	property Address Systems										
	Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Physical Planning Officers on the identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties					32,000			CA	Phy Plg Dpt.		
Expand the digital landscape	Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy (SDG Targets 16.10, 17.19)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Partner with GIZ to create a database for socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development	Database developed for the Assembly				10,000		50,000	CA	GIZ		
				Create a website for the Municipal Assembly	Functional website available										
				Train MPCU Secretariat on the Management of the Database				10,000			CA	GIZ			
	Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the training of young girls and boys in ICT skills					12,000		10,000	CA	DPs		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise 16No. Public Education forums in communities and institutions to sensitize the public on disaster prevention and management	Number of Reported Cases of Disaster				32,000			NAD MO	CA		

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
n														
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d)			Support surveillance activities of NADMO to uncover early signals of disasters and take measure to reduce their impact	Number of Surveillance activities undertaken					32,000				
	Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Train Disaster Management staff on gender issues in order for them to mainstream same in their daily activities	Number of Reported Cases of Disaster					5,000			CA	NADMO
	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Procure the needed logistics and provide adequate funds for effective operations of NADMO						200,000			CA	NADMO
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8)	Economic Development Programme	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Heads of Departments and Units on the application of relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities and procure relevant equipment to support the utilisation of the knowledge gained	Level of application of Science, Technology and Innovation					32,000			CA	Dpts
		Economic Development Programme	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Sponsor the conduct of research to find local solutions to challenges	Number of research programs sponsored					100,000		120,000	CA	Dpts
Leverage oil and	Facilitate universal access	Economic Development	Trade, Industry	Process development applications for the establishment of Oil and Gas	Time spent in processing					12,000			Phy. Pg Dpt	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development	to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), (SDG Target 7.1)	ent Programme	and Tourism Services	Filling Stations within 2 months	development applications									
				Facilitate the training and skills acquisition of residents in relevant jobs along the value chain of the Oil and Gas Industry	Number of businesses created along the value chain of the oil and gas industry					32,000			CA	MoE
Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.(SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Construct drains in Hohoe and 6 other communities	Metres of concrete drains constructed					1,000,000		2,000,000	Wrks	CA
	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise monthly radio discussions to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste	Number radios discussions held					40,000			NAD MO	CA
	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide logistics for the implementation of drainage plans for all MMDAs	National Drainage Plans for all MMDAs implemented					1,000,000			Wrks	CA
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Update Asset Register for the Assembly	Asset register of the Assembly updated to include all assets					16,000			Wrks	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				Prepare Operation and Maintenance Plan for regulars operations and periodic planned maintenance of all Assembly Assets	Number of Assets serviced and maintained					1,000,000			Wrks	CA
	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Train Staff of the Works Department in modern technology for infrastructure delivery						20,000			Wrks	CA
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop and operationalize the Light Industrial Area at Godenu and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	Number of workshops and machines installed at the Light Industrial Area					1,000,000		4,000,000	Wrks	CA
	Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach (SDG Target 12.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Train the MPCU on sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach	Number of MPCU Member trained in SLM who are applying the skills					23,000		10,000	CA	Dpts.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Provide the needed equipment for the effective implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016.	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) fully implemented					40,000			CA	Phy Pg Dpt
				Train the Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee on relevant Sections of the Land Use and						32,000			CA	Phy Pg Dpt

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
orderly development of human settlements				Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)										
	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning						40,000			CA	Phy Pg Dpt	
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1,11.3)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Train Artisans in modern technique of building basic houses in all communities of the Municipality	Number of Artisans trained in modern technique of building basic houses				10,000		50,000	NBSSI	CA/M oR&I	
	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide needed financial support for the activities of Rural Enterprise Project to promote development in the Municipality	Number of activities undertaken through Assembly's financial support.				60,000		100,000	REP	CA/M oR&I	
				Provide financial support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	Number of clients supported in trade exhibitions				20,000		50,000	CA	REP/ MoT& I	
	Fully implement the rural development policy(SDG	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Support the fully implementation of the rural development policy	Level at which the implementation of the rural				40,000		50,000	CA	MoLGRD	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)		Services		development policy supported									
	Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise sensitization programmes for rural communities on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource to support their development and livelihoods	Number of communities sensitised					20,000		30,000	CA	MUD A/Mo L&NR
	Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Institute and Ensure that incentive package are develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Number of investors invested in the rural areas of the Municipality					80,000	20,000		CA	REP
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Support the implantation of major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes in the Municipality	Number of slums renewed and redeveloped in the Municipality					600,000		400,000	Phy Pg Dpt	MoZ& IC/Wrks
	Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums (SDG Target 1.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Support the enforcement of legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality	legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality enforced					15,000			CA	GPS/GJS
	Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Organise sensitisation program for slum dwellers to educate them on how to improve infrastructure facilities in their neighborhood	Number of slum dwellers educated on an improved infrastructure					11,000			Wrks	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)	nt			facilities									
	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provide needed financial support to promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Number of social programs in Zongos financially supported					150,000		120,000	CA	MoZ&IC
	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provide the needed financial support for Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Number of new slums occurred and the Zongos upgraded					2,000,000			MoZ&IC	CA
Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide adequate funds to support the Complete political and administrative decentralization of the remaining departments	Number of Departments Decentralised					100,000		50,000	CA	MoLGRD
				Construction of MCE's Residence	Number of					252,000			Wrks	CA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng	
				and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	Residential Accommodation constructed										
				Rehabilitation of MCD's Residence					40,000				Wrks	CA	
				Rehabilitation of 10No. Low Cost Houses					100,000				Wrks	CA	
				Provision for the implementation of Annual Action Plans of the Member of Parliament	Number of MP's activities implemented				840,000				MP	CA	
				Supply of 50No. Assembly Hall Chairs and 4No. Air Conditioners	Number of furniture and Ari Conditions procured				16,000				Wrks	CA	
				Procurement of Generator Set/Plant	Number of Generators procured				40,000				Wrks	CA	
				Organise General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee Meeting	Number of Meetings organized				150,000	100,000			CA	Dpts	
	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality	Level of collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality increased				40,000				CA	All Dpts	
Organise Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings				Number of actions taken on decisions at HoDs Meetings				50,000				CA	All Dpts		
				Provision for Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Assets as contained in the Annual O&M Plans of the Assembly	Amount of Annual funds spent on operations and maintenance				2,000,000				CA	All Dpts	
				Provision to support NALAG	Amount of DA				48,000				CA	All	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
				Activities	Funds spent on NALAG Activities									Dpts
				Organise 12No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	Number residents participating in Town Hall Meetings					160,000			CA	All Dpts
				Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Number of Popular participation activities implemented					120,000			CA	All Dpts
				Celebrate Independence Day, Framers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day, etc						500,000			CA	All Dpts
				Procurement of Office Equipment and Machines	Number and type of Machines and equipment procured					150,000			CA	All Dpts
				Procurement of 2No. Vehicles	Number of vehicle procured					300,000			CA	All Dpts
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 14No. Computers, 14No. Printers, 7 Copiers, 7No. Motor Cycles and provide adequate furniture, needed logistics as well as funds for operating and strengthening of Sub-district structures	Number of Zonal Councils operating					285,000			CA	Zonal Councils
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise training program for unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal Councillors etc in all zonal capitals to build their capacity on participatory planning and budgeting	Number of zonal capitals received training on participatory planning and budgeting					20,000	20,000	20,000	CA	Zonal Councils
				Organise Quarterly MPCU Meeting	Number of MPCU Meetings					32,000			CA	Dpts

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
					Organise									
				Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise of the Annual Action Plans	Number of M&E Reports produced and submitted on time					40,000			CA	Dpts
				Hold ½ yearly and End of Year Plan Review Meetings	Number of Plan Review Meetings organized					80,000			CA	Dpts
				Preparation of Annual Action Plans	Number of Action Plan prepared					80,000			CA	Dpts
				Conduct Development Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds etc	Number of Evaluation Conducted					120,000			CA	Dpts
				Hold Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Number of Budget Committee meetings held					32,000			CA	Dpts
				Preparation of Annual Budget	Number of Annual Budgets approved on time					140,000			CA	Dpts
	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning(SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Build the capacity of physical planning staff and other staff on preparation and revision of local plans and planning schemes	Number of local plans and planning schemes prepared and revised					8,000		20,000	GIZ	CA
	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support the establishment of Local Economic Development initiatives in the Municipality using the Enterprise Development Model and design incentive package for Private individuals who are into LED businesses in the Municipality.	Number of LED initiatives established and Private individuals who are into LED businesses awarded					40,000		70,000	CA	NBSSI /REP/ BAC

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
	Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)			Provide support for the construction of Rural Technology Transfer Facility at the Light Industrial Area and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use	Number of Artisans trained at the Centre Annually					400,000			AC	NBSSI /REP/ BAC
				Rehabilitation of markets sheds at Hohoe, Likpe Bakwa, Fodome Heloo etc.	Number of shed rehabilitated					79,000			Wrks	CA
				Paving the floor, provision of security gates and other ancillary facilities and provision of additional sheds, stalls and stores at Hohoe Market	% improvement in IGF collected from the Market					120,000			Wrks	CA
				Expansion and rehabilitation of Community Markets at Likpe Todome, Likpe Bala, Likpe Mate, Akpafu Odomi 12 other Communities and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use						120,000			Wrks	CA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise training program for management, Assembly members and relevant departments on the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Number of staff and Hon. Assembly members trained on the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)					20,000		20,000	CA	GIZ
	Enhance revenue mobilization and capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Development and management of billing software for property rate	% increase in revenue mobilisation					40,000	26,000		CA	GIZ
				Recruit commission collectors and train all revenue staff						15,000		CA		

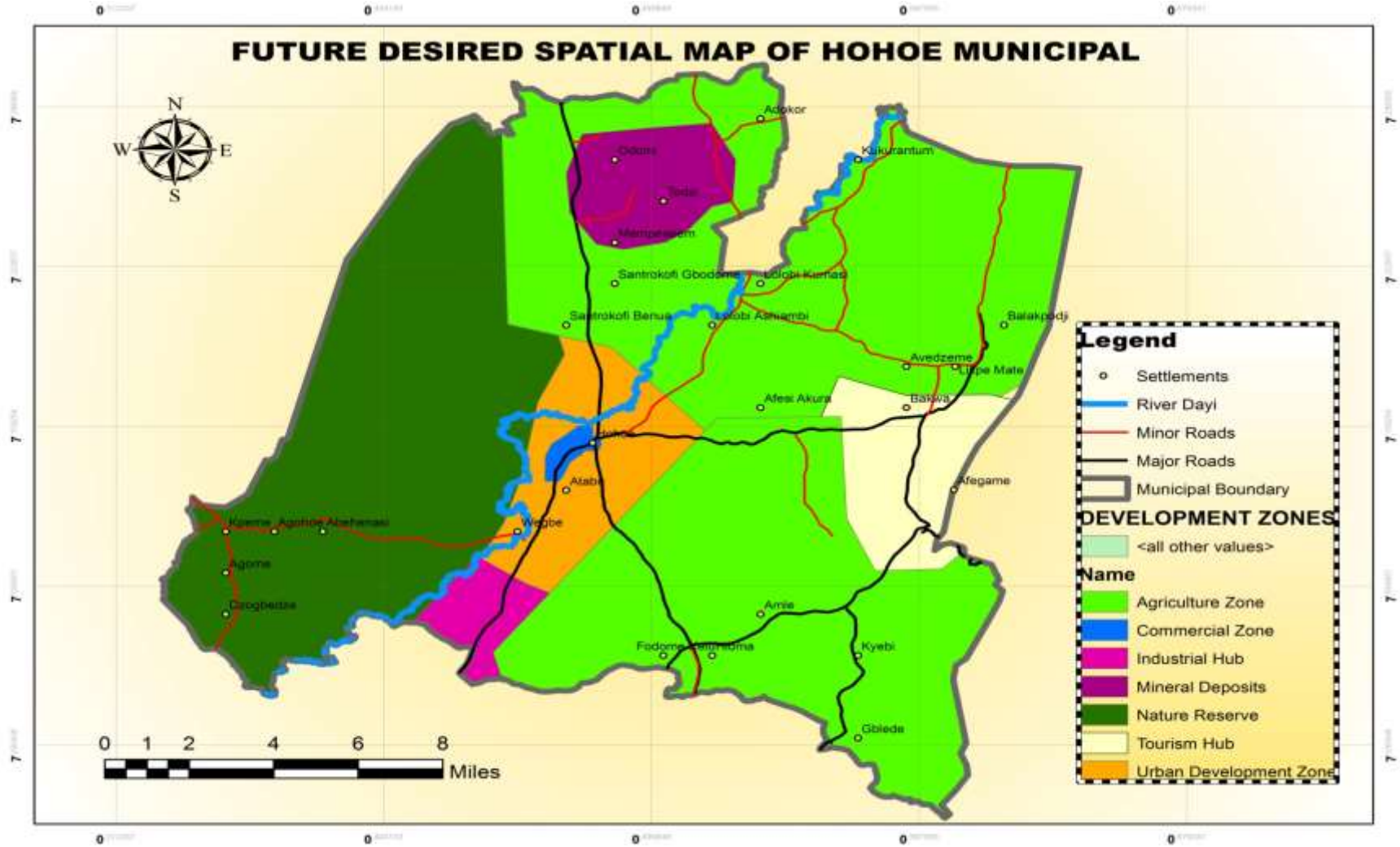
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide needed logistics for maintenance of security, law and order	Police Citizen ratio					120,000			CA	GPS/GJS
				Construct Police Post at Alavanyo Kpeme and Likpe-Bakwa, Gbi Wegbe, and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use					300,000			Wrks	GPS	
				Construct security fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools and Alavanyo SHS	Number of attacks on school children and teachers				250,000			Wrks	CA	
	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise sensitisation program on FM stations to educate the public and the security agencies on the need to cooperate to fight crime in the Municipality						10,000			CA	GPS
	Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for additional police personnel and procure the needed logistics for their operations	Police Citizen ratio					12,000			CA	GPS
Thematic area: Ghana and the International Community														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs														
Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Develop	Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Organise annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad in order to successfully obtain their contribution to the development of the Municipality	Number Ghanaian citizens abroad contributing to the Municipality's Development					100,000	30,000	20,000	CA	DPs

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col'ng
ment	implementation of diaspora engagement policy (SDG Target 16.7)													
	Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora(SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Enter into Partnerships with Ghanaian Resident Abroad					12,000			CA	CNC	
				Foster Partnerships with Sister Cities for Socio-economic Development						70,000		CA	DPs	

Figures: 4.1 PICTURES OF HOHOE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2018-2021 MTDP



Figure: 4.2 Map of the Desired Future State of the Municipality



4.2 Indicative Financial Plan

4.2.0 Introduction:

This part of the Plan outlines the needed resources that will be required to facilitate the implementation of the various activities over the plan period (2018-2021) and the key strategies for mobilizing such resources. It also outlines the expected expenditures as per sectors of the district development.

4.2.1 Summary of DMTDP Cost

The pursuance of the various medium term objectives under over the planned period (2018-201) is estimated at One-Hundred and Seventy-Nine million, Thirty-One Thousand, Three Hundred and Ten GhanaCedis (GHC179, 031,310.00). This figure represents the quantification in monetary terms of all expected input of the various activities to be pursued by the Plan. This amount is to be mobilized through the combined efforts of the Municipal Assembly, Private Investors and Development partners including direct transfers from Central Government

4.2.2 Strategies for Mobilizing Funds

The strategies for mobilizing the needed funds will depend largely on the type of programme to be executed. To a large extent all economic activities with potentials for high returns will be pursued by Public Private Partnerships with the Assembly creating a conducive environment for the private sector invest. Projects with social benefits are will largely be funded from grants obtained from the development of project proposals to source additional funds. Also, projects with economic benefits and are infrastructure in nature will be funded through lobbying and providing the necessary Institutional environment to enable the Development Authorities such as Zongo Development Authority, Bui Dam Authority to implement their plans. On the Tourism Sector which has a lot of economic potentials through creating of jobs, the Assembly will liaise with Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts and other private investors by organizing Tourism Festivals to trigger their interest to invest into the sector.

Table 4.2 Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue			
Management and Administration	11,485,854.72	3,121,551.15	2,964,347.40	0	3,718,230.00	9,804,128.55	9,806,262.00	Intensify revenue collection and privatize non performing items	Identify prospective donors and designing development proposal to meet donor criterion

Social Service Delivery	12,562,653.60	3,145,340.45	423,478.20	300,000.00	5,205,522.00	9,074,340.65	19,806,262.00	Intensify revenue collection and lobby for increase allocations from Central government	Identify prospective donors and designing development proposal to meet donor criterion
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	5,976,233.78	2,072,537.79	338,782.56	0	3,272,042.40	5,683,362.75	59,806,262.00	Intensify revenue collection and pursue Public Private Partnership arrangements	Identify prospective donors and designing development proposal to meet donor criterion
Economic Development	5,509,620.94	2,222,052.47	396,434.74	360,000.00	2,528,396.40	5,506,883.61	39,806,262.00	Intensify revenue collection and pursue Public Private Partnership arrangements	Identify prospective donors and designing development proposal to meet donor criterion
Environmental Management	358,932.96	0	111,739.10	0	148,729.20	260,468.30	19,806,262.00	Intensify revenue collection and lobby for increase allocations from Central government	Identify prospective donors and designing development proposal to meet donor criterion

Chapter Five

5.0 Composite Annual Action Plans for Hohoe Municipal Assembly

Based on the Programme of Action, this 4-year Annual Action Plans have been formulated. This Action Plans are Annual Activity implementable Plans of the Composite Programme of Action of the Municipality. They form the basis upon which activities in the plan will be carried out and based documents for preparation of Annual Budget.

5.1 Annual Action Plan, 2018

Table: 5.1 Annual Action Plan, 2018

Thematic area: Economic Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes: Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Monitor revenue collection for improved revenue to aid investment in LED	Entire Municipality	Monitoring conducted once a month	Reports from monitoring visits						25,000		CA	Private Sector
	Procure logistics for revenue collection and monitoring	Central adm.	30% of logistics available	Number and types of logistics procured						12,500		CA	Private Sector
	Privatize property rate collection and management of Assembly Assets	Central adm.	Toilets and lorry parks privatized	Number of contracts signed on rate collections						3,000		CA	Private Sector
	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Central adm.	2017 RIAP available	2018 RIAP Prepared and number of activities implemented						1,000		CA	
	Implement PPP initiatives to attract new investors to develop assets in the tourism and economic sectors of the Municipality.	Central adm.	No private investment in tourism infrastructure development	Number of meetings held to foster PPP initiatives on tourism development					125,000		125,000	CA	Private Sector
	Train Staff of the Assembly on the GIFMIS Software application and management and procure logistics to boost internet connection for effective Operations of the Software	Central adm.	Number of staff trained on GIFMIS software application Number and type of logistics procured	15 Staff trained in 2017 and 4No. Desk top Computers and printers supplied					10,000			CA	MoF
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe to supply power for	Gbi-Wegbe	Current Waste Management doesn't	% of factory buildings completed and Number of waste to energy plants					25,000		3,500,000	Private Sector	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
t	business development		generate electricity	installed									
	Facilitate the construction of Mini Hydro Energy System at Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyo etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyoetc	No mini hydro dam constructed	Number of mini hydro dams constructed					250,000		2,500,000.00	Private Sector	CA
	Extend Electricity supply to the Developing Areas of 4 Communities	Kpeme, Blave, Ahado, Abansi and Kodzofe CHPS Compound	71% of neighborhoods connected to the National Grid	Number of communities added to the National Grid					250,000			WrksDept	MoE
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise Annual Business Performance Review Meetings	Hohoe	No Annual Business Performance Review Meetings in place	Number of Enterprises participating in Annual Business Performance Review Meetings						10,000	12,500	CA	NBSSI
	Train the youth on entrepreneurial skills	Hohoe		Number of youth trained in entrepreneurial skills					6,000			NBSSI	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.
	Facilitate the acquisition of Start-Up Capital for Entrepreneurs	Hohoe		Number of targeted entrepreneurs given credit					3,000		10,000	CA	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting
	Organise or participate in trade exhibitions and cultural fares	Hohoe & Ho	Annual trade fares established	Number of traders exhibiting their wares					15,000		15,000	CA	NBSSI
	Build the capacities of MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Hohoe	No MSMEs trained to participate in PPP and Local Content arrangements	Number of MSMEs trained					22,500			CA	NBSSI
Agricultural Services and Management	Support the conduction of Research into the development of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties	Hohoe	No research conducted on the subject	Number of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties developed					10,000		25,000	MuDA	Donors
	Lobby for more extension officers	Hohoe		Number of extension officers posted to the municipality					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Procure logistics for extension services	AgricDpts		Number and types of logistics procured					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Establish a Mechanization centre in the Municipality etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe	No Mechanization centre	Number of mechanization centres established					150,000		50,000	CA	MuDA
	Procure annual weather forecast information and integrate its dissemination into regular extension services	Entire municipality	Annual weather forecast information is currently not available for use by farmers	Number of annual weather forecast information procured					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the Construction/rehabilitation of Warehouses as part of the implementation of "One-District, One Warehouse policy" etc and landscape the surroundings with protective	Hohoe	3no. Warehouse	Additional warehouse constructed					60,000			CA	MuDA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.												
	Train small scale agro-processing companies in improved technologies	Hohoe	No small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies	Number of small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies					10,000		12,500	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the Procurement of agro-processing equipment for small and medium scale enterprises	Entire Municipality		Number of agro-processing equipment procured					50,000		125,000	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the establishment of Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Selected communities	No Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory established	Number and types of factory established					25,000		1,250,000	MoPSI	CA, NBSSI, MuDA
	Construction of access Roads to farming areas in 3 communities	Likpe Mate, and Akpafu-Mempeasem	Roads in the listed communities are in bad shape	Kms of access roads constructed to farms					100,000		50,000	Works	MoR& HWs
	Construction of culverts and Footbridges in 3 communities to enhance transportation of food produce	Santrokofi-Gbodome, Likpe-Agbodzome, Fodome-Amele and Assembly Guest House Todome	No culverts and Footbridges constructed on affected portions of under listed roads	Number of culverts and Footbridges constructed					100,000			Works	MoR& HWs
	Facilitate the implementation of	Municipality	200 farmers	% increase in farmers					950,00			CA	MUDA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Planting for Food and Jobs	wide	benefited from the program	benefiting from the program					0				
	Train 50 youth (30 females; 20 males) in improved agricultural productivity techniques and related agri-businesses	Hohoe		Number of females and males trained in improved agricultural productivity techniques and related agri-businesses					35,000		40,000	NBSSI	CA
	Train farmers and Traders on appropriate measurement and introduce Scales for the measurement of grains and other agricultural products	Entire Municipality	Activity not conducted in the Municipality	Number of traders using the scale						10,000		MADU	CA
	Liaise with land owners to create Land Banks to guarantee easy access to land for the youth in agriculture development	Entire Municipality		Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development						40,000		CA	PPD
	Provide Technical Training to Livestock and Poultry Farmers	Hohoe		Number of Livestock and Poultry Farmers technically trained					1,000		2,500	MuDA	CA
	Link poultry and livestock farmers to financial institutions to access credit to expand their businesses	Hohoe	No financial institutions providing credit to poultry and livestock farmers	Number of financial institutions providing credit to poultry and livestock farmers					1,500		60,000	MuDA	CA
	Provide logistics and funds to facilitate disease control and surveillance activities in the Municipality especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for effective surveillance	Number and types of logistics procured					1,000		2,500	CA	MuDA
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide appropriate training and undertake necessary reforms in order to Strengthen the management system of existing Tourism sites in the Municipality	Hohoe	Management Teams at Tourist sites are poorly constituted and untrained	Number of Tourism Management Teams reconstituted and trained					8,000		1,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Facilitate PPP arrangements to	Wli, Gledi,	Support	Number PPP					25,000		750,00	CA	MoT&

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	develop the needed guest houses, restaurants, creation of recreational parks and other facilities required to promote tourism development in the Municipality	Todome and Hohoe	facilities are inadequate for the growing numbers of tourist	arrangements initiated							0		CA
	Support the activities of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee of the Assembly in order to review existing operations and management systems of the various Tourist Sites to be able to upgrade their operations with existing sector standards	Hohoe	Tourism Sub-committee established but Site Management teams yet to be properly constituted and current management systems very poor	Number of meetings of Tourism Sub-Committee and Number of Site Management Teams properly constituted					12,500		7,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Integrate recommendations of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee and Reports of the Management of each of the Existing Tourism Sites into the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly and Monitor the operations of the sites Quarterly	Hohoe	No actual releases of funds the Assembly for Tourism Development for the past 2 years	% of Assembly funds released for Tourism Development					10,000		5,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Art Centre at Hohoe	Hohoe	The project is 62% complete	% completion of 2-Storey Art Centre					100,000			Wrks	CA

Thematic area: Social Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Education, Youth & Sports and	Construct 2No. 12-Unit Classroom Blocks for Public Senior High Schools and Technical and	HEPSS & Akpafo SHS	Enrolment at these school has increased	Number classroom blocks constructed					1,000,000		500,000	CA	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Library Services	Vocational Schools etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.		due to Free SHS Policy leading shortage of classrooms										
	Construct 2No. Boys Dormitory Blocks etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe SHS and Alavanyo	Boarding facilities are not enough to accommodate growing numbers of people	No. of boys Dormitory Blocks constructed					1,000,000			CA	GES
	Construct 1No. Assembly Halls for Afadja Senior High School etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gledi	Afadja Senior High Schools has no befitting Assembly Hall	% completion of the Assembly Hall Block					50,000			CA	GES
	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of Additional TLMs for the increasing numbers in the SHS	Entire Municipality	Limited supply of TLMs in the Schools	Number and types of TLMs supplied and distributed					62,500			GES	CA
	Provide 250 set of furniture for Senior High Schools	Entire Municipality	72% of SHS Students have access to furniture	Number of furniture supplied					1,000,000			CA	GES
	Provide financial support to all boys and girls with Special Needs	Entire Municipality	Less than 20% of children with Special needs received financial support annually	Number of Children with Special Needs given financial support					50,000			CA	GES, DSW& CD
	Provide adequate resources for the effective administration of Special Schools in the Municipality	Gbi Special & Volta School for	No budgetary allocations for the operation	Amount of Assembly funds spent on the Special Schools					25,000		3,000	CA	GES, DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing	
		the Deaf	of the special schools in the municipality											
	Provide Financial Support to Students learning Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels of education	Entire Municipality	Less than 0.005% of Assembly funds are released annually for STEM education	% of Assembly funds released for STEM activities annually					12,500		8,000	CA	GES	
	Procure and distribute 50 computers for Basic Schools	Selected schools	Less than 10% of Basic Schools have access to computers	Number of computers procured and distributed					50,000		25,000	CA	GES	
	Rehabilitation of 1No. School Blocks	Lolobi - Hunyasem,	Conditions of 1 schools are in deplorable state	Number of classroom blocks rehabilitated						42,500	0	Wrks	GES	
	Re/Construction of 4No. School Blocks etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	FodomeHolo, SantrokofiG bodome LikpeBakwa, Gbi-Godenu&Ando No.2	11 schools in the Municipality need to be reconstructed	Number of School Blocks reconstructed					500,00	0	812,50	0	Wrks	GES
	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks, supply of furniture and logisticsetc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe Agbozome & Wli-Apegame	2 communities lack improved KG blocks	Number of KG blocks constructed							300,00	0	Wrks	GES
	Construction of 1No. 2-storey 3-unit Classroom Block with ancilaary facilities	Tsevi Adabraka	Lack of improved classroom	1No. 2-storey 3-unit Classroom Block constructed					550,00	0.00			Wks	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col. ting
			block										
	Supply of furniture to 6 Basic Schools	Todome&FodomeHeloo,	85% of basic schools have adequate furniture	Number of schools supplied with furniture					100,000			Wrks	GES
	Facilitate the absorption of FodomeHelu Community School by Government	FodomeHelu	FodomeHelu SHS under community management	Number of SHS absorbed by Government					8,000			CA	MoE
	Organize periodic professional training programs to support the continuous upgrading of Teachers in the Municipality	Hohoe	Programme on-going	Number of professional training organised for teachers					20,000		25,000	CA	MoE
	Provide support for best teacher/worker award scheme	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Type of award scheme and number of teacher/worker awarded					5,000	2,500	2,500	CA	GES
	Organise Annual Orientation Programs for Newly Trained Teachers	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Number of Newly Trained Teachers orientated					10,000			CA	MoE
	Provide logistics for the effective supervision of Teachers in all schools in the Municipality and for the successful conduct of BECE Examination Annually	Entire Municipality	Supervision on-going	Number of times supervision of teachers conducted					20,000		15,000	CA	GES
	Provide needed funds to support my first day at school program	Entire Municipality	My first day at school program being organised annually	Amount of funds spent on the celebration of ' My First Day at School'						1,250		CA	GES
	Ensure adequate supply and timely distribution of teaching and learning materials for all schools in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	60% of Pupils have adequate access to required TLMs in Basic Schools	Number and type of TLMs supplied					25,000		20,000	CA	GES
Health Delivery	Construct CHPS Compounds in 2 Selected Communities	Akplamafu& Likpe-Koforidua	9 communities lack access to improved	Number of CHPS compounds constructed					300,000		274,000	CA	GHS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
			health services										
	Procurement of furniture and logistics for operationilizing 3No. CHPS Compoundetc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Akplamafu, Kodzofe & Likpe Koforidua		3No. CHPS Compounds provided with furniture and logistics						135,000.00		CA	P.O/wks
	Provide the needed funds to support malaria prevention activities	Entire Municipality	Malaria admission cases for current year is 2 009	Number of malaria cases admitted					17,000			GHS	CA
	Expand/upgrade 2 existing Health facilities to enhance their operations	Likpe Abrani and Fodome Amele	existing Health facilities have limited capacities to deal with health issue in the respective communities	Number of existing Health facilities Expanded/upgraded					150,000		150,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic to the Status of a District Hospital	Likpe-Bakwa	Poly Clinic	The % of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic Being upgraded to District Hospital status					250,000		750,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of Hohoe Municipal Hospital to the Status of Regional Hospital	Hohoe	Municipal Hospital	The % of Hohoe Municipal Hospital Being upgraded to Regional Hospital status					50,000		117,500	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition and ensure the effective operations of an efficient ambulance services in the Municipality	Hohoe Hospital	ambulance services in the Municipality not functional	Number of ambulance acquired					31,000		50,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition of the needed logistics and staff for an effective delivery of health services in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	About 223 health staff currently at post	Type of logistics and number of health staff acquired					25,000		17,000	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Sensitize the Public on the need to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and how the scheme operates and provide logistics for its efficient operation	Entire Municipality	Public are sensitised annually on the registration with the National Health Insurance Scheme	Number of sensitisation exercises conducted					10,000			NHIS	CA
	Ensure that Health Management Teams hold regular meetings to deliberate on effective delivery of health services and take prompt actions on the outcomes of the various meetings	Hohoe	Irregular Health Management Teams meetings	Number of regular meetings conducted by Health Management Teams					5,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistical and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Health Management Information System	Entire Municipality	District Health Management Information System only functioning in Municipal Hospital	Number of health facilities with functioning of the District Health Management Information System					10,000			GHS	CA
	Monitor and Evaluate the Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery Quarterly	Entire Municipality	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted every year but quarterly	Number of times M&E conducted for Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery in a year					10,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Conduct counselling and testing session in the communities	Entire Municipality	Number of HIV cases recorded currently is 248	Number of people counselled and tested					4,000		5,000	GHS	AIDS Commission/CA
	Organise public sensitization programme to further educate the public on the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Entire Municipality	Many of the public are not aware the dangers associated	Number of public sensitisation programs organised					10,000		1,250	CA	GHS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			with stigmatization of infected and affected persons										
	Identify people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality and devise improved ways of sensitizing them to make them conscious of the effect of their behaviours and how to continue to live healthy lives	Entire Municipality	No record of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality	Number of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality identified					5,000			CA	GHS
	Support the regular meeting of Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB and Sexual reproductive health in the agenda of the meetings	Hohoe	DAC Meetings have not been regular	Number of regular meetings conducted by Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB					5,000		2,500	CA	GHS
	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program	Entire Municipality	No support given Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program in 2017 & 2016	The amount of funds released to theMunicipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program					8,000		4,000	GHS	CA
	Facilitate the acquisition, conveyance, storage and distribution of Antiretroviral drugs	Entire Municipality	Substantial Antiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed	Quantity ofAntiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed					10,000		8,000	GHS	CA
	Support the Municipal Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition	Entire Municipality	58 malnourished	Number of Food and Nutrition Programme					4,000		2,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management		cases of in the current year	undertaken by Municipal health Directorate									
	Organise targeted public education programmes at Health Facilities to sensitize mothers and the public on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	Entire Municipality	Less than 60% of all mothers and the public are aware of how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	% coverage of mothers and the public who are sensitised on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults					8,000			GHS	CA
	Support for the daily family planning activities being carried out at all the Health Facilities	Entire Municipality	No funds from Assembly extended to daily family planning activities at all the Health Facilities	Amount of funds spent on family planning activities at all the Health Facilities					5,000			GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistics and funds to support the conduct of the National Population Census by the Ghana Statistical Service and any other surveys	Entire Municipality	National Population Census conducted in 2010	Rate of population growth of the Municipality					100,000			GHS	CA
	Conduct home visits to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No visits conducted	Number of homes visited to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health					8,000		3,000	GHS	CA
	Organise Health education Programmes for girls in school on adolescent reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No Health Programmes organised in the past planning period	Number of schools educated on adolescent reproductive health					6,000			GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure Seedlings and Plant trees along the Dayi River and its tributaries	Entire Municipality	Tree planting exercise undertaken along the Dayi River in Hohoe	Number of seedlings procured and planted					8,000		8,000	CA	Dayi River Joint Cmtee. WRC, Forestry
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Form and train Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Committees and enforce the 'pay as you fetch' policy for all community water facilities in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Committees formed	Number of Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Committees formed and trained					32,000		10,000	CA	Wrks
	Provision of 3No. Mechanized Water Systems in 3 selected Communities	Alavanyo Dzogbedzi, Akpafu Todzi and Likpe Koforidua	About 40% of all communities in the Municipality have mechanised water system	Number of Mechanized Water Systems provided					50,000		110,000	CA	Wrks
	Complete the construction and Mechanization of Water Systems at LolobiHunyasam, LikpeAbrani, etc	LolobiHunyasam, LikpeAbrani, Godenu, Ahado, Kpeme etc.	6no. uncompleted mechanised water system	Number of uncompleted mechanised water system completed					25,000		20,000	CA	Wrks
	Increase the Capacity and add additional stand pipes to 21 existing Mechanized and Small Town Water Systems	5no. selected Communities	21mechanised water system exist	Number of additional stand pipes added					25,000		40,000	CA	Wrks
	Enter into partnership to Expand the Infrastructure and Increase the Capacity of Hohoe Water Systems in order to end water rationing in the Town and its environs	Hohoe	Water supply in Hohoe town inadequate	Level of expansion of water infrastructure					250,000			CA	GWC

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Prepare or Update Municipal Water and Sanitation Strategic Plan	Hohoe	Water and Sanitation Strategic Plan exist but out-dated	Water and Sanitation Strategic Plan updated					10,420		3,000	CA	Wrks
	Provision for the Implementation the “Water for All” Program in line with SDG 6	Entire Municipality	Program not in place	Level of implementation of Water for All” Program in line with SDG 6					25,000		50,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Social Services delivery													
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provide logistics for the effective collection of liquids as input into the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project	Entire Municipality	Site available for disposal of liquid waste	Type of logistics and quantity of liquid waste collected to energy project site					50,000			CA	Private Investors
	Enter into partnership with Private Investors to implement the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe	Gbi-Wegbe	Waste to Energy Project not in operation	% implementation of Waste to Energy Project					25,000			CA	Private Investors
											4,000,000	CA	Private Investors
	Procure 4No. Motorcycles and provide fuel and lubricants for effective monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan	Entire Municipality	No Motorcycles available for monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan	Number of Motorcycle procured					8,000		3,000	CA	DPs
	Procure sanitary tools for Municipal Environmental Health Unit	Hohoe	Few sanitary tool available Municipal Environmental Health Unit	Number and type of sanitation tools procured					20,000			CA	MEHD
	Acquire land for Municipal Burial site	Gbi-Wegbe	80% of Municipal Burial site	Number of acres acquired for Burial site					50,000			CA	MEHD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col. ting
			acquired										
	Provide refuse containers for the collection of plastic waste as inputs into the 'waste to Energy Project' in the Municipality	Entire Municipality		Number of refuse containers provided					18,000		35,000	CA	DPs
	Organise Public Education Campaigns on Solid Waste Management Quarterly	Entire Municipality		Number of Public Education Campaigns organised on Solid Waste Management per year					3,000		1,000	CA	DPs
	Train Artisans on the design and construction of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Hohoe	No training conducted for artisans for the past period	Number of artisans trained on how to construct disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities					10,000		16,000	CA	DPs
	Update Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws to incorporate emerging issues in sanitation management	Entire Municipality	Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws outmoded	Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws updated available					6,000			CA	DPs
	Implement CLTS in all Communities (50)	Entire Municipality	communities implemented CLTS	Number of communities implemented CLTS					28,000	80,000	40,000	CA	DP
	Temporarily continue partnership with the Waste Land Fill Company to manage the Final Disposal Site	Gbi-Wegbe	Land fill site managed by Land Fill Company	Amount of waste managed by Land Fill Company					200,000			CA	Wrks
	Complete the Construction of Hohoe Sport Stadium at Kitikpaetc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe	Site acquired and cleared	% of completion of the sports stadium					70,000		700,000	CA	MYS/DPs
Social Welfare and Community Developme	Provide the logistical and technical support required to continue the effective implementation and scaling up of the LEAP Program to the rest of the communities not currently	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics and technical support provided	Type of logistics and technical support provided					25,000		5,000	CA	DSW&CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col. ting
nt	covered and ensure that all female single parents are enrolled												
	Organize training programme for Heads of Departments and Units on how to mainstream Child Protection Interventions into their Action Plans and how to Monitor and Evaluate the Outcomes of these Interventions	Hohoe	Only Social Welfare and Community Development Unit has mainstream Child Protection Interventions into their Action Plan	Number of departmental plans with Child Protection Interventions					25,000		6,000	CA	DPs
	Provide financial and logistical support for effective implementation and scaling up of the School Feeding Program	Entire Municipality	24 schools under school feeding program	Number of schools added to the feeding program					1,90,000			CA	Budget Unit
	Provide financial and logistical support for easy access to effective utilisation of the Capitation Grant for effective education service delivery	Entire Municipality	All basic schools are under Capitation Grant	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system	Entire Municipality	No Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support provided in the past plan period	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system					10,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide funds to support the procurement and facilitate the distribution of Educational Materials meant for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Entire Municipality	No educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of	Number of educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs					10,000		5,000	DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs by Assembly										
	Provide the required logistics and secretarial services for the implementation of the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Entire Municipality	Not initiated by Assembly	Number and types of logistics provided					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics and funds for the effective functioning of Child Panel and family courts including all related issues	Hohoe	Initiated but not properly functional	Number and types of logistics provided					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide the needed logistics for the monitoring of child labour and child abuse cases and facilitate the successful prosecution of offenders	Entire Municipality	No logistics provided by Assembly for the plan period	Number of monitoring reports generated					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Develop Internal Staff Recruitment and Appointments Policy that will ensure that 60% of all Employed Staff /Appointments in the Assembly Female	Hohoe		Number of staff recruited and the % of recruited staff being females					4,000	3,000	5,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Provide funds to facilitate the implementation of Nation Builders Corps (NaBCo)	Entire Municipality	Program not in existent	Number of graduates employed under the program					950,000			CA	NaBCo Secretariate
	Undertake Annual Public Sensitisation program to Educate women and support them to actively participate and political activities and to take leadership roles in the communities and in politics	Entire Municipality	Less than 1% of women actively participate in political activities communities and in politics	% of women actively participate in political activities communities and in politics					12,000	10,000	10,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Train Heads of Departments and	Hohoe	Limited	Number of Departments					2,000		1,000	CA	DSW&

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Units on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting		knowledge on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting by Heads of Departments and Units	and Units incorporated Gender Responsive into their plans and budgets									CD
	Conduct a survey to identify the volume of household chores assigned to boys and girls and their implications for educational attainment and economic and social development and implement the recommendations	Entire Municipality		% of volume of household chores assigned to boys and girls respectively					5,000		10,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Coordinate the disbursement of poverty alleviation funds to ensure that 30% of the amount are received by women for enterprise development	Entire Municipality	Coordination and disbursement of poverty alleviation funds on-going	% of poverty alleviation funds received by women for enterprise development					250			CA	DSW& CD
	Organise training programs for women in order to be able to apply and access MASLOC Funds and Coordinate the disbursement of MASLOC funds to ensure that 50% of the amount are received by women applicants	Hohoe	Number of people with access to MASLOC made up of 334 females and 44males	Number of women trained and how many applied for and have access to MASLOC Funds					1,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Organise training programmes for Heads of Departments and Units on how to Mainstream social protection into their Annual Action Plans and budgets and ensure the application of the knowledge	Hohoe	Limited knowledge by Heads of Departments and Units on how to Mainstream social protection into their Annual	Number of Heads of Departments and Units who Mainstream social protection into their Annual Action Plans and budgets					13,000			CA	All DPTs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col. ting
			Action Plans and budgets										
	Engage or monitor the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Entire Municipality	Limited monitoring on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Number of monitoring reports on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics for the successful implementation and scaling up of the LEAP and other Social Protection programmes for the poor and the vulnerable and ensure that women and girls are given the needed priority	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for LEAP program	Number and types of logistics procured					8,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise monthly radio programmes to educate the public and create their awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Entire Municipality	Limited awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Number of radio programs organised to educate the public against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable					1,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Sponsor the periodic meetings of the Disability Fund Management Committee to disburse the 3% DACF allocation to the PWDs	Hohoe	Disability Fund Management Committee not being sponsored by Assembly	Number of meetings organised in a year					4,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Train PWDs who are out of School in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas in order for them to contribute to National Development	Hohoe	No documented PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas	Number of PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas					8,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Provide funds to support interested PWDs stand for elections and facilitate the appointment of PWDs to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Entire Municipality	One PWDs appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Number of PWDs elected or appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Construct Disability Accesses and facilities to all Public Buildings and ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and accesses for the PWDs	Entire Municipality	70% of all Public Buildings are Disability friendly	% of Public Buildings with Disability Accesses and facilities					75,000			Wrks	DSW& CD
	Set aside 10% of the PWDs Funds to support the continuous education of PWDs	Entire Municipality	No % set aside for support of the continuous education of PWDs	% of funds received to support the continuous education of PWDs					1,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise public education campaigns in order to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group and to facilitate their active participation in any public or community meetings for the development of the communities	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge on public recognizing PWDs as an important interest group in the Municipality	Number of public education campaigns organised to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group					6,000			DSW& CD	CA
Programme: Management and Administration													
Human Resource Management	Train the MPCU members and Procurement Officer on the requirements of the Local Content and Participation Laws and ensure their applications in all contracts of the Assembly	Hohoe	About 80 % of MPCU members don't have knowledge in Local Content and Participation Laws in all contracts of the Assembly	% of MPCU Members trained in Local Content and Participation Laws in all contracts of the Assembly					25,790			CA	Wrks

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Conduct Annual Staff Performance Appraisals	Hohoe	Annual Staff Performance Appraisals conducted annually	Number of staff appraised					2,500			CA	All Dpts

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Programme: Environmental Management													
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Partner with Private Investors to implement the Waste to Energy project at Gbi-Wegbe	Gbi-Wegbe	Idea conceived by the Assembly	% of implementation of Waste to Energy project at Gbi-Wegbe					40,000		4,000,000	CA	DPs
Disaster prevention and Management	Provide financial and logistical support to augment the efforts of the Forestry Commission to protect the degradation of Odomi River Forest Reserve and Togo Plateau Forest Reserves in the Municipality	Akpafu-Odomi	Two forest reserve exist in the Municipality	Type of financial and logistical support provided Forestry Commission to protect the degradation					11,000			CA	FC
	Monitor the operation of timber logging companies to ensure that they plant and nurture two plants to replace every tree cut	Entire Municipality	Timber logging activities on-going in the Municipality	Number of timber logging companies monitored and number of trees nurtured and planted					1,300			CA	FC
	Plant trees along the banks of the Dayi River	Entire Municipality	Trees planting exercise along the banks of the Dayi River conducted in 2017	Number of trees planted along the banks of the Dayi River					3,000		6,000	CA	WRC
	Provide logistic for the operations of the 12 Disaster Volunteer Groups	Entire Municipality	12 Disaster Volunteer	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000		5,000	CA	NADMO

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
		y	Groups operating in the Municipality										
	Organize Annual Sensitization programmes for farmers on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Entire Municipality	Low appreciation for preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Number of farmers sensitised on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Organise training programmes for sculptures to increase their knowledge on how use natural forest products to produce handicrafts and other forms of souvenirs	Hohoe	No training organised for sculpture by the Assembly in the past plan period	Number of sculptures trained on how to use natural forest products to produce handicrafts and other forms of souvenirs					10,000		6,000	NADMO	NBSSI, CA
	Organise training programmes for MPCU Members and other Heads of Units to educate them on Climate Change Issues in order for them to integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities	Hohoe	MPCU Members lack capacity on Climate Change Issues or integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities	Number of MPCU Members with requisite expertise in Climate Change Issues in order for them to integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities					16,000		5,000	CA	All Dpts
	Organise annual tree planting competitions in first and second cycle schools in the Municipality	All SHS in the Municipality	tree planting completion not instituted in second cycle schools in the Municipality	Number of SHS competed in annual tree planting					20,000		2,500	CA	GES, NADMO, FC
	Support the training of residents in Biogas technology and promote its use in order to reduce the dependence of charcoal which is a major cause of environmental degradation	Entire Municipality	Program not roll-up in the Municipality	Number of residents trained Biogas technology					25,000		15,000	CA	Wrks

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Integrate tree planting and landscaping as part of all Public Contracts meant to construct Buildings or other forms of physical assets	Entire Municipality	landscaping as part of all Public Contracts not integrated in building contracts	Number of Public Contracts with landscaping integrated as part of building contracts					30,000			Wrks	CA
	Organise public education campaign for community stakeholders and opinion leaders to sensitize them on the need to plant trees on their land and compounds and procure seedlings to support their efforts	Entire Municipality	90% of all houses in the Municipality have trees planted in their compound	Number of seedlings procured and public campaigns organised					15,000		5,000	CA	Wrks
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 10KM of Urban Roads	Hohoe	About 20.7km of Urban Roads maintained annually	Number of km of urban roads maintained					125,000		25,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas of Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe and Upgrading them to be part of the Urban Roads Network and plant economic trees along the streets	Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe	Newly developing areas at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe have no access roads	Number of new access roads developed at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe					75,000		125,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Maintenance of 15Km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	About 10km of Highways maintained	Number of km of Highways maintained in the Municipality					100,000		250,000	MoR&H	CA
	Construction of 15km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	Records not available on the number of km of highways constructed	Number of km of highways constructed					500,000		750,000	MoR&H	CA
	Sport improvement of 20km of Feeder Roads Annually	Entire Municipality	About 46km of feeder	Number of km of feeder roads under sport					250,000	25,000	500,000	Wrk	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col. ting
		y	roads on sport improvement	improvement									
	Surfacing of 10km of Urban Roads Annually	Hohoe	5km of urban roads surfaced	Number of km of urban roads surfaced					375,000		375,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Facilitate the completion of the Eastern Corridor Road	Eastern Corridor Road	Project stalled	% of completion of Eastern Corridor Road					10,000			CA	MoRH
	Organise training programmes for local contractors and artisan in order to upgrade their capacity to benefit from relevant provisions of the local content and participation laws on contract awards	Hohoe	Limited capacity for local contractors and artisans	Number of local contractors and artisans trained awarded contracts					25,000			CA	Private Sector
	Covering of open drains in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	About 15% of drains in Hohoe covered	% of drains in Hohoe covered					250,000		200,000	CA	MoRH
	Construct speed rumps at vantage points	Entire Municipality	Few speed rumps constructed in the Municipality	Number of speed rumps constructed					12,500			CA	MoRH
	Rehabilitation of Traffic lights in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of traffic lights rehabilitated					8,000			CA	MoRH
	Procure and install additional Traffic lights at vantage points in Hohoe	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of additional traffic lights procured and installed					12,500			CA	MoRH
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Liaise with network operators to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the	Coverage and speed of internet connectivity					50,000			CA	Wrks

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
			Municipality is low										
	Provide the needed logistics to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System	Entire Municipality	About 40% implemented	Nature of logistics and type provided to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System					150,000			CA	PhyPlg Dpt.
	Train Physical Planning Officers on the identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties	Hohoe	Limited knowledge on identification of coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties	Number of Physical Planning Officers trained on the identification of coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties					16,000			CA	PhyPlg Dpt.
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Partner with GIZ to create a database for socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development	Hohoe	No database for socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development	Availability of socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development					5,000		50,000	CA	GIZ
	Train MPCU Secretariat on the Management of the Database	Hohoe	No database for socio-economic and other relevant data	Number of MPCU Members trained on Management of the Database					5,000			CA	GIZ
	Facilitate the training of young girls and boys in ICT skills	Entire Municipality	No records of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills	Number of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills					3,000		10,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Environmental Management													

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Disaster prevention and Management	Organise 16No. Public Education forums in communities and institutions to sensitize the public on disaster prevention and management	Entire Municipality	Entire Municipality sensitised on disaster prevention and management	Number of Public Education forums organised to sensitise the public on disaster prevention and management					8,000			NADMO	CA
	Support surveillance activities of NADMO to uncover early signals of disasters and take measure to reduce their impact	Entire Municipality	Twelve (12) DVGS from the various Zones with three hundred and eighty (380) memberships	Number of early signals of disasters uncovered					8,000				
	Procure the needed logistics and provide adequate funds for effective operations of NADMO	Hohoe	Inadequate funds and logistics for NAMO operations	Number and type of logistics procured and amount of funds provided					50,000			CA	NADMO
Programme: Economic Development Programme													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Heads of Departments and Units on the application of relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities and procure relevant equipment to support the utilisation of the knowledge gained	Hohoe	Limited capacity by Heads of Departments and Units on the application of relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities	Number of Heads of Departments and Units trained on the application of relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities					16,000			CA	Dpts
	Process development applications for the establishment of Oil and Gas Filling Stations within 2 months	Entire Municipality	About 14no. Oil and Gas Filling Stations operating in the Municipality	Number of additional Oil and Gas Filling Stations established in the Municipality					3,000			Phy. PgDpt	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Facilitate the training and skills acquisition of residents in relevant jobs along the value chain of the Oil and Gas Industry	Hohoe	Limited skills of residents in Oil and Gas Industry	Number of residents trained in Oil and Gas Industry related skills					8,000			CA	MoE
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Construct drains in Hohoe and 6 other communities	Hohoe and AkpafuMepesem	About 80% of communities have no proper drains	Number of communities with proper drains					250,000		500,000	Wrks	CA
	Organise monthly radio discussions to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste	Entire Municipality	40% of waste in the Municipality are indiscriminately disposed off	Number of radio discussion programs organised to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste					10,000			NADMO	CA
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Prepare Operation and Maintenance Plan for regular operations and periodic planned maintenance of all Assembly Assets	Hohoe	Operation and Maintenance Plan available	Operation and Maintenance Plan prepared					250,000			Wrks	CA
	Train Staff of the Works Department in modern technology for infrastructure delivery	Hohoe	Limited expertise in modern technology for infrastructure delivery by Staff of the Works Department	Number of Staff of the Works Department trained in modern technology for infrastructure delivery					5,000			Wrks	CA
Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop and operationalize the Light Industrial Area at Godenu and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Godenu	Light Industrial site acquired	% of development of Light Industrial area					250,000		1,000,000	Wrks	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Train the MPCU on sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach	Hohoe	MPCU members have limited capacity on sustainable land management	Number of MPCU members trained on sustainable land management and integrating landscape management (ILM) approach					23,000		10,000	CA	Dpts.
	Provide the needed equipment for the effective implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016.	Hohoe	Physical Planning Unit have limited equipment	Number and type of equipment provided for effective implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016					20,000			CA	PhyPgDpt
	Train the Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee on relevant Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Hohoe	Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee have no trained on Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Number of Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee trained on Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)					16,000			CA	PhyPgDpt
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide needed financial support for the activities of Rural Enterprise Project to promote development in the Municipality	Hohoe	Rural Enterprise Project have has inadequate funds to promote business development	Number of business development promoted by Rural Enterprise Project					15,000		25,000	REP	CA/MoR&I
	Provide financial support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	Entire Municipality		Number of clients financial supported in Trade Exhibitions					12,500		12,500	CA	REP/MoT&I

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Support the fully implementation of the rural development policy	Entire Municipality	Limited support for fully implementation of the rural development policy	% of implementation of the rural development policy					10,000		12,500	CA	MoLGRD
	Organise sensitization programmes for rural communities on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource to support their development and livelihoods	Entire Municipality	No sensitisation program organised on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource	Number of communities sensitised on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource					10,000		15,000	CA	MUDA/MoL&NR
	Institute and Ensure that incentive package are develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No incentive package develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Number of private investors at rural parts of the Municipality given incentive package					20,000	5,000		CA	REP
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure development	Support the implantation of major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes in the Municipality	Hohoe		Number slum renewed and redeveloped					150,000		100,000	PhyPg Dpt	MoZ&IC/Wrks
	Provide needed financial support to promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes	Amount of financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes,					38,000		30,000	CA	MoZ&IC

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			in the Municipality										
	Provide the needed financial support for Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to Upgrade the inner cities, Zongos and slums	Amount of funds provided to support the Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums					500,000			MoZ&IC	CA

Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programme: Management and Administration

General Administration	Provide adequate funds to support the Complete political and administrative decentralization of the remaining departments	Hohoe	About 8no. departments are political and administratively decentralized	Number of remaining departments political and administratively decentralized					25,000		12,500	CA	MoLGRD
	Construction of MCE's Residence and landscapes the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provides user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe	Not befitting bungalow for MCE's	% of completion of MCE's Residence					125,000			Wrks	CA
	Rehabilitation of MCD's Residence	Hohoe	MCD's Residence in a bad condition	% of completion of MCD's Residence					40,000			Wrks	CA
	Rehabilitation of 5No. Low Cost Houses	Hohoe	5No. Low Cost Houses in a bad condition	Number of Low Cost Houses rehabilitated					50,000			Wrks	CA
	Provision for the implementation of	Entire	Member of	Number of projects					210,00			MP	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting	
	Annual Action Plans of the Member of Parliament	Municipality	Parliament Annual Action Plans implemented annually	implemented from MP's Annual Action Plans					0					
	Supply of 50No. Assembly Hall Chairs and 4No. Air Conditioners	Municipal Assembly Hall	Municipal Assembly Hall has only chairs and no Air Conditioners	Number of chairs and Air Conditioners supplied					16,000			Wrks	CA	
	Procurement of Generator Set/Plant	Hohoe	No Generator Set/Plant at the Assembly	Number of Generator Set/Plant procured					40,000			Wrks	CA	
	Organise General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee Meeting	Hohoe	Mandatory and optional meetings already established	Number of General Assembly, Committees and Sub-committee meetings held					38,000	25,000		CA	Dpts	
	Organise Quarterly Plan Coordinating Meetings to ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality	Hohoe	Inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality very weak	Number of inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies					10,000			CA	All Dpts	
	Organise Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings	Hohoe							13,000			CA	All Dpts	
	Provision for Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Assets as contained in the Annual O&M Plans of the Assembly	Hohoe	No scheduled maintenance for Assembly Assets	Amount spent on operation and maintenance activities					400,000	100,000		CA	All Dpts	
	Provision to support NALAG Activities	Hohoe	Annual dues of NALAG institutionalise	Amount of DA Funds spent on NALAG Activities					12,000			CA	All Dpts	

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting
			d										
	Organise 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	Hohoe	Mandatory Town Hall Meetings established	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Hohoe	No Popular Participation Action Plan in operation	Availability of Popular Participation Action Plan and level of implementation					30,000			CA	All Dpts
	Celebrate Independence Day, Framers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day, etc	Hohoe and other selected communities	National Days' Celebrations institutionalised and done each year	Number of National Days celebrated					125,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of Office Equipment and Machines	Hohoe	78% of office equipment and machines are old	Number and type of office equipment and machines procured					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of 2No. Vehicles	Hohoe	Only 4 vehicles at the Central Administration are serviceable but 6 is required	Number of vehicles procured					75,000			CA	All Dpts
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 14No. Computers, 14No Printers, 7 Copiers, 7No. Motor Cycles and provide adequate furniture, needed logistics as well as funds for operating and strengthening of Sub-district structures	All Urban Zonal Councils	Zonal councils have no computers, printers, copiers and motor cycles to perform their duty	Number and types of logistics procured					71,000		25,000.00	CA	Zonal Councils
	Organise training program for Assembly members, unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal	Hohoe	Unit committee members,	Number of unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal Councillors trained						10,000	20,000	CA	Zonal Councils

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting
	Councillors etc in all zonal capitals to build their capacity on participatory planning and budgeting		PWDs and Zonal Councillors have not been trained since their inauguration										
	Organise training program for Heads of Department and Units on program base budgeting	Hohoe	Heads of Department and Units not trained on program base budgeting	Number of Heads of Department and Units trained					10,000.00	5,000.00		CA	
	Organise training program for all staff on LGS Protocols	Hohoe	Assembly staff lack skills on LGS Protocols	Number of staff trained on LGS Protocols					5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	CA	
	Organise Quarterly MPCU Meeting	Hohoe	Quarterly MPCU Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of MPCU Meetings organised					8,000			CA	Dpts
	Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise of the Annual Action Plans	Entire Municipality	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise have been established and being done each year	Number of Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports produced and submitted to RCC on time					10,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold ½ yearly and End of Year Plan Review Meetings	Hohoe	Plan Review Meetings have not been regular	Number of Plan Review Meetings held					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Action Plan	Hohoe	Annual Action	2019 Annual Action Plan					20,000			CA	Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting
	for 2019		Plans have been prepared each year	Available									
	Conduct Development Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds etc	Hohoe	Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds not institutionalised	Number of evaluation conducted to access the impact of implemented projects/programmes					30,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Hohoe	Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of Budget Committee Meetings organised					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Budget	Hohoe	Annual Budget have been prepared each year	2019 Annual Budget Available					35,000			CA	Dpts
	Support the establishment of Local Economic Development initiatives in the Municipality using the Enterprise Development Model and design incentive package for Private individuals who are into LED businesses in the Municipality.	Entire Municipality	Local Economic Development initiatives established but incentive package for Private individuals not developed	Number of Local Economic Development initiatives established					10,000		20,000	CA	NBSS I/REP/BAC
	Provide support for the construction of Rural Technology Transfer Facility at the Light Industrial Area	Gbi-Wegbe	Assembly has already acquired land	% of completion of Rural Technology Transfer Facility					100,000			AC	NBSS I/REP/BAC

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
	and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.												
	Rehabilitation of markets sheds at Hohoe, LikpeBakwa,.	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa markets sheds are in deplorable condition	Number of market sheds rehabilitated					200,000			Wrks	CA
	Paving the floor, provision of security gates and other ancillary facilities and provision of additional sheds, stalls and stores at Hohoe Market	Hohoe	Hohoe Market floor not paved, security gates non-functional and inadequate sheds, stalls and stores	Number of sheds, stalls, security gates and stores completed and the % of Market floor paved					30,000			Wrks	CA
	Expansion and rehabilitation of Community Markets at Likpe Bala Akpafu Odomi	Akpafu – Odom & Likpe Bala	Akpafu – Odom & Likpe Bala Community market is in a bad condition and market sheds inadequate	Number of market sheds added and the dilapidated ones rehabilitated						40,000		Wrks	CA
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise training program for management, Assembly members and relevant departments on the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Hohoe	Management, Assembly members and relevant departments have not been trained on LI 2232 and the Public Financial	Number of Assembly staff and Assembly Members trained on the provision of LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)					20,000		20,000	CA	GIZ

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
			Management Act 2016 (Act 921)										
	Development and management of billing software for property rate	Hohoe	Assembly has no billing software for property rate	Billing software for property rate developed and available					40,000	26,000		CA	GIZ
	Provide needed logistics for revenue mobilisation	Hohoe	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilisation	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000	8,000		CA	
	Recruit commission collectors and train all revenue staff	Hohoe	Assembly has few number of commission collectors and lack innovative skills in revenue mobilisation	Number of commission collectors recruited and revenue staff trained						15,000		CA	
	Privatise the collection of property rate and the management of heavy equipment of the Municipal Assembly	Entire Municipality	Market tolls and Toilets facilities privatised	% of revenue sources of Assembly privatised						10,000		CA	PPPs
General Administration	Provide needed logistics for maintenance of security, law and order	Entire Municipality	Enough funds provided by Assembly for maintenance of security, law and order	Number and type of logistics provided for maintenance of security, law and order					30,000			CA	GPS/GJS
	Construct Police Post at Alavanyo Kpeme and Likpe-Bakwa and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Alavanyo-Kpeme	No Police Post at Alavanyo-Kpeme	% of completion of Police Post at Alavanyo-Kpeme					300,000			Wrks	GPS
	Lobby for additional police personnel	Entire	Police to	Number of additional					3,000			CA	GPS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	and procure the needed logistics for their operations	Municipality	citizenry ratio is very low in the Municipality	police posted to the Municipality									

Thematic area: Ghana and the International Community

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs													
Programme: Management and Administration													
	Enter into Partnerships with Ghanaian Resident Abroad	Entire World	No Partnerships entered with Ghanaian Resident Abroad for the past planned period	Number of Partnerships entered with Ghanaians Resident in Abroad					3,000			CA	CNC

5.2 Annual Action Plan, 2019

Based on the Programme of Action, this 4-year Annual Action Plans have been formulated. This Action Plans are Annual Activity implementatble Plans of the Composite Programme of Action of the Municipality. They form the basis upon which activities in the plan will be carried out and based documents for preparation of Annual Budget.

Table: 5.2 Annual Action Plan, 2019

Thematic Area: Economic Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes: Management and Administration													
Sub-	Monitor revenue collection for	Entire	Monitoring	Reports from					25,00			CA	Private

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting	
programme s: Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	improved revenue to aid investment in LED	Municipality	conducted once a month	monitoring visits						0			CA	Private Sector
	Procure logistics for revenue collection and monitoring	Central adm.	30% of logistics available	Number and types of logistics procured						12,500			CA	Private Sector
	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Central adm.	2017 RIAP available	2018 RIAP Prepared and number of activities implemented						1,000			CA	
	Implement PPP initiatives to attract new investors to develop assets in the tourism and economic sectors of the Municipality.	Central adm.	No private investment in tourism infrastructure development	Number of meetings held to foster PPP initiatives on tourism development					125,000		125,000		CA	Private Sector
	Update Register of Businesses	Central adm.	Business register updated in 2017	Updated businesses register for 2019					15,000	10,000	25,000		CA	Private Sector
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe to supply power for business development	Gbi-Wegbe	Current Waste Management doesn't generate electricity	% of factory buildings completed and Number of waste to energy plants installed					25,000			3,500,000	Private Sector	CA
	Facilitate the construction of Mini Hydro Energy System at Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyo etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyoetc	No mini hydro dam constructed	Number of mini hydro dams constructed					250,000			2,500,000.00	Private Sector	CA
	Extend Electricity supply to the Developing Areas of 4 Communities	Akpafu-Adorkor, Mempeasem, Lolobi-Ashambi and Likpe-	71% of neighborhoods connected to the National Grid	Number of communities added to the National Grid					250,000				WrksDept	MoE

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise Annual Business Performance Review Meetings	Hohoe	No Annual Business Performance Review Meetings in place	Number of Enterprises participating in Annual Business Performance Review Meetings					10,000	12,500	CA	NBSSI	
	Facilitate the acquisition of Start-Up Capital for Entrepreneurs	Hohoe		Number of targeted entrepreneurs given credit				3,000		10,000	CA	MASLOC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.	
	Organise or participate in trade exhibitions and cultural fares	Hohoe & Ho	Annual trade fares established	Number of traders exhibiting their wares				15,000		15,000	CA	NBSSI	
Agricultural Services and Management	Train 2 seed growers (Rice, Maize) in the Municipality	Hohoe		Number of seed growers trained on Rice, Maize				2,000		1,200	MuDA	CA	
	Support the conduction of Research into the development of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties	Hohoe	No research conducted on the subject	Number of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties developed				10,000		25,000	MuDA	Donors	
	Procure logistics for extension services	AgricDpts		Number and types of logistics procured				10,000			CA	MuDA	
	Conduct in-service training for extension officers	Hohoe		Number of extension officers trained				10,000			CA	MuDA	
	provide funds to facilitate the implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire municipality	200 farmers benefited from the program	Number of farmers benefited from the program				950,000		1,200	CA	MuDA	
	Establish a Mechanization centre in the Municipality	Hohoe	No Mechanization centre	Number of mechanization				150,000		50,000	CA	MuDA	

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
				centres established									
	Procure annual weather forecast information and integrate its dissemination into regular extension services	Entire municipality	Annual weather forecast information is currently not available for use by farmers	Number of annual weather forecast information procured					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the Construction/rehabilitation of Warehouses as part of the implementation of “One-District, One Warehouse policy” and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe	3no. Warehouse	Additional warehouse constructed					60,000			CA	MuDA
	Train small scale agro-processing companies in improved technologies	Hohoe	No small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies	Number of small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies					10,000		12,500	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the Procurement of agro-processing equipment for small and medium scale enterprises	Entire Municipality		Number of agro-processing equipment procured					50,000		125,000	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the establishment of Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Selected communities	No Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory established	Number and types of factory established					25,000		1,250,000	MoPSI	CA, NBSSI, MuDA
	Construction of access Roads to farming areas in 4 communities	LikpeKukurantumi, alavanyo-Deme/Adzogbedze, Santrokofi-Benua and	Roads in the listed communities are in bad shape	Kms of access roads constructed to farms					100,000		50,000	Works	MoR&HWs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
	Construction of culverts and Footbridges in 3 communities to enhance transportation of food produce	Lolobi Kumasi Ahado and Abansi,	Noculverts and Footbridges constructed on affected portions of under listed roads	Number of culverts and Footbridges constructed					100,000			Works	MoR& HWs
	Liase with land owners to create Land Banks to guarantee easy access to land for the youth in agriculture development	Entire Municipality		Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development					40,000			CA	PPD
	Provide Technical Training to Livestock and Poultry Farmers	Hohoe		Number of Livestock and Poultry Farmers technically trained					1,000		2,500	MuDA	CA
	Link poultry and livestock farmers to financial institutions to access credit to expand their businesses	Hohoe	No financial institutions providing credit to poultry and livestock farmers	Number of financial institutions providing credit to poultry and livestock farmers					1,500		60,000	MuDA	CA
	Provide logistics and funds to facilitate disease control and surveillance activities in the Municipality especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for effective surveillance	Number and types of logistics procured					1,000		2,500	CA	MuDA
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Complete the construction of Tourism Resource Centre at Wli	Wli-Apegame	70% of the facility completed but the project is currently abandoned	% completion of the project					200,000		100,000	CA	MoT& CA
	Invest in the construction of Access Roads or promote appropriate means of transport to existing Tourism Sites	Likpe-Todome, WliApegame to Water Fall, Gledi to Mt Afadjoetc	Roads to tourist sites not developed	Km of Access Roads constructed to tourist sites					150,000		400,000	CA	MoT& CA
	Train Woodcarvers and other Artist to create the needed local souvenirs to	Hohoe	Existing sculptures have not been trained	Number of sculptures trained					21,000		12,000	CA	MoT& CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	support the industry		in improved technologies and good finishing										
	Facilitate PPP arrangements to develop the needed guest houses, restaurants, creation of recreational parks and other facilities required to promote tourism development in the Municipality	Wli, Gledi, Todome and Hohoe	Support facilities are inadequate for the growing numbers of tourist	Number PPP arrangements initiated					25,000		750,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Support the activities of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee of the Assembly in order to review existing operations and management systems of the various Tourist Sites to be able to upgrade their operations with existing sector standards	Hohoe	Tourism Sub-committee established but Site Management teams yet to be properly constituted and current management systems very poor	Number of meetings of Tourism Sub-Committee and Number of Site Management Teams properly constituted					12,500		7,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Integrate recommendations of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee and Reports of the Management of each of the Existing Tourism Sites into the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly and Monitor the operations of the sites Quarterly	Hohoe	No actual releases of funds the Assembly for Tourism Development for the past 2 years	% of Assembly funds released for Tourism Development					10,000		5,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Art Centre at Hohoe	Hohoe	The project is 62% complete	% completion of 2-Storey Art Centre					100,000			Wrks	CA
	Develop clear ethical standards refraining sex tourism and other negative practices at each of the Sites and sensitize communities of the associated dangers.	Wli, Alavanyo-Abehenease, Gbledzi and Todome	No local ethical standards exist/documented and being used to regulate tourism practice in the Municipality	Number of clear ethical standards developed and clearly embossed on visible signed post and leaflets					32,000		32,000	CA	MoT&CA

Thematic area: Social Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construct 2No. 12-Unit Classroom Blocks for Public Senior High Schools and Technical and Vocational Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	HEPSS & Akpafo SHS	Enrolment at these school has increased due to Free SHS Policy leading shortage of classrooms	Number classroom blocks constructed					1,000,000		500,000	CA	GES
	Construct 2No. Boys Dormitory Blocks and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe SHS and Alavanyo	Boarding facilities are not enough to accommodate growing numbers of people	No. of boys Dormitory Blocks constructed					1,000,000			CA	GES
	Construct 1No. Assembly Halls for Afadja Senior High Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gledi	Afadja Senior High Schools has no befitting Assembly Hall	% completion of the Assembly Hall Block					50,000			CA	GES
	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of Additional TLMs for the increasing numbers in the SHS	Entire Municipality	Limited supply of TLMs in the Schools	Number and types of TLMs supplied and distributed					62,500			GES	CA
	Provide 250 set of furniture for Senior High Schools	Entire Municipality	72% of SHS Students have access to furniture	Number of furniture supplied					1,000,000			CA	GES
	Provide financial support to all boys and girls with Special Needs	Entire Municipality	Less than 20% of children with Special needs received financial support annually	Number of Children with Special Needs given financial support					50,000			CA	GES, DSW& CD
	Provide adequate resources for the effective administration of Special Schools in the Municipality	Gbi Special & Volta School for the Deaf	No budgetary allocations for the operation of the special schools in the	Amount of Assembly funds spent on the Special Schools					25,000		3,000	CA	GES, DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			municipality										
	Provide Financial Support to Students learning Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels of education	Entire Municipality	Less than 0.005% of Assembly funds are released annually for STEM education	% of Assembly funds released for STEM activities annually					12,500		8,000	CA	GES
	Procure and distribute 50 computers for Basic Schools	Selected schools	Less than 10% of Basic Schools have access to computers	Number of computers procured and distributed					50,000		25,000	CA	GES
	Rehabilitation of 2No. School Blocks	Akpafu Todzi Santrokofi Benua	Conditions of 2 schools are in deplorable state	Number of classroom blocks rehabilitated					42,500.00		50,000	Wrks	GES
	Re/Construction of 3No. School Blocks	Fodome Holo, Akpafu Todzi & Alavanyo Abenhenease	11 schools in the Municipality need to be reconstructed	Number of School Blocks reconstructed					500,000		812,500	Wrks	GES
	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks, supply of furniture and logistics and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe Abrani, & Tonglo,	10 communities lack improved KG blocks	Number of KG blocks constructed							300,000	Wrks	GES
	Construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Avegah, Akpafo Mempeasem	No accommodation for teachers in deprived communities	Number of teachers accommodation constructed					300,000		300,000	Wrks	GES
	Construction of Computer Laboratories/ICT Centres in 4 Selected Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user	Alavanyo Kpeme, Likpe Abrane, Wli Apegam	Only about 4.6 % of the population have access to Computers	Number of ICT Centres/Computer Labs constructed					250,000		500,000	Wrks	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	e&AkpafoOdomi											
	Facilitate the absorption of FodomeHelu Community School by Government	FodomeHelu	FodomeHelu SHS under community management	Number of SHS absorbed by Government					8,000			CA	MoE
	Construct a fence wall around Volta School for the Death at Adubaye	Volta School for the Death		% of work completed					70,000			CA	MoE
	Construction of a girls School at Bala and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Bala		% of work completed						120,000		CA	MoE
	Facilitate the upgrading of LolobiAshambi ICCES to Vocational Training Institute	LolobiAshambi	LolobiAshambi ICCES currently offering basic vocational training	Number of ICCES upgraded					10,000			CA	MoE
	Provide the Needed Logistical Support for the smooth take-off of the Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Hohoe	Currently not decentralised	Number and type of logistics provided					30,000		22,000	CA	MoE
	Organize periodic professional training programs to support the continuous upgrading of Teachers in the Municipality	Hohoe	Programme on-going	Number of professional training organised for teachers					20,000		25,000	CA	MoE
	Provide support for best teacher/worker award scheme	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Type of award scheme and number of teacher/worker awarded					5,000	2,500	2,500	CA	GES
	Organise Annual Orientation Programs for Newly Trained Teachers	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Number of Newly Trained Teachers orientated					10,000			CA	MoE
	Provide logistics for the effective supervision of Teachers in all schools in the Municipality and for the successful conduct of BECE Examination Annually	Entire Municipality	Supervision on-going	Number of times supervision of teachers conducted					20,000		15,000	CA	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colting
	Provide needed funds to support my first day at school program	Entire Municipality	My first day at school program being organised annually	Amount of funds spent on the celebration of ‘ My First Day at School’						1,250		CA	GES
	Ensure adequate supply and timely distribution of teaching and learning materials for all schools in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	60% of Pupils have adequate access to required TLMs in Basic Schools	Number and type of TLMs supplied					25,000		20,000	CA	GES
Health Delivery	Construct CHPS Compounds in 2 Selected Communities and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Lolobi Ashambi & Akpafu Odomi	2communities lack access to improved health services	Number of CHPS compounds constructed					200,000		174,000	CA	GHS
	Provide the needed logistics for the effective operations of CHPS Facilities	Entire Municipality	The CHPS Facilities have limited logistics for effective operations	Number and type of logistics provided for the effective operations of CHPS Facilities					12,500		30,000	CA	GHS
	Support for Maternal Health Care programs	Entire Municipality		Maternal mortality ratio					20,000	20,000	20,000	CA	GHS
	Provide the needed funds to support malaria prevention activities	Likpe-mate, lolobi Kumasi & Akpafu Mempeasem	Malaria admission cases for current year is 2 009	Number of malaria cases admitted					17,000			GHS	CA
	Expand/upgrade 9 existing Health facilities to enhance their operations	Entire Municipality	existing Health facilities have limited capacities to deal with health issue in the respective communities	Number of existing Health facilities Expanded/upgraded					150,000		250,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic to the Status of a District Hospital	Likpe-Bakwa	Poly Clinic	The % of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic Being upgraded to District Hospital status					250,000		750,000	CA	GHS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Facilitate the upgrading of Hohoe Municipal Hospital to the Status of Regional Hospital	Hohoe	Municipal Hospital	The % of Hohoe Municipal Hospital Being upgraded to Regional Hospital status					50,000		117,500	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition and ensure the effective operations of an efficient ambulance services in the Municipality	Hohoe Hospital	ambulance services in the Municipality not functional	Number of ambulance acquired					31,000		50,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition of the needed logistics and staff for an effective delivery of health services in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	About 223 health staff currently at post	Type of logistics and number of health staff acquired					25,000		17,000	GHS	CA
	Sensitize the Public on the need to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and how the scheme operates and provide logistics for its efficient operation	Entire Municipality	Public are sensitised annually on the registration with the National Health Insurance Scheme	Number of sensitisation exercises conducted					10,000			NHIS	CA
	Ensure that Health Management Teams hold regular meetings to deliberate on effective delivery of health services and take prompt actions on the outcomes of the various meetings	Hohoe	Irregular Health Management Teams meetings	Number of regular meetings conducted by Health Management Teams					5,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistical and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Health Management Information System	Entire Municipality	District Health Management Information System only functioning in Municipal Hospital	Number of health facilities with functioning of the District Health Management Information System					10,000			GHS	CA
	Train Health Staff on relevant applications used for Health Information Management and Procure adequate logistics for the sustenance of a reliable health information system	Hohoe	Few number of Health Staff trained in health information system	Number of health staff trained in health information system					34,000			GHS	CA
	Monitor and Evaluate the Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery Quarterly	Entire Municipality	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted every year but quarterly	Number of times M&E conducted for Effective Delivery of Health					10,000		2,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
				Service Delivery in a year									
	Support the training of Health staff on HIV Education	Entire Municipality	All health staff in the Municipality have moderate knowledge in HIV education	Number of health staff trained on HIV education					5,000		10,000	GHS	CA
	Conduct counselling and testing session in the communities	Entire Municipality	Number of HIV cases recorded currently is 248	Number of people counselled and tested					4,000		5,000	GHS	AIDS Commission/CA
	Organise public sensitization programme to further educate the public on the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Entire Municipality	Many of the public are not aware the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Number of public sensitisation programs organised					10,000		1,250	CA	GHS
	Identify people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality and devise improved ways of sensitizing them to make them conscious of the effect of their behaviours and how to continue to live healthy lives	Entire Municipality	No record of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality	Number of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality identified					5,000			CA	GHS
	Support the regular meeting of Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB and Sexual reproductive health in the agenda of the meetings	Hohoe	DAC Meetings have not been regular	Number of regular meetings conducted by Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB					5,000		2,500	CA	GHS
	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program	Entire Municipality	No support given Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program in 2017 & 2016	The amount of funds released to theMunicipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program					8,000		4,000	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Facilitate the acquisition, conveyance, storage and distribution of Antiretroviral drugs	Entire Municipality	Substantial Antiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed	Quantity of Antiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed					10,000		8,000	GHS	CA
	Support the Municipal Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	Entire Municipality	58 malnourished cases of in the current year	Number of Food and Nutrition Programme undertaken by Municipal health Directorate					4,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Organise targeted public education programmes at Health Facilities to sensitize mothers and the public on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	Entire Municipality	Less than 60% of all mothers and the public are aware of how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	% coverage of mothers and the public who are sensitised on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults					8,000			GHS	CA
	Support for the daily family planning activities being carried out at all the Health Facilities	Entire Municipality	No funds from Assembly extended to daily family planning activities at all the Health Facilities	Amount of funds spent on family planning activities at all the Health Facilities					5,000			GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistics and funds to support the conduct of the National Population Census by the Ghana Statistical Service and any other surveys	Entire Municipality	National Population Census conducted in 2010	Rate of population growth of the Municipality					35,000			GHS	CA
	Conduct home visits to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No visits conducted	Number of homes visited to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health					8,000		3,000	GHS	CA
	Organise Health education Programmes for girls in school on	Entire Municipality	No Health Programmes	Number of schools educated on					6,000			GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	adolescent reproductive health		organised in the past planning period	adolescent reproductive health									
	To provide funds for capacity building of health staff								40,000			CA	GHS
	Training of Health Staff in sign Language								50,000			GHS	CA
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure Seedlings and Plat trees along the Dayi River and its tributaries	Entire Municipality	Tree planting exercise undertaken along the Dayi River in Hohoe	Number of seedlings procured and planted					8,000		8,000	CA	Dayi River Joint Cmtee. WRC, Forestry
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Provision of 2No. Mechanized Water Systems in 2 selected Communities	2 selected Communities	About 40% of all communities in the Municipality have mechanised water system	Number of Mechanized Water Systems provided					50,000		250,000	CA	Wrks
	Increase the Capacity and add additional stand pipes to 5 existing Mechanized and Small Town Water Systems	5no. selected Communities	5mechanised water system exist	Number of additional stand pipes added					25,000	20,000	20,000	CA	Wrks
	Enter into partnership to Expand the Infrastructure and Increase the Capacity of Hohoe Water Systems in order to end water rationing in the Town and its environs	Hohoe	Water supply in Hohoe town inadequate	Level of expansion of water infrastructure					250,000			CA	GWC
	Provision for the Implementation the "Water for All" Program in line with SDG 6	Entire Municipality	Program not in place	Level of implementation of Water for All" Program in line with SDG 6					25,000		50,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Social Services delivery													
	Provide logistics for the effective collection of liquids as input into the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project	Entire Municipality	Site available for disposal of liquid waste	Type of logistics and quantity of liquid waste					50,000			CA	Private Investors

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
				collected to energy project site									
	Enter into partnership with Private Investors to implement the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe	Gbi-Wegbe	Waste to Energy Project not in operation	% implementation of Waste to Energy Project					25,000			CA	Private Investors
	Procure 4No. Motorcycles and provide fuel and lubricants for effective monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan	Entire Municipality	No Motorcycles available for monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan	Number of Motorcycle procured					8,000		3,000	CA	DPs
	Provide refuse containers for the collection of plastic waste as inputs into the ‘waste to Energy Project’ in the Municipality	Entire Municipality		Number of refuse containers provided					18,000		35,000	CA	DPs
	Organise Public Education Campaigns on Solid Waste Management Quarterly	Entire Municipality		Number of Public Education Campaigns organised on Solid Waste Management per year					3,000		1,000	CA	DPs
	Train Artisans on the design and construction of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Hohoe	No training conducted for artisans for the past period	Number of artisans trained on how to construct disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities					10,000		16,000	CA	DPs
	Update Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws to incorporate emerging issues in sanitation management	Entire Municipality	Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws outmoded	Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws updated available					6,000			CA	DPs
	Implement CLTS in all Communities	Entire Municipality	50 communities implemented CLTS	Number of communities implemented CLTS					28,000		10,000	CA	DP
	Complete the Construction of Hohoe Sport Stadium at Kitikpa and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide	Hohoe	Site acquired and cleared	% of completion of the sports stadium					70,000		700,000	CA	MYS/DPs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.												
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the logistical and technical support required to continue the effective implementation and scaling up of the LEAP Program to the rest of the communities not currently covered and ensure that all female single parents are enrolled	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics and technical support provided	Type of logistics and technical support provided					25,000		5,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Organize training programme for Heads of Departments and Units on how to mainstream Child Protection Interventions into their Action Plans and how to Monitor and Evaluate the Outcomes of these Interventions	Hohoe	Only Social Welfare and Community Development Unit has mainstream Child Protection Interventions into their Action Plan	Number of departmental plans with Child Protection Interventions					25,000		6,000	CA	DPs
	Provide financial and logistical support for effective implementation and scaling up of the School Feeding Program	Entire Municipality	24 schools under school feeding program	Number of schools added to the feeding program					1,900,000			CA	Budget Unit
	Provide financial and logistical support for easy access to effective utilisation of the Capitation Grant for effective education service delivery	Entire Municipality	All basic schools are under Capitation Grant	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Conduct home visits and organise Neighbourhood Awareness Campaigns to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection	Entire Municipality		Number of home visits conducted to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection					10,000		4,000	DSW& CD	CA
	Provide Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system	Entire Municipality	No Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support provided in the past plan period	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided to facilitate the inclusion of boys					10,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
				and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system									
	Provide funds to support the procurement and facilitate the distribution of Educational Materials meant for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Entire Municipality	No educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs by Assembly	Number of educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs					10,000		5,000	DSW& CD	CA
	Provide the required logistics and secretarial services for the implementation of the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Entire Municipality	Not initiated by Assembly	Number and types of logistics provided					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics and funds for the effective functioning of Child Panel and family courts including all related issues	Hohoe	Initiated but not properly functional	Number and types of logistics provided					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide the needed logistics for the monitoring of child labour and child abuse cases and facilitate the successful prosecution of offenders	Entire Municipality	No logistics provided by Assembly for the plan period	Number of monitoring reports generated					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Train Heads of Departments and Units on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Hohoe	Limited knowledge on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting by Heads of Departments and Units	Number of Departments and Units incorporated Gender Responsive into their plans and budgets					2,000		1,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Organise Annual Sensitization programs on the negative effects of Early Marriages and Facilitate the	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge on negative effects of Early Marriages	Number of people sensitised on negative effects of					5,000	2,000	5,000	CA	DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	prosecution of Offenders			Early Marriages and Offendersprosecuted									
	Coordinate the disbursement of poverty alleviation funds to ensure that 30% of the amount are received by women for enterprise development	Entire Municipality	Coordination and disbursement of poverty alleviation funds on-going	% of poverty alleviation funds received by women for enterprise development					250			CA	DSW& CD
	Organise training programs for women in order to be able to apply and access MASLOC Funds and Coordinate the disbursement of MASLOC funds to ensure that 50% of the amount are received by women applicants	Hohoe	Number of people with access to MASLOC made up of 334 females and 44males	Number of women trained and how many applied for and have access to MASLOC Funds					1,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Provide funds to facilitate the implementation of Nation Builders Corps (NaBCo)	Entire Municipality	Program not in existent	Number of graduates employed under the program					950,000			CA	NaBCo Secretariate
	Organise annual sensitization programs to education Land Lords and Family Heads on the need to allow women to have equal access to land titles in respect family lands	Entire Municipality	Women in Municipality have limited access to land titles in respect family lands	Number of women with equal access to land titles in respect family lands					2,250		3,300	CA	DSW& CD
	Organise sensitization programs for women artisans, farmers and other tradesmen on how to form and maintain associations	Hohoe	A lot of artisans, farmers and other tradesmen training programs organised in the plan reviewed	Number of women artisans, farmers and other tradesmen sensitised					1,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Engage or monitor the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Entire Municipality	Limited monitoring on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Number of monitoring reports on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics for the successful implementation and scaling up of the LEAP and other Social	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for LEAP program	Number and types of logistics procured					8,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Protection programmes for the poor and the vulnerable and ensure that women and girls are given the needed priority												
	Organise monthly radio programmes to educate the public and create their awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Entire Municipality	Limited awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Number of radio programs organised to educate the public against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable					1,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide logistics for the implementation of the productive and financial inclusion programmes alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Entire Municipality	No program in place to graduate LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer	Number of LEAP beneficiaries graduated from the cash transfer to productive and financial inclusion programmes					7,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Sponsor the periodic meetings of the Disability Fund Management Committee to disburse the 3% DACF allocation to the PWDs	Hohoe	Disability Fund Management Committee not being sponsored by Assembly	Number of meetings organised in a year					4,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Train PWDs who are out of School in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas in order for them to contribute to National Development	Hohoe	No documented PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas	Number of PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas					8,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide funds to support interested PWDs stand for elections and facilitate the appointment of PWDs to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Entire Municipality	One PWDs appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Number of PWDs elected or appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Construct Disability Accesses and facilities to all Public Buildings and	Entire Municipality	70% of all Public Buildings are	% of Public Buildings with					75,000			Wrks	DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and accesses for the PWDs	y	Disability friendly	Disability Accesses and facilities									
	Set aside 10% of the PWDs Funds to support the continuous education of PWDs	Entire Municipality	No % set aside for support of the continuous education of PWDs	% of funds received to support the continuous education of PWDs					1,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise public education campaigns in order to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group and to facilitate their active participation in any public or community meetings for the development of the communities	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge on public recognizing PWDs as an important interest group in the Municipality	Number of public education campaigns organised to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group					6,000			DSW& CD	CA
Programme: Management and Administration													
Human Resource Management	Conduct Annual Staff Performance Appraisals	Hohoe	Annual Staff Performance Appraisals conducted annually	Number of staff appraised					2,500			CA	All Dpts

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programme: Environmental Management													
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Partner with Private Investors to implement the Waste to Energy project at Gbi-Wegbe and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gbi-Wegbe	Idea conceived by the Assembly	% of implementation of Waste to Energy project at Gbi-Wegbe					40,000		4,000,000	CA	DPs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Disaster prevention and Management	Provide financial and logistical support to augment the efforts of the Forestry Commission to protect the degradation of Odomi River Forest Reserve and Togo Plateau Forest Reserves in the Municipality	Akpafu-Odomi	Two forest reserve exist in the Municipality	Type of financial and logistical support provided Forestry Commission to protect the degradation					11,000			CA	FC
	Monitor the operation of timber logging companies to ensure that they plant and nurture two plants to replace every tree cut	Entire Municipality	Timber logging activities on-going in the Municipality	Number of timber logging companies monitored and number of trees nurtured and planted					1,300			CA	FC
	Plant trees along the banks of the Dayi River	Entire Municipality	Trees planting exercise along the banks of the Dayi River conducted in 2017	Number of trees planted along the banks of the Dayi River					3,000		6,000	CA	WR C
	Provide logistic for the operations of the 12 Disaster Volunteer Groups	Entire Municipality	12 Disaster Volunteer Groups operating in the Municipality	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000		5,000	CA	NA DM O
	Organize Annual Sensitization programmes for farmers on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Entire Municipality	Low appreciation for preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Number of farmers sensitised on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming					10,000			CA	Mu DA
	Organise training programmes for sculptures to increase their knowledge on how use natural forest products to produce handicrafts and other forms of souvenirs	Hohoe	No training organised for sculpture by the Assembly in the past plan period	Number of sculptures trained on how to use natural forest products to produce handicrafts and other forms of souvenirs					10,000		6,000	NA DM O	NB SSI, CA
	Organise training programmes for MPCU Members and other Heads of Units to educate them on Climate	Hohoe	MPCU Members lack capacity on Climate Change Issues or	Number of MPCU Members with requisite expertise					16,000		5,000	CA	All Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Change Issues in order for them to integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities		integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities	in Climate Change Issues in order for them to integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities									
	Organise annual tree planting competitions in first and second cycle schools in the Municipality	All SHS in the Municipality	tree planting completion not instituted in second cycle schools in the Municipality	Number of SHS competed in annual tree planting					20,000		2,500	CA	GES, NA DM O, FC
	Support the training of residents in Biogas technology and promote its use in order to reduce the dependence of charcoal which is a major cause of environmental degradation	Entire Municipality	Program not roll-up in the Municipality	Number of residents trained Biogas technology					25,000		15,000	CA	Wrks
	Facilitate the launching of the green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized in the Municipality and provide the needed logistical and technical support for its success	Entire Municipality	Low appreciation on green Ghana program in the Municipality	Number and type of logistical and technical support needed for the launching of the green Ghana campaign					20,000			CA	NA DM O, FC
	Integrate tree planting and landscaping as part of all Public Contracts meant to construct Buildings or other forms of physical assets	Entire Municipality	landscaping as part of all Public Contracts not integrated in building contracts	Number of Public Contracts with landscaping integrated as part of building contracts					30,000			Wrks	CA
	Organise public education campaign for community stakeholders and opinion leaders to sensitize them on the need to plant trees on their land and compounds and procure seedlings to support their efforts	Entire Municipality	90% of all houses in the Municipality have trees planted in their compound	Number of seedlings procured and public campaigns organised					15,000		5,000	CA	Wrks
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure	Maintenance of 30KM of Urban Roads	Hohoe	About 20.7km of Urban Roads	Number of km of urban roads					125,000		25,000	DUR	MoRH,

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colt ing
Development			maintained annually	maintained									CA
	Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas of Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe and Upgrading them to be part of the Urban Roads Network and plant economic trees along the streets	Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe	Newly developing areas at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe have no access roads	Number of new access roads developed at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe					75,000		125,000	DU R	Mo RH, CA
	Maintenance of 15Km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	About 10km of Highways maintained	Number of km of Highways maintained in the Municipality					100,000		250,000	Mo R&H	CA
	Construction of 15km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	Records not available on the number of km of highways constructed	Number of km of highways constructed					500,000		750,000	Mo R&H	CA
	Sport improvement of 20km of Feeder Roads Annually	Entire Municipality	About 46km of feeder roads on sport improvement	Number of km of feeder roads under sport improvement					250,000	25,000	500,000	Wrk	CA
	Surfacing of 10km of Urban Roads Annually	Hohoe	5km of urban roads surfaced	Number of km of urban roads surfaced					375,000		375,000	DU R	Mo RH, CA
	Facilitate the completion of the Eastern Corridor Road	Eastern Corridor Road	Project stalled	% of completion of Eastern Corridor Road					10,000			CA	Mo RH
	Organise training programmes for local contractors and artisan in order to upgrade their capacity to benefit from relevant provisions of the local content and participation laws on contract awards	Hohoe	Limited capacity for local contractors and artisans	Number of local contractors and artisans trained awarded contracts					25,000			CA	Private Sector
	Covering of open drains in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	About 15% of drains in Hohoe covered	% of drains in Hohoe covered					250,000		200,000	CA	Mo RH
	Construct speed rumps at vantage points	Entire Municipality	Few speed rumps constructed in the	Number of speed rumps constructed					12,500			CA	Mo RH

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colling
		y	Municipality										
	Rehabilitation of Traffic lights in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of traffic lights rehabilitated					8,000			CA	MoRH
	Procure and install additional Traffic lights at vantage points in Hohoe	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of additional traffic lights procured and installed					12,500			CA	MoRH
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Liaise with network operators to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality is low	Coverage and speed of internet connectivity					50,000			CA	Wrks
	Provide the needed logistics to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System	Entire Municipality	About 40% implemented	Nature of logistics and type provided to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System					150,000			CA	Phy Plg Dpt.
	Train Physical Planning Officers on the identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties	Hohoe	Limited knowledge on identification of coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties	Number of Physical Planning Officers trained on the identification of coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties					16,000			CA	Phy Plg Dpt.
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Partner with GIZ to create a database for socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development	Hohoe	No database for socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development	Availability of socio-economic and other relevant data for planning and development					5,000		50,000	CA	GIZ
	Train MPCU Secretariat on the	Hohoe	No database for	Number of MPCU					5,000			CA	GIZ

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Management of the Database		socio-economic and other relevant data	Members trained on Management of the Database									
	Facilitate the training of young girls and boys in ICT skills	Entire Municipality	No records of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills	Number of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills					3,000		10,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Organise 4No. Public Education forums in communities and institutions to sensitize the public on disaster prevention and management	Entire Municipality	Entire Municipality sensitised on disaster prevention and management	Number of Public Education forums organised to sensitise the public on disaster prevention and management					8,000			NADMO	CA
	Support surveillance activities of NADMO to uncover early signals of disasters and take measure to reduce their impact	Entire Municipality	Twelve (12) DVGS from the various Zones with three hundred and eighty (380) memberships	Number of early signals of disasters uncovered					8,000				
	Train Disaster Management staff on gender issues in order for them to mainstream same in their daily activities	Hohoe	Disaster Management staff have limited skills in mainstreaming gender issues in their daily activities	Number of Disaster Management staff trained to mainstream gender issues in their daily activities					5,000			CA	NADMO
	Procure the needed logistics and provide adequate funds for effective operations of NADMO	Hohoe	Inadequate funds and logistics for NAMO operations	Number and type of logistics procured and amount of funds provided					50,000			CA	NADMO
Programme: Economic Development Programme													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Heads of Departments and Units on the application of relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities and procure relevant equipment to support the utilisation of	Hohoe	Limited capacity by Heads of Departments and Units on the application of	Number of Heads of Departments and Units trained on the application of relevant Science,					16,000			CA	Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	the knowledge gained		relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities	Technology and Innovations in their activities									
	Sponsor the conduct of research to find local solutions to challenges	Hohoe	Business survey research conducted in 2017	Number of researches conducted					50,000		60,000	CA	DPs
	Process development applications for the establishment of Oil and Gas Filling Stations within 2 months	Entire Municipality	About 14no. Oil and Gas Filling Stations operating in the Municipality	Number of additional Oil and Gas Filling Stations established in the Municipality					3,000			Phy. PgDpt	CA
	Facilitate the training and skills acquisition of residents in relevant jobs along the value chain of the Oil and Gas Industry	Hohoe	Limited skills of residents in Oil and Gas Industry	Number of residents trained in Oil and Gas Industry related skills					8,000			CA	MoE
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Construct drains in Hohoe and 3 other communities	Hohoe Blave, Likpe Kukurantu miand AkpafuMepesem	About 80% of communities have no proper drains	Number of communities with proper drains					250,000		500,000	Wrks	CA
	Organise monthly radio discussions to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste	Entire Municipality	40% of waste in the Municipality are indiscriminately disposed off	Number of radio discussion programs organised to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste					10,000			NA DM O	CA
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Update Asset Register for the Assembly	Hohoe	Asset Register for the Assembly available	Copy of updated Asset Register for the Assembly					4,000			Wrks	CA
	Prepare Operation and Maintenance	Hohoe	Operation and	Operation and					250,00			Wrk	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Plan for regular operations and periodic planned maintenance of all Assembly Assets		Maintenance Plan available	Maintenance Plan prepared					0			s	
	Train Staff of the Works Department in modern technology for infrastructure delivery	Hohoe	Limited expertise in modern technology for infrastructure delivery by Staff of the Works Department	Number of Staff of the Works Department trained in modern technology for infrastructure delivery					5,000			Wrks	CA
Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop and operationalize the Light Industrial Area at Godenu	Godenu	Light Industrial site acquired	% of development of Light Industrial area					250,000		1,000,000	Wrks	CA
	Provide the needed equipment for the effective implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016.	Hohoe	Physical Planning Unit have limited equipment	Number and type of equipment provided for effective implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016					20,000			CA	PhyPgDpt
	Train the Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee on relevant Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Hohoe	Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee have no trained on Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Number of Members of the Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee trained on Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)					16,000			CA	PhyPgDpt
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide needed financial support for the activities of Rural Enterprise Project to promote development in the Municipality	Hohoe	Rural Enterprise Project have has inadequate funds to promote business development	Number of business development promoted by Rural Enterprise Project					15,000		25,000	REP	CA/MoR&I

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-funding
	Provide financial support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	Entire Municipality		Number of clients financial supported in Trade Exhibitions					12,500		12,500	CA	REP/Mo T&I
	Support the fully implementation of the rural development policy	Entire Municipality	Limited support for fully implementation of the rural development policy	% of implementation of the rural development policy					10,000		12,500	CA	Mo LG RD
	Organise sensitization programmes for rural communities on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource to support their development and livelihoods	Entire Municipality	No sensitisation program organised on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource	Number of communities sensitised on how to sustainably use and manage the natural resource					10,000		15,000	CA	MUDA/Mo L&NR
	Institute and Ensure that incentive package are develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No incentive package develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Number of private investors at rural parts of the Municipality given incentive package					20,000	5,000		CA	REP
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure development	Support the implantation of major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes in the Municipality	Hohoe		Number slum renewed and redeveloped					150,000		100,000	Phy PgD pt	Mo Z&I C/Wrks
	Support the enforcement of legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	no enforcement of legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality	Level of enforcement of legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality					7,500			CA	GPS/GJS
	Organise sensitisation program for slum dwellers to educate them on how to improve infrastructure facilities in their neighborhood	Entire Municipality	No sensitisation program organised for slum dwellers to educate them on how to improve infrastructure	Number of slum dwellers educated on how to improve infrastructure facilities in their neighborhood					11,000			Wrks	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
			facilities in their neighborhood										
	Provide needed financial support to promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes in the Municipality	Amount of financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes,					38,000		30,000	CA	MoZ&IC
	Provide the needed financial support for Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to Upgrade the inner cities, Zongos and slums	Amount of funds provided to support the Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums					500,000			MoZ&IC	CA

Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Programme: Management and Administration													
General Administration	Provide adequate funds to support the Complete political and administrative decentralization of the remaining departments	Hohoe	About 8no. departments are political and administratively decentralized	Number of remaining departments political and administratively decentralized					25,000		12,500	CA	MoLGRD
	Construction of MCE's Residence and landscapes the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provides user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe	Not befitting bungalow for MCE's	% of completion of MCE's Residence					125,000			Wrks	CA
	Rehabilitation of 5No. Low Cost Houses	Hohoe	5No. Low Cost Houses in a bad condition	Number of Low Cost Houses rehabilitated					50,000			Wrks	CA
	Provision for the implementation of Annual Action Plans of the Member of	Entire Municipality	Member of Parliament Annual	Number of projects					210,000			MP	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Parliament	y	Action Plans implemented annually	implemented from MP's Annual Action Plans									
	Organise General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee Meeting	Hohoe	Mandatory and optional meetings already established	Number of General Assembly, Committees and Sub-committee meetings held					38,000	25,000		CA	Dpts
	Organise Quarterly Plan Coordinating Meetings to ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality	Hohoe	Inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality very weak	Number of inter-service/ inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies					10,000			CA	All Dpts
	Organise Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings	Hohoe							13,000			CA	All Dpts
	Provision for Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Assets as contained in the Annual O&M Plans of the Assembly	Hohoe	No scheduled maintenance for Assembly Assets	Amount spent on operation and maintenance activities					400,000	100,000		CA	All Dpts
	Provision to support NALAG Activities	Hohoe	Annual dues of NALAG institutionalised	Amount of DA Funds spent on NALAG Activities					12,000			CA	All Dpts
	Organise 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	Hohoe	Mandatory Town Hall Meetings established	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Hohoe	No Popular Participation Action Plan in operation	Availability of Popular Participation Action Plan and level of implementation					30,000			CA	All Dpts
	Celebrate Independence Day, Framers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day, etc	Hohoe and other selected communities	National Days' Celebrations institutionalised and done each year	Number of National Days celebrated					125,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of Office Equipment and Machines	Hohoe	78% of office equipment and machines are old	Number and type of office equipment and machines					40,000			CA	All Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				procured									
	Procurement of 2No. Vehicles	Hohoe	Only 4 vehicles at the Central Administration are serviceable but 6 is required	Number of vehicles procured					75,000			CA	All Dpts
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 14No. Computers, 14No Printers, 7 Copiers, 7No. Motor Cycles and provide adequate furniture, needed logistics as well as funds for operating and strengthening of Sub-district structures	All Urban and Zonal Councils	Zonal councils have no computers, printers, copiers and motor cycles to perform their duty	Number and types of logistics procured					71,000			CA	Zonal Councils
	Organise training program for unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal Councillors etc in all zonal capitals to build their capacity on participatory planning and budgeting	Hohoe	Unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal Councillors have not been trained since their inauguration	Number of unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal Councillors trained						10,000	20,000	CA	Zonal Councils
	Organise Quarterly MPCU Meeting	Hohoe	Quarterly MPCU Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of MPCU Meetings organised					8,000			CA	Dpts
	Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise of the Annual Action Plans	Entire Municipality	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise have been established and being done each year	Number of Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports produced and submitted to RCC on time					10,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold ½ yearly and End of Year Plan Review Meetings	Hohoe	Plan Review Meetings have not been regular	Number of Plan Review Meetings held					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2019	Hohoe	Annual Action Plans have been prepared each year	2019 Annual Action Plan Available					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Conduct Development Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy	Hohoe	Evaluation on the impact of the Waste	Number of evaluation					30,000			CA	Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds etc		to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds not institutionalised	conducted to access the impact of implemented projects/programmes									
	Hold Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Hohoe	Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of Budget Committee Meetings organised					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Budget	Hohoe	Annual Budget have been prepared each year	2019 Annual Budget Available					35,000			CA	Dpts
	Build the capacity of physical planning staff and other staff on preparation and revision of local plans and planning schemes	Hohoe	Physical planning staff and other staff have limited knowledge on the preparation and revision of local plans and planning schemes	Number of staff from Physical planning staff and other staff trained on the preparation and revision of local plans and planning schemes					8,000		20,000	GIZ	CA
	Support the establishment of Local Economic Development initiatives in the Municipality using the Enterprise Development Model and design incentive package for Private individuals who are into LED businesses in the Municipality.	Entire Municipality	Local Economic Development initiatives established but incentive package for Private individuals not developed	Number of Local Economic Development initiatives established					10,000		20,000	CA	NBS SI/R EP/B AC
	Provide support for the construction of Rural Technology Transfer Facility at the Light Industrial Area	Gbi-Wegbe	Assembly has already acquired land	% of completion of Rural Technology Transfer Facility					100,000			AC	NBS SI/R EP/B AC
	Rehabilitation of markets sheds at Hohoe, LikpeBakwa,.	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa markets sheds are in deplorable condition	Number of market sheds rehabilitated					200,000			Wrks	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Paving the floor, provision of security gates and other ancillary facilities and provision of additional sheds, stalls and stores at Hohoe Market	Hohoe	Hohoe Market floor not paved, security gates non-functional and inadequate sheds, stalls and stores	Number of sheds, stalls, security gates and stores completed and the % of Market floor paved					30,000			Wrks	CA
	Expansion and rehabilitation of Community Markets at Likpe-Kukurantumi and Likpe-Agbozome	Likpe-Kukurantumi and Likpe-Agbozome	Akpafu –Odom Community market is in a bad condition and market sheds inadequate	Number of market sheds added and the dilapidated ones rehabilitated						70,000		Wrks	CA
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Provide needed logistics for revenue mobilisation	Hohoe	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilisation	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000	8,000		CA	
General Administration	Provide needed logistics for maintenance of security, law and order	Entire Municipality	Enough funds provided by Assembly for maintenance of security, law and order	Number and type of logistics provided for maintenance of security, law and order					30,000			CA	GPS/GJS
	Organise sensitisation program on FM stations to educate the public and the security agencies on the need to cooperate to fight crime in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Cases of Crime in the Municipality is on the rise	Number of sensitisation program organised on FM stations to educate public and the security agencies on the need to cooperate to fight crime						5,000		CA	GPS
	Lobby for additional police personnel and procure the needed logistics for their operations	Entire Municipality	Police to citizenry ratio is very low in the Municipality	Number of additional police posted to the Municipality					3,000			CA	GPS

Thematic area: Ghana and the International Community

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Organise annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad in order to successfully obtain their contribution to the development of the Municipality	Hohoe	Annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad not instituted	Number of investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad organised					35,000	10,000	7,000	CA	DPs
	Enter into Partnerships with Ghanaian Resident Abroad	Entire World	No Partnerships entered with Ghanaian Resident Abroad for the past planned period	Number of Partnerships entered with Ghanaians Resident in Abroad					3,000			CA	CNC

5.3 Annual Action Plan, 2020

Based on the Programme of Action, this 4-year Annual Action Plans have been formulated. This Action Plans are Annual Activity implementable Plans of the Composite Programme of Action of the Municipality. They form the basis upon which activities in the plan will be carried out and based documents for preparation of Annual Budget.

Table: 5.3 Annual Action Plan, 2020

Thematic Area: Economic Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes:	Monitor revenue collection for improved revenue to aid investment in LED	Entire Municipality	Monitoring conducted once a month	Reports from monitoring visits					25,000			CA	Private Sector
Finance	Procure logistics for revenue	Central adm.	30% of logistics	Number and types					12,500			CA	Private

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
and Revenue Mobilisation	collection and monitoring		available	of logistics procured									Sector
	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Central adm.	2017 RIAP available	2018 RIAP Prepared and number of activities implemented						1,000		CA	
	Implement PPP initiatives to attract new investors to develop assets in the tourism and economic sectors of the Municipality.	Central adm.	No private investment in tourism infrastructure development	Number of meetings held to foster PPP initiatives on tourism development					125,000		125,000	CA	Private Sector
	Conduct Client satisfaction Survey	Entire Municipality											
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe to supply power for business development	Gbi-Wegbe	Current Waste Management doesn't generate electricity	% of factory buildings completed and Number of waste to energy plants installed					25,000		3,500,000	Private Sector	CA
	Facilitate the construction of Mini Hydro Energy System at Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyo etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Wli, Likpe-Kukurantumi & Alavanyo Abehenease	No mini hydro dam constructed	Number of mini hydro dams constructed					250,000		2,500,000.00	Private Sector	CA
	Extend Electricity supply to the Developing Areas of 4 Communities	Kpeme, Blave, Ahado and Abansi, Santrokofi Gbodome	71% of neighborhoods connected to the National Grid	Number of communities added to the National Grid					250,000			WrksDept	MoE
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism	Organise Annual Business Performance Review Meetings	Hohoe	No Annual Business Performance Review Meetings in	Number of Enterprises participating in Annual Business						10,000	12,500	CA	NBSSI

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Services			place	Performance Review Meetings									
	Train the youth on entrepreneurial skills	Hohoe		Number of youth trained in entrepreneurial skills					6,000			NBSSI	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.
	Facilitate the acquisition of Start-Up Capital for Entrepreneurs	Hohoe		Number of targeted entrepreneurs given credit					3,000		10,000	CA	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.
	Organise or participate in trade exhibitions and cultural fares	Hohoe & Ho	Annual trade fares established	Number of traders exhibiting their wares					15,000		15,000	CA	NBSSI
	Build the capacities of MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Hohoe	No MSMEs trained to participate in PPP and Local Content arrangements	Number of MSMEs trained					22,500			CA	NBSSI
Agricultural Services and Management	Support the conduction of Research into the development of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties	Hohoe	No research conducted on the subject	Number of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties developed					10,000		25,000	MuDA	Donors
	Procure logistics for extension services	AgricDpts		Number and types of logistics procured					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Provide funds to facilitate the implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire municipality	200 farmers have benefited from the program	Number of farmers benefited from the program					950,000		1,200	CA	MuDA
	Procure annual weather forecast information and integrate its dissemination into regular extension	Entire municipality	Annual weather forecast information is	Number of annual weather forecast information					10,000			CA	MuDA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	services		currently not available for use by farmers	procured									
	Train small scale agro-processing companies in improved technologies	Hohoe	No small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies	Number of small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies					10,000		12,500	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the Procurement of agro-processing equipment for small and medium scale enterprises	Entire Municipality		Number of agro-processing equipment procured					50,000		125,000	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the establishment of Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Selected communities	No Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory established	Number and types of factory established					25,000		1,250,000	MoPSI	CA, NBSSI, MuDA
	Construction of access Roads to farming areas in 4 communities	LikpeKukurantumi, alavanyo-Deme/Adzoghbedze, Santrokofi-Benua and	Roads in the listed communities are in bad shape	Kms of access roads constructed to farms					100,000		50,000	Works	MoR&HWs
	Construction of culverts and Footbridges in 3 communities to enhance transportation of food produce	Lolobi-Ashambi Gbi-Wegbe & Fodome-Amele	No culverts and Footbridges constructed on affected portions of under listed roads	Number of culverts and Footbridges constructed					100,000			Works	MoR&HWs
	Train Extension Officers in ICT application for effective dissemination to farmers on regular extension visits	Hohoe	No trained conducted for Extension Officers	Number of Extension Officers trained in ICT application					2,500			CA	MuDA
	Train 50 youth (30 females; 20 males) in improved agricultural productivity techniques and related	Hohoe		Number of females and males trained in improved					18,000		20,000	NBSSI	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	agri-businesses			agricultural productivity techniques and related agri-businesses									
	Identify financial institutions and link those institutions to trained youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital	Entire country	No financial institutions identified and linked to youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital	Number of financial institutions identified and linked those institutions to trained youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital					5,000		6,000	NBSSI	Financial Institutions
	Liaise with land owners to guarantee easy access to land for the youth in agriculture development	Entire Municipality	No guaranteed land from land owners for the youth in agriculture development	Number of hectares of land guarantee by land owners					10,000			CA	PPD
	Provide the needed veterinary services to poultry and livestock farmers	Entire Municipality	Limited number of farmers are aware and using veterinary services	Number of poultry and livestock farmers with access to veterinary services					17,000		26,000	MuDA	CA
	Provide Technical Training to Livestock and Poultry Farmers	Hohoe		Number of Livestock and Poultry Farmers technically trained					1,000		2,500	MuDA	CA
	Provide logistics and funds to facilitate disease control and surveillance activities in the Municipality especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for effective surveillance	Number and types of logistics procured					1,000		2,500	CA	MuDA
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Invest in the construction of Access Roads or promote appropriate means of transport to existing Tourism Sites	LikpeTodome, WliApegame to Water Fall, Gledi to Mt Afadjoto and Alavanyo-	Roads to tourist sites not developed	Km of Access Roads constructed to tourist sites					50,000		125,000	CA	MoT&CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
		Abehenease											
	Facilitate PPP arrangements to develop the needed guest houses, restaurants, creation of recreational parks and other facilities required to promote tourism development in the Municipality	Wli, Gledi, Abehenease, Todome and Hohoe	Support facilities are inadequate for the growing numbers of tourist	Number PPP arrangements initiated					25,000		750,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Support the activities of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee of the Assembly in order to review existing operations and management systems of the various Tourist Sites to be able to upgrade their operations with existing sector standards	Hohoe	Tourism Sub-committee established but Site Management teams yet to be properly constituted and current management systems very poor	Number of meetings of Tourism Sub-Committee and Number of Site Management Teams properly constituted					12,500		7,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Integrate recommendations of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee and Reports of the Management of each of the Existing Tourism Sites into the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly and Monitor the operations of the sites Quarterly	Hohoe	No actual releases of funds the Assembly for Tourism Development for the past 2 years	% of Assembly funds released for Tourism Development					10,000		5,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Develop clear ethical standards refraining sex tourism and other negative practices at each of the Sites and sensitize communities of the associated dangers.	Wli, Alavanyo-Abehenease and Todome	No local ethical standards exist/documented and being used to regulate tourism practice in the Municipality	Number of clear ethical standards developed and clearly embossed on visible signed post and leaflets					11,000		10,000	CA	MoT&CA

Thematic area: Social Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construct 2No. 12-Unit Classroom Blocks for Public Senior High Schools and Technical and Vocational Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	HEPSS & Akpafo SHS	Enrolment at these school has increased due to Free SHS Policy leading shortage of classrooms	Number classroom blocks constructed					1,000,000		500,000	CA	GES
	Construct 2No. Boys Dormitory Blocks and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe SHS and Alavanyo	Boarding facilities are not enough to accommodate growing numbers of people	No. of boys Dormitory Blocks constructed					1,000,000			CA	GES
	Construct 1No. Assembly Halls for Afadja Senior High Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gledi	Afadja Senior High Schools has no befitting Assembly Hall	% completion of the Assembly Hall Block					50,000			CA	GES
	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of Additional TLMs for the increasing numbers in the SHS	Entire Municipality	Limited supply of TLMs in the Schools	Number and types of TLMs supplied and distributed					62,500			GES	CA
	Facilitate the recruitment of 60 Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff 60% of whom must be Female to augment the staff strength of the SHS	Hohoe	Vacancy exist for 60 more teachers	Number of male and female teaching and non -teaching staff recruited					10,000			CA	GES
	Provide 250 set of furniture for Senior High Schools	Entire Municipality	72% of SHS Students have access to furniture	Number of furniture supplied					150,000			CA	GES
	Provide financial support to all boys and girls with Special Needs	Entire Municipality	Less than 20% of children with Special needs	Number of Children with Special Needs given financial					50,000			CA	GES, DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
			received financial support annually	support									
	Provide adequate resources for the effective administration of Special Schools in the Municipality	Gbi Special & Volta School for the Deaf	No budgetary allocations for the operation of the special schools in the municipality	Amount of Assembly funds spent on the Special Schools					25,000		3,000	CA	GES, DSW& CD
	Provide Financial Support to Students learning Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels of education	Entire Municipality	Less than 0.005% of Assembly funds are released annually for STEM education	% of Assembly funds released for STEM activities annually					12,500		8,000	CA	GES
	Procure and distribute 50 computers for Basic Schools	Selected schools	Less than 10% of Basic Schools have access to computers	Number of computers procured and distributed					50,000		25,000	CA	GES
	Construct 1No. Library block and provide the needed books, logistics and furniture for their operations at Lipke Mate, AkpafuOdome and Todome and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Lipke Mate, Akpafu-Odome and Todome	Only 3 communities in the Municipality have functional library facilities	Number of community libraries constructed					50,000		100,000	Wrks	GES
	Rehabilitation of 1No. School Blocks	Santrokofi Benua	Conditions of 12 schools are in deplorable state	Number of classroom blocks rehabilitated					42,500		250,000	Wrks	GES
	Re/Construction of 3No. School Blocks	Gbi-Godenu Santrokofi Benua & Ando No.2	3 schools in the Municipality need to be reconstructed	Number of School Blocks reconstructed					500,000		812,500	Wrks	GES
	Construction of 1No. KG Blocks, supply of furniture and logistics and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user	Tonglo,	10 communities lack improved KG blocks	Number of KG blocks constructed							80,000	Wrks	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.												
	Construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe-mate & Santrokofi Bume	No accommodation for teachers in deprived communities	Number of teachers accommodation constructed					200,00		50,000	Wrks	GES
	Supply of furniture to 6 Basic Schools	Lolobi Hunyeasem & Alavanyo Deme	85% of basic schools have adequate furniture	Number of schools supplied with furniture					50,000		30,000	Wrks	GES
	Construction of Computer Laboratories/ICT Centres in 3 Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	AlavanyoKpeme, LikpeAbrane, Fodome Heloo	Only about 4.6 % of the population have access to Computers	Number of ICT Centres/Computer Labs constructed					350,000		700,00	Wrks	GES
	Facilitate the absorption of FodomeHelu Community School by Government	FodomeHelu	FodomeHelu SHS under community management	Number of SHS absorbed by Government					8,000			CA	MoE
	Facilitate the upgrading of LolobiAshambi ICCES	LolobiAshambi	LolobiAshambi ICCES currently offering basic vocational training	Number of ICCES upgraded					10,000			CA	MoE
	Facilitate the establishment of Vocational Schools	LikpeAbrani, GbiWegbe, LikpeBakwa, FodomeHeloo and WliApegame	Only 1 Vocational schools currently operating	Number of vocational skills established					50,000		60,000	CA	MoE
	Provide the needed logistics to Alavanyo EPTVI	Alavanyo	Only 1 EPTVI schools currently operating	Number and type of logistics provided					25,000		5,000	CA	MoE
	Provide the Needed Logistical	Hohoe	Currently not	Number and type					30,000		20,000	CA	MoE

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	Support for the smooth take-off of the Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services		decentralised	of logistics provided									
	Organize periodic professional training programs to support the continuous upgrading of Teachers in the Municipality	Hohoe	Programme on-going	Number of professional training organised for teachers					20,000		25,000	CA	MoE
	Provide support for best teacher/worker award scheme	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Type of award scheme and number of teacher/worker awarded					5,000	2,500	2,500	CA	GES
	Organise Annual Orientation Programs for Newly Trained Teachers	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Number of Newly Trained Teachers orientated					10,000			CA	MoE
	Provide logistics for the effective supervision of Teachers in all schools in the Municipality and for the successful conduct of BECE Examination Annually	Entire Municipality	Supervision on-going	Number of times supervision of teachers conducted					20,000		15,000	CA	GES
	Provide needed funds to support my first day at school program	Entire Municipality	My first day at school program being organised annually	Amount of funds spent on the celebration of ' My First Day at School'						1,250		CA	GES
	Ensure adequate supply and timely distribution of teaching and learning materials for all schools in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	60% of Pupils have adequate access to required TLMs in Basic Schools	Number and type of TLMs supplied					25,000		20,000	CA	GES
Health Delivery	Construct CHPS Compounds in 2 Selected Communities and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Kitikpa and Tsevi Adabraka	2 communities lack access to improved health services	Number of CHPS compounds constructed					300,000		274,000	CA	GHS
	Provide the needed logistics for the effective operations of CHPS	Entire Municipality	The CHPS Facilities have	Number and type of logistics provided					10,000		30,000	CA	GHS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Facilities		limited logistics for effective operations	for the effective operations of CHPS Facilities									
	Support for Maternal Health Care programs	Entire Municipality		Maternal mortality ratio					20,000	20,000	20,000	CA	GHS
	Provide the needed funds to support malaria prevention activities	Entire Municipality	Malaria admission cases for current year is 2 009	Number of malaria cases admitted					17,000			GHS	CA
	Expand/upgrade 2 existing Health facilities to enhance their operations	Alavanyo Abeheneasem & Akpafu-Adorkor	existing Health facilities have limited capacities to deal with health issue in the respective communities	Number of existing Health facilities Expanded/updated					150,000		50,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic to the Status of a District Hospital	Likpe-Bakwa	Poly Clinic	The % of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic Being upgraded to District Hospital status					250,000		750,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of Hohoe Municipal Hospital to the Status of Regional Hospital	Hohoe	Municipal Hospital	The % of Hohoe Municipal Hospital Being upgraded to Regional Hospital status					50,000		117,500	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition and ensure the effective operations of an efficient ambulance services in the Municipality	Hohoe Hospital	ambulance services in the Municipality not functional	Number of ambulance acquired					31,000		50,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition of the needed logistics and staff for an effective delivery of health services in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	About 223 health staff currently at post	Type of logistics and number of health staff acquired					25,000		17,000	GHS	CA
	Support the training and upgrading of traditional medical practitioners and ensure their integration into the health system	Entire Municipality	No record of training conducted for traditional medical practitioners	Number of traditional medical practitioners trained					16,000		7,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Sensitize the Public on the need to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and how the scheme operates and provide logistics for its efficient operation	Entire Municipality	Public are sensitised annually on the registration with the National Health Insurance Scheme	Number of sensitisation exercises conducted					10,000			NHIS	CA
	Provide Logistical Support to Municipal Health Insurance Scheme to undertake activities aimed at improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	Entire Municipality	70% of Municipal Health Insurance Scheme use ICT in health insurance and facility management	% of Municipal Health Insurance Scheme using ICT in health insurance and facility management					13,000			NHIS	CA
	Ensure that Health Management Teams hold regular meetings to deliberate on effective delivery of health services and take prompt actions on the outcomes of the various meetings	Hohoe	Irregular Health Management Teams meetings	Number of regular meetings conducted by Health Management Teams					5,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistical and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Health Management Information System	Entire Municipality	District Health Management Information System only functioning in Municipal Hospital	Number of health facilities with functioning of the District Health Management Information System					10,000			GHS	CA
	Support the training of critical staff of the health services and ensure their retention and equitable distribution in the in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No supported to the training of critical staff of the health services	Number of critical staff of the health services trained					20,000		20,000	GHS	CA
	Monitor and Evaluate the Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery Quarterly	Entire Municipality	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted every year but quarterly	Number of times M&E conducted for Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery in a year					10,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Conduct counselling and testing session in the communities	Entire Municipality	Number of HIV cases recorded currently is 248	Number of people counselled and tested					4,000		5,000	GHS	AIDS Commission/CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Organise public sensitization programme to further educate the public on the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Entire Municipality	Many of the public are not aware the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Number of public sensitisation programs organised					10,000		1,250	CA	GHS
	Identify people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality and devise improved ways of sensitizing them to make them conscious of the effect of their behaviours and how to continue to live healthy lives	Entire Municipality	No record of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality	Number of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality identified					5,000			CA	GHS
	Support the regular meeting of Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB and Sexual reproductive health in the agenda of the meetings	Hohoe	DAC Meetings have not been regular	Number of regular meetings conducted by Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB					5,000		2,500	CA	GHS
	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program	Entire Municipality	No support given Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program in 2017 & 2016	The amount of funds released to theMunicipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program					8,000		4,000	GHS	CA
	Facilitate the acquisition, conveyance, storage and distribution of Antiretroviral drugs	Entire Municipality	Substantial Antiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed	Quantity ofAntiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed					10,000		8,000	GHS	CA
	Support the Municipal Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	Entire Municipality	58 malnourished cases of in the current year	Number of Food and Nutrition Programme undertaken by Municipal health					4,000		2,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
				Directorate									
	Organise Annual Public Education programmes to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles	Entire Municipality	No Public Education programmes organised to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles for current year	Number of Public Education programmes organised to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles					20,000			GHS	CA
	Organise targeted public education programmes at Health Facilities to sensitize mothers and the public on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	Entire Municipality	Less than 60% of all mothers and the public are aware of how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	% coverage of mothers and the public who are sensitised on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults					8,000			GHS	CA
	Support for the daily family planning activities being carried out at all the Health Facilities	Entire Municipality	No funds from Assembly extended to daily family planning activities at all the Health Facilities	Amount of funds spent on family planning activities at all the Health Facilities					5,000			GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistics and funds to support the conduct of the National Population Census by the Ghana Statistical Service and any other surveys	Entire Municipality	National Population Census conducted in 2010	Rate of population growth of the Municipality					35,000			GHS	CA
	Conduct home visits to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No visits conducted	Number of homes visited to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health					8,000		3,000	GHS	CA
	Organise Health education Programmes for girls in school on adolescent reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No Health Programmes organised in the past	Number of schools educated on adolescent					6,000			GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
			planning period	reproductive health									
	Identify and Organise targeted programs for clans indulge in child marriages and facilitate the prosecution of offender	Entire Municipality	Hohoe municipality leading in teenage pregnancy	Number of clans identified and number of offenders prosecuted					10,000			GHS	CA
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure Seedlings and Plat trees along the Dayi River and its tributaries	Entire Municipality	Tree planting exercise undertaken along the Dayi River in Hohoe	Number of seedlings procured and planted					8,000		8,000	CA	Dayi River Joint Cmtee. WRC, Forestry
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
	Provision of 2No. Mechanized Water Systems in 2 selected Communities	2 selected Communities	About 40% of all communities in the Municipality have mechanised water system	Number of Mechanized Water Systems provided					50,000		250,000	CA	Wrks
	Increase the Capacity and add additional stand pipes to 21 existing Mechanized and Small Town Water Systems	5no. selected Communities	21mechanised water system exist	Number of additional stand pipes added					35,000		30,000	CA	Wrks
	Enter into partnership to Expand the Infrastructure and Increase the Capacity of Hohoe Water Systems in order to end water rationing in the Town and its environs	Hohoe	Water supply in Hohoe town inadequate	Level of expansion of water infrastructure					250,000			CA	GWC
	Provision for the Implementation the “Water for All” Program in line with SDG 6	Entire Municipality	Program not in place	Level of implementation of Water for All” Program in line with SDG 6					25,000		50,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Social Services delivery													
Environmental Health and	Train Artisans (30 females and 50 Males) in the construction of Rain Water Harvesting and Storage	Hohoe	No artisans trained in construction of	Number of artisans trained in construction of					3,000		3,000	CA	DPs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Sanitation Services	Facilities		Rain Water Harvesting and Storage Facilities	Rain Water Harvesting and Storage Facilities									
	Organise Public Education Campaigns to sensitize the Public on the Need to Construct Rain Harvesting facilities to store rain water for use	Entire Municipality	No sensitisation campaign conducted in the past planned period	Number of Public Education Campaigns organised					6,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Develop a bye-law to ensure every building design submitted for Development Permit make adequate provision for rain water harvesting and storage of rain water	Hohoe	Municipality By-law exist but outdated	Number of building permit design with adequate provision for rain water harvesting and storage of rain water					8,000			CA	Physical Plg Dept.
	Provide logistics for the effective collection of liquids as input into the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project	Entire Municipality	Site available for disposal of liquid waste	Type of logistics and quantity of liquid waste collected to energy project site					50,000			CA	Private Investors
	Enter into partnership with Private Investors to implement the Hohoe Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gbi-Wegbe	Waste to Energy Project not in operation	% implementation of Waste to Energy Project					25,000		4,000,000	CA	Private Investors
	Lobby for additional Environmental Health Officers and provide adequate logistics for their operations	Hohoe		Number of additional Environmental Health Officers lobbied for					10,000			CA	OHLGS
	Procure 4No. Motorcycles and provide fuel and lubricants for effective monitoring and periodic	Entire Municipality	No Motorcycles available for monitoring and	Number of Motorcycle procured					8,000		3,000	CA	DPs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan		periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan										
	Provide refuse containers for the collection of plastic waste as inputs into the 'waste to Energy Project' in the Municipality	Entire Municipality		Number of refuse containers provided					18,000		35,000	CA	DPs
	Organise Public Education Campaigns on Solid Waste Management Quarterly	Entire Municipality		Number of Public Education Campaigns organised on Solid Waste Management per year					3,000		1,000	CA	DPs
	Implement CLTS in 50 Communities	Entire Municipality	50 communities implemented CLTS	Number of communities implemented CLTS					28,000		10,000	CA	DP
	Complete the Construction of Hohoe Sport Stadium at Kitikpa and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe	Site acquired and cleared	% of completion of the sports stadium					70,000		70,000	CA	MYS/DPs
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the logistical and technical support required to continue the effective implementation and scaling up of the LEAP Program to the rest of the communities not currently covered and ensure that all female single parents are enrolled	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics and technical support provided	Type of logistics and technical support provided					25,000		5,000	CA	DSW&CD
	Provide the required logistics and technical support to facilitate the training of caregiver	Entire Municipality	No logistics from Assembly to caregivers	Types of logistics and training provided to caregivers					12,000			DSW&CD	CA
	Provide financial and logistical support for effective	Entire Municipality	24 schools under school feeding	Number of schools added to the					1,900,000			CA	Budget Unit

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	implementation and scaling up of the School Feeding Program		program	feeding program									
	Provide financial and logistical support for easy access to effective utilisation of the Capitation Grant for effective education service delivery	Entire Municipality	All basic schools are under Capitation Grant	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Conduct home visits and organise Neighbourhood Awareness Campaigns to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection	Entire Municipality		Number of home visits conducted to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection					10,000		4,000	DSW& CD	CA
	Provide Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system	Entire Municipality	No Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support provided in the past plan period	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system					10,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide funds to support the procurement and facilitate the distribution of Educational Materials meant for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Entire Municipality	No educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs by Assembly	Number of educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs					10,000		5,000	DSW& CD	CA
	Provide the required logistics and secretarial services for the implementation of the District Integrated social services	Entire Municipality	Not initiated by Assembly	Number and types of logistics provided					2,500			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	programme for children, families and vulnerable adults												
	Procure the needed logistics and funds for the effective functioning of Child Panel and family courts including all related issues	Hohoe	Initiated but not properly functional	Number and types of logistics provided					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide the needed logistics for the monitoring of child labour and child abuse cases and facilitate the successful prosecution of offenders	Entire Municipality	No logistics provided by Assembly for the plan period	Number of monitoring reports generated					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Train Heads of Departments and Units on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Hohoe	Limited knowledge on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting by Heads of Departments and Units	Number of Departments and Units incorporated Gender Responsive into their plans and budgets					2,000		1,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Organise Annual Sensitization programs on the negative effects of Early Marriages and Facilitate the prosecution of Offenders	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge on negative effects of Early Marriages	Number of people sensitised on negative effects of Early Marriages and Offenders prosecuted					5,000	2,000	5,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Coordinate the disbursement of poverty alleviation funds to ensure that 30% of the amount are received by women for enterprise development	Entire Municipality	Coordination and disbursement of poverty alleviation funds on-going	% of poverty alleviation funds received by women for enterprise development					250			CA	DSW& CD
	Provide needed funds to facilitate the implementation of Nation Builders Corps	Entire Municipality	Program not rolled up	Number of unemployed graduates employed					950,000			CA	NaBCo secretariate
	Organise training programs for women in order to be able to apply and access MASLOC Funds and	Hohoe	Number of people with access to MASLOC made up	Number of women trained and how many applied for					1,000			CA	DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Coordinate the disbursement of MASLOC funds to ensure that 50% of the amount are received by women applicants		of 334 females and 44males	and have access to MASLOC Funds									
	Organise annual sensitization programs to education Land Lords and Family Heads on the need to allow women to have equal access to land titles in respect family lands	Entire Municipality	Women in Municipality have limited access to land titles in respect family lands	Number of women with equal access to land titles in respect family lands					3,000		4,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Identify successful female leaders and organise annual forums for them to interact with young girls both in and out of school annually to learn their techniques of attaining their status	Entire Municipality	No records of successful female leaders in the Municipality	Number of successful female leaders identified and trained					5,000		4,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Organise sensitization programs for women artisans, farmers and other tradesmen on how to form and maintain associations	Hohoe	A lot of artisans, farmers and other tradesmen training programs organised in the plan reviewed	Number of women artisans, farmers and other tradesmen sensitised					1,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Engage or monitor the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Entire Municipality	Limited monitoring on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Number of monitoring reports on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics for the successful implementation and scaling up of the LEAP and other Social Protection programmes for the poor and the vulnerable and ensure that women and girls are given the needed priority	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for LEAP program	Number and types of logistics procured					8,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Update the Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps to provide baseline data to guide selecting of people to	Entire Municipality	Limited information on Poverty Profile and	Copies of updated Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps					20,000			CA	DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing	
	benefit from social programmes		Pro-Poor Maps	submitted										
	Organise monthly radio programmes to educate the public and create their awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Entire Municipality	Limited awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Number of radio programs organised to educate the public against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable					1,000			DSW& CD	CA	
	Organise monthly radio programmes and community sensitization durbars to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System	Entire Municipality	No sensitisation being organised to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System	Number of radio programs organised to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System					5,000			DSW& CD	CA	
	Provide logistics for the implementation of the productive and financial inclusion programmes alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Entire Municipality	No program in place to graduate LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer	Number of LEAP beneficiaries graduated from the cash transfer to productive and financial inclusion programmes					7,000			DSW& CD	CA	
	Sponsor the periodic meetings of the Disability Fund Management Committee to disburse the 3% DACF allocation to the PWDs	Hohoe	Disability Fund Management Committee not being sponsored by Assembly	Number of meetings organised in a year					4,000			DSW& CD	CA	
	Conduct a census of the PWDs in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Persons with disability (PWDs) in the Hohoe Municipality currently is 3,796	Number of persons with disability (PWDs) in the Hohoe Municipality					25,000			DSW& CD	CA	
	Train PWDs who are out of School in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas in order for	Hohoe	No documented PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal	Number of PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and					8,000			DSW& CD	CA	

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	them to contribute to National Development		Skills and other employable areas	other employable areas									
	Provide funds to support interested PWDs stand for elections and facilitate the appointment of PWDs to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Entire Municipality	One PWDs appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Number of PWDs elected or appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Construct Disability Accesses and facilities to all Public Buildings and ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and accesses for the PWDs	Entire Municipality	70% of all Public Buildings are Disability friendly	% of Public Buildings with Disability Accesses and facilities					75,000			Wrks	DSW& CD
	Procure the needed TLMS and provide the needed funds for the effective functioning of the Gbi-Special School	Gbi-Special School	Limited supply of TLMS for Gbi-Special School	Number and type of TLMS procured for Gbi-Special School					20,000			DSW& CD	GES
	Set aside 10% of the PWDs Funds to support the continuous education of PWDs	Entire Municipality	No % set aside for support of the continuous education of PWDs	% of funds received to support the continuous education of PWDs					1,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Hold radio programmes to educate the public on the negative effects of disability-related discrimination and facilitate the prosecution of offenders	Entire Municipality	disability-related discrimination exist and offenders not prosecuted of	Number of radio programs held to educate on the negative effects of disability-related discrimination					15,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise public education campaigns in order to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group and to facilitate their active participation in any public or community meetings for the development of the communities	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge on public recognizing PWDs as an important interest group in the Municipality	Number of public education campaigns organised to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group					6,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Identify the peculiar needs of children and women with disabilities from the general census of the PWDs and integrate same into the daily operations of Assembly	Entire Municipality	Limited information on children and women with disabilities with peculiar needs	Number of children and women with disabilities identified with peculiar needs					11,000			DSW& CD	CA
Programme: Management and Administration													
Human Resource Management	Conduct Annual Staff Performance Appraisals	Hohoe	Annual Staff Performance Appraisals conducted annually	Number of staff appraised					2,500			CA	All Dpts
	Integrate Disability Concerns in the development of the Staff Recruitment Policy for the Assembly	Hohoe	Disability Concerns not integrated into Staff Recruitment Policy in the Assembly	Availability of staff recruitment policy integrating Disability Concerns					11,000			CA	All Dpts

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Provide financial and logistical support to augment the efforts of the Forestry Commission to protect the degradation of Odomi River Forest Reserve and Togo Plateau Forest Reserves in the Municipality	Akpafu-Odomi	Two forest reserve exist in the Municipality	Type of financial and logistical support provided Forestry Commission to protect the degradation					11,000			CA	FC
	Monitor the operation of timber logging companies to ensure that they plant and nurture two plants to replace every tree cut	Entire Municipality	Timber logging activities on-going in the Municipality	Number of timber logging companies monitored and number of trees nurtured and planted					1,300			CA	FC
	Plant trees along the banks of the	Entire	Trees planting	Number of trees					3,000		6,000	CA	WRC

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Dayi River	Municipality	exercise along the banks of the Dayi River conducted in 2017	planted along the banks of the Dayi River									
	Provide logistic for the operations of the 12 Disaster Volunteer Groups	Entire Municipality	12 Disaster Volunteer Groups operating in the Municipality	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000		5,000	CA	NADMO
	Organize Annual Sensitization programmes for farmers on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Entire Municipality	Low appreciation for preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Number of farmers sensitised on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Train women and men engaged in charcoal processing on alternative livelihood skills in order to reduce their dependence on the vegetative cover which could aggravate the conditions that will reinforce climate change	Entire Municipality	No records on number of women and men engaged in charcoal processing	Number of women and men trained on alternative livelihood skills in order to reduce their dependence on the vegetative cover which could aggravate the conditions that will reinforce climate change					6,000			NADMO	NBSSI
	Organise annual tree planting competitions in first and second cycle schools in the Municipality	All SHS in the Municipality	tree planting completion not instituted in second cycle schools in the Municipality	Number of SHS competed in annual tree planting					20,000		2,500	CA	GES, NADMO, FC
	Support the training of residents in Biogas technology and promote its use in order to reduce the dependence of charcoal which is a major cause of environmental degradation	Entire Municipality	Program not roll-up in the Municipality	Number of residents trained Biogas technology					25,000		15,000	CA	Wrks
	Facilitate the launching of the green Ghana campaign with	Entire Municipality	Low appreciation on green Ghana	Number and type of logistical and					20,000			CA	NADMO, FC

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co.ing
	Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized in the Municipality and provide the needed logistical and technical support for its success		program in the Municipality	technical support needed for the launching of the green Ghana campaign									
	Integrate tree planting and landscaping as part of all Public Contracts meant to construct Buildings or other forms of physical assets	Entire Municipality	landscaping as part of all Public Contracts not integrated in building contracts	Number of Public Contracts with landscaping integrated as part of building contracts					30,000			Wrks	CA
	Organise public education campaign for community stakeholders and opinion leaders to sensitize them on the need to plant trees on their land and compounds and procure seedlings to support their efforts	Entire Municipality	90% of all houses in the Municipality have trees planted in their compound	Number of seedlings procured and public campaigns organised					15,000		5,000	CA	Wrks
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 30KM of Urban Roads	Hohoe	About 20.7km of Urban Roads maintained annually	Number of km of urban roads maintained					125,000		25,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas of Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe and Upgrading them to be part of the Urban Roads Network and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe	Newly developing areas at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe have no access roads	Number of new access roads developed at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe					75,000		125,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Maintenance of 15Km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	About 10km of Highways maintained	Number of km of Highways maintained in the Municipality					100,000		250,000	MoR&H	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Construction of 15km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	Records not available on the number of km of highways constructed	Number of km of highways constructed					500,000		750,000	MoR&H	CA
	Sport improvement of 20km of Feeder Roads Annually	Entire Municipality	About 46km of feeder roads on sport improvement	Number of km of feeder roads under sport improvement					250,000	25,000	500,000	Wrk	CA
	Surfacing of 10km of Urban Roads Annually	Hohoe	5km of urban roads surfaced	Number of km of urban roads surfaced					375,000		375,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Facilitate the completion of the Eastern Corridor Road	Eastern Corridor Road	Project stalled	% of completion of Eastern Corridor Road					10,000			CA	MoRH
	Ensure that contracts in the Municipality make adequate provision for the planting of trees along the roads being constructed and adequate drainage systems to contain the anticipated storm waters in built-up areas	Entire Municipality	No provision made for planting of trees along the roads being constructed in the Municipality	Number of contracts with provision for planting of trees along the roads being constructed and adequate drainage systems to contain the anticipated storm waters in built-up areas					30,000		60,000	CA	Private Sector
	Covering of open drains in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	About 15% of drains in Hohoe covered	% of drains in Hohoe covered					250,000		200,000	CA	MoRH
	Construct speed rumps at vantage points	Entire Municipality	Few speed rumps constructed in the Municipality	Number of speed rumps constructed					12,500			CA	MoRH
	Rehabilitation of Traffic lights in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of traffic lights rehabilitated					8,000			CA	MoRH
	Procure and install additional Traffic lights at vantage points in Hohoe	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of additional traffic lights procured and installed					12,500			CA	MoRH

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Liaise with network operators to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality is low	Coverage and speed of internet connectivity					50,000			CA	Wrks
	Provide the needed logistics to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System	Entire Municipality	About 40% implemented	Nature of logistics and type provided to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System					150,000			CA	PhyPlg Dpt.
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the training of young girls and boys in ICT skills	Entire Municipality	No records of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills	Number of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills					3,000		10,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Organise 16No. Public Education forums in communities and institutions to sensitize the public on disaster prevention and management	Entire Municipality	Entire Municipality sensitised on disaster prevention and management	Number of Public Education forums organised to sensitise the public on disaster prevention and management					8,000			NADMO	CA
	Support surveillance activities of NADMO to uncover early signals of disasters and take measure to reduce their impact	Entire Municipality	Twelve (12) DVGS from the various Zones with three hundred and eighty (380) memberships	Number of early signals of disasters uncovered					8,000				
	Procure the needed logistics and provide adequate funds for effective operations of NADMO	Hohoe	Inadequate funds and logistics for NAMO operations	Number and type of logistics procured and amount of funds provided					50,000			CA	NADMO
Programme: Economic Development Programme													

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Sponsor the conduct of research to find local solutions to challenges	Hohoe	Business survey research conducted in 2017	Number of researches conducted					50,000		60,000	CA	DPs
	Process development applications for the establishment of Oil and Gas Filling Stations within 2 months	Entire Municipality	About 14no. Oil and Gas Filling Stations operating in the Municipality	Number of additional Oil and Gas Filling Stations established in the Municipality					3,000			Phy. PgDpt	CA
	Facilitate the training and skills acquisition of residents in relevant jobs along the value chain of the Oil and Gas Industry	Hohoe	Limited skills of residents in Oil and Gas Industry	Number of residents trained in Oil and Gas Industry related skills					8,000			CA	MoE
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Construct drains in Hohoe and 6 other communities	Hohoe and AkpafuMemp easem	About 80% of communities have no proper drains	Number of communities with proper drains					250,000		500,000	Wrks	CA
	Organise monthly radio discussions to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste	Entire Municipality	40% of waste in the Municipality are indiscriminately disposed off	Number of radio discussion programs organised to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste					10,000			NADMO	CA
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Update Asset Register for the Assembly	Hohoe	Asset Register for the Assembly available	Copy of updated Asset Register for the Assembly					4,000			Wrks	CA
	Prepare Operation and Maintenance Plan for regular operations and periodic planned maintenance of all Assembly Assets	Hohoe	Operation and Maintenance Plan available	Operation and Maintenance Plan prepared					250,000			Wrks	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop and operationalize the Light Industrial Area at Godenu	Godenu	Light Industrial site acquired	% of development of Light Industrial area					250,000		1,000,000	Wrks	CA
	Train Artisans in modern technique of building basic houses in all communities of the Municipality	Hohoe	Artisans in the Municipality have limited modern technique of building basic houses	Number of artisans trained in modern technique of building basic houses					10,000		50,000	NBSSI	CA/MoR&I
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide needed financial support for the activities of Rural Enterprise Project to promote development in the Municipality	Hohoe	Rural Enterprise Project have has inadequate funds to promote business development	Number of business development promoted by Rural Enterprise Project					15,000		25,000	REP	CA/MoR&I
	Provide financial support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	Entire Municipality		Number of clients financial supported in Trade Exhibitions					12,500		12,500	CA	REP/MoT&I
	Support the fully implementation of the rural development policy	Entire Municipality	Limited support for fully implementation of the rural development policy	% of implementation of the rural development policy					10,000		12,500	CA	MoLGRD
	Institute and Ensure that incentive package are develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No incentive package develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Number of private investors at rural parts of the Municipality given incentive package					20,000	5,000		CA	REP
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure development	Support the implantation of major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes in the Municipality	Hohoe		Number slum renewed and redeveloped					150,000		100,000	PhyPgDpt	MoZ&IC/Wrks
	Support the enforcement of legal frameworks related to the	Entire Municipality	no enforcement of legal frameworks	Level of enforcement of					7,500			CA	GPS/GJS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	prevention of slums in the Municipality		related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality	legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality									
	Provide needed financial support to promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to promote investment in social programs in the Municipality	Amount of financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes,					38,000		30,000	CA	MoZ&IC
	Provide the needed financial support for Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to Upgrade the inner cities, Zongos and slums	Amount of funds provided to support the Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums					500,000			MoZ&IC	CA

Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Programme: Management and Administration													
General Administration	Provide adequate funds to support the Complete political and administrative decentralization of the remaining departments	Hohoe	About 8no. departments are political and administratively decentralized	Number of remaining departments political and administratively decentralized					25,000		12,500	CA	MoLGRD
	Provision for the implementation of Annual Action Plans of the Member of Parliament	Entire Municipality	Member of Parliament Annual Action Plans implemented annually	Number of projects implemented from MP's Annual Action Plans					210,000			MP	CA
	Organise General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee Meeting	Hohoe	Mandatory and optional meetings already established	Number of General Assembly, Committees and Sub-committee					38,000	25,000		CA	Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
				meetings held									
	Organise Quarterly Plan Coordinating Meetings to ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality	Hohoe	Inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality very weak	Number of inter-service/ inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies					10,000			CA	All Dpts
	Organise Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings	Hohoe							13,000			CA	All Dpts
	Provision for Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Assets as contained in the Annual O&M Plans of the Assembly	Hohoe	No scheduled maintenance for Assembly Assets	Amount spent on operation and maintenance activities					400,000	100,000		CA	All Dpts
	Provision to support NALAG Activities	Hohoe	Annual dues of NALAG institutionalised	Amount of DA Funds spent on NALAG Activities					12,000			CA	All Dpts
	Organise 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	Hohoe	Mandatory Town Hall Meetings established	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Hohoe	No Popular Participation Action Plan in operation	Availability of Popular Participation Action Plan and level of implementation					30,000			CA	All Dpts
	Celebrate Independence Day, Framers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day, etc	Hohoe and other selected communities	National Days' Celebrations institutionalised and done each year	Number of National Days celebrated					125,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of Office Equipment and Machines	Hohoe	78% of office equipment and machines are old	Number and type of office equipment and machines procured					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of 2No. Vehicles	Hohoe	Only 4 vehicles at the Central Administration are	Number of vehicles procured					75,000			CA	All Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			serviceable but 6 is required										
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 14No. Computers, 14No Printers, 7 Copiers, 7No. Motor Cycles and provide adequate furniture, needed logistics as well as funds for operating and strengthening of Sub-district structures	All Urban and Zonal Councils	Zonal councils have no computers, printers, copiers and motor cycles to perform their duty	Number and types of logistics procured					71,000			CA	Zonal Councils
	Organise Quarterly MPCU Meeting	Hohoe	Quarterly MPCU Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of MPCU Meetings organised					8,000			CA	Dpts
	Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise of the Annual Action Plans	Entire Municipality	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise have been established and being done each year	Number of Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports produced and submitted to RCC on time					10,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold ½ yearly and End of Year Plan Review Meetings	Hohoe	Plan Review Meetings have not been regular	Number of Plan Review Meetings held					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2019	Hohoe	Annual Action Plans have been prepared each year	2019 Annual Action Plan Available					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Conduct Development Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds etc	Hohoe	Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds not institutionalised	Number of evaluation conducted to access the impact of implemented projects/programmes					30,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Hohoe	Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings have been established and	Number of Budget Committee Meetings organised					20,000			CA	Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
			being done each year										
	Preparation of Annual Budget	Hohoe	Annual Budget have been prepared each year	2019 Annual Budget Available					35,000			CA	Dpts
	Support the establishment of Local Economic Development initiatives in the Municipality using the Enterprise Development Model and design incentive package for Private individuals who are into LED businesses in the Municipality.	Entire Municipality	Local Economic Development initiatives established but incentive package for Private individuals not developed	Number of Local Economic Development initiatives established					10,000		20,000	CA	NBSSI/REP/BAC
	Provide support for the construction of Rural Technology Transfer Facility at the Light Industrial Area	Gbi-Wegbe	Assembly has already acquired land	% of completion of Rural Technology Transfer Facility					100,000			AC	NBSSI/REP/BAC
	Rehabilitation of markets sheds at Hohoe, LikpeBakwa,	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa markets sheds are in deplorable condition	Number of market sheds rehabilitated					200,000			Wrks	CA
	Paving the floor, provision of security gates and other ancillary facilities and provision of additional sheds, stalls and stores at Hohoe Market	Hohoe	Hohoe Market floor not paved, security gates non-functional and inadequate sheds, stalls and stores	Number of sheds, stalls, security gates and stores completed and the % of Market floor paved					30,000			Wrks	CA
	Expansion and rehabilitation of Community Markets	LikpeTodome	Akpafu –Odom Community market is in a bad condition and market sheds inadequate	Number of market sheds added and the dilapidated ones rehabilitated					30,000			Wrks	CA
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Provide needed logistics for revenue mobilisation	Hohoe	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilisation	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000	8,000		CA	
General	Provide needed logistics for	Entire	Enough funds	Number and type					30,000			CA	GPS/GJ

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Administration	maintenance of security, law and order	Municipality	provided by Assembly for maintenance of security, law and order	of logistics provided for maintenance of security, law and order									S
	Construct Police Post at AlavanyoKpeme, Likpe-Bakwa& Gbi-Wegbe	Alavanyo-Kpeme Likpe-Bakwa & Gbi-Wegbe	No Police Post at Alavanyo-Kpeme	% of completion of Police Post at Alavanyo-Kpeme					300,000			Wrks	GPS
	Construct security fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools and Alavanyo SHS	Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools	No fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools	% of completion of fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools					80,000			Wrks	CA
	Organise sensitisation program on FM stations to educate the public and the security agencies on the need to cooperate to fight crime in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Cases of Crime in the Municipality is on the rise	Number of sensitisation program organised on FM stations to educate public and the security agencies on the need to cooperate to fight crime						5,000		CA	GPS
	Lobby for additional police personnel and procure the needed logistics for their operations	Entire Municipality	Police to citizenry ratio is very low in the Municipality	Number of additional police posted to the Municipality					3,000			CA	GPS

Thematic area: Ghana and the International Community

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs													
Programme: Management and Administration													

Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Organise annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad in order to successfully obtain their contribution to the development of the Municipality	Hohoe	Annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad not instituted	Number of investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad organised					30,000	10,000	6,000	CA	DPs
	Enter into Partnerships with Ghanaian Resident Abroad	Entire World	No Partnerships entered with Ghanaian Resident Abroad for the past planned period	Number of Partnerships entered with Ghanaians Resident in Abroad					3,000			CA	CNC

5.4 Annual Action Plan, 2021

Based on the Programme of Action, this 4-year Annual Action Plans have been formulated. This Action Plans are Annual Activity implementable Plans of the Composite Programme of Action of the Municipality. They form the basis upon which activities in the plan will be carried out and based documents for preparation of Annual Budget.

Table: 5.4 Annual Action Plan, 2021

Thematic Area: Economic Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes: Management and Administration													
Sub-programmes: Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Monitor revenue collection for improved revenue to aid investment in LED	Entire Municipality	Monitoring conducted once a month	Reports from monitoring visits						25,000		CA	Private Sector
	Procure logistics for revenue collection and monitoring	Central adm.	30% of logistics available	Number and types of logistics procured						12,500		CA	Private Sector
	Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Central adm.	2017 RIAP available	2018 RIAP Prepared and number of activities implemented						1,000		CA	
	Implement PPP initiatives to attract new investors to develop assets in the tourism and	Central adm.	No private investment in tourism	Number of meetings held to foster PPP					125,000		125,000	CA	Private Sector

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
	economic sectors of the Municipality.		infrastructure development	initiatives on tourism development									
	Update Register of Businesses	Central adm.	Business register updated in 2017	Updated businesses register for 2019					15,000	10,000	25,000	CA	Private Sector
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Waste to Energy Project at Gbi-Wegbe to supply power for business development and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gbi-Wegbe	Current Waste Management doesn't generate electricity	% of factory buildings completed and Number of waste to energy plants installed					25,000		3,500,000	Private Sector	CA
	Facilitate the construction of Mini Hydro Energy System at Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyo etc and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Wli, LikpeKukurantumi, Alavanyo etc	No mini hydro dam constructed	Number of mini hydro dams constructed					250,000		2,500,000.00	Private Sector	CA
	Extend Electricity supply to the Developing Areas of 4 Communities	Santrokofi Gbodome Lolobi-Ashmbi Gbi-Kpeme & Hohoe Blave	71% of neighborhoods connected to the National Grid	Number of communities added to the National Grid					250,000			WrksDept	MoE
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise Annual Business Performance Review Meetings	Hohoe	No Annual Business Performance Review Meetings in place	Number of Enterprises participating in Annual Business Performance Review Meetings						10,000	12,500	CA	NBSSI

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Facilitate the acquisition of Start-Up Capital for Entrepreneurs	Hohoe		Number of targeted entrepreneurs given credit					3,000		10,000	CA	MASL OC, Financial Insts, MoBD, MoTI etc.
	Organise or participate in trade exhibitions and cultural fares	Hohoe & Ho	Annual trade fares established	Number of traders exhibiting their wares					15,000		15,000	CA	NBSSI
Agricultural Services and Management	Support the conduction of Research into the development of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties	Hohoe	No research conducted on the subject	Number of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties developed					10,000		25,000	MuDA	Donors
	Procure logistics for extension services	AgricDpts		Number and types of logistics procured					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Procure annual weather forecast information and integrate its dissemination into regular extension services	Entire municipality	Annual weather forecast information is currently not available for use by farmers	Number of annual weather forecast information procured					10,000			CA	MuDA
	Train small scale agro-processing companies in improved technologies	Hohoe	No small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies	Number of small scale agro-processing companies trained in improved technologies					10,000		12,500	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the Procurement of agro-processing equipment for small and medium scale enterprises	Entire Municipality		Number of agro-processing equipment procured					50,000		125,000	CA	MuDA
	Facilitate the establishment of Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice processing factory and	Selected communities	No Cassava/Poultry/garment/Rice	Number and types of factory established					25,000		1,250,000	MoPSI	CA, NBSSI, MuDA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.		processing factory established										
	Construction of access Roads to farming areas in 4 communities	LikpeKukurantumi, alavanyo-Deme/Adzoghbedze, Santrokofi-Benua	Roads in the listed communities are in bad shape	Kms of access roads constructed to farms					100,000		50,000	Works	MoR&HWs
	Construction of culverts and Footbridges in 3 communities to enhance transportation of food produce	Santrokofi-Gbodome, Likpe-Agbozome, Fodome-Amele	No culverts and Footbridges constructed on affected portions of under listed roads	Number of culverts and Footbridges constructed					100,000			Works	MoR&HWs
	Train Extension Officers in ICT application for effective dissemination to farmers on regular extension visits	Hohoe	No trained conducted for Extension Officers	Number of Extension Officers trained in ICT application					2,500			CA	MuDA
	Train 50 youth (30 females; 20 males) in improved agricultural productivity techniques and related agri-businesses	Hohoe		Number of females and males trained in improved agricultural productivity techniques and related agri-businesses					20,000		20,000	NBSSI	CA
	Provide needed funds to facilitate the implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire Municipality	200 farmers benefited from the program	% increased in farmers benefiting from the program					950,000			CA	MUDA
	Train 40 youth (20 females; 20 males) in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	Hohoe		Number of youth trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural					21,000		23,000	NBSSI	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
				products									
	Identify financial institutions and link those institutions to trained youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital	Entire country	No financial institutions identified and linked to youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital	Number of financial institutions identified and linked those institutions to trained youth to access credit as Start-Up-Capital					5,000		6,000	NBSSI	Financial Institutions
	Liaise with land owners to guarantee easy access to land for the youth in agriculture development	Entire Municipality	No guaranteed land from land owners for the youth in agriculture development	Number of hectares of land guarantee by land owners					10,000			CA	PPD
	Provide the needed veterinary services to poultry and livestock farmers	Entire Municipality	Limited number of farmers are aware and using veterinary services	Number of poultry and livestock farmers with access to veterinary services					17,000		51,000	MuDA	CA
	Provide Technical Training to Livestock and Poultry Farmers	Hohoe		Number of Livestock and Poultry Farmers technically trained					1,000		2,500	MuDA	CA
	Support the conduct of research into large scale breeding and production of livestock	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge in large scale breeding and production of livestock	Number of research findings and recommendations about large scale breeding and production of livestock					10,000		20,000	CA	MuDA
	Provide logistics and funds to facilitate disease control and surveillance activities in the Municipality especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for effective surveillance	Number and types of logistics procured					1,000		2,500	CA	MuDA
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade,	Invest in the construction of	LikpeTodome,	Roads to tourist	Km of Access					50,000		140,00	CA	MoT&

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Industry and Tourism Services	Access Roads or promote appropriate means of transport to existing Tourism Sites	WliApegame to Water Fall, Gledi to Mt Afadjotoetc	sites not developed	Roads constructed to tourist sites							0		CA
	Facilitate PPP arrangements to develop the needed guest houses, restaurants, creation of recreational parks and other facilities required to promote tourism development in the Municipality	Wli, Gledi, Todome, Hohoe & Abehenease	Support facilities are inadequate for the growing numbers of tourist	Number PPP arrangements initiated					25,000		750,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Integrate recommendations of the Tourism Development Sub-Committee and Reports of the Management of each of the Existing Tourism Sites into the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly and Monitor the operations of the sites Quarterly	Hohoe	No actual releases of funds the Assembly for Tourism Development for the past 2 years	% of Assembly funds released for Tourism Development					10,000		5,000	CA	MoT&CA
	Develop clear ethical standards refraining sex tourism and other negative practices at each of the Sites and sensitize communities of the associated dangers.	Wli, Alavanyo-Abehenease and Todome	No local ethical standards exist/documented and being used to regulate tourism practice in the Municipality	Number of clear ethical standards developed and clearly embossed on visible signed post and leaflets					12,000		12,000	CA	MoT&CA

Thematic area: Social Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Education, Youth & Sports and	Construct 2No. 12-Unit Classroom Blocks for Public Senior High Schools and	HEPSS & Akpafo SHS	Enrolment at these school has increased due to	Number classroom blocks constructed					1,000,000		500,000	CA	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
Library Services	Technical and Vocational Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.		Free SHS Policy leading shortage of classrooms										
	Construct 2No. Boys Dormitory Blocks and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Likpe SHS and Alavanyo	Boarding facilities are not enough to accommodate growing numbers of people	No. of boys Dormitory Blocks constructed					1,000,000			CA	GES
	Construct 1No. Assembly Halls for Afadja Senior High Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Gledi	Afadja Senior High Schools has no befitting Assembly Hall	% completion of the Assembly Hall Block					50,000			CA	GES
	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of Additional TLMs for the increasing numbers in the SHS	Entire Municipality	Limited supply of TLMs in the Schools	Number and types of TLMs supplied and distributed					62,500			GES	CA
	Facilitate the recruitment of 60 Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff 60% of whom must be Female to augment the staff strength of the SHS	Hohoe	Vacancy exist for 60 more teachers	Number of male and female teaching and non -teaching staff recruited					3,000			CA	GES
	Provide 250 set of furniture for Senior High Schools	Entire Municipality	72% of SHS Students have access to furniture	Number of furniture supplied					150,000			CA	GES
	Provide financial support to all boys and girls with Special Needs	Entire Municipality	Less than 20% of children with Special needs received financial support annually	Number of Children with Special Needs given financial support					50,000			CA	GES, DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Provide adequate resources for the effective administration of Special Schools in the Municipality	Gbi Special & Volta School for the Deaf	No budgetary allocations for the operation of the special schools in the municipality	Amount of Assembly funds spent on the Special Schools					25,000		3,000	CA	GES, DSW& CD
	Provide Financial Support to Students learning Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels of education	Entire Municipality	Less than 0.005% of Assembly funds are released annually for STEM education	% of Assembly funds released for STEM activities annually					12,500		8,000	CA	GES
	Procure and distribute 50 computers for Basic Schools	Selected schools	Less than 10% of Basic Schools have access to computers	Number of computers procured and distributed					50,000		25,000	CA	GES
	Construct 1No. Library block and provide the needed books, logistics and furniture for their operations at Lipke Mate, AkpafuOdomi and Todome and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Lipke Mate, AkpafuOdomi and Todome	Only 3 communities in the Municipality have functional library facilities	Number of community libraries constructed					50,000		80,000	Wrks	GES
	Re/Construction of 2No. School Blocks and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Godenu&And o No.2	2 schools in the Municipality need to be reconstructed	Number of School Blocks reconstructed					500,000		812,500	Wrks	GES
	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks, supply of furniture and logistics and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Tonglo, Abehenease	communities lack improved KG blocks	Number of KG blocks constructed							300,000	Wrks	GES

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Construction of 2No. Teachers' Quarters and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	Alavanyo Kpeme and Avega	No accommodation for teachers in deprived communities	Number of teachers accommodation constructed					100,000		250,000	Wrks	GES
	Supply of furniture to 6 Basic Schools	Todome&FodomeHeloo,	85% of basic schools have adequate furniture	Number of schools supplied with furniture					50,000		30,000	Wrks	GES
	Construction of Computer Laboratories/ICT Centres in 4 Selected Schools and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water systems for their use.	AlavanyoKpeme, Fodome Amele, &AkpafoOdomi& Santrokofi Bume	Only about 4.6 % of the population have access to Computers	Number of ICT Centres/Computer Labs constructed					350,000		700,00	Wrks	GES
	Facilitate the absorption of FodomeHelu Community School by Government	FodomeHelu	FodomeHelu SHS under community management	Number of SHS absorbed by Government					8,000			CA	MoE
	Facilitate the upgrading of LolobiAshambi ICCES to Vocational Training Institute	LolobiAshambi	LolobiAshambi ICCES currently offering basic vocational training	Number of ICCES upgraded					10,000			CA	MoE
	Construct a fence wall around Volta School for the Death at Adubaye	Volta School for the Death		% of work completed						70,000		CA	MoE
	Construction of a girls School at Bla	Bla-Hohoe		% of work completed							120,000	CA	MoE
	Facilitate the establishment of Vocational Schools	LikpeAbrani, GbiWegbe, LikpeBakwa, FodomeHeloo and WliApegame	Only 1 Vocational schools currently operating	Number of vocational skills established					50,000		60,000	CA	MoE
	Provide the needed logistics to Alavanyo EPTVI	Alavanyo	Only 1 EPTVI schools currently	Number and type of logistics					25,000		5,000	CA	MoE

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			operating	provided									
	Provide the Needed Logistical Support for the smooth take-off of the Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Hohoe	Currently not decentralised	Number and type of logistics provided					30,000		22,000	CA	MoE
	Organize periodic professional training programs to support the continuous upgrading of Teachers in the Municipality	Hohoe	Programme on-going	Number of professional training organised for teachers					20,000		25,000	CA	MoE
	Provide support for best teacher/worker award scheme	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Type of award scheme and number of teacher/worker awarded					5,000	2,500	2,500	CA	GES
	Organise Annual Orientation Programs for Newly Trained Teachers	Hohoe	Conducted last year	Number of Newly Trained Teachers orientated					10,000			CA	MoE
	Provide logistics for the effective supervision of Teachers in all schools in the Municipality and for the successful conduct of BECE Examination Annually	Entire Municipality	Supervision on-going	Number of times supervision of teachers conducted					20,000		15,000	CA	GES
	Provide needed funds to support my first day at school program	Entire Municipality	My first day at school program being organised annually	Amount of funds spent on the celebration of ' My First Day at School'						1,250		CA	GES
	Ensure adequate supply and timely distribution of teaching and learning materials for all schools in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	60% of Pupils have adequate access to required TLMs in Basic Schools	Number and type of TLMs supplied					25,000		20,000	CA	GES
Health Delivery	Construct CHPS Compounds in 4 Selected Communities and landscape the surroundings with protective grasses and economic trees and provide user friendly toilets and appropriate water	4 selected communities	4 communities lack access to improved health services	Number of CHPS compounds constructed					300,000	100,000	274,000	CA	GHS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	systems for their use.												
	Provide the needed logistics for the effective operations of CHPS Facilities	Entire Municipality	The CHPS Facilities have limited logistics for effective operations	Number and type of logistics provided for the effective operations of CHPS Facilities					10,000		30,000	CA	GHS
	Support for Maternal Health Care programs	Entire Municipality		Maternal mortality ratio					20,000	20,000	20,000	CA	GHS
	Provide the needed funds to support malaria prevention activities	Entire Municipality	Malaria admission cases for current year is 2 009	Number of malaria cases admitted					17,000			GHS	CA
	Expand/upgrade existing Health facilities to enhance their operations	Alavanyo Abehenease & Garikope	existing Health facilities have limited capacities to deal with health issue in the respective communities	Number of existing Health facilities Expanded/upgraded					150,000		250,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic to the Status of a District Hospital	Likpe-Bakwa	Poly Clinic	The % of LikpeBakwa Poly Clinic Being upgraded to District Hospital status					250,000		750,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the upgrading of Hohoe Municipal Hospital to the Status of Regional Hospital	Hohoe	Municipal Hospital	The % of Hohoe Municipal Hospital Being upgraded to Regional Hospital status					50,000		117,500	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition and ensure the effective operations of an efficient ambulance services in the Municipality	Hohoe Hospital	ambulance services in the Municipality not functional	Number of ambulance acquired					31,000		50,000	CA	GHS
	Facilitate the acquisition of the needed logistics and staff for an effective delivery of health services in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	About 223 health staff currently at post	Type of logistics and number of health staff acquired					25,000		17,000	GHS	CA
	Support the training and upgrading of traditional medical	Entire Municipality	No record of training conducted	Number of traditional medical					16,000		7,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	practitioners and ensure their integration into the health system		for traditional medical practitioners	practitioners trained									
	Sensitize the Public on the need to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and how the scheme operates and provide logistics for its efficient operation	Entire Municipality	Public are sensitised annually on the registration with the National Health Insurance Scheme	Number of sensitisation exercises conducted					10,000			NHIS	CA
	Provide Logistical Support to Municipal Health Insurance Scheme to undertake activities aimed at improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	Entire Municipality	70% of Municipal Health Insurance Scheme use ICT in health insurance and facility management	% of Municipal Health Insurance Scheme using ICT in health insurance and facility management					12,500			NHIS	CA
	Ensure that Health Management Teams hold regular meetings to deliberate on effective delivery of health services and take prompt actions on the outcomes of the various meetings	Hohoe	Irregular Health Management Teams meetings	Number of regular meetings conducted by Health Management Teams					5,000		2,500	GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistical and financial support to ensure the effective functioning of the District Health Management Information System	Entire Municipality	District Health Management Information System only functioning in Municipal Hospital	Number of health facilities with functioning of the District Health Management Information System					10,000			GHS	CA
	Support the training of critical staff of the health services and ensure their retention and equitable distribution in the in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No supported to the training of critical staff of the health services	Number of critical staff of the health services trained					20,000		40,000	GHS	CA
	Monitor and Evaluate the Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery Quarterly	Entire Municipality	Monitoring and Evaluation conducted every year but quarterly	Number of times M&E conducted for Effective Delivery of Health Service Delivery in a year					10,000		2,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
	Conduct counselling and testing session in the communities	Entire Municipality	Number of HIV cases recorded currently is 248	Number of people counselled and tested					4,000		5,000	GHS	AIDS Commission/CA
	Organise public sensitization programme to further educate the public on the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Entire Municipality	Many of the public are not aware the dangers associated with stigmatization of infected and affected persons	Number of public sensitisation programs organised					10,000		1,250	CA	GHS
	Identify people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality and devise improved ways of sensitizing them to make them conscious of the effect of their behaviours and how to continue to live healthy lives	Entire Municipality	No record of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality	Number of people living risky lifestyles in the Municipality identified					5,000			CA	GHS
	Support the regular meeting of Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB and Sexual reproductive health in the agenda of the meetings	Hohoe	DAC Meetings have not been regular	Number of regular meetings conducted by Municipal AIDS Committee and integrate issues of TB					5,000		2,500	CA	GHS
	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program	Entire Municipality	No support given Municipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program in 2017 & 2016	The amount of funds released to theMunicipal Health Directorate to effectively implement the elimination of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV program					8,000		4,000	GHS	CA
	Facilitate the acquisition, conveyance, storage and distribution of Antiretroviral drugs	Entire Municipality	Substantial Antiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed	Quantity ofAntiretroviral drugs acquired and distributed					10,000		8,000	GHS	CA
	Support the Municipal	Entire	58 malnourished	Number of Food					4,000		2,500	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	Municipality	cases of in the current year	and Nutrition Programme undertaken by Municipal health Directorate									
	Organise Annual Public Education programmes to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles	Entire Municipality	No Public Education programmes organised to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles for current year	Number of Public Education programmes organised to sensitize the public on healthy diets and lifestyles					20,000			GHS	CA
	Organise targeted public education programmes at Health Facilities to sensitize mothers and the public on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	Entire Municipality	Less than 60% of all mothers and the public are aware of how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults	% coverage of mothers and the public who are sensitised on how to reduce malnutrition among children and adults					8,000			GHS	CA
	Support for the daily family planning activities being carried out at all the Health Facilities	Entire Municipality	No funds from Assembly extended to daily family planning activities at all the Health Facilities	Amount of funds spent on family planning activities at all the Health Facilities					5,000			GHS	CA
	Provide the needed logistics and funds to support the conduct of the National Population Census by the Ghana Statistical Service and any other surveys	Entire Municipality	National Population Census conducted in 2010	Rate of population growth of the Municipality					30,000			GHS	CA
	Conduct home visits to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No visits conducted	Number of homes visited to educate households on behaviours and practices that will lead to improved adolescent and reproductive health					8,000		3,000	GHS	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
	Organise Health education Programmes for girls in school on adolescent reproductive health	Entire Municipality	No Health Programmes organised in the past planning period	Number of schools educated on adolescent reproductive health					6,000			GHS	CA
	Identify and Organise targeted programs for clans indulge in child marriages and facilitate the prosecution of offender	Entire Municipality	Hohoe municipality leading in teenage pregnancy	Number of clans identified and number of offenders prosecuted					10,000			GHS	CA
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure Seedlings and Plant trees along the Dayi River and its tributaries	Entire Municipality	Tree planting exercise undertaken along the Dayi River in Hohoe	Number of seedlings procured and planted					8,000		8,000	CA	Dayi River Joint Cmtee. WRC, Forestry
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Provision of 2 No. Mechanized Water Systems in 2 selected Communities	2 selected Communities	About 40% of all communities in the Municipality have mechanised water system	Number of Mechanized Water Systems provided					50,000		250,000	CA	Wrks
	Increase the Capacity and add additional stand pipes to 21 existing Mechanized and Small Town Water Systems	5 no. selected Communities	21 mechanised water system exist	Number of additional stand pipes added					30,000		20,000	CA	Wrks
	Enter into partnership to Expand the Infrastructure and Increase the Capacity of Hohoe Water Systems in order to end water rationing in the Town and its environs	Hohoe	Water supply in Hohoe town inadequate	Level of expansion of water infrastructure					250,000			CA	GWC
	Provision for the Implementation the “Water for All” Program in line with SDG 6	Entire Municipality	Program not in place	Level of implementation of Water for All” Program in line with SDG 6					25,000		50,000	CA	DPs

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Programme: Social Services delivery													
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Train Artisans (30 females and 50 Males) in the construction of Rain Water Harvesting and Storage Facilities	Hohoe	No artisans trained in construction of Rain Water Harvesting and Storage Facilities	Number of artisans trained in construction of Rain Water Harvesting and Storage Facilities					2,500		2,500	CA	DPs
	Lobby for additional Environmental Health Officers and provide adequate logistics for their operations	Hohoe		Number of additional Environmental Health Officers lobbied for					10,000			CA	OHLGS
	Procure 4No. Motorcycles and provide fuel and lubricants for effective monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan	Entire Municipality	No Motorcycles available for monitoring and periodic evaluation of Environmental Sanitation Plan	Number of Motorcycle procured					8,000		3,000	CA	DPs
	Provide refuse containers for the collection of plastic waste as inputs into the 'waste to Energy Project' in the Municipality	Entire Municipality		Number of refuse containers provided					18,000		35,000	CA	DPs
	Organise Public Education Campaigns on Solid Waste Management Quarterly	Entire Municipality		Number of Public Education Campaigns organised on Solid Waste Management per year					3,000		1,000	CA	DPs
	Implement CLTS in 50 Communities	Entire Municipality	50 communities implemented CLTS	Number of communities implemented CLTS					28,000	20,000	10,000	CA	DP
	Complete the Construction of Hohoe Sport Stadium at Kitikpa	Hohoe	Site acquired and cleared	% of completion of the sports stadium					70,000		700,000	CA	MYS/DPs
Social Welfare and	Provide the logistical and technical support required to continue the effective	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics and technical support provided	Type of logistics and technical support provided					25,000		5,000	CA	DSW&CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Community Development	implementation and scaling up of the LEAP Program to the rest of the communities not currently covered and ensure that all female single parents are enrolled												
	Provide the required logistics and technical support to facilitate the training of caregiver	Entire Municipality	No logistics from Assembly to caregivers	Types of logistics and training provided to caregivers					6,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide financial and logistical support for effective implementation and scaling up of the School Feeding Program	Entire Municipality	24 schools under school feeding program	Number of schools added to the feeding program					1,900,000			CA	Budget Unit
	Provide financial and logistical support for easy access to effective utilisation of the Capitation Grant for effective education service delivery	Entire Municipality	All basic schools are under Capitation Grant	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Conduct home visits and organise Neighbourhood Awareness Campaigns to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection	Entire Municipality		Number of home visits conducted to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection					10,000		4,000	DSW& CD	CA
	Provide Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system	Entire Municipality	No Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support provided in the past plan period	Amount of financial support and the type logistics provided to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system					10,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide funds to support the	Entire	No educational	Number of					10,000		5,000	DSW&	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	procurement and facilitate the distribution of Educational Materials meant for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Municipality	materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs by Assembly	educational materials procured and distributed for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs								CD	
	Provide the required logistics and secretarial services for the implementation of the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Entire Municipality	Not initiated by Assembly	Number and types of logistics provided					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics and funds for the effective functioning of Child Panel and family courts including all related issues	Hohoe	Initiated but not properly functional	Number and types of logistics provided					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide the needed logistics for the monitoring of child labour and child abuse cases and facilitate the successful prosecution of offenders	Entire Municipality	No logistics provided by Assembly for the plan period	Number of monitoring reports generated					3,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Train Heads of Departments and Units on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Hohoe	Limited knowledge on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting by Heads of Departments and Units	Number of Departments and Units incorporated Gender Responsive into their plans and budgets					2,000		1,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Coordinate the disbursement of poverty alleviation funds to ensure that 30% of the amount are received by women for enterprise development	Entire Municipality	Coordination and disbursement of poverty alleviation funds on-going	% of poverty alleviation funds received by women for enterprise development					250			CA	DSW& CD

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Provide funds to facilitate the implementation of Nation Builders Corps (NaBCo)	Entire Municipality	Program not in existent	Number of graduates employed under the program					950,000			CA	NaBCo secretariate
	Organise training programs for women in order to be able to apply and access MASLOC Funds and Coordinate the disbursement of MASLOC funds to ensure that 50% of the amount are received by women applicants	Hohoe	Number of people with access to MASLOC made up of 334 females and 44males	Number of women trained and how many applied for and have access to MASLOC Funds					1,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Organise annual sensitization programs to education Land Lords and Family Heads on the need to allow women to have equal access to land titles in respect family lands	Entire Municipality	Women in Municipality have limited access to land titles in respect family lands	Number of women with equal access to land titles in respect family lands					3,000		3,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Identify successful female leaders and organise annual forums for them to interact with young girls both in and out of school annually to learn their techniques of attaining their status	Entire Municipality	No records of successful female leaders in the Municipality	Number of successful female leaders identified and trained					5,000		4,000	CA	DSW& CD
	Engage or monitor the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Entire Municipality	Limited monitoring on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care	Number of monitoring reports on the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care					2,500			DSW& CD	CA
	Procure the needed logistics for the successful implementation and scaling up of the LEAP and other Social Protection programmes for the poor and the vulnerable and ensure that women and girls are given the needed priority	Entire Municipality	Limited logistics for LEAP program	Number and types of logistics procured					8,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Co-leading
	Update the Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps to provide baseline data to guide selecting of people to benefit from social programmes	Entire Municipality	Limited information on Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps	Copies of updated Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps submitted					20,000			CA	DSW& CD
	Organise monthly radio programmes to educate the public and create their awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Entire Municipality	Limited awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Number of radio programs organised to educate the public against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable					1,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise monthly radio programmes and community sensitization durbars to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System	Entire Municipality	No sensitisation being organised to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System	Number of radio programs organised to educate the public the public on the importance of Extended Family System					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide logistics for the implementation of the productive and financial inclusion programmes alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Entire Municipality	No program in place to graduate LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer	Number of LEAP beneficiaries graduated from the cash transfer to productive and financial inclusion programmes					7,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Sponsor the periodic meetings of the Disability Fund Management Committee to disburse the 3% DACF allocation to the PWDs	Hohoe	Disability Fund Management Committee not being sponsored by Assembly	Number of meetings organised in a year					4,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Conduct a census of the PWDs in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Persons with disability (PWDs) in the Hohoe Municipality	Number of persons with disability PWDs in the Hohoe Municipality					25,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			currently is 3,796										
	Train PWDs who are out of School in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas in order for them to contribute to National Development	Hohoe	No documented PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas	Number of PWDs trained in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas					8,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Identify Credit Institutions and link Trained PWDs to these institutions to be able to access credit	Entire Municipality	Information on Credit Institutions available	Number of institution identified and PWDs linked to such institutions					14,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Provide funds to support interested PWDs stand for elections and facilitate the appointment of PWDs to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Entire Municipality	One PWDs appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Number of PWDs elected or appointed to the General Assembly as Government Appointee					5,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise capacity building programmes for PWDs on governance and democracy	Hohoe	Limited number of PWDs with knowledge in governance and democracy	Number of PWDs trained on governance and democracy					10,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Construct Disability Accesses and facilities to all Public Buildings and ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and accesses for the PWDs	Entire Municipality	70% of all Public Buildings are Disability friendly	% of Public Buildings with Disability Accesses and facilities					75,000			Wrks	DSW& CD
	Procure the needed TLMS and provide the needed funds for the effective functioning of the Gbi-Special School	Gbi-Special School	Limited supply of TLMS for Gbi-Special School	Number and type of TLMS procured for Gbi-Special School					20,000			DSW& CD	GES
	Set aside 10% of the PWDs Funds to support the continuous education of PWDs	Entire Municipality	No % set aside for support of the continuous education of PWDs	% of funds received to support the continuous education of PWDs					1,000			DSW& CD	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Hold radio programmes to educate the public on the negative effects of disability-related discrimination and facilitate the prosecution of offenders	Entire Municipality	disability-related discrimination exist and offenders not prosecuted of	Number of radio programs held to educate on the negative effects of disability-related discrimination					15,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Train nurses and other health professionals including staff of the Social Welfare Department on improved measures to identify infants with Disabilities and how to effectively handle the cases	Entire Municipality	Limited number of nurses and other health professionals including staff of the SWD with knowledge in infants with Disabilities	number nurses and other health professionals including staff of the Social Welfare Department trained					23,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Organise public education campaigns in order to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group and to facilitate their active participation in any public or community meetings for the development of the communities	Entire Municipality	Limited knowledge on public recognizing PWDs as an important interest group in the Municipality	Number of public education campaigns organised to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group					6,000			DSW& CD	CA
	Identify the peculiar needs of children and women with disabilities from the general census of the PWDs and integrate same into the daily operations of Assembly	Entire Municipality	Limited information on children and women with disabilities with peculiar needs	Number of children and women with disabilities identified with peculiar needs					10,000			DSW& CD	CA
Programme: Management and Administration													
Human Resource Management	Conduct Annual Staff Performance Appraisals	Hohoe	Annual Staff Performance Appraisals conducted annually	Number of staff appraised					2,500			CA	All Dpts
	Integrate Disability Concerns in the development of the Staff Recruitment Policy for the Assembly	Hohoe	Disability Concerns not integrated into Staff Recruitment Policy in the	Availability of staff recruitment policy integrating Disability Concerns					10,000			CA	All Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			Assembly										

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Programme: Environmental Management

Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Partner with Private Investors to implement the Waste to Energy project at Gbi-Wegbe	Gbi-Wegbe	Idea conceived by the Assembly	% of implementation of Waste to Energy project at Gbi-Wegbe					40,000		4,000,000	CA	DPs
Disaster prevention and Management	Provide financial and logistical support to augment the efforts of the Forestry Commission to protect the degradation of Odomi River Forest Reserve and Togo Plateau Forest Reserves in the Municipality	Akpafu-Odomi	Two forest reserve exist in the Municipality	Type of financial and logistical support provided Forestry Commission to protect the degradation					11,000			CA	FC
	Monitor the operation of timber logging companies to ensure that they plant and nurture two plants to replace every tree cut	Entire Municipality	Timber logging activities on-going in the Municipality	Number of timber logging companies monitored and number of trees nurtured and planted					1,300			CA	FC
	Plant trees along the banks of the Dayi River	Entire Municipality	Trees planting exercise along the banks of the Dayi River conducted in 2017	Number of trees planted along the banks of the Dayi River					3,000		6,000	CA	WRC
	Provide logistic for the operations of the 12 Disaster Volunteer Groups	Entire Municipality	12 Disaster Volunteer Groups operating in the Municipality	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000		5,000	CA	NADMO
	Organize Annual Sensitization	Entire	Low appreciation	Number of					10,000			CA	MuDA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ting
	programmes for farmers on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming	Municipality	for preserve or replace vegetation after farming	farmers sensitised on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming									
	Train women and men engaged in charcoal processing on alternative livelihood skills in order to reduce their dependence on the vegetative cover which could aggravate the conditions that will reinforce climate change	Entire Municipality	No records on number of women and men engaged in charcoal processing	Number of women and men trained on alternative livelihood skills in order to reduce their dependence on the vegetative cover which could aggravate the conditions that will reinforce climate change					6,000			NADMO	NBSSIO
	Organise annual tree planting competitions in first and second cycle schools in the Municipality	All SHS in the Municipality	tree planting completion not instituted in second cycle schools in the Municipality	Number of SHS competed in annual tree planting					20,000		2,500	CA	GES, NADMO, FC
	Support the training of residents in Biogas technology and promote its use in order to reduce the dependence of charcoal which is a major cause of environmental degradation	Entire Municipality	Program not roll-up in the Municipality	Number of residents trained Biogas technology					25,000		15,000	CA	Wrks
	Facilitate the launching of the green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized in the Municipality and provide the needed logistical and technical support for its success	Entire Municipality	Low appreciation on green Ghana program in the Municipality	Number and type of logistical and technical support needed for the launching of the green Ghana campaign					20,000			CA	NADMO, FC
	Integrate tree planting and	Entire	landscaping as part	Number of Public					30,000			Wrks	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	landscaping as part of all Public Contracts meant to construct Buildings or other forms of physical assets	Municipality	of all Public Contracts not integrated in building contracts	Contracts with landscaping integrated as part of building contracts									
	Organise public education campaign for community stakeholders and opinion leaders to sensitize them on the need to plant trees on their land and compounds and procure seedlings to support their efforts	Entire Municipality	90% of all houses in the Municipality have trees planted in their compound	Number of seedlings procured and public campaigns organised					15,000		5,000	CA	Wrks
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 30KM of Urban Roads	Hohoe	About 20.7km of Urban Roads maintained annually	Number of km of urban roads maintained					125,000		25,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas of Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe and Upgrading them to be part of the Urban Roads Network	Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe	Newly developing areas at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe have no access roads	Number of new access roads developed at Hohoe, Atabu and Wegbe					75,000		125,000	DUR	MoRH, CA
	Maintenance of 15Km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	About 10km of Highways maintained	Number of km of Highways maintained in the Municipality					100,000		250,000	MoR&H	CA
	Construction of 15km of Highways Annually	Entire Municipality	Records not available on the number of km of highways constructed	Number of km of highways constructed					500,000		750,000	MoR&H	CA
	Sport improvement of 20km of Feeder Roads Annually	Entire Municipality	About 46km of feeder roads on sport improvement	Number of km of feeder roads under sport improvement					250,000	25,000	500,000	Wrk	CA
	Surfacing of 10km of Urban Roads Annually	Hohoe	5km of urban roads surfaced	Number of km of urban roads					375,000		375,000	DUR	MoRH, CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
				surfaced									
	Facilitate the completion of the Eastern Corridor Road	Eastern Corridor Road	Project stalled	% of completion of Eastern Corridor Road					10,000			CA	MoRH
	Ensure that contracts in the Municipality make adequate provision for the planting of trees along the roads being constructed and adequate drainage systems to contain the anticipated storm waters in built-up areas	Entire Municipality	No provision made for planting of trees along the roads being constructed in the Municipality	Number of contracts with provision for planting of trees along the roads being constructed and adequate drainage systems to contain the anticipated storm waters in built-up areas					30		60	CA	Private Sector
	Covering of open drains in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	About 15% of drains in Hohoe covered	% of drains in Hohoe covered					250,000		200,000	CA	MoRH
	Construct speed rumps at vantage points	Entire Municipality	Few speed rumps constructed in the Municipality	Number of speed rumps constructed					12,500			CA	MoRH
	Rehabilitation of Traffic lights in Hohoe Township	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of traffic lights rehabilitated					8,000			CA	MoRH
	Procure and install additional Traffic lights at vantage points in Hohoe	Hohoe	Two traffic lights in Hohoe township	Number of additional traffic lights procured and installed					12,500			CA	MoRH
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Liaise with network operators to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality	Entire Municipality	Broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality is low	Coverage and speed of internet connectivity					50,000			CA	Wrks
	Provide the needed logistics to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property	Entire Municipality	About 40% implemented	Nature of logistics and type provided to facilitate the					150,000			CA	PhyPlg Dpt.

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	addressing System			implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System									
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the training of young girls and boys in ICT skills	Entire Municipality	No records of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills	Number of young boys and girls trained in ICT skills					3,000		10,000	CA	DPs
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Organise 4No. Public Education forums in communities and institutions to sensitize the public on disaster prevention and management	Entire Municipality	Entire Municipality sensitised on disaster prevention and management	Number of Public Education forums organised to sensitise the public on disaster prevention and management					8,000			NADMO	CA
	Support surveillance activities of NADMO to uncover early signals of disasters and take measure to reduce their impact	Entire Municipality	Twelve (12) DVGS from the various Zones with three hundred and eighty (380) memberships	Number of early signals of disasters uncovered					8,000				
	Procure the needed logistics and provide adequate funds for effective operations of NADMO	Hohoe	Inadequate funds and logistics for NAMO operations	Number and type of logistics procured and amount of funds provided					50,000			CA	NADMO
Programme: Economic Development Programme													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Process development applications for the establishment of Oil and Gas Filling Stations within 2 months	Entire Municipality	About 14no. Oil and Gas Filling Stations operating in the Municipality	Number of additional Oil and Gas Filling Stations established in the Municipality					3,000			Phy. PgDpt	CA
	Facilitate the training and skills acquisition of residents in relevant jobs along the value chain of the Oil and	Hohoe	Limited skills of residents in Oil and Gas Industry	Number of residents trained in Oil and Gas Industry related					8,000			CA	MoE

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	Gas Industry			skills									
Programme: Environmental Management													
Disaster prevention and Management	Construct drains in Hohoe and 6 other communities	Likpe Agbozome, Abrani	About 80% of communities have no proper drains	Number of communities with proper drains					250,000		500,000	Wrks	CA
	Organise monthly radio discussions to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste	Entire Municipality & Todome	40% of waste in the Municipality are indiscriminately disposed off	Number of radio discussion programs organised to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal of waste					10,000			NADMO	CA
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development	Update Asset Register for the Assembly	Hohoe	Asset Register for the Assembly available	Copy of updated Asset Register for the Assembly					8,000			Wrks	CA
	Prepare Operation and Maintenance Plan for regular operations and periodic planned maintenance of all Assembly Assets	Hohoe	Operation and Maintenance Plan available	Operation and Maintenance Plan prepared					250,000			Wrks	CA
Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop and operationalize the Light Industrial Area at Godenu	Godenu	Light Industrial site acquired	% of development of Light Industrial area					250,000		1,000,000	Wrks	CA
Programme: Economic Development													
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide needed financial support for the activities of Rural Enterprise Project to promote development in the Municipality	Hohoe	Rural Enterprise Project have has inadequate funds to promote business development	Number of business development promoted by Rural Enterprise Project					15,000		25,000	REP	CA/MoR&I
	Provide financial support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	Entire Municipality		Number of clients financial supported in Trade Exhibitions					12,500		12,500	CA	REP/MoT&I
	Support the fully	Entire	Limited support	% of					10,000		12,500	CA	MoLGR

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
	implementation of the rural development policy	Municipality	for fully implementation of the rural development policy	implementation of the rural development policy									D
	Institute and Ensure that incentive package are develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Entire Municipality	No incentive package develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Number of private investors at rural parts of the Municipality given incentive package					20,000	5,000		CA	REP

Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management

Infrastructure development	Support the implantation of major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes in the Municipality	Hohoe		Number slum renewed and redeveloped					150,000		100,000	PhyPg Dpt	MoZ&I C/Wrks
	Provide needed financial support to promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes in the Municipality	Amount of financial support provided to promote investment in social programmes,					38,000		30,000	CA	MoZ&I C
	Provide the needed financial support for Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Entire Municipality	No financial support provided to Upgrade the inner cities, Zongos and slums	Amount of funds provided to support the Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums					500,000			MoZ&IC	CA

Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Programme: Management and Administration													

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
General Administration	Provide adequate funds to support the Complete political and administrative decentralization of the remaining departments	Hohoe	About 8no. departments are political and administratively decentralized	Number of remaining departments political and administratively decentralized					25,000		12,500	CA	MoLGRD
	Provision for the implementation of Annual Action Plans of the Member of Parliament	Entire Municipality	Member of Parliament Annual Action Plans implemented annually	Number of projects implemented from MP's Annual Action Plans					210,000			MP	CA
	Organise General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee Meeting	Hohoe	Mandatory and optional meetings already established	Number of General Assembly, Committees and Sub-committee meetings held					38,000	25,000		CA	Dpts
	Organise Quarterly Plan Coordinating Meetings to ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality	Hohoe	Inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality very weak	Number of inter-service/ inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies					10,000			CA	All Dpts
	Organise Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings	Hohoe							13,000			CA	All Dpts
	Provision for Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Assets as contained in the Annual O&M Plans of the Assembly	Hohoe	No scheduled maintenance for Assembly Assets	Amount spent on operation and maintenance activities					400,000	100,000		CA	All Dpts
	Provision to support NALAG Activities	Hohoe	Annual dues of NALAG institutionalised	Amount of DA Funds spent on NALAG Activities					12,000			CA	All Dpts
	Organise 3No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	Hohoe	Mandatory Town Hall Meetings established	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Hohoe	No Popular Participation Action Plan in operation	Availability of Popular Participation Action					30,000			CA	All Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
				Plan and level of implementation									
	Celebrate Independence Day, Framers' Day, Republic Day, Workers Day, etc	Hohoe and other selected communities	National Days' Celebrations institutionalised and done each year	Number of National Days celebrated					125,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of Office Equipment and Machines	Hohoe	78% of office equipment and machines are old	Number and type of office equipment and machines procured					40,000			CA	All Dpts
	Procurement of 2No. Vehicles	Hohoe	Only 4 vehicles at the Central Administration are serviceable but 6 is required	Number of vehicles procured					75,000			CA	All Dpts
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 14No. Computers, 14No Printers, 7 Copiers, 7No. Motor Cycles and provide adequate furniture, needed logistics as well as funds for operating and strengthening of Sub-district structures	All Urban & Zonal Councils	Zonal councils have no computers, printers, copiers and motor cycles to perform their duty	Number and types of logistics procured					71,000			CA	Zonal Councils
	Organise Quarterly MPCU Meeting	Hohoe	Quarterly MPCU Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of MPCU Meetings organised					8,000			CA	Dpts
	Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise of the Annual Action Plans	Entire Municipality	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise have been established and being done each year	Number of Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports produced and submitted to RCC on time					10,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold ½ yearly and End of Year Plan Review Meetings	Hohoe	Plan Review Meetings have not been regular	Number of Plan Review Meetings held					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2019	Hohoe	Annual Action Plans have been	2019 Annual Action Plan					20,000			CA	Dpts

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			prepared each year	Available									
	Conduct Development Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds etc	Hohoe	Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds not institutionalised	Number of evaluation conducted to access the impact of implemented projects/programmes					30,000			CA	Dpts
	Hold Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Hohoe	Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings have been established and being done each year	Number of Budget Committee Meetings organised					20,000			CA	Dpts
	Preparation of Annual Budget	Hohoe	Annual Budget have been prepared each year	2019 Annual Budget Available					35,000			CA	Dpts
	Support the establishment of Local Economic Development initiatives in the Municipality using the Enterprise Development Model and design incentive package for Private individuals who are into LED businesses in the Municipality.	Entire Municipality	Local Economic Development initiatives established but incentive package for Private individuals not developed	Number of Local Economic Development initiatives established					10,000		20,000	CA	NBSSI/ REP/B AC
	Provide support for the construction of Rural Technology Transfer Facility at the Light Industrial Area	Gbi-Wegbe	Assembly has already acquired land	% of completion of Rural Technology Transfer Facility					100,000			AC	NBSSI/ REP/B AC
	Rehabilitation of markets sheds at Hohoe, LikpeBakwa,.	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa	Hohoe and LikpeBakwa markets sheds are in deplorable condition	Number of market sheds rehabilitated					200,000			Wrks	CA
	Paving the floor, provision of security gates and other ancillary facilities and provision of additional sheds, stalls and stores at Hohoe Market	Hohoe	Hohoe Market floor not paved, security gates non-functional and inadequate sheds,	Number of sheds, stalls, security gates and stores completed and the % of Market floor					30,000			Wrks	CA

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
			stalls and stores	paved									
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Provide needed logistics for revenue mobilisation	Hohoe	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilisation	Number and type of logistics provided					5,000	8,000		CA	
	Privatise the collection of property rate and the management of heavy equipment of the Municipal Assembly	Entire Municipality	Market tolls and Toilets facilities privatised	% of revenue sources of Assembly privatised						10,000		CA	PPPs
General Administration	Provide needed logistics for maintenance of security, law and order	Entire Municipality	Enough funds provided by Assembly for maintenance of security, law and order	Number and type of logistics provided for maintenance of security, law and order					30,000			CA	GPS/GJS
	Construct Police Post at AlavanyoKpeme and Likpe-Bakwa etc.	Alavanyo-Kpeme, Likpe-Bakwa and Gbi-Wegbe	No Police Post at Alavanyo-Kpeme	% of completion of Police Post at Alavanyo-Kpeme					150,000			Wrks	GPS
	Construct security fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools	Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools	No fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools	% of completion of fence wall at Agome and Deme-Dzogbedze basic schools					75,000			Wrks	CA
	Lobby for additional police personnel and procure the needed logistics for their operations	Entire Municipality	Police to citizenry ratio is very low in the Municipality	Number of additional police posted to the Municipality					3,000			CA	GPS

Thematic area: Ghana and the International Community

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Col.ing
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Organise annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad in order to successfully obtain their	Hohoe	Annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad not	Number of investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident					30,000	10,000	30,000	CA	DPs

	contribution to the development of the Municipality		instituted	abroad organised						
	Enter into Partnerships with Ghanaian Resident Abroad	Entire World	No Partnerships entered with Ghanaian Resident Abroad for the past planned period	Number of Partnerships entered with Ghanaians Resident in Abroad				3,000		CA CNC

Chapter Six

6.0 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

This part of the plan presents the Municipal M&E Matrix which provides a framework for presenting the inputs, output, outcomes and impacts and their corresponding activities for the Municipality's Medium Term Objectives.

Table: 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
% increase in IGF collected and allocated for LED	The annual change in the amount collected as IGF and allocated for LED activities	Outcome indicator	0	10%	15%	20%	25%		Quarterly	MCD
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to MTDP implementation	How much have DPs, Private Investors and NGO contributed to the total expenditure of Assembly	Outcome indicator	1,800,000.00	2,500,000.00	3,000,000	3,546,665.00	4,717,064.00		Annually	MCD
% of DA Expenditure within MTDP budget	How much of MA Expenditure was in annual budget of Assembly	Outcome indicator	90%	95%	98%	99%	100%		Annually	MCD
Comprehensive Database of Businesses available	Indicate whether a database containing relevant information on all categories of businesses is created	Outcome indicator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
% increase in Internally Generated Revenue	How much additional IGF was collected over the previous year	Outcome indicator		25%	25%	25%	25%		Annually	MFO
Objective 2: Ensure energy availability and reliability										
Amount of kilowatts of Energy from waste supplied for economic development	Amount of energy from the waste to energy project supplied to beef up energy required for business development	Outcome indicator	0Mw	10Mw	10Mw	10Mw	15Mw		Quarterly	MCD
% change in number of households with access to electricity	Number of households connected to national grid against the total number of households	Outcome indicator	72.1%	72.1%	80%	88%	92.3%		Quarterly	MWE
Objective 3: Enhance Business Enabling Environment										
% of Disputes which hinder business development identified and resolved	Total number of industrial and trade related disputes identified and resolved as a % of the total number discovered in Annual Business Review Reports	Outcome indicator	0	51%	60%	65%	70%		Quarterly	MCD
Proportion of unemployed	The number unemployed youth benefiting	Outcome	10.03%	12.%	15%	17%	20%	Male:	Quarterly	MCD

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	from skills/entrepreneurial training as against the total number of unemployed youth	indicator						78 Female : 22		
Objective 4: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Unemployment rate reduced	Total number of people who are looking for and are available for work as a percentage of the total number of people who are economically active	Outcome indicator	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%		Quarterly	MPO
Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish CROP -Maize -Cassava -Tomato -Groundnut -Mango -Yam	Annual growth in the volumes of crops and the number of livestock produced as a % of previous year's	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDA
			4,000.00MT	5%	5%	5%	5%			
			20500.00MT	5%	5%	7%	10%			
			6,400.00MT	5%	5%	5%	5%			
			350.00MT	2%	2%	2%	2%			
			3,080.00MT	1%	1%	1%	1%			
			1,230.00MT	2%	2%	2%	2%			
Objective 6: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation										
% of farmers using ICT for improved production	The number of farmers using ICT in their production and marketing as a percentage on the total number of farmers	Outcome indicator	0%	1%	1.2%	5%	10%		Annually	MCD
Objective 7: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth										
Number of Youth engaged agri-businesses	Total number of people between the ages of 15 to 45 yrs engaged in agriculture related businesses	Outcome indicator	26,702	27,000	27,000	29,000	30,000	Males: 14,287 Female :12,415	Annually	MCD
Number of Youth trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	Total number of people between the ages of 15 to 45 trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	Outcome indicator		13 Female					Annually	MDA
				10 Males						
Number of youth accessing credit as Start-Up-Capital from financial institutions	Total number of people between the ages of 15 to 45 who have received funds from Financial Institutions	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDA
Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development	The number of young farmers with improved access land as against the total young farmers with no improved access to	Outcome indicator	2%	3%	9%	15%	20%		Annually	MDA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	land for agriculture development									
Objective 8: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
% increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish ANIMAL -Cattle -Small Ruminants -Poultry	The annual increase/ decrease in the yield of crops and livestock	Outcome indicator	15,000 14,000 90,400	0.5% 1.5% 2%	0.5% 1.5% 5%	0.5% 1.5% 9%	0.5% 1.5% 12%		Annually	MDA
Objective 9: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
% change in tourist arrivals	Annual increase or decrease in the number of tourist arriving at the various tourist sites in the municipality as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator	120,000	3%	3.5%	4.0%	5.0%		Annually	MDA
Number of reported cases of tourism related sex	Total number of tourism related sex incidences at the various tourist sites	Outcome indicator	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	MCD
% reduction in teenage pregnancies in communities hosting tourism sites	Annual reduction in the number of teenagers becoming pregnant as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator		8%	6%	4%	1%		Annually	MCD

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 11: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Gross Enrolment Rate- Primary -JSS -SSS	The number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as a proportion of the number of children in relevant age groups	Outcome indicator	80.2% 65.6% 39.1%	85.2% 68% 50%	90% 72% 60%	95% 76% 70% %	100% 80% 80% %	Boys: 79.2%, Girls: 84% Boys: 65.0%, Girls: 68% Boys: 58.3%, Girls: 42%	Annually	MDE
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years	Outcome indicator	64.8%	70%	75%	80% %	85% %	Boys: 63.0% Girls: 65.6%	Annually	MDE
Pupil-Teacher ratio at: Primary JHS SHS	The ratio of pupils to teaching staff at various levels	Outcome indicator	1:25 1:20	1:29 1:30	1:30 1:32	1:3 5 1:3 5	1:3 5 1:3 5		Annually	MDE

% increase in Educational attainment of Persons with Special Needs improved	The annual increase in the number of PWDs attaining secondary levels of education and higher	Outcome indicator	16.5%	20%	25%	30%	40%	Males: 22.6 Females: 15.3%	Annually	MDE
% increase in the performance of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels	The annual increase in students pass rate in STEM and ICT at BECE and WASSCE as a % of the previous year's	Impact indicator	English: 62% Maths.: 65% Science: 64%	70% 70%	74% 75%	80% 80%	85% 85%		Annually	MDE
% increase in the BECE Results	The annual percentage improvement in pupils' performance at BECE in all subjects	Impact indicator	59%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Boys: 56% Girls: 62%	Annually	MDE
Proportion of the youth with Technical and Vocational Skills	The number of youth with technical and vocational skills as a proportion of the total number of youth	Outcome indicator	1.9%	2.3%	3%	3.5%	4%	Males: 2.5% Female: 1.9%	Annually	MDE
Objective 12: Strengthen school management systems										
Municipal Directorate of Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services established	Whether or not the Municipal Directorate of Education, Youth and Sports is operational	Outcome indicator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MDE
% increase in net admission rate at primary schools	Indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years	Outcome indicator	64.8%	70%	80%	85%	90%	Boys: 63.0% Girls: 65.6%	Annually	MDE
Objective 13: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
% of Population with improved Access to health service delivery	The number of people in the Municipality who have access to health services within the acceptable time, distance and cost as a % of the total number of residents	Outcome indicator	79%	80%	82%	84%	90%		Annually	MDH
Malaria case fatality in children under five per 10,000 population	Number of children under 5yrs of age who died as a result of malaria per 10,000 population	Outcome indicator	17	10	6	4	2		Annually	MDH
Objective 14: Strengthen healthcare management system										
Average time to respond to Emergency medical services	Measures the average time it takes to respond to emergency call for health services	Outcome indicator	2hrs:30mns	2hrs	1:30m	1hr	30mn		Annually	MDH
Number of Traditional Medical Practitioners integrated into existing delivery system	Number of Traditional Medical Practitioners operating in the regular medical delivery system	Outcome indicator	0	5	10	15	20		Annually	MDH
Maternal mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births	Outcome indicator	7	5	3	1	0		Annually	MDH
Under five mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome indicator		32	28	20	15		Annually	MDH

% increase in the number of subscribers to the NHIS	Number of new registrants to the NHIS as a percentage of the total number of subscribers in the previous year	Outcome indicator	98,101 (51%)	56 %	60%	75 %	80 %		Annually	MDH
Level of ICT application in the delivery of Health Insurance Services	The proportion of the daily routine of NHIS Operations using ICT for enhanced delivery	Outcome indicator	20%	30 %	40%	50 %	70 %		Annually	Manager MHIS
Number of actions taken on the decisions made at Municipal Health Committee Meetings	The number of activities implemented as recommendations from Municipal Health Committee Meetings	Outcome indicator	0	All	All	All	All		Annually	MDH
Level of coverage of Municipal Health Management information System	The number of facilities with effective Health Information Systems	Outcome indicator	29%	30 %	50%	50 %	70 %		Annually	MDH
Health Staff –population ratios: Doctor patient ratio: Nurse population ratio:	The ratio of Doctors, Nurses and other health staff to the population	Outcome indicator	1:17,819 1:879	1:1 6T 1:7 00	1:15 T 1:60 0	1:1 4T 1:5 00	1:1 3T 1:5 00		Annually	MDH
Number of monitoring and evaluation recommendations that are being implemented	The Total Number of M&E Recommendations being implemented	Outcome indicator	0%	All	All	All	All		Annually	MDH
Objective 15: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence rates	% of adult population 15-49yrs. HIV positive	Outcome indicator		1%	1%	1%	1%		Annually	HIV Focal Person
% reduction in Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	Reduction in Mother to Child Transmission of HIV as a percentage of the previous year's rate	Outcome indicator		1%	1%	1%	1%		Annually	HIV Focal Person
% reduction in HIV and AIDS Case Mortality	Reduction in the number of deaths as a result of HIV as a percentage of the number in the previous year	Outcome indicator		1%	1%	1%	1%		Annually	HIV Focal Person
Objective 16: Ensure food and nutrition security										
% decrease in Malnutrition cases Normal Moderate acute Severe acute	The annual decrease in the number of malnutrition cases as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator	58 cases 29 cases 32 cases	50 % 50 % 50 %	70% 70% 70%	80 % 90 % 85 %	90 % 100 % 100 %		Annually	MDH

Objective 17: Improve population management										
% reduction in fertility rate	The % decrease in the number of live births that females 12yrs and older have ever had during the lifetime	Outcome indicator	3.3%	3.0 %	2.5 %	2.1 %	2.0 %		Annually	MDH
Demographic database established	Whether a database for demographic information is created or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
Objective 18: Promote sustainable water resource development and management										
Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	The total hectors of degraded lands restored	Outcome indicator		10h t	15ht	20h t	25h t		Annually	MCD
Objective 19: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	proportion of the population with regular access to safe water sources at recommended distance, time, quality and quantity	Outcome indicator	81%	82 %	85%	90 %	95 %	Urban: 96.7% Rural: 62.0%	Annually	MHW
Updated MESAP available	Whether MESAP is updated or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MEHO
Objective 20: Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management										
Amount of waste water treated for reuse	Litres of waste water treated and reuse	Outcome indicator	0ltrs						Annually	MEHO
Objective 21: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
% of population with access to improved sanitation	Total number of households with household toilets eg KVIP, VIP, Flush toilet etc	Outcome indicator	24.0%	50 %	97%	100 %	100 %		Annually	MEHO
Tonnes of waste being converted to electricity and other useful products	Tonnes of solid waste used for electricity generation	Outcome indicator	0 Tonnes	8,1 00t	9,00 0t	10, 000 t	10, 500 t		Annually	MEHO
Amount of private investment into the Waste to Energy Project	Amount of private capital invested into the waste to energy project.	Outcome indicator	0	15 m	15m	20 m	25 m		Annually	MCD
Number of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities designed	Number of newly fabricated toilets that are easy to use by PWDs	Outcome indicator	0	1	10	10	10		Annually	MDSW CD
Number of people prosecuted for Enforcement of sanitation Bye-laws	Number of sanitation offenders being taken to court and fined	Outcome indicator	0	60	100	150	300		Annually	MEHO
Number of communities Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Total number of communities certified as ODF	Outcome indicator	12	70	180	200	237		Annually	MEHO
Objective 22: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions										

Number of poor households covered under the LEAP Programme	Number of households benefiting from the LEAP programme	Outcome indicator	911	959	1,000	1,780	2,000		Annually	MDSW CD
Proportion of DA Funds spent on Child Protection and Family Welfare Programmes	Amount of DA Funds spent on Child protection and family welfare as a % of the total expenditure of the Assembly	Outcome indicator	0.01%	2%	3%	3%	3%		Annually	MDSW CD
Number of reported cases of abuse	Number of abuse cases which have been reported to relevant authorities	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Objective 23: Promote sustainable water resource development and management										
Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry, and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	Indicates the number of hectors of degraded lands forested and protected from pollution	Outcome indicator	0 hectors	2	2	2	2		Annually	MCD
Objective 24: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	proportion of the population with regular access to safe water sources at recommended distance, time, quality and quantity	Outcome indicator	81%	82%	85%	90%	95%	Urban: 96.7% Rural: 62.0%	Annually	MHW
Objective 25: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
% of population with access to improved sanitation	Number of households with improved household toilets as a percentage of the total number of households	Outcome indicator	24.0%	50%	97%	100%	100%		Annually	MEHO
Tonnes of waste being converted to electricity and other useful products	Amount of solid waste collected and used to produce electricity annually	Outcome indicator	8,100t	9,000t	10,000t	10,500t	8,100t		Annually	MEHO
Amount of private investment into the project waste to energy project	Total funds received from private investors into the waste to energy project	Outcome indicator	Ghc 15,000,000	16m	17m	18m	20m		Annually	MEHO
Objective 26: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Number of reported cases of abuse	Number of abuse cases which have been reported to relevant authorities	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Number of trained caregivers delivering services in the municipality	Total number of caregivers trained	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Amount of capitation grant received	Total amount of capitation grant received by all schools	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Proportion of Children with disability and special needs mainstreamed in all community schools	Number of Children with special needs who are integrated into the normal schooling system	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Pass rate of OVC at BECE	Performance of Orphans, vulnerable children and children at BECE	Outcome indicator	N/A						Annually	MDSW CD
Number of residents	Total number of beneficiaries of the District	Outcome	0	100	2000	300	500		Annually	MDSW

benefiting from the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Integrated Social Services Programme	indicator		0		0	0			CD
Number of cases settled by Child Panel and family courts.	Total number of cases settled by child panels and family courts	Outcome indicator	0	12	20	30	50		Annually	MDSW CD
Number of reported cases of Worst forms of child labour and abuse	Total number of cases considered as worst forms of abuses involving children reported to relevant authorities	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Objective 27: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes										
Proportion of female employees and appointees: Employees Appointees	Number of female appointees and employees as a % of the total number of staff or appointees	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
			21% 4%	25% 10%	35% 20%	40% 15%	45% 20%			
Proportion of Women in local politics and in leadership positions	Number of women engaged in politics or playing leadership roles at the local level as a % of the total number of people playing similar functions	Outcome indicator	2.6%	5%	10%	15%	20%		Annually	MCD
Number of gender responsive programmes in AAP and Budget	Total number of programs addressing gender concerns in the AAP and Budget	Outcome indicator	28	30	40	40	40		Annually	MCD
Gender parity index: KG: Primary: JHS SHS	Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rate (balance of parity is 1.0)	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDE
			0.94	0.96	0.98	1.0	1.0			
			0.95	0.98	0.99	1.9	1.9			
			0.90	0.94	0.98	0.98	1.0			
			0.62	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.74			
Objective 28: Promote economic empowerment of women										
% of Poverty alleviation funds received by women enterprises	% of Poverty alleviation funds received by women	Outcome indicator							Annually	MCD
Proportion of MASLOC Funds received by women	Amount of MASLOC Funds being given to women as a % of the total amount of the funds disbursed	Outcome indicator							Annually	MCD
Proportion of women with Land Titles	Number of women with land title documents as a % of female population	Outcome indicator	N/A	5%	10%	15%	20%		Annually	MCD
Number of young girls mentored	Number of young girls who are benefiting from mentorship programmes	Outcome indicator	0	200	400	600	800		Annually	MDE
Objective 30: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Number of social protection programmes in AAP and	Number of programmes addressing social protection issues in the AAP	Outcome indicator	28	32	36	40	45		Annually	MCD

Budget										
Reliable data available for pro-poor programming	Whether there is reliable data for pro poor programmes	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
Number of reported cases of abuse against the vulnerable	Number of abuse against the vulnerable reported at various institutions	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Number of people graduating from the LEAP programmes with productive skills to be independent	Number of people not more dependent on LEAP programmes	Outcome indicator	0	21	40	45	56		Annually	MDSW CD
% of Disability funds disbursed	The proportion of Disability funds received by beneficiaries	Outcome indicator	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		Annually	MDSW CD
Profile of PWDs available	Document containing information about PWDs	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MDSW CD
Number of PWDs trained in employable skills	Proportion of PWDs with employable skills	Outcome indicator	5						Annually	MDSW CD
Number of PWDs accessing credit	Total number of PWDs given credit facilities	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Number of PWDs Elected or Appointed to the General Assembly	Total number PWDs elected or appointed to the General Assembly	Outcome indicator	1	1	1	10	10		Annually	MDSW CD
Proportion of PWD Funds spent on the Education of Pupils with Special Needs	Portion of PWD Funds used for educational Needs of Children with Special Needs	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSW CD
Number of disability cases identified at birth	Indicates the number of disabilities identified at birth of the children	Outcome indicator	N/A	12	13	20	25		Annually	MDSW CD
% of PWDs partaking in important community meetings	Number of PWDs invited to community meetings as a % of the total number of PWDs	Outcome indicator	N/A	5%	10%	15 %	20 %		Annually	MDSW CD
% of special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability being addressed	Total number of concerns relating to women and children with disabilities that are receiving attention	Outcome indicator	0%	50 %	60%	70 %	80 %		Annually	MDSW CD
Proportion of residents recruited to execute contracts locally	Number of residents' employed in local contracts as against the total number of staff employed in local contracts	Outcome indicator	N/A	70 %	70%	70 %	70 %		Annually	MDSW CD
% of staff promoted on time	Total number of staff promoted on time as a percentage of the total number of promotions in the year	Outcome indicator	32%	90 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		Annually	MCD
Number of PWD employed by the Assembly	Total number of PWDs employed	Outcome indicator	1	4	10	10	15		Annually	MDSW CD
Hohoe Sport Stadium	Whether or not Hohoe Sport Stadium is	Outcome	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD

Constructed to promote sport development	constructed	indicator									
Amount of private capital spent in sport infrastructure development	How much private capital is spent on sports infrastructure development	Outcome indicator	0	1m	1.3m	1.5m	2m		Annually	MCD	

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment											
Objective 31: Reduce environmental pollution											
Volumes of waste being managed under the Waste to Energy Project	The total volumes of waste being used by Waste to Energy Project	Outcome indicator	1350 kg	150 0kg	200 0kg	260 0kg	300 0kg		Annually	MEHO	
Objective 32: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion											
Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored	Indicates the number of hectors of degraded lands forested and protected from deforestation and desertification	Outcome indicator	0.5 hectors	2.5 htr	4.5 htr	6.5 htr	8.5 htr		Annually	MCD	
Objective 33: Enhance climate change resilience											
Number of women and men trained in alternative livelihood programmes	Total number of women and men engage in other businesses other than charcoal burning	Outcome indicator	173	200	250	300	350	Male: 90 Female: 83	Annually	MCD	
Number of Climate change interventions integrated into Assembly Plans and Budgets	Total number of programs/activities targeting climate change included in the Assembly Plans and Budgets		15	30	35	40	42		Annually	MCD	
Objective 34: Reduce greenhouse gases											
Number of community members planting trees	Rate of Reduction of greenhouse gases as a result of community members planting trees	Outcome indicator	0	21	32	40	56		Annually	MCD	
Objective 35: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	The total km of existing roads maintained	Outcome indicator	12km 15km 32km	15km 25km 42km	15km 25km 42km	15km 25km 42km	15km 25km 42km		Annually	MHW	
Proportion/ length of roads constructed: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	The total km of new roads constructed	Outcome indicator	10km 2.5km 1.5km	10km 2.5k m 1.5k m	10km 2.5km 1.5km	10km 2.5km 1.5km	10km 2.5k m 1.5k m		Annually	MHW	
% of contractors and	% of contractors planting trees at their	Outcome	0%	80%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	MCD	

subcontractors implementing climate change interventions as integral part of the work	construction sites and abiding by climate change regulations in their contracts	indicator									
Objective 36: Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users											
% reduction of road accidents in the Municipality	Total reduction in road accidents as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator								Annually	MCD
Objective 37: Enhance application of ICT in national development											
Number of communities with increased access to ICT Facilities	Total number of communities provided with ICT facilities for public use	Outcome indicator	4	7	10	13	16			Annually	MCD
Tele density and penetration rate	The proportion of the population with regular access to telephones and other communication devices	Outcome indicator	46.7%	50%	55%	60%	65%			Annually	MCD
Number of settlements with complete Digital property Address Systems	The total number of settlements where digital addressing system has been completed	Outcome indicator	0	2	6	12	30			Annually	MPPO
Objective 38: Expand the digital landscape											
Database developed for the Assembly	Indicates whether a database is developed for the Assembly or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annually	MCD
Functional website available	Indicates whether a functional website is developed for the Assembly or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annually	MCD
Objective 39: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation											
Number of Reported Cases of Disaster	Total number disasters occurring in the year	Outcome indicator	12	10	6	6	4			Annually	NADMO
Number of Surveillance activities undertaken	Number of surveillance activities undertaken	Outcome indicator	0	4	8	12	14			Annually	NADMO
Objective 40: Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities											
Level of application of Science, Technology and Innovation	Proportion of the population using ICT to enhance their work	Outcome indicator	N/A	20%	25%	30%	40%			Annually	MCD
Number of research programs sponsored	Total number of research commissioned by the Assembly and its partners	Outcome indicator	0	2	4	6	8			Annually	MCD
Time spent in processing development applications	Amount of days used to process and issue development applications	Outcome indicator	4 months	3mts	2mts	2mts	2mts			Annually	MCD
Number of businesses created along the value chain of the oil and gas industry	Total number of direct and indirect businesses related to the oil and gas industry	Outcome indicator	0	10	20	30	50			Annually	MCD
Metres of concrete drains constructed	Length of concrete drains constructed	Outcome indicator	N/A	12k m	15k m	20k m	30k m			Annually	MCD
National Drainage Plans for all MMDAs implemented	Indicates whether Municipal Drainage Plan is prepared or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annually	MCD
Objective 41: Promote proper maintenance culture											

Asset register of the Assembly updated to include all assets	Indicates whether Asset register of the Assembly is updated or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
Objective 42: Develop efficient land administration and management system										
Light Industrial Area developed and operating	Indicates whether Light Industrial Area is developed and operating or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
Number of MPCU Member trained in SLM who are applying the skills	Number of MPCU members trained on SLM skills	Outcome Indicator	0	25	25	25	25		Annually	MCD
Objective 43: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) fully implemented	Indicates whether Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 is fully implemented or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
Objective 44: Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing										
Number of Artisans trained in modern techniques of building basic houses	Total number of artisans trained in modern building technology	Outcome	0	15	30	45	60		Annually	MCD
Number of clients supported in trade exhibitions	Number of people being supported financially or technically to participate in trade exhibitions	Outcome indicator	4	10	12	15	20		Annually	MCD
Number of communities sensitised building regulations	Total number of people who have received direct instructions from staff of the Assembly on building regulations	Outcome indicator	0	8	12	20	30		Annually	MCD
Number of investors in the rural areas of the Municipality	Total number of companies or other establishment on the rural areas of the Municipality	Outcome indicator	4	7	9	11	12		Annually	MCD
Objective 45: Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities										
Number of slums renewed and redeveloped in the Municipality	Total number of houses in slums being upgraded	Outcome indicator	0	1	2	4	4		Annually	MCD
legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality enforced	Indicates whether there exist a legal framework for preventing slum development and whether it is being implemented	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
Proportion of Zongo Development funds spent on social programs in Zongos	Amount of Zongo Development funds spent on education, family welfare, health, sanitation, etc. in Zongos	Outcome indicator	0%	35%	40%	45%	50%		Annually	MCD

Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Objective 46: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										

Number of Departments Decentralised	Indicates the total number of departments	Outcome indicator	11	16	16	16	16		Annually	MCD
% of population satisfied with quality of service delivery of Assembly and its departments	Indicates the total number of people who consider the quality of the various services of the Assembly eg education, health, water and sanitation, governance etc. to be more than average	Outcome indicator	56%	60%	65%	70%	79%		Annually	MCD
Objective 47: Improve decentralized planning										
% of population satisfied with quality of service delivery of Assembly and its departments	Indicates the total number of people who consider the quality of the various services of the Assembly eg education, health, water and sanitation, governance etc. to be more than average	Outcome indicator	56%	60%	65%	70%	79%		Annually	MCD
Number of local plans and planning schemes prepared and revised	Indicates the number of communities with comprehensive development schemes	Outcome indicator	2	4	6	8	10		Annually	MCD
Number of new jobs created	Indicates the number of new job created	Outcome indicator	0	250	500	750	1000		Annually	MCD
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	Amount of money collected by the DA from taxes, fines and investments etc.	Outcome indicator	Ghc 1,000,000	Ghc 2.5m	Ghc 5m	Ghc 7.5m	Ghc 10m		Annually	MCD
Objective 48: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
% of DA expenditure within MTDP Budget	How much of DA's expenditure was not in the Annual Budget	Outcome indicator	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	MCD
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	Amount of money collected by the DA from taxes, fines and investments etc.	Outcome indicator	Ghc 1,000,000	Ghc 2.5m	Ghc 5m	Ghc 7.5m	Ghc 10m		Annually	MCD
Objective 49: Enhance security service delivery										
Police Citizen ratio	The total number of residents a police personnel in the municipality is taking care of								Annually	MCD

Thematic area: Ghana and the International Community

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Objective 50: Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development

Number Ghanaian citizens abroad contributing to the Municipality's Development	Total number of Ghanaian citizens abroad who are contributing money or other forms of inputs to the Municipality's Development	Outcome indicator	0	7	10	12	15		Annually	MCD
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6.2 Arrangements for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results

This part of the Plan presents the processes by which data will be collected, collated, analyzed, presented and communicated to its intended recipients. It contains the details of proposed programs and projects register and data collection matrix of the Assembly.

6.2.1 Data Collection and Collation

The MPCU will undertake monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect relevant data on the status of implementation of planned projects and programmes. The MPCU will develop appropriate data collection tools including detail check list and questionnaire to guide its field visits. The tools for data collection will be based on the agreed indicators selected for monitoring the outputs, outcomes and impacts of planned intervention. There shall be two levels of monitoring; the first by Sector Departments of their programmes and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more Departments will be encouraged in situations where an intervention is cross-cutting in nature. The second level of monitoring will be undertaken by the MPCU on the overall Municipal Development programmes, projects and activities. The MPCU will use the matrix below (Table 6.2 Data Collection Matrix) as guide.

Table 6.2 Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
% increase in IGF collected and allocated for LED	By the 10 th day of the month beginning each quarter	Review of quarterly financial records	N/A	10% increment each Quarter
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to MTDP implementation	By 31 st December each year	Review of quarterly financial records	By sector supported	30% of annual expenditure being donor funds
% of DA Expenditure within MTDP budget	By 31 st December each year	Review of Annual financial records	N/A	99% expenditure within MTDP Budget
% increase in Internally Generated Revenue	By the 10 th day of the month beginning each quarter	Review of quarterly financial records	N/A	10% increment each Quarter
% of Disputes which hinder business development identified and resolved	By the 10 th day of the month beginning each quarter	Review of reports of meetings with business community	N/A	70% of Disputes resolved
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	By 31 st December each year	Review of Reports from YEA, NaBco, NBSSI etc.	Male: 78 Female: 22	100% of targeted male and females employed
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish CROP -Maize -Cassava -Tomato -Groundnut -Mango -Yam	By 31 st December each year	Review of end of year report of the department of Agriculture	By crop type	5% 5% 5% 2% 1% 2%
Number of Youth trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	By 31 st December each year	Review of end of year report of NBSSI	Male Female	13 Female 10 Males
% change in tourist arrivals	Annually	Review of records of Tourism Sites	Male Females Nationality	5% by 2021

Number of reported cases of tourism related sex	Annually	Review of records of Tourism Sites	Male Females Nationality	0% by 2021
% reduction in teenage pregnancies in communities hosting tourism sites	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Health Directorate	By age	1% by 2021
Gross Enrolment Rate- Primary -JSS -SSS	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Females	Boys: 79.2%, Girls: 84% Boys: 65.0%, Girls: 68% Boys: 58.3%, Girls: 42%
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Females	Boys:63.0% Girls: 65.6%
% increase in Educational attainment of Persons with Special Needs improved	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Female	Males: 22.6 Females: 15.3%
% increase in the performance of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Female	85% 85%
% increase in the BECE Results	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GES	Male Female	Boys: 80% Girls: 80%
% of Population with improved Access to health service delivery	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	90% of population with improved access to health services
Malaria case fatality in children under five per 10,000 population	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	2 children per 10,000 population
Maternal mortality ratio	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	0
Under five mortality ratio	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	15
% increase in the number of subscribers to the NHIS	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Hohoe NHIS	Male Female	80% of population registered
HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence rates	Annually	Review of annual performance report of GHS	Male Female	1% prevalence rate
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Municipal Works Department	Urban Rural	Urban: 96.7% Rural: 62.0%
% of population with access to improved sanitation	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Urban Rural	100% coverage
Number of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities designed	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Urban Rural	10 designs constructed and tried
Number of people prosecuted for Enforcement of sanitation Bye-laws	Annually	Review of sanitation situation reports	Male Female	150 male and 150 females prosecuted
Number of communities Declared	Annually	Review of sanitation	Urban	100% ODF

Open Defecation Free (ODF)		situation reports	Rural	
Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry, and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	Annually	Review of vegetation maps with current status maps		8 hectors rehabilitated
Number of reported cases of abuse	Annually	Review of annual performance report of Department community Development and Social Welfare	Male Female	15% reduction from 2017 baseline
Gender parity index: KG: Primary: JHS SHS	Annually	Review of Annual Report of GES	Male Female	1.0 1.9 1.0 0.74
% of Disability funds disbursed	Annually	Review of annual financial reports	Male Female	100% disbursement rate
Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	Annually	Physical inspection of developed roads	Urban Rural	15km 25km 42km
Proportion/ length of roads constructed: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	Annually	Physical inspection of developed roads	Urban Rural	15km 25km 42km
Tele density and penetration rate	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	Urban Rural	65% penetration
Number of settlements with complete Digital property Address Systems	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of physical Planning Department	Urban Rural	20 settlements completed Digital property Address Systems
Number of slums renewed and redeveloped in the Municipality	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	N/A	4 slums upgraded
Proportion of Zongo Development funds spent on social programs in Zongos	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	N/A	50% of Zongo Development Fund spent on social programs
% of population satisfied with quality of service delivery of Assembly and its departments	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	Urban Rural	79% satisfied
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	Annually	Review of annual financial performance reports of the Assembly	N/A	25% growth annually
Police Citizen ratio				
Number Ghanaian citizens abroad contributing to the Municipality's Development	Annually	Review of annual performance reports of the Assembly	Male Female	At least 5 people contributing to the municipality development annually

6.2.2 Data Analysis and Use

The MPCU will undertake analysis of data collected from the field and other sources. It will implore the use of scientific methods of data analysis and appropriate data analysis software such as Micro-Soft Excel, Scientific Package for Social Scientist (SPSS), etc to analyze and interpret both primary and secondary data collected from the field and other relevant data sources.

6.3 Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

The analyzed data will be use to produce Quarterly, ½ yearly and Annual Progress Reports. The MPCU will also establish and maintain updated program/projects register using the recommended format by the NDPC. The reports will be submitted to the National Development Planning Commission through the Volta Regional Coordinating Council. Other stakeholders will also be given copies of the reports through their participation in various plan performance review meetings.

6.4 Utilization of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

Findings and recommendations and lessons learnt from the Monitoring and Evaluation Reports including those of Special Studies will be used as inputs into the preparation of Annual Action Plans

The table 6.1 presents a detailed calendar for conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of the Assembly.

6.5 M&E Calendar

Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar is an important tool in planning the M&E processes of the Municipality. It features the main monitoring and evaluation activities, the planned time schedules, key actors and the budget relating to each activity.

Table 6.1 illustrates Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar of the Municipality.

Table: 6.3 M&E Calendar

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
MTDP 2018-2021 Ex-Ante Evaluations						
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (hydrological studies) for the drilling and mechanization of 15 Community water systems					MPCU & Technical consultants	32,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments) for the Municipal Waste to Energy Project, Construction 3No. Mini Hydro Dam projects at Wli, Kukurantumi and Alavanyo Abehenase					Private Investors, Bui Dam Authority & MPCU	120,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental Impact Assessments) on the provision 12No 6&3-Unit Classroom Blocks in selected communities					MPCU & Technical consultants	50,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental Impact Assessments) on the provision 8No CHPS Compounds in selected communities					MPCU & Technical consultants	30,000.00
MTDP 2018-2021 Mid-Term Evaluations:						
Conduct Mid Term Review of the DMTDP 2018-2021			1st Qtr.		DPCU+	

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Conduct Mid Term Evaluation on the implementation of planned social programs eg. the Ghana School Feeding Program, LEAP, Free SHS etc.			1st Qtr.		DPCU+	
Conduct Mid Term Evaluation on the Waste to Energy Project, Rural Technology Transfer Facility, Cassava & Garment Factories			1st Qtr.		DPCU+	
MTDP 2018-2021 Terminal Evaluations Conduct Terminal Evaluation on the Programmes and Projects in the MTDP 2018-2021				2nd Qtr	DPCU +	14,860.00
Specific Evaluations/Studies						
Conduct special studies on the impact of the implementation of the CHPS in the Municipality			October		DPCU+	
Conduct special Studies on the sustainability of Decentralized Water and Sanitation services in the Municipality focusing on the roles of local actors	September				DPCU+	14,860.00
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation						
Assess the Quality of Health Services in Hohoe Municipal Hospital and Kukuruntumi Health Centre using Community Score Cards		May			DPCU+	
Assess the performance of One best Performing and One Worst Performing Water and Sanitation Development Boards in delivering rural water services using Community Score Card			July		DPCU+	2,500.00
Implementation Monitoring						
Organize 4 Quarterly Joint DPCU and Stakeholder Monitoring visits to project sites each year	Every last week of the month ending the Quarter				DPCU+	32,000.00
Organize 12 monthly sector specific monitoring and supervision visits to project sites each year	Every last week of the month other than those ending the Quarter.				DPCU+	60,000.00
Organize 4 Quarterly Plan Review Meetings each year	Every 2nd week of the month ending the quarter				DPCU+	120,000.00
Organize one Annual Performance Review Meeting each year	First week of February each year.				DPCU+	24,800.00
Annual Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination						
Data collation Prepare draft District APR Organize APR Review Workshop Finalize APR and Submit to RCC and NDPC Disseminate APR other stakeholders	First week of January each year 2nd and 3rd week of January, each year 4th week of January each year First week of February each year 2nd week of February each year.				DPCU+	3,200.00 1,280.00 80,000.00 1,040.00 4,000.00

6.6 Municipal Communication strategy/plan

The achievement of the desired results of this Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) rests on how effective and efficient the plan is disseminated. The dissemination of the plan is needed to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects. Table 6.2 illustrates Municipal Communication Activity Matrix

6.6.1 Municipal Communication Activity Matrix

Table: 6.4 Municipal Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
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Community sensitization on MTDP 2018-2021	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	MCD/MPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the MTDP.	MCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15 th to 30 th January, 2018	MPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	
Marketing the MTDP 2018-2021 Plan	To mobilise resources and social support for the plan implementation	Development Partners, Private Sector operators, chiefs, Queens, Community Members, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Donors, CSO, NGOs, the Media etc	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations. Meetings with audio-visuals	January to June, 2018	MPCU
Plan review meetings	To get stakeholders appreciate the level of Plan implementation and to incorporate lessons into next phase of implementation	Assembly members, MCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees, Heads of Departments and Units and other stakeholders	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	Half yearly and Annually	MPCU
Dissemination of progress Reports	To enable stakeholders track the achievements of planned targets on indicators	NDPC, VRCC, Office of Head of Local Government Service, Assembly Members DPs	Distribution of copies of reports to stakeholders, uploading it to Municipal website, whatsapp plat forms etc	Quarterly and Annually	MPCU

6.7 Evaluation

The Planned programs and projects will have to be evaluated to assess the established strengths, pinpoint shortcomings, their causes and propose suitable improvements. This will require the Assembly to focus on the conditions, operations, performance as well as impacts of the projects. The evaluation exercise will encourage learning experiences for those involved in the implementation process and serve as the basis for recommendation and decision-making. The process will consider the set goals and objectives under the various themes. It will answer questions on the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and impact of the activities, objectives and goals. The planned evaluations will be conducted using the following format.

1. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
2. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
3. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake.
4. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
5. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
6. Estimating the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP.
7. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above. The TOR will be prepared by the MPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. In developing the Terms of Reference, the MPCU will facilitate a process leading the development of a broad agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
8. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended by Act, 914, 2016

9. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
10. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
11. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

Table 6.3 will constitute an important guide for conduct of the Evaluations

Table: 6.5 Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

Adapted from JICA, 2004

The evaluation report will be prepared in accordance with the following format:

PROGRAMME/PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

A. PROGRAMME IDENTIFICATION

- A1. Project Title
- A2. Project Code No.....
- A3. Project Location
- A4. Implementing Agency (S)
- A5. Evaluation Agency(S)
- A6. Date of Evaluation

B. Evaluation Report

B1. Objectives: -

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project results still relevant?
- Has the programme/project supported the policy (s) as planned?
- Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons

B2 TIME AND FINANCE

- Was the project implemented in the time planned? If not, state length of over-run
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated ?if not state the amount of Over or under expenditure.
- Did funds on stream as planned and anticipated? If not, what short falls occurred
- Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not state the over expenditure
- Where over-runs, overt expenditure and funding short falls have occurred, give reasons in full and state how
- These events can be avoided in future.

B3. BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS

- Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached
- Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned if not, state the short falls
- Are the benefits at the planned quantity level? If not state short falls.
- Is revenue at planned quantity level? If not state short-fall (programmes for revenue earning only)

B4. OPERATIONS

- Is the project operating at planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained?
- Where appropriate, state reasons for failure

6.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted to assess effectiveness of Health services delivery at the Hohoe Municipal Hospital and Two other Health Centres using Community Score Cards. Similarly, the performance of Water and Sanitation Development Boards will also be assessed using the same method.

Evaluation will be conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of out puts and benefits, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target beneficiaries.

The following steps will be followed in conducting the participatory monitoring and Evaluation by the MPCU:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.
- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- ix. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

6.9 Conclusion

Planning in developing countries like Ghana is always marred with implementation challenges. Over the years nicely prepared development plans are left on shelves of organizations and institutions and never implemented.

Some major factors accounting for the poor implementation of development plans in third world countries and especially among local government institutions in the developing countries are inadequate fund, poor capacity of implementing institutions, lack of political will and misplaced priorities

These factors affected the implementation of just expired 2014 – 2017 District Medium Term Development Plan of the Hohoe Municipal Assembly. The Plan Preparation Term is therefore recommending the capacity building of relevant implementing agencies, individuals and stakeholders within the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly should also write funding proposals to major institutions in the country to fund the projects indentified in the plan. In addition, the Assembly and other decentralized departments should adhere to the content of this plan within the plan period.

It is believed that the goals and objectives formulated in this plan will see their physical manifestation when the Municipal Assembly and other stakeholders give adequate attention and greater commitment to it.

Appendix one: Report of Public Hearing

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING OF DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP 2018-2021) FOR THE HOHOE MUNICIPALITY HELD ON THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 2017 AT ASSEMBLY HALL

1. NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY: Hohoe Municipal Assembly
2. NAME OF THE REGION: Volta
3. NAME OF URBAN COUNCIL: Hohoe Urban Council
4. VENUE: Hohoe Municipal Assembly Hall
5. DATE: Thursday 14th December, 2017

a). Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation: (e.g. radio station, newspaper(s); letters etc

The main modes of invitation to the Public Hearing were by Official Letters, Publication on Notice Boards and Radio Announcements. Stakeholders who are required to be present in the Public Hearing were invited through Official Letters these included representatives of registered political parties, Members of the MPCU, Traditional authorities: chiefs, queen mothers, sub-chiefs, community heads, etc. Also invited through letters were NGOs, private industrial enterprise groups, business associations and other civil society organizations. Government agencies, departments, corporations were also invited by official Letters. Others invited through letters were Identified religious bodies, women's groups as well as Opinion leaders, and influential individuals, persons in selected communities.

The General Public was however invited through Public Announcement made at Heritage FM in Hohoe on a number of times. Furthermore, publication of the Message for this forum was posted at the Municipal Assembly Notice Board, Offices of the 7 Zonal Councils, at the Hohoe Main Market, and other vantage points in selected communities.

b). Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited

In all a total of 33 identifiable groups and individuals were invited for the public hearing. These included the following:

1. All Assembly Members
2. All Heads of Departments and Heads of Units of the Central Administration Department
3. All paramount Chiefs
4. All Queen Mothers
5. All Chairpersons of Urban and Zonal Councils
6. All secretaries and Treasurers of Urban and Zonal Councils
7. Seven selected Councilors from each Urban and Zonal Councils
8. Ghana Federation of Disable, Hohoe(5representatives)
9. 2 Representatives from 5 Women Groups
10. Chairpersons and Secretaries of Political Parties in the Municipality
11. The Municipal Chief Imam
12. 3 Representatives Local Council of churches, Hohoe
13. Parish priest, St Augustine parish Hohoe
14. All FM Stations
15. The Branch Manager GCB Bank Ltd, Hohoe
16. The Regional Manager Bank of Ghana
17. The Branch Manager NIB Bank Ltd, Hohoe
18. The Branch Manager GN Bank Ltd, Hohoe
19. The Branch Manager Barcleys Bank Ltd, Hohoe
20. The Branch Manager Fidelity Bank Ltd, Hohoe
21. The Branch Manager Asubonten Rural Bank Ltd, Hohoe
22. The Chairmen of all Transport Unions in the Municipality
23. 3 Representatives from Volta Development Agency (VDA)
24. Volta Regional Economic Planning Officer, VRCC, HO
25. Regional Technical Advisors GIZ, VRCC, HO
26. Country Director Pencils of Promise, Ho
27. Executive Director, Carenet Ghana Hohoe
28. 5 Representatives from Market Women Associations
29. Divisional Commander, Ghana Police Service Hohoe
30. Municipal Commander, Ghana Police Service, Hohoe
31. The Chairman, Ghana Hoteliers Association, Hohoe Branch
32. Municipal Director, Department of Cooperatives, Hohoe
33. All Heads of Senior High Schools in Hohoe Municipality

c). Identifiable Representations at hearing: (eg. chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groupings etc.

The meeting was graced with the presence of the following prominent personalities as listed in the table below;

	NAMES	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER
1.	HON. ANDREWS TEDDY OFORI	MCE	0244489532
2.	MR. JACK JONES FANIYI	MCD	0244722316
4	LEONARD HEH	PRESIDING MEMBER	0208163564
5	ISSAC ADJA TETTEH	REPO	0244593856
5	NANA BULLEYOSAE VII	LIKPE	0505080522
6.	MAMA MARRY AMAVIE	ALAVANYO	0555268198
7.	NANA AGBOVI NYATEMEGBE IV	LOLOBI	0244506894
8	TUMAWU CONSTANCE	NDC CHAIRMAN (HOHOE)	0241943183
9	DAVID APUGIBA	NPP CHAIRMAN (HOHOE)	0244740626
10	MAMA SABA IV	GBLEDI	02488451
11	MAMA WOTORBA II	WLI TR. AREA	0247690050
12	MAMAGA ZIKPI III	FODOME	0205115047
13	TORGBE ADZE KORSI I	FODOME AGBESIA	024074387
14	TOGBEGAGBEDEGBLE	FODOME HELU	0247705356
15	NANA KOFI OLLATOR IV	SANTROKOFI	0247257324
16	TOGBEGAHOMATEKPOR V	GBLEDETRA AREA	0246210005
17	NAYEBI AUGUSTINE	VOLTA DEV'T AUTHORITY	
18	DORIS AMU	MARKET QUEEN	0209333685
19	GOERGE ASHIAGBOR	PENCILS OF PROMISE(NGO)	0540550391
20	DR. FELIX DOE	MDHS/GHS	
21	MAMA DZITRI II	COUNCIL OF QUEENS	0548920171

Participation at the Public Hearing

The total number of people registered as attendance sum up to 144 comprising of 39 females representing 27% and males being 105 representing 73%.

Language used

Two main languages were used during the presentation of the program which included English and Ewe Language.

Major Issues Raise during the Public Hearing Forum

1. Completion of tourist resource center at Wli
2. Introduction of scales for marketing of farm produce
3. Planting of avenue trees to beautify the Municipality
4. Construction of stairs at Afadjato mountain for easy climbing to attract more tourist
5. Organizing training program for health staff in sign language to be able to handle people who are visually impaired
6. Social welfare office desk should be established at the Hohoe Municipal Hospital carter PWDs
7. The need for the Assembly acquire land banks for future developmental purpose
8. Wli, Fodome and their surrounding communities need water system which can be tapped from Wli water falls
9. Assembly should facilitate to establish Sister- City relationships to foster development.

Main controversies and major areas of complaints

The major issues raised during the Public Hearing Forum were all resolved amicably by the gathering by integrating those concerns in the draft plan. No major controversy was raised in the Public Hearing Forum.

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints

Since no controversy was recorded there was no need for any proposals for resolution.

Unresolved questions or queries:

Nil

At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why?

Not applicable

A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

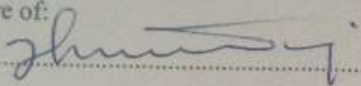
Generally, the Public Hearing Forum was successfully organised and dully attended by all the expected stakeholders across the length and breadth of the Municipality. Present in the Public Hearing Forum included the paramount chiefs from Likpe traditional area, Lolobi traditional area, Alavanyo traditional area, Fodome traditional area and from Gbi and Akpafu/Santrokofi traditional areas. Also present at the forum were Queen Mothers from all the traditional areas, representatives from Financial Institutions, CSOs, VRCC and other non-Decentralised organizations.

These individuals actively participated in the discussions that ensued at the forum pointing out issues which they thought were gaps in the draft plan and seeking clarifications for issues they were having doubts. The MPCU members took time to explain the issues clearly to the understanding of all. Genuine gaps were immediately incorporated into the plan

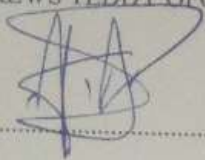
Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:


Signature of:

MCE: 


(HON. ANDREWS TEDDY OFORI)

MCD: 


(JACK JONES FANIYI)

Presiding Member of MAs: 

(HON. LEONARD HEH)

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee 

(HON. VICTUS TETTEH)

Signature of Planning Officer: 

(WAHABU ZAKARI)

Apendix Two: Minutes of adoption of Draft Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021

MINUTES OF THE THIRD (3RD) GENERAL MEETING OF THE 2ND SESSION OF
THE 7TH ASSEMBLY OF THE HOHOE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HELD ON
THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 2017 AT THE MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY HALL, HOHOE

<u>MEMBERS PRESENT</u>	<u>DESIGNATION/ELECTORAL AREA</u>
1. Hon. Leonard Heh	- Presiding Member/Tokoni/Blave
2. Rev. Wilson K. Timothy	- Gov't Appointee
3. Hon. Nana Opoku II	- Gov't Appointee
4. Hon. Abu-Osuman Safianu	- Adabraka
5. Hon. Emma Amuzu	- Santrokofi-Benua
6. Hon. Kumabia K. David	- Lolobi Hunyeasem
7. Hon. Daniel Y Dzandu	- Tokoni/Trevi
8. Hon. Silas Atikpo-Bronwson	- Akpafu Adokor/Sokpo
9. Hon. Stephen Ahlidzi	- Gbledi Chebi
10. Hon. Prosper Agbenya	- Gbi Kpeme
11. Hon. John Moses Nyavor	- Akpafu-Todzi
12. Hon. Lotsu Stephen	- Alavanyo Wudidi
13. Hon. Cyprian K. Otti	- Likpe Kukurantumi/Abrani
14. Hon. Khadija Abdulai	- Gov't Appointee
15. Hon. Andrews Asasenkasa	- Akpafu-Mempeasem
16. Hon. Emmanuel Agbley	- Gbi-Abansi
17. Hon. Michael Nyarku	- Fodome-Amele
18. Hon. Thompson B. Adoboe	- Gov't Appointee
19. Hon. Dennis Jordor	- Gov't Appointee
20. Hon. Matthias Apoenchi	- Gov't Appointee
21. Hon. Humphrey K. Gebe	- Fodome Helu
22. Hon. Rose Ntsri	- Alavanyo Agoxoe
23. Hon. Godfried Koffie	- Likpe Bakua
24. Hon. Desmond Adjasi	- Kpoeta/Atabu/Kledjo
25. Hon. Francis Tretu	- Likpe-Mate/Todome
26. Hon. John Obimpeh Kwami	- Akpafu-Odomi

27. Hon. Algeo Enos	-	Gov't Appointee
28. Hon. Felix Quarshie	-	Lolobi Kumasi
29. Hon. Kakraba Quarshie	-	Likpe Agbozome
30. Hon. Eric Xa	-	Ahado
31. Hon. Buhari Gibrilla	-	Gbi-Bla/Zongo
32. Hon. Josephine Asigbetse	-	Alavanyo Kpeme
33. Hon. Raymond Tsyorkor	-	Alavanyo Agome/Dzogbedze
34. Hon. Victus Tetteh	-	Santroki-Benua/Gbodome
35. Hon. Mustapha L. Ibrahim	-	Gov't Appointee
36. Hon. Paul E. Y. Somevi	-	Gov't Appointee
37. Hon. Obed Anipa	-	Gov't Appointee
38. Hon. Mawunyo Attoh	-	Gov't Appointee
39. Hon. Roger Sowu	-	Gbi-Wegbe

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Hon. Andrews Teddy Ofori	-	Mun. Chief Executive
2. Hon. Bernice Adiku-Heloo	-	Member of Parliament, Hohoe
3. Mr. Jack Jones Faniyi	-	Mun. Co-ord. Director

IN-ATTENDANCE

1. Mr. Reuben K. Akuffo	-	Ag. MCD/Secretary
2. Mr. Prince Delali Foli	-	Procurement Officer
3. Mr. Emmanuel Dzakpasu	-	MBA
4. Ms. Juliana Morny	-	CNC
5. Ms. Irene Akrobo	-	Parks & Garden
6. Mr. Joshua Borah	-	CHRAJ
7. Mr. Henry Smith-Mensah	-	Hohoe Urban Council
8. Mr. Ridwan Inusah	-	LGI
9. Mr. Justice Botsyoe	-	Inf. Services Dept.
10. Mr. Henry Gogovi	-	Ghana Fire Service
11. Mr. Livingstone Akento	-	NFED
12. Mr. Wahabu Zakari	-	Min. Planning Officer

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| 13. Mr. Fred Bruce-Quansah | - | Feeder Roads |
| 14. Mr. Emmanuel Yawlui | - | Env. Health |
| 15. Mr. Frank Azila-Gbettor | - | HHMA |
| 16. Mr. Israel Dzikushie | - | BNI |
| 17. Dr. Felix Doe | - | Mun. Health Director |
| 18. Mr. Makafui Hodanu | - | NBSSI |
| 19. Mr. Bismark Kuyole | - | Budget Analyst |
| 20. Mr. Ernest Amedior | - | NCCE |
| 21. Mr. Constant Tumawu | - | NADMO |
| 22. Mr. Prosper Folitse | - | Municipal Engineer |
| 23. Mr. H.T.Y Ntow | - | Labour Officer |
| 24. Mr. Alex Owusu-Sarfo | - | OPS |
| 25. Mr. Wisdom Kobla Gozah | - | Liberian |
| 26. Mr. Klutse Paul | - | SWCD |
| 27. Mr. Felix Apreko | - | MASLOC |
| 28. Mr. Oliver Nyasem | - | Mun. Security Liaison Officer |
| 29. Mr. Ariel Kegyingyi | - | BAC |
| 30. ASP Godwin Anim-Ansah | - | GPS (Divisional Crime Officer) |
| 31. Mr. Theophilus Dzidzienyo | - | Principal Rev. Supt. |
| 32. Mr. Anthony Akpah | - | YEA |

11.0

**ADOPTION OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(MTDP 2018 – 2021)**

On behalf of the Municipal Chief Executive, the Deputy Director, Mr. Reuben Akuffo indicated that, the 2018 – 2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) had gone through the various stages in which Members actively participated and the final stage was the adoption of the Plan by the House. On that note he moved a motion for its adoption and that was seconded by Hon. Paul Somevi, and unanimously carried by the House.

12.0

OTHER MATTERS

- Hon. Emmanuel Agleby, the Assembly Member for Gbi-Abansi Electoral area requested that, speed rumps should be constructed on the new road constructed through Abansi from Gbekte Junction because children had been using the road for bicycle and tricycle racing competition which may result in fatalities.
- Hon. Godfried Kofie lamented on the menace tricycles were causing in the Municipality and if care was not taken a lot of people may perish. He cited an example of a tricycle loaded with lumber which collided with a taxi cab which resulted in the death of the taxi cab driver later. He requested that the Police should arrest offenders and prosecute them to serve as deterrent to would be offenders of traffic regulations.
- The Crime Officer stated that the tricycles were also helping the community to cart goods from the hinterlands which was of immense service for the people and should not be discouraged. He however said, strict measures would be put in place to address the issue.
- Hon. Stephen Ahlidzi was of the view that, the Police should arrest and prosecute them because the rate at which the tricycles were causing accidents was a bother in the Municipality.
On the other hand, Hon. Rev. Wilson suggested that, public education should be carried out to both motorist and pedestrians to know their rights when using the roads.

Brief by Mr. Makafui Hodanu

Mr. Makafui Hodanu the Head of NBSSI/BAC informed members that, the master craft persons had agreed to recruit more youth in apprenticeship to add up to the One Thousand and more in the Municipality. He added that, the Master craft persons had decided to charge GH¢200.00 as graduation fee and GH¢20.00 for registration henceforth.

He urged the Assembly to facilitate the provision of start-up kits for the apprentices on graduation.

Members were not happy with the decision of the Master Craft Persons concerning the amount Mr. Makafui mentioned as graduation and registration fees; and suggested that, a voluntary amount should be given to the Master Craft persons because the initial agreement was to train the apprentices at no cost.

Hon. Victus Tetteh reminded management to invite Mr. Saviour Kudiabor to brief members on his stewardship on the construction of the female and juvenile cells.

Hon. Dennis Jordor informed members that, the Paragliding site at Likpe Todome when developed would be a very good tourism center in the Hohoe Municipality but the bad nature of the road would ruin the prospects. He therefore urged the Municipal Chief Executive to follow-up on the construction of the road.

MCE

13.0 **ADJOURNMENT**

In the absence of further discussion, the meeting was adjourned upon a motion moved by Hon. Stephen K. Ahlidzi and seconded by Hon. Moses Nyavor.

14.0 **CLOSING**

At 4:45 p.m. the meeting came to a successful end with a prayer offered by Hon. Abu Safianu.


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(HON. LEONARD HEH)
PRESIDING MEMBER


.....
(AKUFFO K. REUBEN)
SECRETARY