

# **KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



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

**UNDER**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOB: CREATING PROSPERITY  
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL  
2018-2021**

**PREPARED BY:  
MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT  
KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
KETA, V/R**

**MAY, 2018**

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## ACRONYMS

ASIP	Agriculture Sector Improvement Programme
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CTO	Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation
1D1F	One District One Factory
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDE	Municipal Directorate of Education
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
MMTDP	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MPCU	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EU	European Union
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GES	Ghana Education Service
GERMP	Ghana Environmental Resource Management Project
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
LED	Local Economic Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
RICU	Rural Infrastructure Co-ordinating Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHEP	Schools Health Education Program
SM	School Mapping
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organisation
VIP	Village Infrastructure Project
YAP	Youth in Agriculture Programme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
MWD	Municipal Works Department
MOH	Ministry of Health
MWSP	Municipal Water and Sanitation Programme
POCC	Potential, Opportunity, Constraint and Challenge
PoA	Programme of Action
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
KeMA	Keta Municipal Assembly
MA	Municipal Assembly
MPCF	Member of Parliament Common Fund
ZC	Zonal Council
FOAT	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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 Act 1994, Act 480 and its Operational Instrument “the National Development Planning Systems Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232)” and in line with the National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) which is founded on the President Coordinated Program for Economic and Social Development.

It serves as a legal document which spelt out the path of development of the Municipality within the next four years as enshrined in the 1992 constitution. It will therefore be adhered to by all Implementing Agencies as well as Development Partners

The previous Municipal Medium Term Development Plan prepared for the period 2014 - 2017 based on Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) focused on addressing development problems in the Municipality. Basically, programmes in the GSGDAII were actually formulated against the backdrop of *Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability, Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Oil and Gas Development, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Human Development, Productivity and Employment and Transparent and Accountable Governance*. Efforts were also made to implement sectoral and other policies needed to reduce the incidence of poverty in the country and for that matter in the Keta Municipality.

The general mandate of the Assembly is to ensure the total development of the areas under its jurisdiction. The 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, the plan 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 vegetable 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 the strategic plan development.

The plan preparation process included community interface with series of broad consultations and participation of several stakeholders in all the 50 Electoral Areas and the 14 zonal councils. The Plan was also subjected to public scrutiny through two major public hearings at Keta and Abor respectively. Some of the key stakeholders included: Chiefs, Assembly members and opinion leaders, Representatives of Sub-Structures (Zonal Councils and Unit Committees), Market women association, Heads of Departments, CSOs and the General Public. This hearing offered an 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.

With the attainment of relative economic stability and modest economic growth under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA, 2014-2017) the next strategic framework is National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 which places emphasis on the continued implementation of growth-inducing policies, programmes and projects which have the potential to support wealth creation and sustainable poverty reduction in the Municipality.

Keta as a Municipality for some years now has been very vulnerable to issues of climate change and its attendant ramifications. Efforts have been made to isolate and identify critical development problems in relation to climate change as it affects Keta for mainstreaming in the development agenda as integrated whole of the Municipality.

The following are the development dimensions of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021

- ❖ *Economic development*
- ❖ *Social development:*
- ❖ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- ❖ *Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability)*
- ❖ Ghana and the international community

In the preparation process the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) at large and the Technical Planning Team played the lead role in the Plan Preparation with the under listed activities with stop-gapping and Public Hearings Interspersed.

- ◆ Performance Review of the Previous Plan of 2014 – 2017 and other Interventions.
- ◆ The Municipal Profile Review to Reflect the Current Situation.
- ◆ Identification of Key Development Problems and Issues
- ◆ Prioritisation of Agreed Problems in the Municipality
- ◆ Goal Derivation, Development Projection, Objectives, Strategies and Development Programmes for the Planned Period through Collation and Public Hearing.
- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation ,Communication strategies
- ◆ Dissemination of the Content of MMTDP through final Public Hearing.
- ◆ Final Adoption of the MMTDP by the Municipal Assembly Meeting.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) throws light on the performance review of the previous Development Plan (2014-2017) as well as the profile of the Municipality on demographic, Physical and Natural environmental, Biodiversity, climate, green economy, water security, Natural and man- made disaster, economic, social services, institutional capacity needs, Gender equality, Migration(Emigration and Immigration), settlement system, culture, security, economy of the district, food security, nutrition security, Information and Communication Technology(ICT),Poverty ,inequality and social protection, governance, Local Economic Development (LED) and spatial characteristics. 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.

It is in relation to the above and other considerations that a new planning system was introduced in Ghana in 1994 with the promulgation of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 Act 480 and the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057) is of *“a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development*

#### **1.12 VISION FOR KETA MUNICIPALITY**

To be the Leading performing District Assembly in Local Governance to achieve the highest level of socio - economic development and a healthy environment in Ghana.

#### **1.13 MISSION FOR KETA MUNICIPALITY**

The Keta Municipal Assembly exists to harness all human and material resources in the Municipality to improve the living conditions of the people by promoting effective and efficient local governance and the provision of socio - economic infrastructure and services in a healthy environment for accelerated development in the Municipality.

#### **1.14 CORE VALUE**

The Keta Municipal Assembly like any other has its own core values that guide the development of the municipality and is the pillar on which the people within the municipality

shape their development around. Some of these values are in line with the values of the Local Government Service which is a mother body of the Assemblies. Some of these are: Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Loyalty, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, People Centered, Inclusiveness, Eradication of poverty, Trust, Timeliness and Transparency.

### **1.15 FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY**

#### **As enshrine in the Local Governance Act (Act 936 /940)**

- responsible for the overall development of the Municipality and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council
- of development plans of the Municipality to the National Development Planning Commission for approval, and
- of the budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister responsible for Finance for approval;
- formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- promote and support productive activity and social developments in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to development
- Initiation of programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide Municipal works and services;
- responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in Municipality
- particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district; in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary

- for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

The Ghana Share Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) which was hinged on the seven thematic areas for effective implementation of the policies and programmes of the government for total development of the country provide an assessment for the implementation of policies and strategies. The overall goal of the GSGDAII is to accelerate the growth of the economy with the view to creating more jobs, generating more income and reducing poverty. The policy measures identified to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in seven thematic areas, namely:

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

The latest MTDPF is premised on the Government's commitment under its "**An Agenda for Jobs**: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all which is based on five key development Dimensions, namely:

- Social Development
- Economic Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public accountability
- Ghana and the International Communities

The government further states its intention to pursue policies and programmes that will lead to:

*"An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all"*

Consequently, the Medium-Term priority policies will base on the following strategic goals:

- Builds a Prosperous Society
- Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

- Create Opportunities for All
- Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
- Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs

#### **1.16 PERFORMANCE REVIEW UNDER GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA II).**

It is required that the DPCU of the MDAs collect data and information to review their performance from 2014 to 2017 to ascertain progress made and lessons learnt. This review should be based on the programmes and projects under the thematic areas of their Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), 2014-2017. These outcomes are used to serve as a baseline for the preparation of 2018-2021 MTDP.

#### **1.17 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY**

The economy for that matter the Municipality continue to record significant growth during the past four (4) years to sustain the municipality income status and to protect the municipal's economy. The Assembly in its 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan formulated various projects and programmes aimed at increasing its Locally Generated Fund (IGF). The assessment reveals a total of 17 projects and programmes under this thematic area. Out of these, 13 (86.7%) were implemented in one way or the other to improve the revenue generation leaving 2 (13%). Data on revenue items were updated and the enforcement of the fee fixing resolution and addressing of properties are some of the ways that help in improving revenue generation. Even though, a lot has been done in these areas to improve the growth in the Income generating activities to sustain the economy of the municipality, much needed to be done. Some of the key things that were done within the period can be highlighted as follows:

1. Ceded revenue items to the Zonal Council
2. Build the capacity of the unit committee to assist revenue collectors within their zones
3. Rehabilitate most of the markets to attract business
4. Block revenue leakages through constant monitoring
5. Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques

6. Organise Public education on revenue mobilization
7. Data collection on revenue items and landed property
8. Construction of 2-Storey Multi-Purpose Shopping Centre at Anloga with the following facilities: 2No Banking Halls, 5No Offices, 5 No Stores, Post Office, 4-Seater WC, 4-Unit Urinal, Extension of Electricity and Water.
9. Construction of 2-storey Multi-Purpose shopping Centre with other accessories at Keta
10. Construction of lockable stores at the various markets to enhance trade

### **1.18 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR**

The overall objective is to crystalize the gains made under the GSGDA I and accelerate on-going economic transformation efforts. The thematic area is designed to task the co-operation between the private sector and governmental and other related agencies for accelerated private sector led growth for social and economic development of the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly in its 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan formulated various projects and programmes aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the Ghana's Private Sector. The review shows a total of 17 projects and programmes under this thematic area. Out of this, (8) projects and programmes representing 47.1 percent have been fully implemented, with the remaining 9 projects/programmes representing 52.9 percent have not been implemented. This thematic area tries to access

1. Private sector development within the Municipality in terms of ease of doing business.
2. Promotion of good corporate governance as a growth and development of any country
3. Develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs)
4. Accelerated Industrial development (IDIF)
5. Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation(One of the growing sectors of the municipality and need to be promoted)
6. Accelerated growth, job creation and the transformation

The overall assessment of the performance of this thematic area is nothing to write home about. This is because most of the indicators have seen no improvement. Tourism, private sector development and industrial development cannot be seen recording positive targets.

To promote the government's "One District, One Factory". One Village one dam initiatives, a well-defined industrial policy will be developed to provide directions to enhance the capacity of existing firms, and to facilitate the emergence of new ones. The complementary policy will be is to increase infrastructure expenditure, as a percentage of GDP, to eliminate critical bottlenecks in the areas of roads, rail, aviation, water, sanitation, and energy, and distribute infrastructure fairly and comprehensively across the country. The government's strategic direction is to engage the private sector as the pivot of development and to use the expanded opportunities to create jobs that would trigger wealth creation and prosperity.

Some key issues that were seen as a hindrance to this sector are:

- SMEs having low comparative advantage and not competitive
- Co-operative non- existent or dysfunctional
- Low entrepreneurial skills
- Low inter-Sectoral linkage
- Low access to financial services
- Low resource capacity for LED
- Institutional capacity to facilitate LED is low

#### **1.19 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

The overall goal of the agriculture modernization policy is to ensure the availability of food at affordable prices, create jobs, increase export earnings and strengthen the raw material base for agro-industrialization within the municipality.

In the medium-term, the Agriculture Sector is envisaged to play a critical role in the transformation of the municipal economy. The prospects for accelerated structural transformation of the economy lies in the opportunities that exist in agriculture for selected crops development for food security, import substitution, agro-industrial raw materials for agro-processing, light manufacturing, and export. The overall performance of this thematic area can be graded as average because most of the indicators assessed performed poorly.

That is accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management.

The broad objectives that were pursued to achieve the targets under this thematic area are:

- ◆ improved agricultural productivity;

- ◆ accelerated Creation of Decent Jobs;
- ◆ increased agricultural competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets;
- ◆ reduced production and distribution risks/ bottlenecks in agriculture and industry, including developing irrigation and improving agriculture financing;
- ◆ sustainable environment, land and water management;
- ◆ promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry;
- ◆ promote the development of Agriculture Estates;
- ◆ promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income;
- ◆ promote fisheries and aquaculture development for food security and income generation;
- ◆ Improved institutional coordination for agricultural development.

Under this thematic area, the Assembly in its 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan formulated various projects and programmes aimed accelerating agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource development. The review identifies a total of seventeen (17) projects and programmes under this thematic area. Out of this, 6 projects/programmes (representing 33.3%) have been fully implemented with the remaining nine (9) (representing 66.7%) have not been implemented.

Even though some levels of improvement have been made in the area of agricultural modernization, more is yet to happen if the policy for planting for food and Jobs is fully implemented.

### **1.2.0 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT**

To enable effective and transparent management of oil and gas revenues for accelerated and integrated development of the oil and gas industry to promote value addition in and oil and gas industry and other natural resources. Particular focus will be on local content and local participation across the oil and gas value chain in order to leverage the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to the economy and create decent jobs

The transformation agenda under the GSGDA II is expected to be aided by the development of the oil and gas industry with effective linkage to the rest of the economy. Implementation of policies will focus on addressing the critical constraints and issues in the following areas:



- ◆ Oil and Gas Industry Development and its linkage to the rest of the Economy
- ◆ Local Content Development
- ◆ Employment Creation
- ◆ Protection of the Environment
- ◆ Transparency in Revenue Management

The discovery of oil and gas and its production in commercial quantities in late 2010 made a tremendous addition to gold, diamond, bauxite and manganese, which have been key mineral exports of Ghana for years. The continued off-shore exploration of oil in Ghana is an indication of the key role petroleum will play in the future of the country's economy. The development and processing of oil and minerals could be a unique opportunity for establishing a petrochemical and agrochemicals industry including fertilizer in the Municipality.

During the period under review, the Assembly had put in efforts to create awareness for fishermen and the general public on oil and Gas exploration in the Municipality. All the programme identifies during the period under review had been fully implemented. During the period under review, some exploiting /prospecting oil company like Swiss Africa and GOSCO in conjunction with Ghana National Petroleum Company continue to undertake their search activities and public education on the future expectation of the oil exploration in the Keta basin. The people within the municipality have very high expectation of the long awaiting oil exploitation in the basin because of the immense opportunity that it will derive in the area of employment. On the national scale, revenue accruing from the oil and gas to the economy has benefited the municipality in the area of construction of sea defence along the coast. Our main concern is inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry, challenges of ensuring environmental sustainability in the industry. Government is committed to ensuring that citizens participate in the ownership of all business in the oil and gas industry. Policy of government is to provide for the participation of a citizen of Ghana in an interest of at least 5% in the exploration and production activities under petroleum licenses. In order to ensure increased financial benefit to Ghanaians, all operators in the oil and gas industry, shall as far as practicable use goods and services produced by or provided in Ghana for their operations in preference to foreign goods and services.

An operator or agent in the petroleum sub-sector shall ensure that opportunities are given, as far as possible, for the employment of Ghanaians having the requisite expertise or qualifications in the various levels of the operations

### **1.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

The policy objectives for infrastructure development in the medium-term will accelerate closing of the substantial gap that exists in all areas and provide facilities commensurate with the LMIC status of the country. This will entail the deployment of several policy strategies to expand existing social and economic production infrastructure to ensure that services provided are reliable, affordable and efficient.

The pace of socio-economic development of the country is directly linked to the quality of the available infrastructure, as well as its human settlements. The state of the nation's infrastructure determines the level of economic activity in all sectors of the economy.

Ghana's economic infrastructure base includes:

- ◆ Transport and Logistics
- ◆ Science, Technology and Innovation to Support Productivity and Development
- ◆ Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Development
- ◆ Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households
- ◆ Social, Community and Recreation Infrastructure
- ◆ Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

A total of Forty-Nine (51) projects and programmes have been identified under this thematic area. Out of this, more than half of the programmes/projects 45 representing (88.2%) have been fully implemented 4 programmes/projects representing (7.8%) are still on-going while 2 programmes/projects (representing (4%) have not been implemented .

This sector looks at:

- i. Infrastructure
- ii. Science and Technology
- iii. Developing information and communication Technology
- iv. Energy supply to support Industry and Households
- v. Human settlement Development

- vi. Housing development
- vii. Water and sanitation

This sector has showed a lot of development and it is undeniable fact that infrastructure development in the Keta Municipality is second to none in the region.

### **1.2.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

To develop a knowledgeable, well-trained, disciplined, highly productive, and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the socioeconomic transformation of the country over the long-term.

The acquisition and application of knowledge and skills in solving problems in society have remained essential aspects of national development efforts. The medium-term objective in this thematic area is set at pursuing policies and programmes that will lead to the development of a knowledgeable, well-trained, disciplined, highly productive, and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the socio-economic transformation of the country over the long-term. Implementation of policies will focus on addressing the critical constraints and issues in:

- ◆ Provision of Quality Education;
- ◆ Access to Quality Health Care;
- ◆ HIV and AIDS/STI;
- ◆ Nutrition and Food Security;
- ◆ Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations;
- ◆ Sports Development;
- ◆ Youth Development;
- ◆ Social Development and Social Protection;
- ◆ The Aged;
- ◆ Child Development and Protection;
- ◆ Disability;
- ◆ Population Management and Migration for Development; and
- ◆ Reduction of Poverty and Income Inequality

Performance under this thematic area seems to be the main area of success in implementation despite a few roll-over activities. Education, health infrastructure projects and other related programmes including capacity building, institutional strengthening also featured very prominently within the planned period. Progress has been made in increasing access to education across all levels of basic education, with all the enrolment indicators improving. This thematic area examines the areas such as Health, population management, productivity and employment, social policy and protection, sport development. The development investment in the Municipality during the planned period is largely skewed towards education in the provision of physical school infrastructure in terms of construction of new classroom blocks and rehabilitation of existing ones. The Assembly provision in the planned period was focused on Basic and Senior High Schools to provide new classroom blocks in terms of need factor and school population and catchment area infused with poverty profiling status. GET Fund and other Donor Projects greatly supported the delivery process but many of the GET-fund projects are dotted across the municipality which no attempts are being made to complete them.

A total of 88 projects and programmes have been identified under this thematic area. Out of this, 56 programmes/projects representing 64% have been fully implemented, 13 projects/programme representing 14.9% are still on-going while 12 projects/programme representing 13.7% have not been implemented. In addition, seven (7) projects/programmes representing 7.4% have been implemented outside the DMTDP. This thematic area has been given much attention due to the critical services that it provides. The population of the municipality continues to increase as indicated by the projection all things being equal. The contribution made in the budgetary allocation to the social protection provides an indication that the government as well as the Assembly commitment to provide support services in the area of LEAP, GSPS, Capitation Grant, Free textbook, free exercise book free school uniform. The number of households benefiting from these social interventions has increased.

### **1.2.3 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

To empower both state and non-state actors to fully appreciate and participate in the governance process to ensure that political, economic and administrative authority is exercised in a manner that inures to the benefit of the general public.

This section discusses issues about good governance and institutional framework in the Municipality and how far this has worked to create a congenial atmosphere for residents and visitors to go about their normal activities without undue bottlenecks. In this direction, discussions centre on decentralization and its effects on administration in the Municipality, relationships between traditional authorities, and the Municipal Assembly, Judiciary, law enforcement and personal safety, the role of the Central Government and implementation of projects. In other words, Institutions facilitating day-to-day activities of the Municipality should be seen working to the satisfaction of all citizens in the Municipality. It is in this direction that the effective operation of public and private institutions in a Municipality should be viewed. Key objective planned to be achieved are:

- i. To establish and promote the functioning of the sub-district structures.
- ii. To improve the image of the Assembly through the improvement of the relationship between Assembly and the general public/civic unions.
- iii. Support and improve Public programmes
- iv. To increase the participation of women and other stakeholders in planning and decision making at all levels.
- v. To create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of citizens

A total of **66** projects and programmes have been identified under this thematic area. Out of this, 55 projects and programmes representing 83% have been fully implemented, 7 projects/programmes representing 11% are still on-going while 4 projects/programmes representing 6% have not been implemented. Some key achievements under this thematic area are as follows:

Social Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (SPEFA) is the third component of the Local Government Capacity Support Project aimed at improving citizens' perceptions of urban management and increase their engagement with local authorities, duty bearers and other agencies in order to improve local development, transparency and good governance in some selected Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies across the country of which Keta fully involved. To this effect, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development engaged the services of SNV-Ghana (Netherlands Development Organisation) to lead a consortium of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for the organisation and implementation of the SPEFA Project. SPEFA Project was launched in Keta Municipality on 29th January 2016 together with the First SPEFA Forum. The Second Forum took place on 26th February 2016. On 5th May 2016, the First Town Hall meeting was held in Abor, in Keta Municipality.

This brought together both duty bearers (public officials) and rights-holders (citizens) to share information directly and openly on developmental issues, challenges, questions and concerns which ultimately affect all citizens.

Town Hall Meetings enhances Transparency, Accountability and Participatory Governance. They are essential and important to good governance. As such, they should be encouraged and sustained throughout the life span of the District Assemblies. Town Hall Meetings therefore creates opportunities for citizens to express their concerns and asked relevant questions directly to Duty bearers which previously was non-existence in most municipalities

Social accountability in a nutshell, enables the activities of District Assemblies to become clearer and known to the governed especially issues about how monies are used at the Assembly level. This could be effectively achieved through regular public education and platforms like Town Hall meetings which in a nutshell leads to Transparency, Efficiency and Good Governance.

In all levels of the plan implementation, 83% of the projects earmarked were successfully implemented, 11% are still on –going while 6 % were not implemented at all due to resource availability.

Performance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP is presented in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017**

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>Thematic Area :</b> Ensuring and Sustaining the Macroeconomic Stability							
<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Revenue Collectors trained Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	15	15	Done
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Complete and update data on Assembly revenue sources.	Data on Assembly revenue sources updated	-		Done
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Data collection on revenue items and landed properties	Data on revenue items and landed properties collected		-	On -going
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.1: Public Works Service	Construction of 4No. sheds at Anloga Market	4No. sheds at Anloga Market Constructed	4	4	completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.1: Public Works Service	Construction of 1No. Warehouse and 1No. 6 Unit at Keta Market shed	Warehouse at Keta Market Constructed	-		completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.1: Public Works Service	Construction of 1No 10-Unit Market Stores at Abor	1No. 10-Unit Market Stores at Abor Constructed	10 unit	10	completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.1: Public Works Service	Construction of 1No. 5-Unit Market Stores at Anyanui	1No. 5-Unit Market Stores at Anyanui Constructed	5 unit	5 unit	Completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.1: Public Works Service	Construction of 2-Storey Multi-Purpose Shopping Center at Anloga with the following facilities: 2No Banking Halls, 5No Offices, 5 No Stores, Post Office, 4-Seater WC, 4-Unit Urinal, Extension of Electricity and Water	2-Storey Multi-Purpose Shopping Center at Anloga constructed.	-	-	completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And	SP2.1 :Public Works Service	Construction of 6No. Lockable Stores at Keta	6No. Lockable Stores at Keta Constructed			completed

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Management						
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.1 Public Works Service	Rehab. of Market shed at Anlo Afiadenyigba	Market shed at Anlo Afiadenyigba Rehabilitated	-	-	Not implemented
<b>Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR</b>							
Policy Objective: To encourage solar salt producers to increase production and iodize salt to meet international standard by 2017							
2014	Economic development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Formation of more salt producing and marketing co-operatives	Salt producing and marketing co-operatives formed	5	0	This project was not given the necessary attention
2014	Economic development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Training Co-op. Members in modern salt iodization techniques.	Co-op .Members trained in modern salt iodization techniques.	5	0	This project was not given the necessary attention
2015			Support Mesuem and M. Board to rehab.Fort Prezenstein at Keta and develop other tourist site	Mesuem and M. Board to rehab.Fort Prezenstein at Keta supported	-	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: To strenthen the economic base of the productive sector of the Municipality by supporting economic groups and other enterprenuers to improve their businesses							
2014	Economic development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate workshops to sensitise 15 economic groups in Alternative lively-hoods	15 economic groups in Alternative lively-hoods sensitized	15	10	Continuous process
2014	Economic development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise workshop to build capacities of 10 economic groups in group dynamic Training Skills	Workshop to build capacities of 10 economic groups in group dynamic Training Skills organised	10	6	Continuous process
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2014			Promote Micro Credit Scheme for Farmers, Firsherman and Enterprenours (MASLOC)	Micro Credit Scheme for Farmers, Firshermen and Enterprenours promoted	-	-	Not successfull
Policy Objective: To inspect/audit up to 80% of Active Cooperative Societies in the Municipality							
2014	Economic development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and	Establish Tourism Info Centres at Anloga, Anyako, Atorkor and Keta with trained	Tourism Info Centres established at Anloga,	-	-	Not implemented



Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		Tourism Services	Guides	Anyako, Atorkor and Keta with trained Guides			
2014	Economic development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Create an enabling environment for the devt of an Air Strip by United Aviation Service at Agortoe Area	Enabling environment for the devt of an Air Strip by United Aviation Service at Agortoe Area Created	-	-	Not implemented
<b>Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>							
Policy Objective: To increase agricultural production by 30% through effective Extension services by the year 2017.							
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Support Nat. Farmers Day Celebration	Nat. Farmers Day Celebration supported	1	1	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote irrigation development							
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Promote tubewell irrigation facilities for farmers	Tubewell irrigation facilities for farmers promoted	-	-	implemented
Policy Objective: To reduce post-harvest loss for Agriculture produce by 15% by 2017.							
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Conduct yield studies to determine crop productivity levels	Yield studies to determine crop productivity levels conducted	-	-	implemented
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Organise a day's training quarterly for AEAs	A day's training quarterly for AEAs organised	-	-	implemented
Policy Objective: Improved livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by 2017							
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Veternary TOs conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance.	Veternary TOs conducted animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance.	-	-	implemented
Policy Objective: Improve institutional coordination for Agriculture Development							
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural	Organise one semi-annually meeting with private sector and civil society	One semi-annually meeting with private	1	1	implemented

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		Services and Management	organisations	sector and civil society organisations organised			
Policy Objective: Enhance fish production and productivity							
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Support 2 Fish processing groups to adopt the use of burnt brick chorkor smokers	2 Fish processing groups to adopt the use of burnt brick chorkor smokers supported	2	2	implemented
2014	Economic development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management	Construction of landing Beach at Keta	Landing Beach at Keta Constructed	1	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: To Support Ministry of Mines and Energy for oil and Gas exploration in the Keta Municipality							
2014	Environmental Management	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Create awareness for fishermen and the general public on oil and Gas exploration in the Municipality	Awareness for fishermen and the general public in the Municipality created on oil and Gas exploration	-	-	implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE , ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT							
Roads & Transport							
Policy Objective: To make feeder Roads motorable to facilitate the transportation of farm produce to markets as well as movement of people in the Municipality.							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot Improvement of Agortoe-Tregui Feeder Road (18.60km)	Agortoe-Tregui Feeder Road (8.60km) Improved	-	-	Completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot Improvement of Alakple Jn to Alakple & others	Alakple Jn to Alakple road improved	1	1	Completed
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot-improvement of Aveli junction to Aveli Feeder road and other	Spot-improved on Aveli junction to Aveli Feeder road and others	1	1	Completed
2014	Infrastructure	SP3.1 Urban	Construction of 4km feeder road from	4km feeder road from	4km	4km	Completed

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Delivery And Management	Roads and Transport services	Bleamazado to Agorbledokui	Bleamazado to Agorbledokui constructed			
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport	Maintenance of Sluice Gate (flood control structure) at Havedzi	Sluice Gate (flood control structure) at Havedzi maintain	-	-	Done
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport	Paving of Abor Lorry Park (Phase II)	Abor lorry park paved	-	-	completed
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot Improvement of Dewenu Jn to Dewenu road	Dewenu Jn to Dewenu Road Improved	2km	2km	Completed
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Const of Dorveme to Tsiamе feeder road	Dorveme to Tsiamе feeder road constructed	3km	3km	Completed
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Const.of Bailey Bridge on Nuyie at Agorvinu	Bailey Bridge on Nuyie at Agorvinu constructed	-		Completed
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot improvement of Afife-Anyako Kpota road (9.8Km)	Spot improved on Afife-Anyako Kpota road (9.8Km)	9.8km	9.8km	Completed
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot Improvement of Atime-Glime Feeder Road.	Atime-Glime Feeder Road spot improved.	-	-	Completed
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Rehabilitation Galo Sota and Atiteti Bailey Bridge	Galo Sota and Atiteti Bailey Bridge rehabilitated	-	-	Completed
2015	Infrastructure	SP3.1 Urban	Repair of Culvert Bridge at Woe-Salvation	Culvert Bridge at Woe	1 culvert	1 culvert	Completed

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Delivery And Management	Roads and Transport services		Repaired			
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Gravelling of Atiasec Junction to Agorvinu Feeder Road	Atiasec Junction to Agorvinu Feeder Road Gravelled			Completed
2016	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Spot-improvement of Aveli junction to Aveli Feeder road and other	Spot-improved on Aveli junction to Aveli Feeder road and others	1km	1km	Completed
Policy Objective: To protect the road shoulders of the main Highway from Savietula-Keta as maintenance programme in the Municipality							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services	Institute spot and sectional road shoulders protection (Srogboe-Keta)	Spot and sectional road shoulders protection (Srogboe-Keta) instituted	19km	19km	Not done
Policy Objective: To improve accessibility by constructing new Feeder roads to link the main Vegetable horticulture & other food producing areas in Mun'ty by 2017							
<b>Energy</b>							
Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export							
2014	Management And Administration	SP1: General Administration	Support Rural Electrification Project	Rural Electrification Project Supported	Mun.wide	Mun.wide	implemented
2015	Management And Administration	SP1: General Administration	Procurement of a set of 100 Pieces of streetlights	Set of 100 Pieces of streetlights procurement	100	100	implemented
Policy Objective: To maintain street Lights development to improve security in the Mun'ty							
2014	Management And Administration	SP1: General Administration	Maintenance of street lights in the urban settlements	Street lights in the urban settlements maintained	Mun.wide	Mun.wide	Done
2014	Management And Administration	SP1: General Administration	Procurement of a set of 100 Pieces of streetlights	Set of 100 Pieces of streetlights procurement	100	100	completed
2014	<b>Human Settlements</b>						

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.2 Spatial planning	Prepare Lay-out for Woe, Abor, Anloga, Tegbi Atiehepe & Keta Sea Defence	Lay-out for Woe, Abor, Anloga, Tegbi Atiehepe & Keta Sea Defence Prepared	6	0	Not implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.2 Spatial planning	Educative Programme on local F.M. Station on settlement planning.	Programme on local F.M. Station on settlement planning organized	-	-	implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP3.2 Spatial planning	Prepare Lay-out for Keta reclaimed Area.	Lay-out for Keta reclaimed Area prepared	-	-	implemented
2015	Management And Administration	SP1: General Administratio	Procure 1 No. Vehicle for Physical Planning Department.	1 No. vehicle for Physical Planning Department organised	1	0	Not implemented
<b>Water, Environmental, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Extension of GWCL water to 2 Communities	GWCL water to 2 communities extended	2	2	implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							
2014	Infrastructure Development And Management	SP3.3 Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Construction of 10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Woe-Avume	10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Woe-Avume Constructed.	10 seater	10 seater	Completd ,in use
2014	Infrastructure Development And Management	SP3.3 Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Construction of 10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Tegbi-Xekpa	10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Tegbi-Xekpa Constructed	10 seater	10 seater	Completd ,in use
2014	Infrastructure Development And Management	SP3.3 Public Works, Rural Housing and Water	Construction of 10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Dzita-Anyiehe	10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Dzita-Anyiehe Constructed	10 seater	10 seater	completed

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		Management					
2014	Infrastructure Development And Management	SP3.3 Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Completion of 10 seater WC toilet facility at Hatorgodo	10 Seater WC toilet facility at Hatorgodo Completed	10 seater	10 seater	completed
Policy Objective: Improve solid and Liquid waste management in the Mun'ty within the planned period							
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Development of final disposal site off Kome Junction-Alakple	final disposal site off Kome Junction-Alakple developed	1	1	done
Policy Objective: Environmental & Sanitation Management							
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Fumigation and Sanitation Management	Fumigation and Sanitation Management	Mun.wide	Mun.wide	On –going process
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Review DESSAP of the Municipality	DESSAP of the Municipality reviewed	Mun.wide	Mun.wide	Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Implement and Monitor Community Led Total Sanitation	Community Led Total Sanitation Implemented and monitored	Mun.wide	Mun.wide	Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Prosecution of Sanitary Offenders and Mass arrest of stray animals in the Community	Sanitary Offenders prosecuted and stray animals in the community arrested	Mun.wide	Mun.woide	Done
2014	Social Services	SP2.3	Prompt Burial of Unknown Pauper	Unknown Pauper washed			Done

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	washed ashore from the Sea	ashore from the Sea buried			
<b>Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>							
<b>Education</b>							
Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 2-Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block with Ancillary facility at Woe E.P. Primary, Woe	2-Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Woe E.P. Primary Constructed	2 unit		Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Completion of 3-unit classrooms block at Nyikutur L/A Basic School	3-unit classrooms block at Nyikutur L/A Basic School Completed	1	1	Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Const of 3 No. classroom Block at Atiteti L/A Basic School.	3 No. classroom Block at Atiteti L/A Basic School Constructed	1	1	Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Completion and Refurbishmen of GES office complex at Keta	GES office complex at Keta completed	-	2 storey	On going
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Classroom Block at Anyanui	1No. 4-Unit Classroom Block Constructed	4 unit		Completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 1No. 2-Storey 12-Unit Lecture Hall for Health Assistants (Clinical) Training School at Keta with 8-Seater WC, 8-Unit Urinal, Staff Common Room	1No. 2-Storey 12-Unit Lecture Hall for Health Assistants (Clinical) Training School at Keta Constructed	12 unit	12unt	Completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports	Supply of 200 NP writing Tablet and Chairs for Health Assistant Training	200 NP writing Tablet and Chairs for Health	200	200	Done

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		and Library services	School	Assistant Training School supplied			
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Salo	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed	6 unit	6 unit	Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction 2-Storey Dormitory Block at Anyako SHS	2-Storey Dormitory Block at Anyako SHS Constructed	2 storey	storey2	Done
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 2-Storey Dormitory Block at Atiavi SHS	2-Storey Dormitory Block at Atiavi SHS Constructed	2 -storey	Done	completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 2-Girls Storey Dormitory Block at Keta Business SHS	2-Girls Storey Dormitory Block at Keta Business SHS Constructed	2	2	completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 2-Boys Storey Dormitory Block at Keta Business SHS	2-Boys Storey Dormitory Block at Keta Business SHS Constructed	2	2	completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office,Store and Other Ancilliary Facilities at Akplorfudzi LA JHS A & B	6-Unit Classroom Block, Office,Store and Other Ancilliary Facilities at Akplorfudzi LA JHS A & B Constructed	1 no 6 unit	1 no 6 unit	Completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of Dinning Hall with Kitchen at Anyako SHS	Dinning Hall with Kitchen at Anyako SHS Constructed	Completed dinning hall	-	On-going
2014	Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in enrolment and retention in schools in the Mun'ty (GPI 0.96 to 1.00 in Prim and 0.92 to 1.00 in JHS) by 2017						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports	Organize Counseling Programme and Role Models Projection for Girls	Counseling Programme and Role Models	quarterly	quarterly	On going



Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		and Library services		Projection for Girls organized			
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Const. Keta Municipal Library	Keta Municipal Library constructed	-	-	Done by NGO
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Organise STME clinic annually for boys and girls.	STME clinic annually for boys and girls organized	4 times	4	Fully completed
2014	<b>Health</b>						
2014	Policy Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)						
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Support immunisation Programme.	Immunisation Programme supported.	Annually	Annually	Fully completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Support to Municipal response initiative on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria Prevention and other Health Related Activities within the Municipality	Municipal response initiative on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria Prevention and other Health Related Activities within the Municipality supported	Annually	Annually	Fully completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Support the Municipal health Insurance Scheme	Municipal health Insurance Scheme supported	annually	annually	Fully completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Create awareness on Cholera and Ebola Outbreak in the municipality	Awareness on Cholera and Ebola Outbreak in the municipality created	Weekly talk show	Weekly talk show	Completed
2014	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care						
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Const. of CHPS Compound at Agortoe	CHPS Compound at Agortoe constructed	1	1	Fully completed
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health	Rehabilitation of Asadame Health Centre	Asadame Health Centre rehabilitated	1	1	completed

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		Services					
2014	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Rehab.of Tegbi Health centre.	Tegbi Health centre rehabilitated	1	1	completed
<b>2014</b>	<b>Disability</b>						
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize public education on disability issues on the local FM stations	Public education on disability issues on the local FM stations organised	Weekly basis	-	On going
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Facilitate implementation of LEAP Programme in the Municipality	Implementation of LEAP Programme in the Municipality	<b>Mun.wide</b>	<b>1601 beneficiaries so far</b>	<b>On- going</b>
	Social Services Delivery	SP2.2 Public Health Services	Const. of CHPS Compound at Agorbledokui	CHPS Compound at Agorbledokui constructed	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Fully completed</b>
	Social Services Delivery		Const. of CHPS Compound at Anloga- Avume	CHPS Compound at Anloga- Avume constructed	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Fully completed</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>Poverty Reduction and Income Inequality</b>						
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Involve women in governance and decision making	Women in governance and decision making involved	-	-	<b>Still low women in decision making</b>
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organise radio talk show on gender mainstreaming	Radio talk show on gender mainstreaming organised	<b>Weekly basis</b>	-	<b>On going by NCCE</b>
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize radio talk shows at the local FM stations on child labour, trafficking, domestic violence, marriages, family laws etc	Radio talk shows at the local FM stations on child labour, trafficking, domestic violence, marriages, family laws	Weekly basis	<b>Done on regular basis</b>	On going .weekly activity of NCCE a7social welfare

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
				organised			
<b>2014</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS/STI/TB</b>						
<b>2014</b>	<b>Policy Objective: Ensure eradication of new HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>						
<b>2014</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Conduct counseling and testing in 4 communities for identification prevention and management of HIV/AIDS	Counseling and testing in 4 communities for identification prevention and management of HIV/AIDS conducted	Mun.wide		On going
<b>2014</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Conduct sensitization durbars on HIV prevention in at least 10 communities	Sensitization durbars on HIV prevention in at least 10 communities conducted	10 Selected communities	5	On going
<b>2015</b>	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	Social Welfare and community services	Facilitate credit line for female economic groups	Credit line for female economic groups facilitated	All economic groups	0	Not implemented
<b>2015</b>	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	Social Welfare and community services	Organise quarterly meeting with advocacy groups.	Quarterly meeting with advocacy groups organized	Mun.wide	-	On- going
<b>2014</b>	<b>Child Development &amp; Social Protection</b>						
<b>2014</b>	<b>Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas</b>						
<b>2014</b>	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	Social Welfare and community services	Conduct social enquiry for admission for 20 destitute / needy children into children's home	Social enquiry for admission for 20 destitute / needy children into children's home conducted	Mun.wide 20	30	On going
<b>2014</b>	<b>Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas</b>						
<b>2014</b>	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	Social Welfare and community services	Enroll and retain 10 traffic children in school	10 traffic children in school enrolled and retained	Mun.wide	15	Target exceeded
<b>2014</b>	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	Social Welfare and	Organize Consultative meetings with Assembly members on child traffic-king	Consultative meetings with Assembly members	Mun.wide	45%	On- going

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		community services	and Human trafficking law.	on child traffic-king and Human trafficking law organized.			
<b>2014</b>	<b>Productivity &amp; Employment</b>						
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends						
<b>2014</b>			Support implementation of GYEEDA Activities	Implementation of GYEEDA Activities supported	<b>Reduce unemployment rate</b>	<b>Improvement in living standards</b>	<b>Full implemented</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>Climate Variability and Change</b>						
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: To prevent and handle all aspects of Disaster & support to Climate change & adaptation in the Mun'ty						
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Protection of endangered fauna,turtles	Endangered fauna,turtles Protected	Along the coast	-	On going
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Enforcement of disaster preventive laws.	Disaster preventive laws enforced	Mun.wide	-	On going
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Compensation of disaster victims.	Disaster victims compensated	Mun.wide	-	On going
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Conduct Public education on Disaster prevention.	Public education on Disaster prevention conducted	Mun.wide	Quarterly	On-going
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide for Enviromental and Social Safeguards	Provision made for Enviromental and Social Safeguards	All physical projects	6	On going
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Assistance to victims of Disaster.	Disaster victims assisted.	Mun.wide		On going process
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: To control the environmental degradation caused by sand winning along the beach and other degradable areas in the Municipality						
<b>2014</b>	Environmental Management		Capacity building Workshop for ZCs on menace of Sea Erosion.	ZCs capacity on menace of Sea Erosion built.			Done
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts						
<b>2014</b>	<b>Environmental Management</b>		Organise Public Education on Climate Change	Public Education on Climate Change organized			

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
2014	Local Governance & Decentralization						
2014	Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support community initiated projects	Community initiated projects supported	10	4	Assisted through request
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Rehabilitation of Assemblys Bungalow (JSQ No. 6, 7, Bungalow No. 1, 2,3 etc)	Assemblys Bungalow Rehabilitated (JSQ No. 6, Bungalow No. 1, 2,3 etc)	5	2	On going
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Paving and Construction of Car Parks at the frontage of Main Administration Block	Car Parks at the frontage of Main Administration Block constructed and paved	Whole administration	50% done,phase 1	On-going
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Street Naming and Property Addressing System Undertaken	400	300	On going
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of 2014-2017 MTDP and Other Related Activities (MPCU)	2014-2017 MTDP prepared	Mun.wide	MTDP prepared	Fully implemented
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Construct Zonal Council Offices for 3 Zonal Councils at Tregui, Alakple,Anlo-Afiadenyigba.	Zonal Council Offices for 3 Zonal Councils at Tregui, Alakple,Anlo-Afiadenyigba constructed	14	0	Not implemented
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support to Decentralised Dept. (Social Welfare, Co-operative, Parks and Garden etc)	Decentralised Dept. (Social Welfare, Co-operative, Parks and Garden etc) supported	13	13	Fully implemented
2014	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Build capacity of Sub-structures (ZCs) to prepare their own Zonal Plans.	Capacity of Sub-structures (ZCs) to prepare their own Zonal Plans built	-	nil-	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Const of 1No. 3-bed-room Bungalow for the Mun Assembly	1No. 3-bed-room Bungalow for the Mun Assembly	1	0	Not implemented

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Rehab offices of the Mun Assembly	Offices of the Mun Assembly rehabilitated	Whole block	done	Implemented
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support to Sub-District Structures to function well	Sub-District Structures supported	7 zonal councils	supported	Implemented
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure office furniture and equipments	Office furniture and equipments procured	All offices	45%	On going
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Build capacity of Assembly Members and Staff	Capacity of Assembly Members and Staff built	All members	done	Full completed
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Networking & Internet Connectivity of Main Administration Block/Servicing of web charge	Main Administration Block networked/website service charge	Whole administration	nil	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 1 No. Standby Generator Plant	1 No. Standby Generator Plant Procured	1	0	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Refurbishment of MCE's Bungalows	MCE's Bungalows Refurbishment	-	-	Completed
2016	Management and Administration	SP4.:Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Paving and Construction of Car Parks at the frontage of Main Administration Block	Car Parks at the frontage of Main Administration Block constructed and paved	10	10	completed
2016			Procurement of Dregder for winning sand for constructional purposes	Dregder for winning sand for constructional purposes procured	1	1	Not done
2014	Policy Objective: To supervise, Monitor & Evaluate development projects in the Municipality						
2014			Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects/Programmes	Projects/Programmes Monitored and Evaluated	quarterly	quarterly	done
2014	<b>Public Safety &amp; Security</b>						
2014	Policy Objective: To improve upon peace & Security in the Mun'ty						
2014			Maintenance of law & order	Law & order Maintained	Mun.wide	Mun.wide	Completed
2014	Policy Objective: To support Judicial and Security services in the delivery of Justice in the Mun'ty						

Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>2014</b>	<b>Local Governance &amp; Decentralization</b>						
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: To disseminate government policies and engage women's groups in income generating activities						
<b>2014</b>	<b>Social Services Delivery</b>	<b>SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services</b>	Organise Mass Education in Rural Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), HEPATITIS, Environmental and Personal Hygiene.	Mass Education in Rural Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), HEPATITIS, Environmental and Personal Hygiene Organised	<b>Mun.wide</b>	<b>Mun.wide</b>	<b>On going</b>
<b>2014</b>	Policy Objective: Increase and sustain awareness on the provisions of the 1992 constitution						
<b>2014</b>	Management And Administration	Sp1.4: Legislative Oversight	Run civic education clubs in all the second cycle schools in the Municipality.	Civic education clubs in all the second cycle schools in the Municipality Runned	<b>All schools</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>On- going process</b>

**Table 2: SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2014-2017 MTDP.**

2014 – 2017 Thematic Area	Project Implemented	%	Project On-Going	%	Not Implemented	%	Total	%
Ensuring And Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	13	86.7	4	13.3	-	-	17	100
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	8	47.1	-	-	8	52.9	17	100
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	7	33	-	-	10		17	100
Oil and Gas Development	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	45	88.2	4	7.8	2	(4%)	51	100
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	63	64	13	14.9	12	13.7	88	100
Transparent and Accountable Governance	55	83	7	11	4	6	66	100

#### **1.2.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER INTERVENTIONS (CROSS CUTTING ISSUES)**

##### **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 have undertaken the following activities:

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



**Table 3:Activities of NBSSI / REP / BAC**

S/N	ACTIVITY	Venue	Participants			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Technology improvement and packaging (Traditional craft beads production)	Keta	1	33	34	Organised and well participated
2	Business counselling and follow ups	MSE Workplaces/visits	22	29	51	
3	Basic CBT (Traditional craft) in leather works	Dzelukope	9	14	23	Carried out successfully
4	Business Planning for new product development.	Keta Municipal	17	13	30	Carried out successfully
5	Basic CBT in beads production.	Tsiame	6	6	12	Carried out successfully
6	Basic CBT (agro industrial) in baking and confectionery converted to batik tie and dye	Srogbe	4	22	26	Carried out successfully
7	Business Orientation	Keta, Anloga, Tegbi.	0	30	30	Carried out successfully
8						

No	Name of Activity	Name of Beneficiary	Venue/ Town of the Activity	Participants		
				M	F	Total
1	Basic CBT training in Soap Production	Unemployed youth	Tsiame			Has been carried out from 3-7 / 7/ 17 <b>6M 6F 12</b>
2.	Basic CBT in Baking and Confectionery converted to Batik, tie & dye	Unemployed youth	Srogboe			Has been carried out from 5-12/ 9/ 17 <b>4M 22F 26</b>
3.	Basic CBT in Leather Works	Unemployed youth	Dzelukope			Has been carried out from 10-21/ 8 / 17 <b>9M 14F 23</b>
4.	Basic Management	Salo, Agortor	Salo			Has been carried

	Development training in Strengthening of Association	Mat Weavers Association		out on 15/9/17 <b>4M 16F 20</b>
5.	Business Counselling	MSE Operators	Keta and its environs	Still on going <b>12M 29F 41</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>45M 87F 132T</b>

The BAC so far, is able to register Twenty one (21) youth yet to be trained at Addidome and Asuansi Farm Institutes and awaiting the time table. One (1) female out of the 21 prospective trainees as at now.

Find details below,

Sectors	Poultry	Piggery	Sheep/Goat	Mushroom	Fish Farming	Rabbit/Grass-Cutter	TOTAL
Sex	3M 0F	8M F0	2M 0F	1M 1F	1M 0F	5M 0F	20M 1F
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>

### **1.2.5 CHALLENGES**

1. Unwillingness to pay the commitment fees delays training implementation.
2. Clients' resistance to change slows down activities of the BAC.
3. Clients' complaint about start-up kits.
4. Lack of accessible and affordable credit facility.
5. Prospective trainees change of interest in proposed training program.

### **1.2.6 WAY FORWARD**

1. Commitment fees should be abolished.
2. Involvement of key stakeholders in decision making.
3. Continuous sensitization and education of the Centre to existing and potential entrepreneurs of the viable opportunities they can take advantage off at the Centre.
4. Start- up kits should be given to serious one to serve as motivation for them.
5. Establishing or partnering with Financial Institutions (FIs) to give affordable Credit to effective and efficient clients for expansion.

### **1.2.7 MUNICIPAL FINANCES**

There are six periodic markets in the Municipality, of which three are identified as major based on the amount of revenue collected by the Municipal Assembly and the rest of them are satellite markets. The major ones are Keta, Anloga, and Anyanui. From 2006 to date Anloga has taken

over from Keta Market with the highest revenue collection because of higher level of economic activities and also the volume of goods traded in Anloga far exceeded that of Keta. Anloga alone contributes over 56% of all market revenues.

The low-level revenue collection at Anyanui market can be attributed to the absence of a physical barrier around the market. The three major markets contribute more than 85 per cent of the Municipal Assembly's market revenues, yet they lack adequate infrastructure except for Anloga which has seen greater investment in terms of physical infrastructure.

The others which are satellite markets are Abor, Afiadenyigba, Woe and Atiavi markets also bring some revenue to the Municipal Assembly. It is the hope of the Municipal Assembly that these satellite markets would also grow with time.

From further analysis, the Keta and Anloga markets day which happen to be the same day is not helping the Municipal Assembly in revenue generation as market women have to decide which of the markets to patronise each time. Worst still if the market day falls on Wednesday then Anyanui market also shares in the attraction and attendance. This is a critical issue that need to be addressed passionately and tactfully for one of the two markets to precede the other to step up revenue for the Assembly as well as improving the local economy for the traders and more especially our women.

**Table 4: ANALYSIS OF REVENUE FROM MAJOR MARKETS**

MARKET	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
ANLOGA	55,600.20	46.26	32,758.20	48.64	41,863.62	49.64	44,726.10	54.27	174,948.12
KETA	54,200.40	45.09	28,019.95	41.61	39,053.34	46.30	32,131.60	38.98	153,405.29
ANYANUI	10,385.20	8.64	6,562.10	9.74	3,416.79	4.05	5,553.93	6.73	25,918.02
<b>TOTAL (GHC)</b>	<b>120,185.80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,340.25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84,333.75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82,411.63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>354,271.43</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Annual Estimate/Annual Accounts

**Table 5 : Summary of Total Revenue from Major Markets (2014-2017)**

YEAR	TOTAL	% CONTRIBUTION
2014	120,185.80	33.92
2015	67,340.25	19.00
2016	84,333.75	23.80
2017	82,411.63	23.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,271.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The performance in the revenue generation continue to dwindle downward. This is becoming a serious headache to the management of the municipality and plans are far advance in developing the revenue Improvement action plan (RIAP) to curtail this situation. The above table indicates the revenue situation from the major markets within the municipality. For instance, in 2014, the percentage collected was 33.92. This dropped to 19 in 2015. Management is strategizing to improve awareness in payment of levies so as to change the trend in the revenue generation.

**Table 6: ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INTERNAL REVENUE SOURCES (2014-2017)**

ITEMS	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
1. Rates	63,911.11	27.80	31,670.20	7.62	51,000.26	8.07	21,183.50	10.30	167,765.07
2. Lands	27,811.50	12.10	6,150.00	1.48	37,262.36	5.90	25,976.01	12.64	97,199.87
3. Fees & fines	36,354.30	15.81	240,196.30	57.82	456,238.90	72.27	94,374.76	45.92	827,193.96
4. License	96,968.60	42.19	119,413.36	28.74	79,179.50	12.54	37,001.00	18.29	332,562.46
5. Rent	4,780.00	2.07	13,781.00	3.31	39,076.30	6.19	10,689.00	5.20	68,326.30
6. Investment			4,200.00	1.01	14,382.00	2.27	16,280.00	7.92	34,862.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,825.51</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>415,410.86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>631,239.32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205,504.27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,527,909.66</b>

**Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Annual Estimate/ Annual Account**

**Table7 : ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INTERNAL REVENUE ITEMS (2014-2017)**

SOURCE/ITEM	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
<b>Rates</b>									
Basic Rates	2,761.50	4.32	911.50	2.88	497.00	0.97	-	-	<b>4,170.00</b>
Property Rates	61,149.61	95.68	30,758.70	97.12	50,503.26	99.03	21,183.50	100.00	<b>163,595.07</b>
Special Rates	-		-		-		-		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,911.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>31,670.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51,000.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21,183.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>167,765.07</b>
<b>Lands</b>									
Proc. Dev .Appl.									
Burial/Grave Space	7,336.70	4.22	9,414.00	3.95	16,046.00	7.49	5,355.36	5.84	<b>38,152.06</b>
Fees & Fines	36,354.30	20.93	350.00	0.15	3,046.00	1.42	210.00	0.23	<b>39,960.30</b>
Market Tolls	56,679.30	32.63	78,147.20	32.78	79,919.10	37.32	41,061.62	44.75	<b>255,807.22</b>
Lorry Park Fees	13,037.00	7.51	66,178.00	27.76	61,169.50	28.56	34,110.48	37.18	<b>174,494.98</b>
Dislodging	11,670.00	6.72	26,978.00	11.32	12,920.00	6.03	-	-	<b>51,568.00</b>
Exportation/Way-bill	48,612.30	27.99	57,349.10	24.05	41,062.10	19.17	11,018.30	12.01	<b>158,041.70</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,689.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>238,416.30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>214,162.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>91,755.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>718,024.26</b>
<b>Licences</b>									
Beer/Wine Spirit	7,811.10	43.28	3,308.00	26.57	4,898.00	30.41	380.00	10.53	<b>16,397.10</b>

contractors	1,175.00	6.51	2,350.00	18.87	4,350.00	27.00	1,050.00	29.09	<b>8,925.00</b>
Stores	9,062.00	50.21	6,794.00	54.56	6,860.50	42.59	2,179.00	60.38	<b>24,895.50</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,048.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12,452.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>16,108.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,609.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50,217.60</b>
<b>Rent</b>									
Mkt.Stores / Stall									
<b>Investment</b>			4,200.00		14,382.00		16,280.00		<b>34,862.00</b>
Comm. Trans.									
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,200.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,382.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,280.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,862.00</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Annual Estimate/2017

**Table 8: Analysis of External Revenue Sources(2014-2017)**

External Sources	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
DACF	1,159,512.60	43.30	3,889,823.32	68.20	3,294,362.35	54.40	556,584.43	38.90	<b>8,900,282.70</b>
Ceded Rev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grants	1,516,239.57	56.60	1,759,492.42	30.80	2,733,905.23	45.10	816,420.00	57.10	<b>6,826,057.20</b>
Cent.Govt.Grant			50,036.94		22,895.19	0.30	55,185.26	3.80	<b>128,117.30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,675,752.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,699,352.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,051,162.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,428,189.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15,854,457.20</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Annual Estimate/ Annual Account

**Table 9: Internal and External Revenue Sources(2014-2017)**

Revenue Sources	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
1.External Revenue	4,397,949.80	91.10	7,389,781.38	94.50	6,286,016.30	93.30	1,428,189.60	82.50	<b>19,501,937.08</b>
2.Internal Revenue	424,705.81	8.80	424,800.86	5.40	445,393.02	6.60	301,492.57	17.40	<b>1,596,392.26</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,822,655.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7,814,582.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,731,409.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,729,682.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21,098,329.50</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Annual Estimate/ Annual Account

**Table 10: Internal Sources of Revenue and Expenditure (2014-2017)**

YEAR	TOTAL REVENUE	% performance	EXPENDITURE	% performance
2014	424,705.81	26.60	402,502.17	24.19
2015	424,800.86	26.61	406,675.75	24.44
2016	445,393.02	27.90	471,551.16	28.34
2017	301,492.57	18.89	383,018.16	23.02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,596,392.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,663,747.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Annual Estimate



**Table 11: Analysis of Recurrent Expenditure (2014-2017)**

Item	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	TOTAL
Pers. Emol	962,309.68	88.57	924,488.56	92.92	151,384.13	70.79	75,826.80	16.48	<b>2,114,009.17</b>
T&T Exp.	79,727.84	7.33	70,011.40	7.03	61,976.31	28.98	94,328.00	20.51	<b>212,658.83</b>
Gen. Exp.	9,471.10	0.87	18,680.00	1.87	18,992.00	8.88	4,844.00	1.06	<b>9,896.26</b>
M'tce/Rep/Ren.	8,590.00	0.79	13,026.00	1.30	23,012.00	10.76	4,927.00	1.07	<b>495.55</b>
Misc.	34,859.69	3.20	10,000.00	100.00	4,780.00	2.23	383,018.16	83.28	<b>418,025.65</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,086,454.21</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>994,917.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>213,828.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>459,885.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,755,085.46</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Estimate

**Table 12: Analysis of Expenditure (2014-2017)**

EXPENDITURE	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
a. Recurrent	4,147,509.85	4,187,303.72	3,551,291.33	1,053,947.98	<b>12,940,052.88</b>
b. Capital	1,418,164.86	3,474,245.09	4,368,371.61	597,751.50	
<b>Total Exp.</b>	<b>5,565,674.71</b>	<b>7,661,548.81</b>	<b>7,919,662.94</b>	<b>1,651,699.48</b>	<b>22,798,585.94</b>

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Estimate

Market is one major contributor to internal revenue generation in the Municipality. During the 4 year period (2010-2013) the total market revenue contribution amounted to GH¢ **166,663.05** as shown in the Table 1.2 above.

### **1.2.8 Revenue and Expenditure**

This section deals with the analysis of the revenue and expenditure pattern of the Municipal Assembly from 2014 to 2017 with the aim of identifying areas that need intervention for the overall development of the Municipality.

### **1.2.9 Structure and Level of Revenue**

An analysis of the pattern indicates that revenue comes into the Municipal Assembly through two main sources and these are internally generated revenue (internal) and external.

### **1.2.10 Development Implications**

The highest proportion of the Municipal's revenue is from external sources. The unreliability of this source negatively affects the implementation of projects and programmes in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly should therefore increase its effort on internal revenue generation. There is urgent need to compile a nominal tax register for the Municipality. The low revenue from the rates, fines, licence and others sources of revenue affect the implementation of the planned infrastructure from the internally generated fund sources. Some challenges needed to be addressed in order to improve on these sources of revenue are:

- Leakages from the point of collection
- Lack of regular education on the need to pay levies.
- Poor motivation of the collectors
- Lack of reliable socio-economic data on revenue items

**TABLE 13: TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**

<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES AND SALARIES)</b>							
YEAR	REQUESTED AS PLANNED (A)	APPROVED AS PER CEILING (B)	RELEASED (C)	DEVIATIONS		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (E) D	VARIANCE (C-D)
				A	B-C		
2014	1,248,981.20	1,248,981.20	845,932.62	-	403,603.47	845,932.62	-
2015	1,354,167.98	1,354,167.98	760,377.73	-	593,790.25	760,377.73	-
2016	1,752,449.04	1,752,449.04	1,134,732.60	-	617,716.44	1,134,732.60	-
2017	1,695,199.1 6	1,695,199.1 6	1,515,235.8 6	-	179,963.03	1,515,235.8 6	-
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES / ASSETS</b>							
YEAR							
2014	6,124,281.7 4	6,124,281.7 4	2,045,159. 74	-	4,079,122	2,088,686. 77	(43,527.03 )
2015	8,541,273.1 6	8,541,273.1 6	7,389,781. 94	-	1,151,491.2 2	3,010,134. 64	4,379,647. 30
2016	10,370,814. 34	10,370,814. 34	6,286,016. 38	-	4,084,797.9 6	3,079,739. 72	3,206,276. 66
2017	14,247,901. 01	14,247,901. 01	4,138,635. 21	-	10,109,265. 80	1,497,835. 31	2,640,799. 90
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
2014	250,700.00	250,700.00	3,200,024. 32	-	(2,949,324.3 2)	237,850.64	2,962,173. 68
2015	271,769.50	271,769.50	424,800.86	-	(153,031.36)	218,508.27	206,292.59
2016	283,701.50	283,701.50	445,393.02	-	(161,691.52)	288,924.30	156,468.72
2017	305,801.50	305,801.50	471,784.40	-	(165,982.90)	371,102.16	100,682.24

**TABLE 14: ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE MDAs**

Item	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
GoG	75,889.13	-	75,889.13	70,675.13	50,036.94	20,638.19	47,143.19	22,895.19	24,248	102,143.06	98,685.26	3,457.80
IGF	215,110	424,705.81	(209,595.81)	67,459.94	424,800.36	249,793.64	705,581.00	445,393.02	260,187.90	1,424,790.01	471,784.40	13,776,116.61
Compensation transfer	1,248,981.20	845,932.62	(403,048.58)	1,354,679.98	760,377.73	(593,790.25)	1,752,449.04	1,134,732.60	(617,716.44)	1,695,199.16	1,515,235.86	
Goods and Services Transfer	75,889.13			70,675.15	50,036.94	(20,638.12)	47,143.19	7,790.19	(39,353)	102,143.06	98,685.26	
DAC F	3,500,662.46	222,297.34	3,278.365.12	4,631,537.33	877,167.37	3,754,369.96	5,238,727.46	2,755,492.91	2,483,234.55	4,630,205.07	238,201.66	4,392,003.41
School Feeding	997,718	806,130.00	(1,015.88)	997,718.00	401,726.90	(583,992)	997,718.00	-		-	-	
DDF	607,310	714,348.80	(107,038.80)	69,571.00	403,104.00	292,610	1,547,450.27	673,629.18	873,821.09	958,150.36	-	958,150.36
UDG	751,278.15	801,768.15	(50,490)	1,978,028.03	1,755,461.38	222,566.65	2,222,174.75	2,060,020.10	162,154.65	7,708,357.39	2,165,664.00	5,542,693.39
Other transfers	126,321.00	34,257.79		117,600.67	129,251.47		317,600.67	167,225.00		110,000.00	41,420.00	
Total	7,583,372.91	4,822,655.78		10,520,035.14	7,813,928.84		11,076,395.34	5,526,810.49		10,273,278.58	5,802,451.81	

Source: Keta Municipal Assembly Estimate

### **1.2.11 Revenue Administration**

From the analysis, the Assembly should have generated more revenue from its own sources. The main problem has been with recoveries resulting partly from weak revenue administrative strength in terms of collection resources: - these resources may be categorized into manpower, materials, and equipment for revenue collection. Manpower: - as a labour intensive operation, manpower is the principal input in local revenue generation. It means in matters of revenue collection, staff recruitment, training and retention are important. Also high default rate especially at the Anyanui market is due to the absence of a physical barrier and the deteriorating nature of portions of the road network. It must be noted that the revenue collection system is currently decentralized to the sub-Municipal level. Ineffective monitoring and control mechanism of these lower level structures and collection points is another issue, which must be addressed.

### **1.2.12 Major Problems**

The main problems of the Municipal finance identified were:

- ◆ Lack of adequate and accurate data for reasonable revenue base
- ◆ Low revenue generation from own sources.
- ◆ Poor revenue projections and expenditure management.
- ◆ Inadequate logistics for revenue collection especially vehicle, uniform etc.
- ◆ Inadequate revenue collectors
- ◆ dissatisfaction of citizens in poor service delivery
- ◆ Over-dependence on obsolete revenue collection methods rather than modern softwares
- ◆ Deplorable states of market infrastructure
- ◆

### **1.2.13 : EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION**

Evaluation and participatory monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken to reflect performance of the MTDP. That is a continuous process that begins with the programme and tracking each activity to its finish. It is further put as a systematic collection and analysis of data on the activities taking place in a project or programmes in order to provide feedback on how projects activities are progressing for appropriate action to be taken by management.

#### **1.2.14 (i) Evaluation**

Even though there was not a strong commitment by key actors including MPCU members, there were mid-term and annual evaluations based on the performance in terms of progress reports prepared and discussed where shortfalls and other emerging issues were identified. Assessment of interventions brought about by the projects implemented were identified as largely improving beneficiary conditions as making them better off with the projects issues of trigger-off situations were also identified for collection. It was also not possible to institute a commission to evaluate the Sea Defense Project currently but worth noting for Impact Assessment.

#### **1.2.15 (ii) Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

Within the period under consideration, participatory monitoring and evaluation by the use of community Score Card for Kotoka Memorial Clinic at Kome-Kodzi was carried. Similarly, assessment of poor BECE performance of pupils of two Junior High Schools (Kodzi and Atito) was also carried with reports submitted through MPCU to Municipal Directorate of Education and Municipal Health Management Unit. Some of the issues that came up had direct bearing on activities contained in the MTDP for implementation.

1. Methods used and frequency
2. Citizen participation
3. Major findings
4. Challenges

### **1.3 POVERTY STATUS OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

In reference to poverty status of the Municipality in the poverty profiling and Mapping document prepared on the Municipality, the most deprived areas as the most poverty stricken areas are still Shime, Kome and Atiavi Zonal Councils. In summary, the Municipality could easily be delineated into seven (7) poverty pockets. This is the basis for the design and implementation of a comprehensive pro-poor programme for poverty reduction in the Municipality. To a large extent the implementation of projects and programmes contained in the MTDP so far have some significant impact on the poverty status of the Municipality.

### 1.3.1 KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THOSE YET TO BE ADDRESSED

#### (i) Key Issues Addressed

In response to the monitoring and evaluation undertaken the following key issues were addressed.

- ◆ Commitment of key members of the Monitoring and Evaluation Team.
- ◆ Documentation of information on performance by all stakeholders
- ◆ Budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation activities
- ◆ Realistic target setting
- ◆ Budget allocations to vital and critical on- going projects.
- ◆ Efforts to generate Internally Generated Fund's (IGF)
- ◆ Roll over activities to be included in the next plan
- ◆ Timely response by other sector departments

#### 1.3.2 PERFORMANCE REPORT ON ONE -DISTRICT ONE- FACTORY (IDIF)

The One –District –One Factory initiative is one of the Flagship Programme of the Government of Ghana under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry with the potential to create huge employment in the Rural and Peri-Urban communities, reduce rural – urban migration, add value to our natural resources in each District, and develop local substitutes for imported items and promote new product for export and niche market. The One –District -One Factory programme seeks to promote the establishment of at least one District industrial Enterprise led by the Private sector. Plans are far underway for the municipality kick start the selection process of the kind of the factory we expected to be built for the municipality. Consultation has started with the stakeholders and other opinion leaders within the municipality to make sure the project becomes a success.

**Commented [u1]:** Would this not best fit under profile of the district and under Local Economic Development. Reviewing this here, kind of look not in the right place.

#### 1.3.3 PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS

Planting for food and jobs programme is one of the government policies on agriculture aimed at assisting farmers to produce more food and also create jobs directly and indirectly in the municipality. The programme is to span for the period of three years (2017-2020).

The farmers within the municipality are being supported to produce five (5) selected crops nationwide. These are:

**Commented [u2]:** I would think that this would fit more under the performance review of agriculture sector.

- I. Maize; to ensure food security
- II. Rice; to cut down rice import and to ensure food security
- III. Soya beans; to feed the poultry industry
- IV. Sorghum; to feed the brewery industry
- V. Vegetables(Onion, Tomatoes and Chilli Pepper) for the local market
- VI. However, three of the above mentioned crops have been selected for farmer in the Volta region (include rice ,maize and vegetables)
- VII. The planting for food and jobs programme is centered on five pillars :
  - i. To support farmers with improved seeds
  - ii. Support farmers with subsidized fertilizers
  - iii. Support farmers with free and dedicated extension services
  - iv. Support farmers with marketing facilities
  - v. Register and support farmers with E-agriculture

Keta Municipality and for that matter farmers has taken these interventions very seriously to improve on their living conditions. A total of 188 farmers comprising 163 males and 25 females have been registered from the various communities across the municipality to cultivate maize and vegetables.

A total of 603.8Ha of land have been registered for maize and vegetables in the municipality. In all 323.5Ha of land area is registered for maize and 280.3 Ha for vegetables.

Inputs in a form of improved maize seeds and fertilizers have been delivered to the department of Agriculture in the municipality. A total of 1612(50kg) bags of N.P.K20:10:10 +TE fertilizer, 1341bags (50kg) of urea and 218 (45kg) improved maize seeds have been received in the municipality.

#### **1.3.4 (ii) Key Issues yet to be addressed**

- ◆ Youth unemployment in the Municipality
- ◆ Poor loan repayment (Micro-credit) by farmer and other economic groups.
- ◆ Adequacy of funds to support projects/Programme executions

#### **1.3.5 Recommendations**

The following are some of the recommendations to improve performance:



- ◆ Improvement in data collection including decentralized agencies CBOs and NGOs in the Municipality
  - ◆ Dissemination of Reports to relevant stakeholders and decision makers should be more intensified
  - ◆ Monitoring and evaluation budget line created should also be rigidly respected and used only for the purpose.
  - ◆ Capacity building tools for Monitoring and Evaluation Team especially MPCU.
  - ◆ Exploitation of new revenue sources as well as training of revenue staff and public education.
- In conclusion, the accelerated transformation of the Municipality in terms of structure of the local economy, increased production, social needs and ecological balanced natural environment, more financial efforts and drive as well as human resource development in capacity building should be seriously tackled to move the Municipality forward.

### **1.3.6 Key Issues/Problems Encountered During the Implementation of the MTDP Implementation of Some Programme and Projects outside the Plan**

- ◆ The Municipal over the years saw the implementation of some projects and activities which are not in the Medium Term Development Plan.

#### **1.3.7 Ineffective Monitoring of Development Projects**

- ◆ Monitoring of development projects had not been effective due to unavailability of means of transport and other logistics that are needed to carry effective monitoring.
- ◆ Resources to ensure continuous engagement of stakeholders, project monitoring and guaranteed sustainability beyond donor fund.

#### **1.3.8 Lessons Learnt from DMTDP 2014-2017**

- The Municipal Assembly should show more commitment and discipline towards the implementation of Annual Action Plans and approved development budgets.
- Selection of contractors in the execution of the development projects should be done well to promote value for money (to avoid contract variation).
- Funds allocated marked for particular projects/programmes and activities should be used for their intended purposes.
- Programmes/Projects should be feasible and within the capacity of the Assembly.
- The Assembly, Line Departments and Agencies should be seen implementing the plan.

**Commented [u3]:** This is definitely too few looking at all the issues raised under each thematic area. I suggest that you take your time to review each thematic area identifying about 3 issues from each area. What is currently presented looks more generic and does not depict indepth analysis of the challenges of the Keta Municipal Assembly.

- At least, Annual Reviews of the plan should be carried out by the stakeholders.
- Continues roll-over of projects should be a thing of the past.
- There should be increase in the participation and involvement of all stakeholders in both the preparation and implementation of the plan

### **1.3.9 Challenges Faced During the Implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP**

- Inadequate infrastructure and utility services
- Inability to attract investors both local and international
- Weak and non-functional sub-district structures.
- High cost of doing business
- Unreliable electricity supply
- High cost of business credit
- The MPCU and the monitoring team should be resourced well in order to carry out their duty effectively.
- Low in-house Human Resource Capacity at the MMDA level to initiate development projects
- Inadequate socio-economic data base
- Overdependence of DACF instead of IGF
- Weak partnership among the MMDAs to harness cross border opportunities
- Weak engagement framework between the MMDAs and Local Business associati

## **1.4 EXISTING SITUATION /COMPILATION OF PROFILE**

Keta Municipal, with Keta as the capital is one of the 25 Administrative Municipal/Districts of the Volta Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Anlo District, which comprised Akatsi and Ketu Districts. The Keta Municipal Assembly was established by the Establishment Instrument (L.I.) 1868 of 2007.

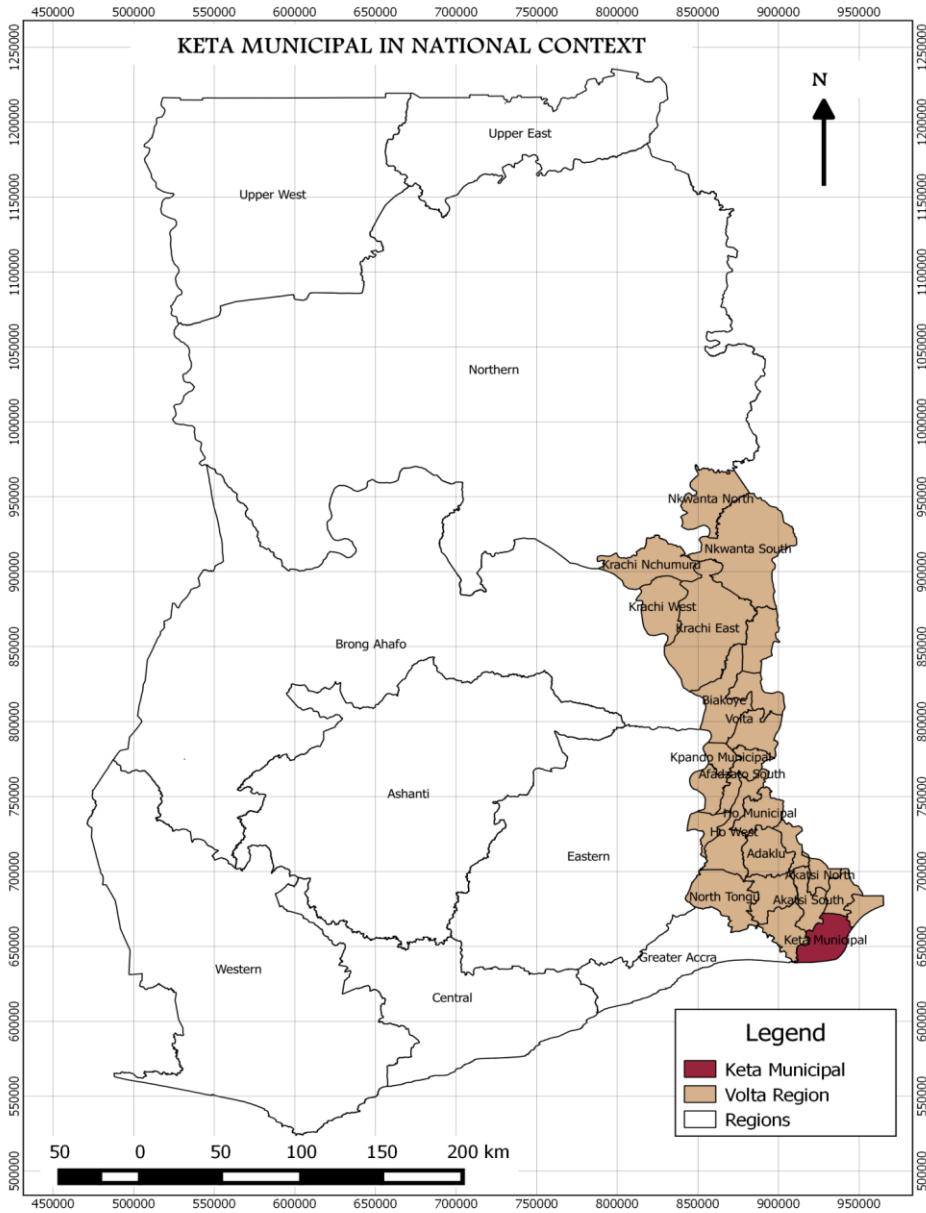
### **1.4.1 Physical Features**

#### **1.4.2 Location and Size**

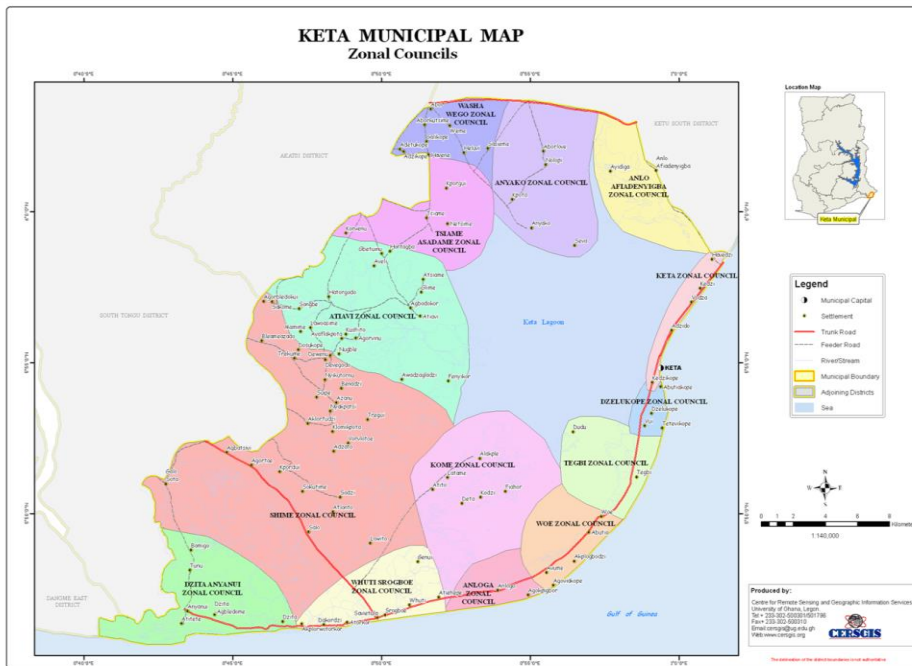
The Municipality lies within Longitudes 0.30E and 1.05W and Latitudes 5.45N and 6.005S.

It is located east of the Volta estuary, about 160km to the east of Accra, off the Accra-Aflao main road. It shares common borders with Akatsi South District to the north, Ketu North and Ketu South Districts to the east, South Tongu District to the west and the Gulf of Guinea to the

south. Out of the total surface area of 1,086km<sup>2</sup>, approximately 362km<sup>2</sup> (about 30 per cent) is covered by water bodies. The largest of these is Keta Lagoon, which is about 12 km at its widest section and 32km long.

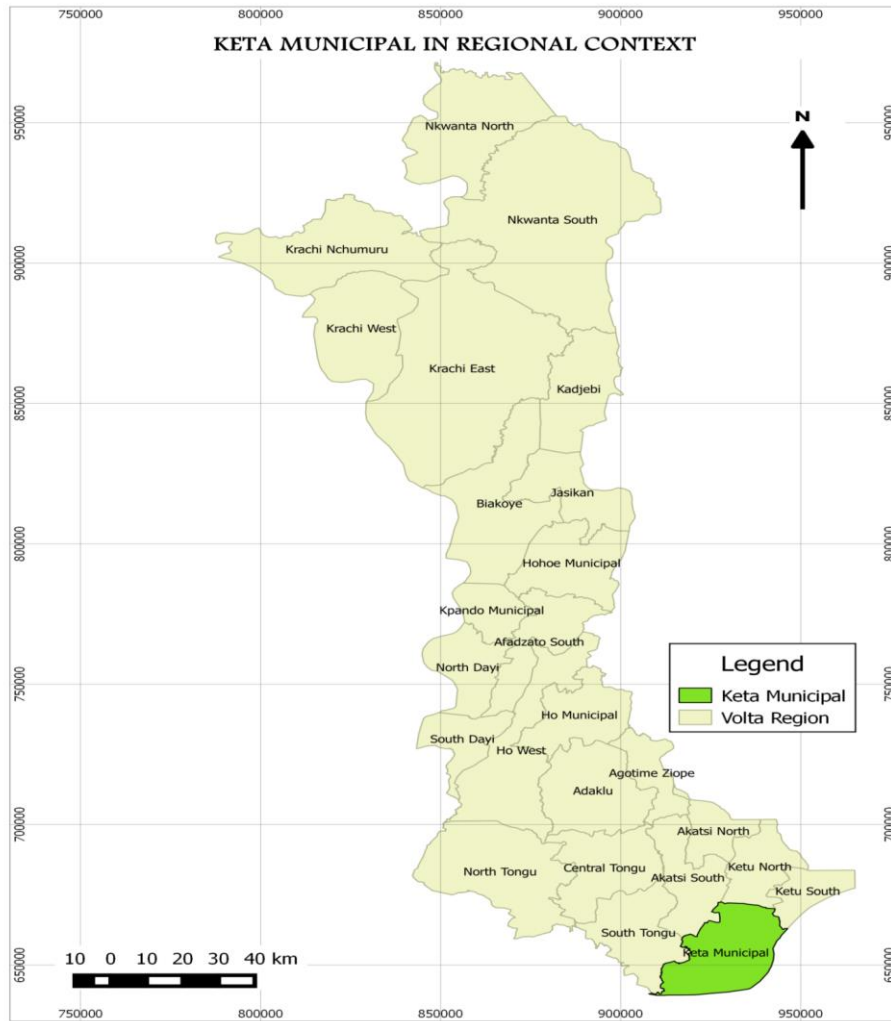


**Figure 1: Keta Municipal in National Context**



**Figure 2: Distribution of the Zonal Council**

### Administrative Map of Keta Municipal



**Figure 3: Keta Municipal in Regional context**

#### 1.4.3 Relief and Drainage

Keta Municipality is a low-lying coastal plain with the highest point of only 53 metres above sea level around Abor in the north of the Municipality. The lowest point is approximately between 1 to 3.5 metres below sea level along the coast around Vodza, Kedzi, Fuveme, Akplorwotokor and

Keta townships. The area is drained southwards with the River Tordzie being the main drainage course. This river takes its source from the Togo Mountains and discharges into the Avu Lagoon which is interconnected to the Keta Lagoon (Tumbulto, 1997). The main drainage basins are the lagoons, which together constitutes about 362km<sup>2</sup>. The major lagoons include Keta, Angaw Agbatsivi, Logui, Nuyi and Klomi. Into this basin drains some streams and distributaries of the Volta River. These include such streams as Angor, Avida, (near Hatorgodo), Awafla (near Awaflakpota), Nukpehui (in the north-western part of the Municipality), Tordzie and Kplikpa. Many of the creeks are dwindling in size due to low rainfall, excessive evaporation and siltation. As a result, the volume of water in the lagoon has drastically declined and tends to fluctuate seasonally, leading to the emergence of several islands in the Keta, Angor and Agbatsivi lagoons. The biggest among the Islands are Seva and Dudu, which are partially inhabited. Three main geographic belts may be identified namely the Narrow Coastal Strip, the Lagoon Basin of the middle belt and the Plains of the North.

#### **1.4.4(i) The coastal Strip**

The generally low-lying nature has exposed particularly the eastern parts of the coastal strip to intense sea erosion and occasional flooding. Notwithstanding, a great irrigation potential exists. The Coastal Strip is marked by sand bars with a few sea cliffs bordering the coast. This belt is affected by severe sea erosion, the previously worst hit areas include Keta, Kedzikope, Vodza, Kedzi and Horvi which have been saved by the Keta Sea Defence Project. Currently Srogboe-Dzita, Fuveme stretch is under severe sea erosion resulting in damages to properties, loss of livelihoods and social services to about twelve communities which are periodically cut off during high tidal waves. This is also being resolved with the construction of another Sea Defence Projects.

**Figure 4: The coastal strip**



#### **1.4.5 (ii) The Lagoon Basin**

The general elevation of the lagoon basin is also below sea level. It is made up of lagoons and islands such as Atiavi, Alakple, Seva, Anyako and Dudu. The basin is generally marshy due to the underlying sandy-clay geological formation.

#### **1.4.6 (iii) The Northern Plains**

The Northern plain is generally gently undulating with a relatively higher elevation of about 53 metres above sea level.

#### **1.4.7 Vegetation and Fauna**

The entire Municipality falls within the coastal savannah zone which is categorized into four (4) vegetational Zones.

- ◆ The northern part of the Municipality marked by tall grasses and interspersed with medium sized trees with relatively higher density.
- ◆ The mid-section of the Municipality with short grasses and short trees with occasional occurrence of “Pamira” palm and baobab trees.
- ◆ South-western part, characterized by red and white mangrove plants in areas such as Salo, Agortoe, Galo-Sota, Anyanui, Agbledomi, Tunu , Bomigo and along the Volta estuary.



Mangrooves are used for fuel and building materials. There are also reeds used in mat/hat weaving.

- ◆ South-eastern part along the coast from Whuti/ Srogboe with short grasses and many neem trees. Most of the coconut trees along the coast have been affected by the Cape St. Paul Wilt disease. This has had a major influence on the pattern of rainfall in the Municipality.

#### Fauna

The Municipality is home to 3 species of endangered marine turtles namely the leatherback, green turtle and the olive-ridley. Other animals are the Western Sitatunga (*Tragelaphus Spekei*), an amphibious antelope, thought to be extinct in other parts of West Africa, 15 families of fin fishes, Manatees, Monkeys, African/Royal python, crocodiles and high diversity of migratory water bird species.

### **1.4.8 Climate**

#### ***1.4.8.1 Rainfall***

The Municipality falls within the Dry Coastal Equatorial Climate with an annual average rainfall of less than 1,000mm. The amount of rainfall reduces as one travels from the north to the coastal parts where only about 800mm per annum may be recorded. The Municipality is thus one of the driest along the coast of Ghana. The Municipality experiences a double maximum rainfall pattern. The major rainy season is between March and July while the minor one begins in September and ends in November. Thus the total amount of rainfall is relatively low. Hence all year round cropping is severely constrained and the vegetable farming around Anloga which depend largely on irrigation.

#### ***1.4.8.2 Temperature***

The high average temperatures (about 30°C), couple with low relative humidity, promote high evapo-transpiration. The high evapo-transpiration also exacerbates the general water deficient conditions and a potential for salt production. The pattern shows a declining trend and the distribution over the year is highly uneven.

### **1.4.8.3 Soils**

#### **(i) Oyibi-Muni Association**

Along the coastal strip are the Oyibi-Muni and Keta Associations characterized by sandy soils often without any top layer of humus. Naturally, it supports coconut cultivation. When manured, it supports shallot, okro, pepper and other vegetables. In fact, this strip is the leading shallot producing area in Ghana though it covers only about 11 per cent of the Municipality (excluding lagoons).

#### **(ii) Ada-Oyibi Association**

The Soil in the lagoon basin (Ada-Oyibi Association) is very shallow, overlying a hard and compact clay formation. The soil is generally alkaline and supports mangrove vegetation, sugar-cane, and grass for pasture. Due to the underlying clay, this area is liable to flood and not suitable for arable farming though it covers over 75 per cent of the total dry land of the Municipality.

#### **(iii) Toje-Alajo Association**

The Toje-Alajo Association covers the Northern plain around Abor and constitutes about 14 per cent of the Municipality (lagoon excluded). It is relatively deep and supports crops like cassava, maize and legumes.

### **1.5 Governance (Political and Administrative Structure)**

The Keta Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the District. The legislative and deliberative organ of the Assembly is made up of Seventy-four (74) Assembly Members including one (1) Municipal Chief Executive and two (2) Members of Parliament. Fifty (50) are elected Assembly Members made up of all male and Twenty-one (21) government appointees which comprises of 18 males and 3 females. The female under representation in the decision making has negative effect on the gender discussion.

The Members of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive are non-voting members of the General Assembly. There are two (2) constituencies in the Municipality which are Anlo and Keta Constituencies. There are 14 Zonal Councils and fifty (50) electoral areas. The Presiding Member is the leader of the General Assembly.

An Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) performs the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly. The executive, however, excludes the Presiding Member (PM) of the Assembly and operates through the following mandated Sub-committees: Development Planning, Justice and Security; Works, Finance and Administration and Social Service. These sub-committees are responsible for deliberation on specific issues and submitting recommendations to the Executive Committee for onward submission to the General Assembly for ratification.

The Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) heads the Directorate and it is established to provide secretariat and advisory services to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions. The Municipal Planning Officer (MPO) at the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) undertakes the planning functions, whilst the Budgeting Unit is headed by a Budget Analyst.

By Section 78 of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, spelt out the following decentralized departments that are supposed to exist: Central Administration; Finance; Education, Youth and Sports; Health; Agriculture; Physical Planning; Social Welfare and Community Development; Works, Disaster Prevention Department, Natural resources, Game and Wild Life Department, Feeder Roads and Urban Roads.

In addition to the above, there are a number of non-decentralized departments, boards, company and quasi para-statal currently operating at various levels in the Municipality.

They are: Internal Revenue, Ghana Post, Ghana Telecom, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Commercial Bank, Anlo Rural Bank, Electricity Company of Ghana, Electoral Commission, Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice, National Commission for Civic Education, National Service Secretariat, Audit Service, and Ghana Highway Authority etc.

### **1.5.1 Social Accountability**

The key objective of local governance is to improve resource allocation and service provision by not only bringing service providers' closer to the citizens but by also making the citizen's part of the decision-making and management process. Local governance is therefore expected to encourage government responsiveness to citizen participation and, in the end, greater effectiveness, efficiency and accountability. However, research has shown that the decentralization of governance structures alone does not automatically facilitate the increased participation of civil society or an improvement in the accountability of government.

Decentralization is more beneficial if it is accompanied by pro-active efforts to involve citizens and stimulate pro-accountability processes. Social accountability is a governance mechanism or tool that is applied to the development management process with the aim of ensuring adherence to rules, efficiency in performance and the achievement of targets for all stakeholders. As a governance mechanism, it employs a broad range of actions and tools including participatory budgeting, public expenditure tracking, monitoring of public service delivery, investigative journalism, public commissions and citizen advisory boards. Social accountability is a mutually reinforcing mechanism because it publicly involves the rights and obligations of all stakeholders who affect and are affected by a development intervention. It therefore brings both duty-bearers and rights-holders together to engage directly and openly on developmental issues. Ghana's local government system is anchored in a number of legislative instruments including the current Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. The local governance system is designed inter alia to devolve centralized political and state power to the periphery in order to promote participatory decision-making through local level institutions including civil society organisations (CSOs) and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It is also designed to promote transparency and accountability.

The overall aim of SPEFA is to improve citizens' perceptions of urban management and increase their engagement with urban assemblies. Specifically, SPEFA is targeted at achieving the following:

- i. To provide consistent and high quality support for the development and operationalisation of civil society-led SPEFA processes in the MMAs;
- ii. To build the knowledge and capacities of civil society organisations (CSOs), community based organisations (CBOs) and communities in LGPFM to equip them to engage MMAs and their sub-districts structures on these issues;
- iii. To strengthen CSOs/CBOs/NGOs, Members of Parliament, Traditional and Community Leaders to effectively engage with the MMAs and sub-district structures on public financial management issues.
- iv. To support and underpin the government's Decentralisation Policy Framework and associated Policy Implementation Framework and Action Plan on social accountability.

**Figure 5: Social Accountability**

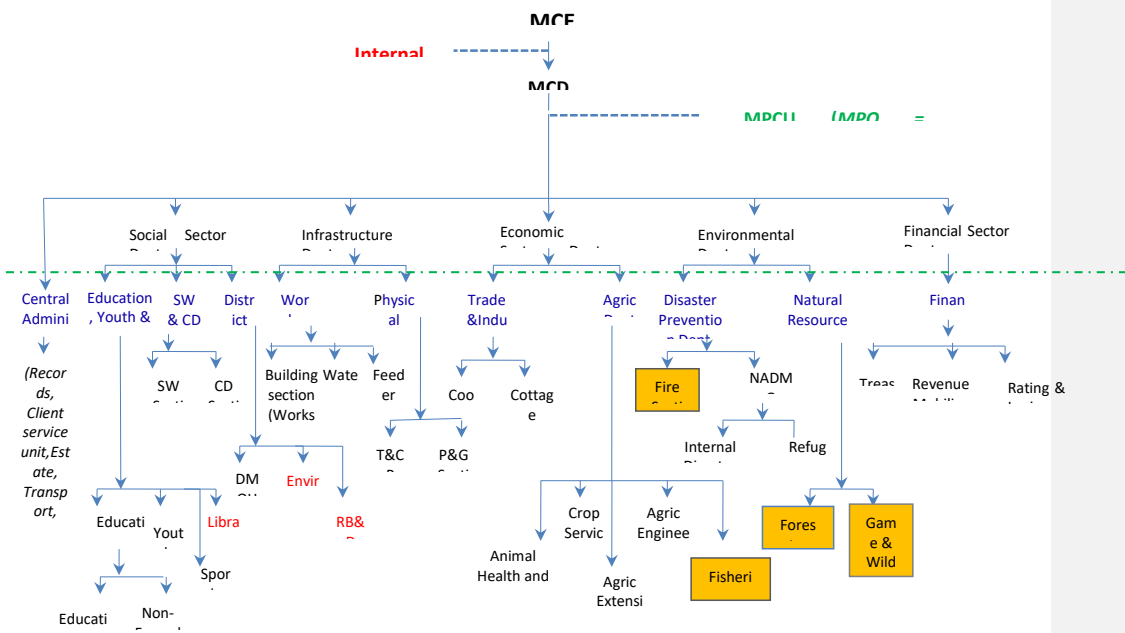


### **1.5.2 Sub- District Structures**

The Municipal Assembly has fourteen (14) Zonal Councils namely Anloga, Keta, Dzelukope, Tegbi, Woe, Whuti-Srogboe, Dzita-Anyanui, Kome, Shime, Anyako, Tsiamé-Asadame, Atiavi, Washa-Wego and Anlo-Afiadenyigba. These Sub-district structures are not able to carry out the functions assigned them by L.I. 1589 effectively and sometimes their performance is usually below expectation. The inability of the Sub district-structures to function properly is due to financial, logistical and human resource capacity problems. The relevant staff required to manage the operations of these councils are not fully present. The few staff available to manage these locals council has very little training to guide them in their day to day operations and above all the Assembly is finding it difficult to pay their meagre salaries. This is making the sub-structures not to function to the expectation of their mandate.

Chart 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.

**ORGANOGRAM OF THE ASSEMBLY**



### **1.5.3 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.

#### **1.5.3.1 Human Resources Capacity of the Assembly**

The Municipal Assembly has total staff strength of 106 made up of ---- males and ---- females. Of this 13 are Heads of Departments who coordinate the implementation of plans and programs under their Departmental level. 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.

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.

#### **1.5.3.2 Stock and Conditions of Infrastructure and Facilities and their Spatial Distribution**

The Principal Offices of the Assembly and its Departments are located in Keta, Dzelukope and Anloga. The Offices of the Zonal Councils are in the Zonal Council Capitals located at ,Keta,Dzelukope,Tegbi,Woe ,Anloga,Whuti/Srogbe,Dzita,Anyanui,Abor,Atiavi,.....The condition of the offices of

the Central Administration and the Departments is good; but require regular maintenance to keep them in shape. The offices of the sub –structures are nothing to write home about. 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 15: MPCU Capacities and Management Index**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Score = 1</b>	<b>Score = 5</b>	<b>Score = 10</b>	<b>Indicator Average</b>
<b>1. Qualifications of personnel</b>	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	10
<b>2. Staff Compliment</b>	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	10
<b>3. M&amp;E Skills &amp; Knowledge</b>	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	8.8
<b>4. Availability of Funds</b>	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	7.6
<b>5. Utilization of Funds</b>	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	5.1
<b>6. Timely Access to Funds</b>	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5.0
<b>7. Leadership</b>	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	5.2
<b>8. Management</b>	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	7.6

<b>9. Workload</b>	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	7.2
<b>10. Motivation/ Incentives</b>	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	6.3
<b>11. Equipment/ Facilities</b>	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	7.5
<b>Total Score</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>80.3</b>
<b>Foot Note:</b>				
1. <b>The score</b> is a continuum from 1 to 10. 2. <b>The total score</b> (10+10+8.8+7.6+5.1+5.0+5.2+7.6+7.2+6.3+7.5 = 80.3) 3. <b>The average total score</b> is calculated by dividing the total score by number of indicator (80.3/11 =7.3) 4. <b>The Index</b> is 7.3				

An index of 7.3, 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.

### 1.5.3.3 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 purpose
- Inadequate budgetary allocations and untimely releases of funds for use by the Departments to execute their mandates

## **1.6 Cultural Structure**

### **1.6.1 Traditional Administration**

Keta Municipality is part of Anlo Traditional Council which has 36 states and headed by the King, Torgbi Sri III the Awoamefia of Anlo who serves as a symbol of authority among all people in the Municipality. There are other chiefs with their own areas of influence who assist the Awoamefia in the promotion of peace and stability in the Municipality. Every year in the first week of November, the people gather at Anloga to celebrate Hogbetsotso Festival. Display of rich cultural values, resource mobilisation for development and peaceful co-existence are prominent issues considered during the occasion.

### **1.6.2 Religious Composition**

The predominant religion is Christianity, which constitutes about 72.8 percent of the population followed by traditional religion 25.4 percent, Muslim 1.0 percent and others 0.8 percent. The fact still remains that Christianity dominates in the Municipality and some people practice it alongside traditional religion.

### **1.6.3 Ethnic Composition**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report shows that the Ewes still dominate the Municipal population with about 98.7 percent while the other tribes constitutes the remaining 1.3 percent. This indicates that the population of the Municipality is highly homogeneous regarding ethnicity.

### **1.6.4 Festivals**

The main festival is the Hogbetsotso, which symbolizes the great exodus of Ewes from their ancestral home, Notsie, to their present abode around the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. The Hogbetsotso Festival,

which is celebrated at Anloga, the traditional home of the Anlos, attains a grand final with a durbar of Chiefs and people amidst pomp and pageantry on the first Saturday of every November.

**Figure 6: Festivals**



## **1.7 ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

Keta Municipality is mainly an agrarian economy, with the majority of the population engaged in crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing and other agriculture related activities and trading. A wide range of industrial activities has been identified in the Municipality. All the industries, which are small scale, are owned and managed mainly by sole proprietors. The Keta Municipality has great potential for some categories of industries. Some of these include Ceramics Industry and Salt Production.

### **1.7.1 Crop Production**

The Municipality is one of the major vegetable producers in the Volta Region. It is well known for its shallots, which are produced in the flood plains along the Angaw and Keta Lagoons and streams. The main shallot producing areas are Anloga, Anyanui, Agbledomi, Dzita, Atorkor, Srogboe, Whuti, Woe and Tegbi. Other vegetables such as okro, tomato and pepper are also extensively cultivated either as pure stands or as intercrops depending upon the season, with the alluvial soils along the lagoons providing very ideal sites for their production. The new developed technology of tube well irrigation has given a new impetus in the production levels of previously unknown crops and horticulture in the Municipality.

Maize and cassava are also grown as off-season crops, along the littoral but as main season crops in the northern parts of the Municipality. Coconut is also cultivated along the littoral even though it is no more the main source of income for the people as it used to be some years ago as a result of the Cape St Paul Wilt Disease, which appeared in the Municipality in the Woe area around 1932 and devastated large numbers of trees and still causing havoc.

Coconuts are also grown in the inland parts of the Municipality around Afiadenyigba, Atiavi, Hatorgodo, Atsiame and Dorveme areas. Sugarcane is also a major crop extensively cultivated in the flood-prone mid-western parts of the Municipality, with the following major producing areas; Atiavi, Hatorgodo, Bleamezado, Agorbledokui and Tregui. Cowpea is also a major crop grown in the northern parts of the Municipality around Abor, Weme and other surrounding towns during the main cropping season. It is also grown along the littoral during off seasons as green manure. Sweet potato is one of the crops found all over the Municipality; however, the northern part of the Municipality grows it more extensively.

**(i) Rice Production:** Rice production is also feasible in the flood prone northern parts of the Municipality where rich alluvial soils are abundant. By creating dugouts and dams to control the flood waters, land can be freed from annual flooding and this can be put to rice production. It is estimated that, more than 2000 hectares can be made available for rice production, with trapped water being used for irrigating the fields.

**(ii) Sugarcane Production:** It constitutes the major crop currently grown in the flood prone areas of the Municipality, stretching from Shime area to Hatorgodo and Atiavi. Over 20km<sup>2</sup> of land is available for cultivation in the area. Currently an estimated 200,000mt of sugarcane is produced annually, and is processed into local gin “Akpeteshie”. This yield can be doubled or tripled if the floodwaters and wild fires are controlled.

**(iii) Coconut Production:** With the introduction of a variety resistant to the Cape St. Paul Wilt Disease into the Municipality, hope has come for rejuvenating the industry. It is possible to restore these plantations in order to revive a very important industry that used to support a large number of people.

**(iv) Vegetable Production:** Increased irrigation can make more land available for vegetable production, along the littoral and in the northern parts of the district, including the flood plains around Tregui and Hatorgodo.

**Figure 8:Farming**



### **1.7.2 Fishing**

The Municipality is endowed with numerous water bodies, with a high potential for fisheries development. Among the available resources are the Atlantic coastline, lagoons and creeks. Fishing is carried out in the sea, lagoons and rivers. Several types of fishing gears are used for fishing in the sea. These include beach seine, Ali, Polo, Watsa, Set nets and Drift gill nets. Some of these fishing gears have proved to be inappropriate and efforts are being made to regulate them.



**Figure 9: vessels for fishing**

(i) **Marine Culture:** Being a Municipality with a coastline of over 60km, fish resources are in abundance, including the cultivable species such as sparidae, Tuna, Hering ,mullet, cysters and shrimps. Mature sparidae such as sea bream can be caught in the wild and brought into the

laboratory. These can then be induced to spawn and the fingerlings so produced stocked in floating cages off shore and fed to table size. These technologies exist in several countries and can therefore be replicated here.

**(ii) Oysters and other edible bivalves** is another promising area for the Municipality. This can also be clutches in the open sea. Spats or the young ones can be collected from the wild by hanging cultures in the open waters for them to attach. These can then be towed to suitable sites where they are allowed to grow to market size and harvested. These are suitable candidates for export to developed countries where oyster meat is seen as a delicacy, fetching premium prices.

**(iii) Shrimp culture:** The western coastline is dotted with suitable sites for shrimp culture. More than 10km<sup>2</sup> of land around Atiteti and Anyanui were found to be good for fishpond construction. Further, being close to the Volta Estuary, young shrimps are abundant throughout the years, the area is close to their spawning and sheltering ground. These can be harvested, stocked into ponds and grown to suitable size for both local and export markets.

**(iv) Brackish water Aquaculture:** Areas around the Volta delta where fresh and saline water meets is very suitable for fish culture, especially for tilapia species, mullet and shrimp. Several culture systems can be practised in the area including the following:

- **Cage Culture:** Cages made from small mesh netting are hanged in water using materials such as bamboo/wawa boards as frames and empty drums or Styrofoam as float. These cages are stocked with fingerlings, collected from the wild or from hatcheries and fed with compound feed.
- **Pen Culture:** A shallow area is completely surrounded with stakes onto which small mesh netting is hanged and firmly dug into the mud to prevent fish escaping. This is in turn stocked with fingerlings taken from the wild or from a hatchery and fed to table size. With its attendant decline in fishing activities, livelihood of most people has been adversely affected. The only livelihood activities during this period are cutting of trees as firewood for sale and weaving of raffia mats. The cutting of trees as firewood has also resulted in erratic rainfall in the area.
- **Pond Culture:** Few ponds culture exists in the Shime area. These brackish water ponds are constructed and water introduced using tidal flow or by pumping. These ponds are then stocked with young shrimp or fingerlings obtained from either the wild or hatcheries, fed until they reach market size.

- **Flood Plain Fisheries:** This system when adopted exploits the natural flooding sequence, in which the flood waters from the two major rivers, Volta and Tordzie, bring in wild fish during annual floods into natural pools. De-silting can enlarge such pools or new dugouts can be created, into which water and fish can be trapped during floods. When the flood subsides, the fish can be exploited until the next rains.

### (iii) Livestock

Livestock production is a secondary vocation to most farmers in the Municipality. The Municipality is very popular for rearing ducks and geese. Local poultry (fowls) are also kept on free range. A few women keep turkeys, while pigeons are pastimes for the wealthy men in the society. A few farmers keep improved poultry. Poultry is abundant in commercial towns along the littoral where the demand is highest. Sheep and goats are also found in most homes and are fed on household waste. They are kept mainly on free range and therefore become a nuisance in the community. Pigs used to be common in most villages but with the devastation of the coconuts and the subsequent disappearance of waste from its processing, their feeding has become a problem resulting in decrease in their numbers. Few numbers are being kept around Salo, Agortoe and Afiadenyigba areas. Exotic breeds are however being kept by a few commercial farmers around Keta and Dzelukope. Cattle and small ruminants are mostly found in the middle belt of the Municipality where pasture is available.

### 1.7.3. PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOB POLICY IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Growth and development takes place in a definite path as prescribed by the modernization theory and this must pass through the five (5) stages:

- ❖ Traditional Agriculture stage
- ❖ Mechanization of agriculture (pre-condition to take off)
- ❖ Take off stage
- ❖ High mass consumption stage
- ❖ Maturity stage

There is a self-sustaining society due to the emergence of agriculture and the industrial sector under the direction of social and economic policies. This is because no economy developed without starting from the agricultural stage.

Planting for Food and Jobs is one of the government policies on agriculture aimed at assisting farmers to produce more food and also create jobs directly and indirectly. The programme is to

**Commented [u4]:** As stated earlier, this is not a report of specific social projects. You do not have to write all the details of this project. Rather write about how its implementation contribute to specific sectors and the challenges.



span for a period of three (3) years (2017-2020). This will serve as a deliberate attempt to link agriculture to industry.

Farmers are to be supported to produce five (5) selected crops nationwide. The crops include;

- Maize; to ensure food security in the country
- Rice; to cut rice import and also to ensure food security in the country
- Soya beans ; to feed the poultry industry
- Sorghum; to feed the brewery industry and
- Vegetables (Onion, Tomatoes and Chilli pepper)

Colleges in Ghana have been hired to support with extension delivery services.

**Table 16:FARMER REGISTRATION IN THE KETA MUNICIPALITY**

Commodity	No. of Farmers			Remarks
	M	F	T	
Maize	155	86	<b>241</b>	Registration is on-going
<b>Vegetables</b>				
(a) Tomatoes	1009	512	<b>1,521</b>	Registration is on-going
(b) Pepper	915	252	<b>1167</b>	Registration is on-going
(c) Onion	807	250	<b>1057</b>	Registration is on-going
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>3,745</b>	

**Table 17: AREA OF FARMS REGISTERED**

Commodity	REQUEST (HA)	REGISTERED (HA)
<b>Maize</b>	390	390
<b>Vegetables</b>		
(a) Tomatoes	950	1,216.5
(b) Pepper	480	933.60
(c) Onion	250	250



**Figure 10: Planting for food and job**

**Table 18: UPDATE ON INPUTS DELIVERED TO KETA MUNICIPALITY**

Type of Input	Inputs request	Number of Inputs delivered	Difference	Remarks
<b>Maize</b>				
(a) OPV maize seed	218 bags /45kg	218 bags /45kg	0	Very high patronage
(b) N.P.K Fertilizer	1612 bags/50kg	1612 bags/50kg	0	Very high patronage
(c) UREA Fertilizer	1341 bags/50kg	1341 bags/50kg	0	Very high patronage
<b>Vegetables</b>				
Seeds				
(a) Tomatoes	2375 sachets/100g	2375 sachets/100g	0	Distribution is on-going
(b) Pepper	1200 sachets/100g	1200 sachets/100g	0	Distribution is on-going
(c) Onion	5000 sachets/100g	0	5000 sachets/100g	Yet to receive seeds
<b>Fertilizer</b>				

N.P.K	15708 bags	8161 bags	7,547 bags	Distribution is on-going
UREA	7319 bags	5740 bags	1,579 bags	Distribution is on-going

**Table 19: INPUT DISTRIBUTION**

Commodity	Quantity	No. of Farmers		
		M	F	T
<b>Maize</b>				
OPV seeds	891kg (19.8bags)	16	4	20
N.P.K fertilizer	190 bags			
UREA fertilizer	95 bags			
<b>Vegetables</b>				
(a) Tomatoes	520 sachets/100g	355	112	467
(b) Pepper	115sachets/100g	68	27	95
(c) Onion	0	0	0	0
N.P.K fertilizer	1612	355	112	467
UREA fertilizer	806	355	112	467

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

**Table 20: INPUT COST RECOVERY**

Type of Input	Total amount (GH¢)	Amount recovered (GH¢)	Balance (GH¢)
<b>Maize</b>			
(a)OPV maize seed	34880.00	1568.00	33,312.00
(b)N.P.K Fertilizer	92690.00	46,345	46,345.00
(c)UREA Fertilizer	63697.50	19,142.50	44,555.00
(d)Tomatoes	62,937.50	6,890	56,047.50
(e)Pepper	25,440.00	1,219	24,221
(f)Onion	0	0	0

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Planting for food and job policy is to serve as a link between the agriculture and the industrial sector to as a source of:

- ❖ Provision of raw material
- ❖ Food for those in the industry
- ❖ Employment generation
- ❖ Wealth creation
- ❖ Promote international competition
- ❖ Reduce poverty
- ❖ Promote optimum utilization economic resources
- ❖ Diversify the productive economy
- ❖ Market
- ❖ Food security
- ❖ Generation of forex
- ❖ Infrastructural development

#### **1.7.4 CHALLENGES**

- ❖ Vegetables farmers are complaining of the type of N.P.K. (25:10:10 + TE) supplied. They are appealing to authorities to supply them with fertilizer with high level of Potash since most vegetables need this nutrient for fruit formation.
- ❖ Dependant on rain fed (More irrigation schemes should be introduced)
- ❖ Using rudimentary methods of farming
- ❖ Lack of storage facilities

The problem of the fertilizer type have been solved because farmers requested for N.P.K 15:15:15 which is now in the system

- ❖ Late arrival of inputs which has delayed maize planting in the district

The problem of late arrival of inputs have been solved because the fertilize for the vegetables came in time

- ❖ Low monitoring activities due to inadequate logistics (No motor bikes, broken down official vehicle, No fuel allowances)
- ❖ The inputs in the warehouse are insecure because of the absence of a security person.
- ❖ Some of the roofing sheets and the door to the warehouse serving as a storage place for the inputs are in a bad state and need urgent attention.
- ❖ The pallet on which the inputs are arranged on are inadequate
  - ❖ Untimely release of funds to carry out planned programmes
  - ❖ Inadequate funds to execute planned activities
  - ❖ Insufficient AEA numbers to meet extension delivery activities
  - ❖ Low monitoring activities due to broken down vehicle and low numbers of motorbikes.
  - ❖ Inadequate office equipment's such as printers photocopies etc. to carry out official works
  - ❖ Low numbers of Information and Communication Tools such as computers, projector and scanners to carry out farmer trainings
  - ❖ Insufficient amount and poor distribution of rainfall
  - ❖ Expensive small scale irrigation facilities
  - ❖ High electric tariffs which is making cost of irrigation farming high

#### **1.7.5 WAYFOWARD**

- Carry out monitoring of beneficiary fields as early as possible
- Assist the second cycle and first cycle schools in the Municipality to revamp agriculture in the schools
- Assist farmers to get market for their produce especially tomatoes
- The potential for diversifying the sector
- 4 The constraint the sector face to increase production
- 5 The number of people in the economically active population that agriculture sector employs
- 6 The contribution the sector made to the GDP
- Efforts are being made to facilitated the formation of Farmer Based Organization (FBOs) in the Municipality to make extension delivery activities effective

- Series of trainings and agriculture shows are being organized in the Municipality to educate farmers on new and improved crops and livestock technologies
- Crops and Livestock demonstrations are being laid in all the operational areas to introduce new and improved (high breed) crops , Livestock and poultry to farmers
- Introduce school farming in all the second cycle and some selected first cycle institutions in the Municipality to introduce the students to new and improved agriculture technologies and to produce crops and livestock to feed the students.

### 1.8 INDUSTRY

A wide range of industrial activities has been identified in the Municipality. All the industries, which are small scale, are owned and managed mainly by sole proprietors. This sector employs about 13.0 per cent of the labour force of the Municipality and constitutes seven primary or supplementary sources of livelihood.

The industrial activities of the Municipality has been categorised into six major areas depending on the raw material base and production orientation.

The categories are:

- Agro-based: Fish processing, cassava processing, sugar cane juice distilling, and coconut-oil extraction
- Mining: exploitation of salt and sand winning.
- Wood-based: Carpentry, Standing brooms.
- Textile: Tailoring/Dressmaking ,Kente Weaving,
- Service: Hairdressing, Vehicle repair/fitting mechanics, Radio/TV mechanics, masonry.
- Ceramics: Pottery.

**Table 21: Geographical Distribution of Industries**

INDUSTRY	MAJOR PROD. AREAS	PRODUCTS
<b>1. Agro-based</b>		
(a) Fish-processing	Keta, Tegbi, Woe, Whuti Srogboe, Anyako,Dzita Atiteti,Akplorwotorkor	Smoked, fried and salted fish
(b) Cassava Processing	Heluvi,Weme, Sasieme, Dorveme, Atsiame, Tsiame	Gari, Biscuits, Tapioca
(c) Sugar-cane juice Processing	Tregui, Benadzi, Azanu, Trekume, Bleamezado, Nyikutor,	Local Gin (Akpateshie)

	Agorvinu, Hatorgodo, Agorbledokui, Devenu	
(d) Coconut-Oil Extraction	Anyanui, Anloga, Woe, Tegbi, Atiteti, Agbledomi, Anlo Afiadeniyigba.	Coconut Oil
<b>2. Mining</b>		
(a) Salt mining	Anlo-Afiadeniyigba, Seva, Anyako	Salt
(b) Sand winning	Atsiame, Heluvi, Dzelukope	Sand
<b>3. Wood Based</b>		
a) Carpentry	Keta, Dzelukope, Anloga, Tegbi, Woe, Abor	Furniture Canoes, Standing brooms
<b>4. Textile</b>		
(1) Fabrics	Dzelukope, Anlo-Afiadeniyigba, Tsiame, Atiavi, Anyako, Sasieme	Kente cloth, placemats, bags, bed spreads
Straw Weaving	Alakple, Tregui, Azanu, Atiavi, Agortoe, Agbatsivi, Salo	Straw mats
<b>Service</b>	Keta, Dzelukope, Anloga, Tegbi, Woe, Abor, Srogboe	Hairdressing Vehicle repairs Equipment repairs etc.
<b>Ceramics</b>	Hatorgodo, Atiavi, Bomigo, Anyanui	Pots, Roofing tiles

*Source: MPCU Construct, 2017*

### **1.8.1 Industrial Potential**

The Keta Municipality has great potential for some categories of industries. Some of these include the following:

#### **(i) Ceramics Industry**

Keta Municipality has about 1.5 million metric tons of rich clay deposits at Bomigo, which can be exploited for the production of ceramics and brick and tile for the local market and for export. The only problem affecting the exploitation of this important resource is its inaccessibility and

lack of electricity in the area. However, investment in this area can bring a lot of dividends to the investor and the people in the Municipality.

**(ii) Salt Production**

Large-scale salt production has a great potential in the Municipality. Currently salt is produced under natural (evaporation) conditions. About one-third of the lagoon can be harnessed to produce salt for export to countries less endowed in the sub-region. Such large-scale salt production is likely to create enough wealth to improve the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.



**Figure 11: Salt production**

**Table 22: Development Potentials in the Municipality**

Type of potential	Location	Remark
<b><u>Agriculture</u></b>		
1. Shrimps and brackish water species	Angaw Lagoon	Development for both local Consumption and for export.
2. Marine fishing	Keta lagoon	Development for both local consumption and for export.
3. Inland fishing	Keta Lagoon	Development for both local consumption & export.
<b><u>Soil</u></b>		
1. Toje-Alajo		Suitable for arable crops like cassava, vegetable, cotton, mango, cashew, coconut, rice, maize tobacco.
2. Amo-Tefle		Suitable for sugarcane cassava, vegetable, cotton, mango, cashew, coconut, rice, maize, tobacco



3. Ada-Oyibi		A few areas suitable for pasture
4. Oyibi-Muni association		Area subject to periodic flooding and therefore unsuitable for agriculture
5. Keta association		Suitable for growing coconut
<b>Industrial</b>		
1. Clay deposits	Bomigo	Over 15 million metric tonnes estimated. Can be used for ceramics, bricks, and tiles, both for industrial and housing projects.
2. Salt mining/wining	Coastal stretch of the Municipality (Savietula) and Afiadenyigba in the northwestern section.	Needs revamping both technical and financial. Can be a basis for establishment of chemical industries. To be promoted for private sector investment.
3. Crude oil	Keta basin coastal and offshore	Needs further exploration
4. Kente Weaving	Asadame, Tsiame, Sasieme, Norlopi, Abolovi, Afiadenyigba	Can produce for local textile and tourist industries and export.
5. Mats, hats, bag weaving	Keta, Abor, Alakple, Anloga	Can be a base for non-traditional export.
6. Sugar cane pulp	Hatorgodo, Tsiame, (middle-belt)	Sources of raw material for the paper industry
<b>Tourism</b>		
1. Rich tradition and culture "Hogbetsotso festival"	Municipal wide	- A force in uniting the people to undertake development projects. -Main tourist asset.
2. Tourist sites	Whuti, Atiteti, Cape St. Paul (woe), traditional military grove (Tsiame), Atorkor Slave Market	Employment generation and revenue mobilisation for district assembly.
3. Fort Prinzenstein	Keta	Major tourist asset, but needs rehabilitation
4. Keta Lagoon	362Km <sup>2</sup>	Major tourist asset, and needs dredging for water sports and cruising
5. Shoreline beaches	Keta, Tegbi, Dzeluko, Woe	Major tourist asset , but needs conservation and management
6. Water Birds and Wetlands	Mid-western (Keta lagoon basin)	Assembly should complement the efforts of the RAMSAR site by

	sectors of the Municipality	educating students, and the communities.
7. Keta Sea Defense Project	Keta, Adzido, Kedzi, Vodza, Atorkor-Akplorwotorkor	-First of its kind in the Sub-region -Land reclamation from the Lagoon -Groynes length of 145 metres into the sea -Natural land reclamation from the sea -Birds habitat and restoration -Resettlement houses construction
<b>Human Resource</b> A high literate population	Throughout the Municipality	A potential labour force for the agricultural and industrial sectors

Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

### 1.8.2 Development Implications

- ◆ Investment promotion and advertising
- ◆ Creation of enabling environment
- ◆ Encouraging public-private partnership
- ◆ Employment generation
- ◆ People's participation

### 1.8.3 Services

#### Commerce

Trade and commerce are well developed in the Municipality mostly by the private entrepreneurs. There are a lot of markets in the Municipality. The main ones are located at Anloga, Anyanui, Keta and Abor. In addition, there are other satellites markets which are dotted in the Municipality. Examples are Afiadenyigba, Anyako, Atiavi, etc. About 45% of the people in this sector

### 1.9 Tourism Potential and Development

As a low lying coastal plain with the highest point only 53 metres above sea level interspersed with lagoons, creeks and mangrove forests, the Keta Municipality offers a great potential for tourism development in the country. With the recent expansion in tourist receptive facilities, one expects a corresponding increase in tourist attractions like the development of water sports, coconut grooves, cultural tourism and many others. The main tourists' sites in the municipality include:

**Commented [u5]:** This is a very critical area to talk about but, I certainly do not advice for the myriads of pictures included in the document. It is enough to talk about tourism attractions and facilities and potential in the municipality and then post may be two or four pictures as example. Remember this document is not a photo exhibition. It is also important to state the challenges that face this sector. How many people are employed in this sector and what are the gender issues related issues.

### 1.9.1 Nesting of Sea Turtles

The Beach or the Coastline between Anloga and Dzita and much especially around Dakordzi and Akplorwotorkor records a lot of Seasonal Sea Turtles which come on-shore to lay eggs for hatching. The scene is so interesting and attractive to watch during the months of August-March.

**Figure: Nesting of Sea Turtles**



### 1.9.2 Lagoons:

The lagoons also provide calm water bodies for cruising and other water sports (Dragon boat). Three major lagoons are found in the Municipality, namely Keta, Angaw and Avu. The Keta Lagoon is the largest in the country and has several islands such as Seva, Dudu and Xevi Kpodzi (bird sanctuary). The lagoons offer opportunities for angling since they are rich in tilapia, mudfish and others such as crabs, shrimps and scallop.

### 1.9.3 Mangrove Swamps

Mangrove is a fuel wood used for domestic and commercial activities in Ghana and it is common along the coastal areas. They are known to have a significant ecological function including flood control and enhancement of fish production. Before the construction of the Volta Dam the mangroves in the keta basin served their typical ecological functions. That is the people depended mainly on farming and fishing with only a subsistence harvesting of mangroves for household purposes.

Along the main Angaw, Avu and part of Keta lagoon are very extensive stretches of mangrove swamps. Opportunities exist for visitors to cruise through the creeks within the mangrove forest or for purposes of research.

**Figure 13: Mangrove Swamp**

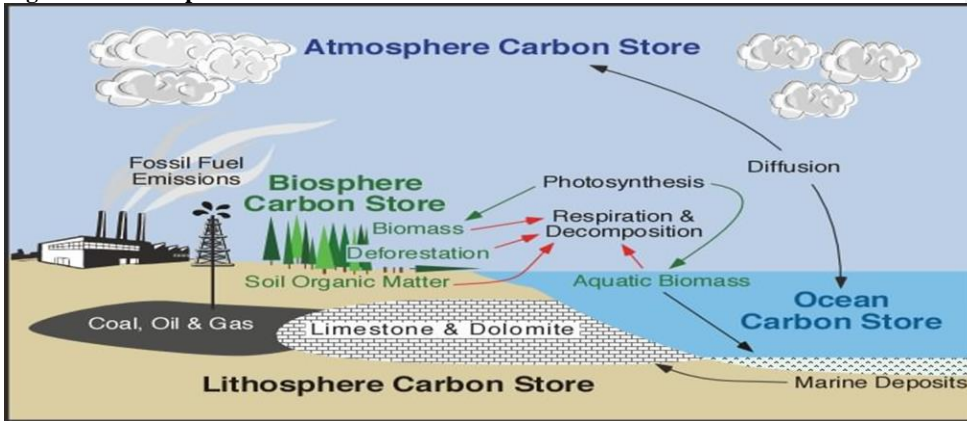


#### **1.9.4 Benefits of Mangrove include:**

Mangroves have direct and indirect use. The direct uses include fuelwood, construction materials, on-wood products such as fish and honey and medicine. The indirect values are ecosystem function, wildlife habitat, Shoreline Stabilization (protection from storm, reduction of shoreline and riverbank erosion), stabilizing sediments, breeding habitats for coastal fish, absorption of pollutants etc.

The mangrove trees and shrubs serve as a storage place for carbon, therefore the destruction of mangrove leads to the release of carbon dioxide. As the carbon becomes too much in the atmosphere due to depletion of the mangrove, it leads to ocean acidification which also affects aquatic plants and animals.

**Figure 14: Atmospheric conditions**



### 1.9.5 Ramsar Site

The Anlo- Keta wetlands have been designated Ramsar Site, because it provides sanctuaries for several birds including migratory and resident ones, especially water fowls. It is said that the Anlo- Keta Ramsar Site is at the crossroad of several thousands of migratory birds that fly the Mediterranean and the South-Atlantic flyway. Some of the birds which nest, rest, feed and breed there include the various types of terns and gulls. There is, therefore, the great need for the construction of bird watching towers to attract more tourists into the Municipality.

Social and environmental factors including climate change are increasing gender inequalities and causing women to lose access to resources, limiting their rights to water, food security or a clean healthy or safe environment. Women play very important roles in conservation and environmental sustainability, but often their work and voice are not recognised and they are still largely absent from the decision making processes and bodies that govern natural resources

The Keta RAMSAR site is losing its ecological importance and ability to provide ecosystem services upon which the locals living within the site depend. The threats to both livelihoods and the ecosystems have been due to socio-cultural, socio-economic, political and environmental factors such as unsustainable resources management practices, climate change among others. These factors have been increasing gender inequalities and causing women to lose access to resources.

The Development Institute, a non-government, not-for profit sustainable development organization is working to address the fundamental social and environmental issues affecting

local communities through approaches founded on the Sustainable Development Goals. In collaboration with Global Gender and Women’s rights organizations such as Fondo Centro Americano de Mujeres (FCAM), Both ENDS and Mama Cash (Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action partners) and local partners such as the Wildlife Division, the Development Institute designed and implemented a project entitled the Grassroots Power Engineering for Inclusive Environmental Governance. The project is part of the Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) Programme. It is a strategic global partnership to **strengthen and unify** the capabilities of grassroots groups to lobby and advocate for women’s right and environmental justice.

#### **1.9.6 Sandy Beaches:**

The Keta Municipality is blessed with several kilometres of very clean and unique golden beaches in the country which can offer places of relaxation to tourists. The beaches drenched in brilliant sunshine have sands ranging from fine to coarse grained types. The coconut clad sandy beaches are interspersed with bare sandy surfaces stretching from Azizanu to Dzelukope near Keta.



**Figure 15: Sandy beaches**

### **1.9.7 Festivals:**

The main festival is the Hogbetsotso, which symbolizes the great exodus of Ewes from their ancestral home, Notsie, to their present abode around the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. The Hogbetsotso Festival, which is celebrated at Anloga, the traditional home of the Anlos, attains a grand final with a durbar of Chiefs and people amidst pomp and pageantry on the first Saturday of every November. During such festivals, religious cults are displayed through some magical performances. Such cults include the Korku, Yewe and Afa cults. One interesting feature is to see the members of Korku cult cut themselves without effect with sharp knives.

### **1.9.8 Fort Prinzenstein**

This Danish Fort build in 1784 at Keta is one of the most spectacular relics of colonialism in the Municipality. It played a key role in the infamous triangular slave trade involving West Africa, England and North America. Efforts need to be made to save this important historical monument from total destruction by sea waves and to preserve it as an important tourist resort. The Keta Sea Defense Project has greatly saved the Fort from further destruction and still has a story to tell.



**Figure 16: Tourist at Fort Prinzenstein**

### **1.7.7 Atorkor Slave Market**

In addition to Keta, Atorkor was the second slave market in the Municipality. The trade was masterminded by one Ndorkutsu. A monument was raised in the area where this wicked activity took place. The Keta Municipal Assembly intends to convert the place into an important tourist resort. A beginning has been made with the construction of a sculpture showing a slave dealer giving orders to slaves with a whip.

### **1.9.9 Anlo Military Headquarters, Tsiamé**

This is yet another important tourist spot where the Anlos during their historical wars gathered to plan war strategies against their enemies. It is located at Tsiamé, north of Keta and at that very spot today, stands a grove, which tourists can visit.

### **1.9.10 Cape St. Paul Light House-Woe:**

This is an ancient light house located at Woe near Keta. While it is still functioning, this light house directs ships at night away from what is believed to be a big submerged mountain just off the coast of Woe.

**Figure 17: Light house @ Woe**





### 1.9.11 Tourism Infrastructure

There are a lot of Hotels and Guesthouses in the Municipality which includes the following:  
Abutia Guest House, Keta Beach Hotel, Ocean View Hotel, Agblor Lodge, Loreta Guest House ,Happy Corner Restaurant, Hotel de White House at Anloga, Twins Lodge Hotel at Tegbi, Larota Guest House at Tegbi, Pin Drop Hotel at Anloga, Dzigbordi Lodge at Anloga and Meet Me There at Dzita, Aborigines at Dzelukope, Sitsofe Guesthouse at Abor, Harmony Hotel at Anyako etc.

**Figure 18: Tourism Infrastructure**



### 1.9.12 Financial Institutions

There are three major financial institutions in the Municipality namely Ghana Commercial Bank, Keta and Abor and Anlo Rural Bank Limited, GN Bank in Anloga. However, there are microfinances and other small scale financial institutions popularly called ‘Susu Collection’ which is available across the Municipality.

### 1.9.13 Filling Stations

There are a number of fuel and gas filling stations across the municipality. Some of these filling stations includes Goil filling station, Agapet Oil, Glory Oil, Frimps, Fraga etc. There are currently five (5) Gas filling stations in the municipality at Anloga, Tegbi, Xekpa, Keta and Abor.

### 1.9.14 Telecommunication Systems and Uses

The Municipality is well endowed with communication networks. These include Mobile phones and fixed lines from many communication network including MTN, VODAFONE, Airtel, TIGO and GLO. Ghana Post has Post office as well as courier services. Again, there are two (2) Radio Stations in the Municipality namely Jubilee Radio and Hogbe FM.

### 1.9.15 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 1.12 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage for the population 12 years and older in the Keta Municipality by district and sex. Table 5.1 indicates that for the municipality as a whole, there are 44,334 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones. Of the 44,334 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones, 21,881 are males representing 49.4 percent and 22,453 are females representing 50.6 percent.

**Table 23 : Population 12 years and older by Sex, mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage**

I C T Indicators	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
Population 12 years and older			Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility			
Total	105,884	100.0	44,334	100.0	4,039	100.0		
Male	47,403	44.8	21,881	49.4	2,830	70.1		
Female	58,481	55.2	22,453	50.6	1,209	29.9		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **1.9.16 Use of Internet**

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations.

Table 5.1 shows the Percentage of Population 12 years and older using internet facility. The population using internet facilities are 4,039 in the municipality. The proportion of males (70.1%) using internet facility in the municipality is higher than females (29.9%). This observation could be attributed to the reflection of gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with Internet use.

### **1.9.17 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines**

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed telephone lines remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the municipality where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent. The distribution of households head by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines is shown in Table 5.2.

The table indicates that 595 of out of the total household's population of 37,705 have access to fixed line in the municipality which constitutes 314 males and 281 females. The table further shows that a larger proportion of males (52.8%) than females (47.2%) use the fixed telephone lines across the municipality.

**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **1.9.18 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer**

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 indicates the distribution of households head by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines. Of the total number of households 37,705 in the Municipality, only 1,109 households have access to desktop or laptop computers. With regard to sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male headed households (69.7%) compared to female headed households (30.3%) in the Municipality.

## **1.9.19 Economic Infrastructure**

### **Road Network**

The First class road (74.8km) traverses the coast from Havedzi through Keta-Anloga-Dabala to join the main Accra-Aflao road. The northern section of the Municipality between Abor and Anyako is accessible by second class road. The Keta-Aflao stretch of road which was completely destroyed by sea erosion between Keta and Horvi has now been constructed under the Keta Sea Defence Project by the Central Government. Settlements in the north of the Municipality (Abor-

**Commented [u6]:** What proportion of road network in the district have smooth bitumen surface and what proportion has no bitumen coverage? What are the challenges with this infrastructure that would require the attention of the 2018-2021 MTDP

Atiavi-Hatorgodo axis) are linked mostly by second class roads and are complemented by feeder roads. The middle and south western sections of the Municipality (Angaw and Klomi lagoon basin) are poorly accessible mainly by third class roads and footpaths. Generally, the Municipality is relatively more accessible as indicated by a relatively high road density of 194.7 meters/km<sup>2</sup>.

This mode of transport is used for passenger and cargo services, passenger buses and mini-buses with a seating capacity of 16-40 are used for these services. Truck services are used to carry mainly tomatoes, shallots, salt and fish to outside the Municipality while manufactured goods and foodstuffs like rice, yams, maize and building materials are imported.

#### ***1.9.20 Water Transport***

Lagoon transport, though important is poorly developed. In the case of water transport the services are privately owned. Non-motorized local canoes are used to transport goods and people across the lagoons. Another setback is the seasonal fluctuations in the water level, which render movement very slow and even cumbersome. The siltation of the lagoon has also generally reduced the water level. The major routes are Anyako/Seva-Anloga, Afiadenyigba-Keta-Anloga, Atiavi-Keta-Anloga, and Alakple/Kodzi/Fiahor-Keta-Anloga. The seasonal drying up of the lagoon makes water transport unreliable and time consuming as opposed to road transport (over 90 per cent of the population use road transport regularly)

**Figure 19: Water Transport**



### **1.9.21 Electricity**

The Electricity Company of Ghana District Office is located at Keta with bulk supply station at Anloga. Almost all the major towns in the Municipality have access to electricity. What is critical now is expansion in the major towns and communities yet to be hooked on.

### **1.9 22: Economic Activity Status**

The potential work force of the Municipality every nation is derived from its adult population that is available to work (aged 15 years and older). Of the potential workforce, it is known that some may be pursuing legitimate concerns such as schooling which is not an economic activity at the material time and therefore is excluded from those the Municipality can count on for the production of goods and services. Others are the retired or disabled. These categories are therefore referred to as economically not active. Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15years and older in the Municipality. The economically active population is (63.9%) of which (93.5%) are employed and (6.5%) are unemployed.

The proportion of economically active male is 65 percent of which (94.5%) are employed and (5.5%) unemployed whiles that for the female economically active population is 63 percent with (92.7%) employed whiles (7.3%) are unemployed.

The economically not active population is (36.1%) with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of (45.4%) and pensioners or retirees recording the lowest of 3.8 percent. The proportion of male to female economically not active population for the district is (35%) and (37%) respectively with (60%) of males in full time education almost twice that of females (34.5%) in full time education, (25.1%) are too old/young to work and (24.5%) of females did home duties (household chores) whiles only (10.3%) of males did the same.

**Table 24: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	96,558	100.0	42,484	100.0	54,074	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>61,682</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>27,613</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>63.0</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>57,674</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>26,096</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>31,578</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<i>Worked</i>	54,382	94.3	24,865	95.3	29,517	93.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,136	5.4	1,178	4.5	1,958	6.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	156	0.3	53	0.2	103	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,802	45.0	598	39.4	1,204	48.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,206	55.0	919	60.6	1,287	51.7
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>34,876</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>14,871</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>20,005</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	6,430	18.4	1,533	10.3	4,897	24.5
Full time education	15,828	45.4	8,929	60.0	6,899	34.5
Pensioner/Retired	1,329	3.8	958	6.4	371	1.9
Disabled/Sick	2,862	8.2	1,116	7.5	1,746	8.7
Too old/young	6,578	18.9	1,552	10.4	5,026	25.1
Other	1,849	5.3	783	5.3	1,066	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 1.9.23 Occupation

Almost 35 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (34.8%). This is followed by craft and related trades workers (25.4%) and services and sales workers accounting for 21.8 percent. Clerical support workers and technicians and associate professionals recorded the lowest with (1%) and (1.2%) respectively. The proportion of female to male was higher in the following categories: managers, service and sales workers, craft and related workers, and elementary occupations.

**Table 25 : Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	57,674	100.0	26,096	100.0	31,578	100.0
Managers	1,317	2.3	331	1.3	986	3.1
Professionals	2,642	4.6	1,558	6.0	1,084	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	675	1.2	444	1.7	231	0.7
Clerical support workers	570	1.0	408	1.6	162	0.5
Service and sales workers	12,572	21.8	1,596	6.1	10,976	34.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,070	34.8	14,445	55.4	5,625	17.8
Craft and related trades workers	14,628	25.4	4,815	18.5	9,813	31.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,781	3.1	1,715	6.6	66	0.2
Elementary occupations	3,406	5.9	772	3.0	2,634	8.3
Other occupations	13	0.0	12	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 1.10 Social Services

### 1.10.1 Education

#### *Educational Facilities*

Keta Municipality has various educational institutions which cater for different categories of the school going population. These include institutions for pre-school, basic, primary and secondary education in the Municipality and grouped into the 10 educational circuits for effective supervision. These are Abor-Tsiame, Anloga, Anyako-Afiadenyigba, Atiavi-Hatorgodo, Dzelukope-Vui, Dzita-Anyanui, Keta, Shime, Srogboe-Kome and Tegbi-woe. Of these 10 circuits, Keta, Dzelukope-Vui, Tegbi-Woe, Anloga and Abor-Tsiame are urban oriented while the rest are rural.

There are 354 schools in the Municipality which is made up of 129 Pre-schools (90 public and 39 private), 129 Primary schools (90 public and 39 private), 105 Junior High schools (82 public and 23 private), 12 Senior High/Technical Schools (10 public and 2 private), 5 Technical/Vocational (1 public and 4 private) and Health Assistants ( Clinical ) Training School.

### 1.10.2 School Enrolment

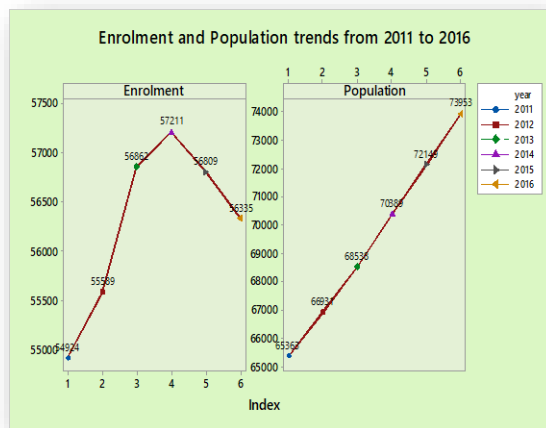
Out of the 27,047 persons 11 years and older in the Municipality, 75.1 percent are lit-erate and 24.9 percent are not-literate. The proportion of literate males (87.0 %) is higher than that of literate females (65.4%). Out of a total of 53,084 persons aged 3 years and older in the Municipality 38.8 percent are currently in school, an equal pro-portion has attended school in the past and 22.4 percent have never attended school.

At the close of the year under review, the Municipality recorded a total of fifty-six thousand and seven hundred and five (56,705) pupils and students in public and privates schools in 2013 as presented in the table below:

### 1.10.4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

#### Population and enrolment trend from 2011 to 2016

#### Trends of school Age population and enrolment from 2011 to 2016



The Municipal’s vision dictates the school age population and students’ enrolment to be at par but this was not so. From 2011 to 2016 (figure 2.1), Keta school age population grew by 13% with estimated annual growth of 2.1%, but this was inconsistent with students’ enrolments which fluctuate considerably and increase at a lesser pace of 0.42% per annum. This growth occurred

**Commented [u7]:** Dat presented under this section is too much and may not necessarily be relvant. What is important to facilitate planning and programming should be included:  
1.Number of schools (private and public)  
2.Geographical distribution of these schools  
3.Enrolment rate of the municipality with gender disaggregated data  
4. Drop out rate differentiated on gender basis  
5.Performance Trends in BECE and WASSCE  
6.Pupil Teacher Ratio  
7.Teacher distribution  
8.Challenges confronting the sector.  
Note that you do not need tabular or graphical presentation for all these.

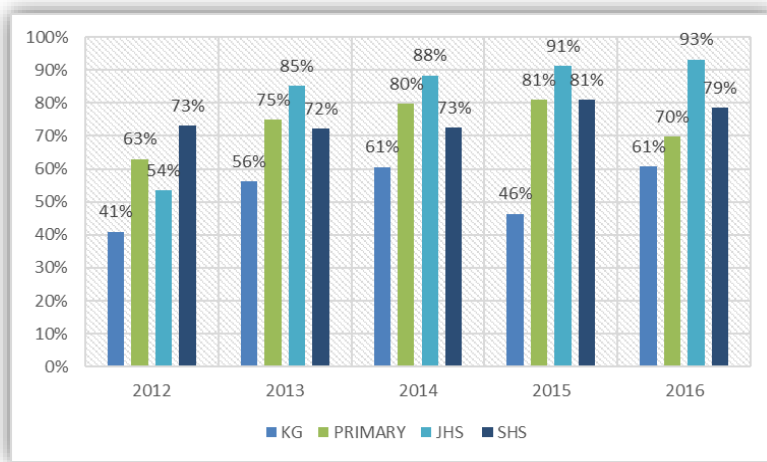


mostly at KG, primary and SHS levels with more than 20% of students in private schools. Although, both the population and students' enrolment showed a positive trend, relatively, there were about 24% of school age children still at home. With the current trend, enrolment is estimated to increase by 237 in 2018 and to achieve this, various strategies are outlined in this report to gain that estimate.

### 1.10.4 QUALITY

#### a) Percentage of Trained Teachers in Public Schools

**Figure 3.5: Percentage of trained teachers at KG, Primary, JHS and**



#### **SHS from 2012 to 2016**

Trained teacher distribution at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS and SHS) has improved even though two out of the four levels (Primary and SHS) experienced reduction of not less than 13% in 2016. KGs trained teacher percentage increased by 30% points over the previous years of 46.4% but, trained teacher percentages for all the four levels were below the national target of 95%, even though KGs indicator improved significantly over the period. This reduction could be attributed to high teacher attrition rates in deprived communities like Agorvinu, Lawoshime, Weme, Akplorfudzi, Sodzi, Bomigo, Shime, Tsiame, Nyikutor and Tunu which lack teacher accommodation for non-local teachers.

Moreover, the improvement at the KG could be due to the redistribution exercise carried out to reallocate trained teachers to this level. To curb this problem, the Municipal Assembly has embarked on construction of teachers' quarters in some of the deprived communities and it is also encouraging citizens of the affected areas to help provide accommodation for teachers posted to them. ADEOP target for this indicator was not achieved at Primary and SHS levels.

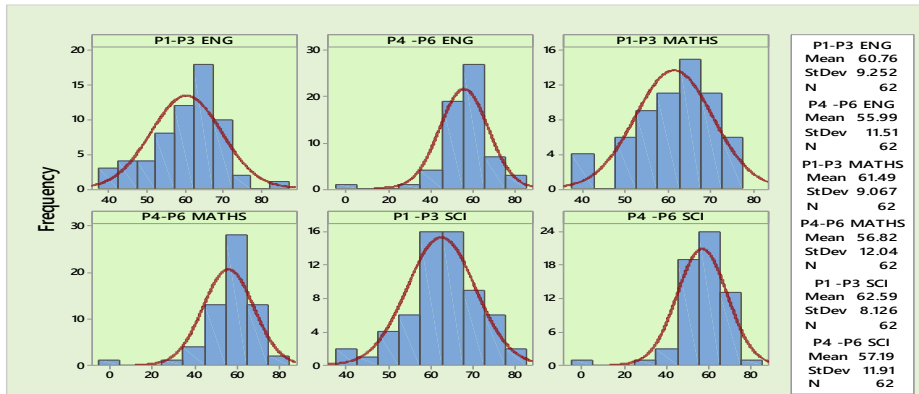
**b). Students Achievements in Internal and External Examinations**

**i. Pupils performance in Science, English and Mathematics**

***Pupil Performance in public schools (Science, English and Mathematics)***

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum
P1-P3 ENG	60.76	9.25	38.33	55.83	62.50	66.75	84.67
P1-P3 MATHS	61.49	9.07	40.00	54.83	62.67	67.75	77.00
P1 -P3 SCI	62.59	8.13	40	58	62.83	68.17	79.33
P4-P6 ENG	56.91	9.03	29.67	52.83	56.67	60.5	78
P4-P6 MATHS	57.75	9.63	31.67	52.83	57	64.83	81.67
P4-P6 SCI	58.13	9.42	30.67	52.17	58.33	64.67	82.67

**Figure : Histogram on Pupils performance in English, Mathematics and Environmental /Natural Science in 2015/2016 academic year.**



Performance of primary pupils was measured through three core subjects: English, Mathematics and Environmental/Natural Science. In doing so, the 2015/2016 second term examinations results (set by external body) which provided Municipal comparable results was analysed to assess pupils' achievement in these subjects. In 2015/2016, the average scores for a lower primary pupil in English, Mathematics and science in the Municipality were 60.76, 61.49 and 62.59 respectively. These scores however, were slightly higher than the upper primary averages which were 56.91, 57.75 and 58.13 each. At both levels, scores of pupils were evenly distributed as they all clustered around the Municipal average with just little deviations of between 8 and 9.6 points from each other. In a sense, a lower primary pupil was expected to score at least 36.8 and at most 84.76 in any of the three subjects. Likewise, at the upper primary, a pupil may score between 30 and 83 in any of these subjects.

It was also realized there could be relationship between pupil's scores in English and mathematics at both levels since the calculated correlation for these two subjects was at least 0.8 for both levels. Also, a likely negative association was detected between pupils' mathematics scores at the lower level and pupils' mathematics score at the upper level since averages for these levels differ considerably. All these results could mean that as pupils' progress, their test scores also decreases in these subjects. Many reasons could account for this but the Municipality identified factors like school location, poverty and absenteeism as a possible cause. For example, a pupil in Anyanui or Shime due to inadequate parental care is likely to be absent on market days than a pupil in Keta Township and the likelihood of the teacher helping the absentee to catch up

later was very low. This disrupts the child's contact hours and affects performance as he or she goes higher.

Another problem identified was the learning environment in some schools. Most schools lack the necessary teaching and learning materials (TLM) which help in concept explanation at the lower level. Since children get confused without physical evidence, concepts comprehension and application also becomes difficult during examination and as they go higher, this problem reflects on their achievement negatively.

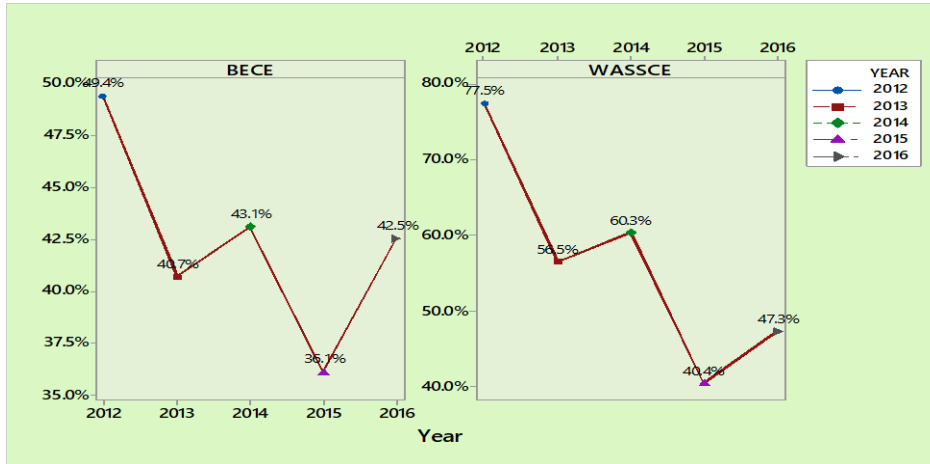
It was also evidenced that most primary textbooks lacked the local contents that can help children connect concepts with their immediate environs. For example, pupils might find it easier to grasp the concept of morality in a passage on Torkor Atolia and Togbi Sri quickly since they can connect those names to things around them than a story with 'alien' names. In a sense, concept comprehension and application becomes easier for pupils, if the lesson content contained pictures of local places, items, or names of local people.

Management planned to implement TLM provision as part of SPIP activity in all basic schools and also sensitize teachers on how to improvise cost effective TLMs for use during lessons. INSET programmes were also being organized on teaching methods and TLM usage. It is also hoped that in the near future printed textbooks will contain local contents more than the 'exotic' ones which sometimes confuse children. In collaboration with other stakeholders, the Directorate will also in the future review school time on market days for areas where absenteeism was very prevalent.

## **ii. BECE AND WASSCE TRENDS**

Like the primary level, students' achievement in BECE and WASSCE results in 2016 has declined considerably. BECE percentage score of students obtaining aggregate 6 to 30 reduced annually by 3% over the period and the problem was more pronounced at the SHS level where students scoring aggregate 6 to 24 decreased 3 times more than the JHS level. On gender basis, although the two sexes experienced negative growth, girls' reduction of 1.9% and 9.9% for JHS and SHS respectively was a little less than the boys at both levels.

***Figure 3.7: BECE and WASSCE pass rates trends from 2012 to 2016***

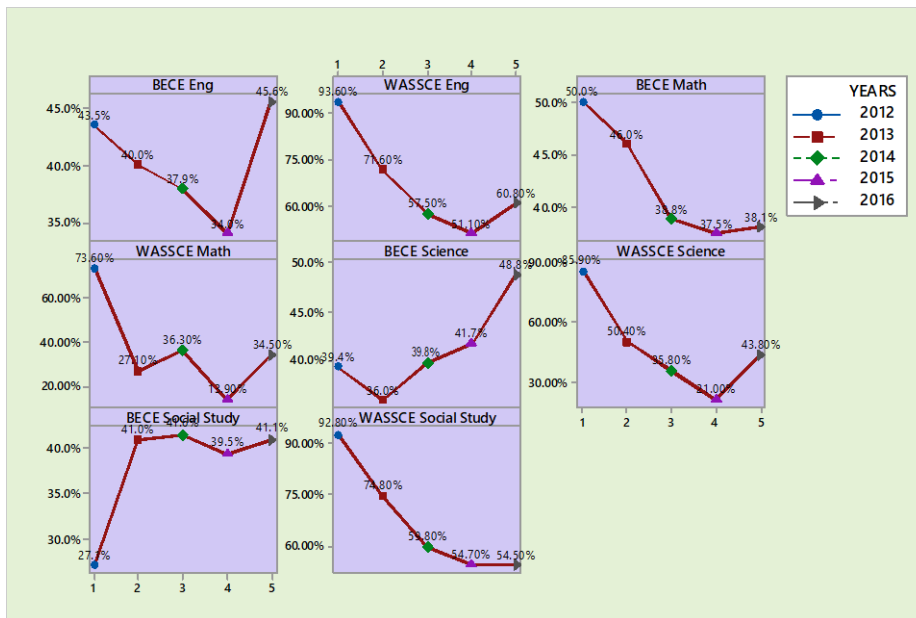


Subsequently, this reaffirms the assumption that students’ performance and progress on the academic ladder could be negatively related when it comes to Keta Municipality. One shortfall identified to influence this trend was students’ inability to build their own conceptual database that will enable them to solve related problems as they move higher. At these levels, concepts explanations become minimal as teachers presumed students to ‘know’ and instead of assigning challenging tasks to them, they ‘spoon-fed’ them and expect them to reproduce the same thing during internal examinations for convenience and easy making. This intends declines students’ performance in the external examinations where more challenging questions than their teachers’ are set for them.

In the end, students neither understood the concepts nor build up upon them and as they move higher, their performance also decreases. To solve this problem, the Municipality through the Assembly planned to institute monitoring and evaluation programme which will track students’ achievements, lesson delivery and school management issues through termly data collection.

iii. Performance by Core Subjects at BECE and WASSCE

**Performance in the four core subjects in BECE and WASSCE from 2012 to 2016**



Contrary to the general BECE and WASSCE performance, percentage scores in the four core subjects differ at the two levels in exception of mathematics which had negative growth of 5.4% and 15.15% for BECE and WASSCE respectively. At the JHS level, English, Science and Social Studies increased by 0.94% to 8.33% but performance in these subjects at the SHS level decreased by 8.63% to 15.15% during the period.

The worst performed subject was mathematic which decreased by more than 5% at both levels resulting in less than 40% of candidates scoring the pass mark. These poor performances as noted could be associated with teacher characteristics, individual student’s characteristics and learning environment both at home and school.

To remedy the situation, the Directorate in collaboration with the Assembly planned to educate teachers on observational skills to help them observe their students whiles teaching. This will enable them determine what works best and make informed decisions about their teaching approaches and students learning. The Office also planned to embark on weekly radio talk show financed by benevolent citizens and the Assembly on the role of parents in improving the

academic achievement of their wards. In addition, exchange programme for non-performing students and performing teachers for exposure, knowledge and experience exchange will be established in the school communities to enhance equitable distribution of quality education. SRC system at both levels will be revived to create avenues for students to channel their learning problems to the appropriate quarters. Finally, the Municipality will revive the Head of State Award Scheme in all second cycle schools to promote critical thinking, proper time management, skills learning and spirit of volunteerism which in the end can boost academic achievement.

**1.10.5 Number of Schools at the JHS Level**

**Number of schools from 2012 to 2017**

YEARS	Public	Private	Total
2012	75	19	94
2013	78	20	98
2014	79	20	99
2015	81	21	102
2016	82	23	105
2017	82	23	105

From 2012 to date, JHS schools continue to increase as more than 90% of primary schools in the Municipality now have JHS attached. From 2012 to 2016, total JHS increased by 11.7% and this growth cut across both private and public sectors. Targets for both sectors were achieved.

**SHS (a) Number of schools at the SHS level**

**Number of schools from 2012 to 2017**

YEARS	Public	Private	Total
2012	9	3	12
2013	9	3	12
2014	9	2	11
2015	9	2	11
2016	9	1	10
2017	9	2	11

Unlike JHS level, number of SHS decreased by 16% during the period 2016 but an increase of one to be apart with the 2015. Total number of SHS as at 2016/2017 was 11. Desegregation by sector was 9 public and 2 private SHS. Target for public sector was achieved.

		TVET					
		2012/13 Actual	2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target*	2016/17 Actual
Number of TVET schools	Total	5	5	5	6	7	6
	Public	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Private	4	4	4	5	6	5
Number of students in all TVET schools	Total	1116	1117	1275	1670	1700	1904
	Male	844	888	941	1241	1250	1404
	Female	272	229	334	429	450	500
Number of students in Public TVET schools	Total	822	997	1054	1345	1054	1445
	Male	725	844	866	1122	866	1214
	Female	97	153	188	223	188	231
Number of students in Private TVET schools	Total	294	120	221	325	221	459
	Male	119	44	146	119	146	190
	Female	175	76	75	206	75	269
Number of Teachers in Public TVET schools	Total	63	65	64	68	64	66
	Male	53	54	53	56	53	53
	Female	10	11	11	12	11	13
Number of Teachers in Private TVET schools	Total	32	19	71	44	71	65
	Male	17	11	34	26	34	40
	Female	15	8	37	18	37	25
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total	60%	73%	42%	57%	46%	91%
	Public	66.7%	75%	78%	78%	75%	93%
	Private	46.9%	63.2%	9%	25%	14.4%	89.6%



**Table 26: School Enrolment in Public and Private Schools**

	2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
	PUBLI C	PRIVA TE	TOTA L		PRIVA TE	TOTA L	PUBLI C	PRIVA TE	TOTA L
<b>KG</b>	8,735	1,255	<b>9,990</b>	8,619	1,259	<b>9,878</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>9,717</b>
<b>PRI</b>	22,056	2,499	<b>24,555</b>	21,991	2,672	<b>24,663</b>	<b>22361</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>26,491</b>
<b>JHS</b>	8,946	596	<b>9,542</b>	8,868	756	<b>9,624</b>	<b>8478</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>9707</b>
<b>SHS</b>	10,438	399	<b>10,837</b>	11,043	381	<b>11,424</b>			
<b>TVET</b>	854	180	<b>1,034</b>	822	294	<b>1,116</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,029</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>55,958</b>	<b>51,343</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>56,705</b>			

Source: GES, Keta, 2017

#### 1.10.6 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the Municipality is shown in table 1.18.

**Table 27: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

Year	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
<b>KG</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>96.7%</b>
<b>PRIMARY</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>81.7%</b>
<b>JHS</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>73.8%</b>
<b>SHS</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>90.0%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
<b>TVET</b>			

Source: GES, Keta, 2017

#### 1.10 7Performance of the District in B.E.C.E

The performance of the B.E.C.E results in the Municipality during the period under review was not encouraging. The Municipality recorded a score of 40.7 percent in 2013 (a decrease of 8.7% from the previous year). This is a continuation of a downward trend in performance over the years as shown in the table below.

**Table 28: Performance of Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE SCORE (%)</b>
2014	<b>55.9</b>
2015	<b>48.0</b>
2016	<b>49.4</b>
2017	<b>40.7</b>

*Source: GES, Keta, 2017.*

In order to improve on the abysmal performance in BECE, the Municipality Assembly in collaboration with the Municipal Education Directorate and other relevant stakeholders have embarked on the following activities to reverse the fallen standard.

- ◆ The Municipality has organized training workshops for all KG teachers in the Municipality with head teachers in attendance to enhance the performance of the KG teachers with its positive effect on the learners.
- ◆ The Municipal Assembly has provided motor bikes for Circuit Supervisors to ensure frequent and effective monitoring and supervision on the part of Circuit Supervisors.
- ◆ The Mock exams conducted by the Awadada Task Force would lead to an improvement in students' academic performance.

#### **1.10.8 Literacy Status**

About 76 percent of persons 11 years and older are literate while the rest 24 percent are not. Out of the total population 11 years and older who are literate, 52 percent constitutes the male population while the rest (48%) constitutes the female population aged 11 years and older.

#### **1.10.9 Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex**

Of the 53,084 people currently attending school, 28,390 are males and 24,694 are females. About 88.7 percent are enrolled in basic school (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/middle), 9.0 percent in secondary/senior high school, 0.9 percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 0.8 percent in tertiary institutions.

Additionally, 52,997 of the people who are currently not attending school have attended school in the past.

For the municipality as a whole, the majority of people who have attended school previously (52.1%) have attained at least the basic level that is, JSS/JHS. The proportion of females (60.71%) who have attended school in the past is higher than the males (43.59%).

#### **1.10.10 Girl - Child Education**

Girl Child education is a major priority to the municipality. In this vein, a desk has been created for a Girl – Child Education in the education directorate. As a result, female enrolments in most schools are steadily increasing with time.

#### **1.10.11 Non Formal Education**

The Municipality desires to reduce its illiteracy rate especially among the youth can be seen from the efforts being made towards the development of the non-formal educational sub-sector. Adult literacy classes are organized to help adults who did not have the opportunity to enjoy formal education to be able to read and write.

#### **1.10.12 Educational support received by schools in the Municipality**

Most of the basic schools in the Municipality received support from the government. This support is in the form of capitation grant, school feeding programme, and free school uniform and free exercise books. Currently, only 27 schools are benefiting from the school feeding programmes. It is the desire of the Municipality to see more of its schools enrolled into the school feeding programme.

#### **1.10.13 Challenges**

- Lack of Computers, printers, scanners for planning and statistics unit.
- A very poor furniture situation at the Directorate.
- Non provision of internet connectivity for the office.
- Lack of funds for school monitoring and supervision.
- Inadequate number of trained KG teachers.
- Transfer of teachers by Unit Heads without the knowledge of the Directorate.
- Lack of accommodation for teachers compelling teachers to live outside the school communities causing lateness.
- Lack of renovation works at Municipal Director’s residence.
- lateness to school by some teachers and pupils

- High absenteeism on the part of some pupils in the deprived areas.
- Poor parental care
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials for use in some schools
- Weak and malfunctioning of some SMCs and frequent interference by some members in the formal administration of the schools.
- Inadequate logistics like lesson notes and text books

Communities' hostile attitude toward teachers and lack of teacher accommodation, water and sanitary facilities in some schools

## 1.11 Health

### Health Infrastructure

The Municipality has been divided into six (6) health sub-municipal namely Keta, Anloga, Tegbi, Anyako, Anyanui and Shime for effective management. Health activities are carried out in the Municipality by Ghana Health Service, Private and Christian Health Association of Ghana which operates a catholic hospital at Abor Weme, and E.P. Church Health Centre at Hatorgodo.

**Table 29: Distribution of health facilities in the Municipality**

FACILITY	NUMBER	LOCATION
<b><u>PUBLIC</u></b>		
Hospital	1	Dzelukope-Keta,
Health Centres	12	Tegbi, Kodzi, Tregui, Atiavi, , Galosota, Afiadenyigba, Anloga, Anyako, Anyanui ,Asadame,Kedzi,
CHPS zones	6	Sasieme, Trekume,Atorkor,Agortoe, Aborlove- Norlopi,Dziedzorve,Tsiame
<b><u>PRIVATE</u></b>	5	Tegbi, Anyanui, 2 Abor, and Anloga
Private Clinic		
Maternity Home	3	Tegbi-Abutia, Abor and Anloga
Mission Health centre	1	Hatorgodo
Mission Hospital	1	Abor

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

### 1.11.1 Staff Strength

The available manpower for service delivering at all levels of the public health delivery system is shown in the table.

**Table 30: Health Staffing in the Keta Municipality**

Category	Keta Hosp	Abor Hosp	Sub-District	Directorate	Total
Doctor	2	4	0	1	7
Specialist Surgeons	0	2	0	0	2
DDNS	0	1	0	0	1
Nurse - Clinical	24	25	2	0	51
Dental Clinic Assistant	2	0	0	0	2
Nurse Anesthetist	1	1	0	0	2
Comm. Health Nurse	0	8	73	2	83
Public Health Nurse	0	0	0	1	1
Physiotherapist	0	1	0	0	1
Staff Midwife	11	0	0	0	11
Senior Staff Midwife	11	15	2	0	28
Midwifery Officers	10	0	3	0	13
Ward Assistant (Health Aide)	3	19	6	0	28
Technical Officer - Lab.	1	4	0	0	5
Technical Officer - X'Ray	1	1	0	0	2
Technical Officer - DC	0	0	0	2	2
Technical Officer -H/Inf.	0	1	1	1	3
Technical Officer (Biost)	5	3	3	0	11
Field Technician	0	0	1	2	3
Nutrition Officer	0	0	0	1	1
Principal Health Assistant	3	0	6	0	9
Senior Executive Officer	1	1	0	1	3
Accountant	1	5	0	1	7
Accounts officers	1	3	0	1	5
Finance officer	1	2	0	0	3
Biomedical Scientist	0	2	0	0	2
Estate Officers	1	1	0	0	2
Health Serv. Administrator	1	2	0	0	3
Human Resource Manager	0	1	0	0	1
Pharmacist	1	4	0	0	5

Dispensing Assistant	1	5	2	0	8
Storekeeper/Supply officer	3	0	0	1	4
Enrolled Nurses	18	12	6	0	36
Pharmacist Tech. Asst	2	0	0	0	2
Medical Assistant	0	0	4	0	4
Medical Records	1	9	0	0	10
Health Educator	0	1	0	0	1
Technician Eng.	1	0	0	0	1
Support Staff	28	70	48	25	166
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>257</b>

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

### 1.11.2 Top Ten Diseases

Malaria continues to be the topmost diseases that affect majority of the people in the Municipality. Malaria trend has been increasing over years ranging from 59,561(31.4%) in 2012 to 78,276 (41.2%) in 2013 followed by upper respiratory tract infection representing 27,168 (14.4%) in 2012 to 32,389 (17.1%) in 2013. In the light of the above, the Municipality has embarked on a number of programmes such as distribution of LLTN, mass spraying of drains and gutters and malaria sensitization programmes to curb the menace. The broad spectrum of the top ten diseases in the district from 2011 to 2013 is presented in the table below:

**Table 31: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance in Keta Municipality**

2014		2015		2016	
DISEASE	No. OF CASES	DISEASE	No. OF CASES	DISEASE	No. OF CASES
MALARIA	56,704	MALARIA	59,561 (31.4%)	MALARIA	78,276 (41.2%)
URTI	22,395	URTI	27,168 (14.4%)	URTI	32,389 (17.1%)
HYPERTENSION	10,504	HYPT	14,400 (7.6%)	RHUEMANTISM&JP	19,368 (10.2%)
SKIN DX/ULCER	9,922	RJP	13,766 (7.3%)	HYPT	18,278 (9.6%)

RHEUM.& JP	7,869	SKIN DX&ULCERS	11,036 (5.8%)	INTESTINAL WORMS	16,613 (8.7%)
DIARRHOEA DX	6,821	INT.WORMS	9,212 (4.9%)	SKIN DX&ULCERS	13,582 (7.2%)
ANAEMIA	5,013	DIARRHOEA	7,906 (4.2%)	DIARRHOEA	10,699 (5.6%)
INTESTINAL W	4,842	ANAEMIA	6,201 (3.3%)	ANAEMIA	8,999 (4.7%)
TYPHOID FEVER	3,120	GYNAE.COND	4,474 (2.4%)	TYPHOID FEVER	2,664 (1.4%)
HOME ACC& INJURIES	2,585	TYPHOID FEVER	2,844 (1.5%)	ACUTE.UTI	2,508 (1.3%)

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

### 1.11.3 Maternal Death

Maternal deaths in 2013 were Nine (9) (2/1000LB) from the two hospitals in the municipality. This was an increase over 2012 performance of seven (7) maternal deaths which represented (1/1000LB). Out of the 9 deaths that occurred 8 have been audited. Keta Municipal hospital recorded 4 deaths and Abor Hospital recorded 5 deaths (Measured in 100,000). The following were some of the causes of the deaths: PPH due to Ruptured Uterus (1), Eclampsia/Acute with acute renal failure (2), Severe Anaemia with SCD (1), Septicaemia due to Unsafe Abortion (2), Abruption Placenta (1), and PPH (1).

### 1.11.4 Malaria

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of OPD attendance in the Municipality. There are various intervention put in place to control the situation. To sustain the success made in the fight against malaria, series of activities carried out:

- Monitoring and supervision
- Health education at OPDs, CWC, Churches, Mosque etc
- Radio discussion
- Data validation
- HBC Implementation; quarterly meeting was organized.

- Continues distribution of LLINs is on-going at the outreaches and the facilities. The targets are children receiving 2nd dose of Measles and the ANC registrants.

**Table 32: Malaria, Morbidity and Mortality (2010-2013)**

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Malaria Cases (OPD)</b>	<b>56,528</b>	<b>56,704</b>	<b>59,561</b>	<b>78,276</b>	
Children under 5 years	748	725	544	755	
Children Above 5years	1,700	1,244	1,035	953	
Pregnant Women	166	386	428	394	
<5years death	17	19	4	5	
>5years	15	11	2	4	

*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.*

**Table 33: Trend in Non-Communicable Diseases**

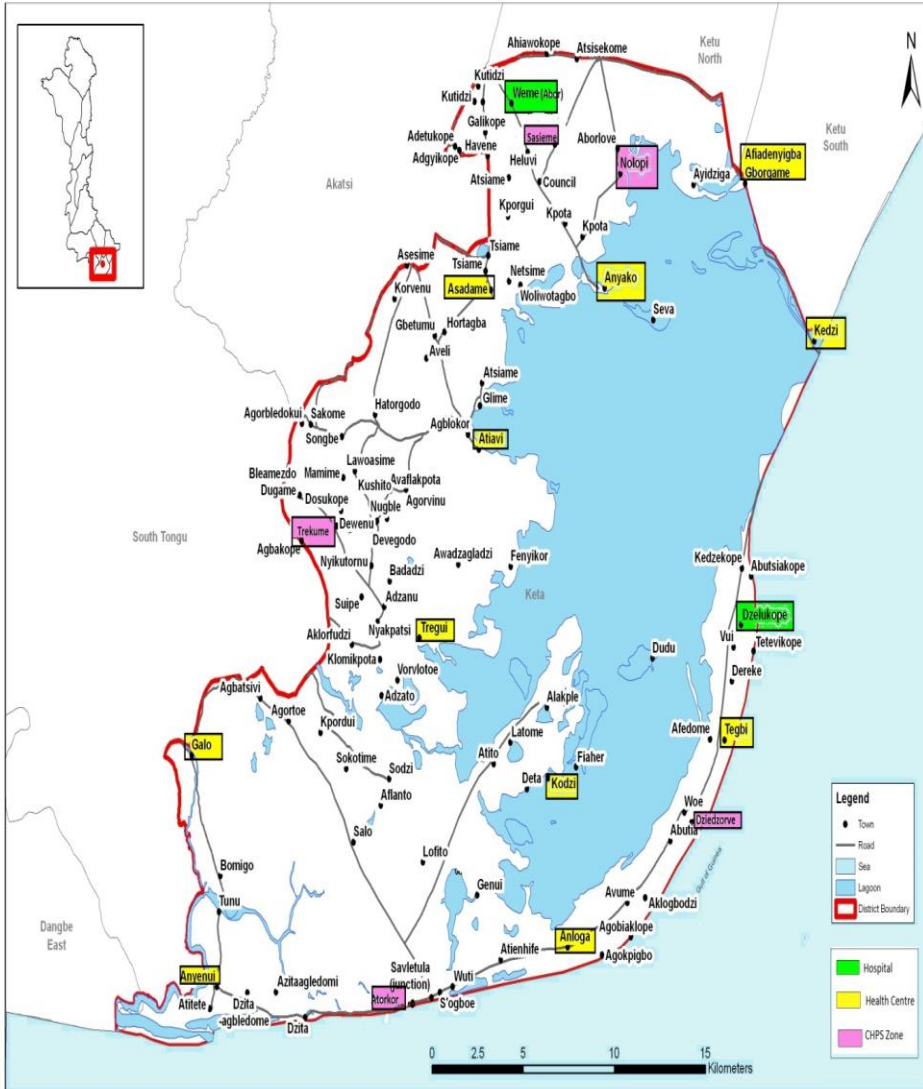
DISEASES	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
HYPT	7,868	10,504	14,400 (7.6%)	18,278 (9.6%)	
DM	652	881	1,205 (0.6%)	2,227 (1.2%)	
ASTHMA	396	450	665 (0.4%)	1,028 (0.5%)	
SICKLE CELL DX	123	149	306 (0.2%)	320 (0.2%)	
HOME ACC & INJURIES	1,401	594	2,205 (1.2%)	1,554 (0.8%)	

*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.*

#### 1.11.5 OPD Attendance in the Municipality

The OPD attendance in the Municipality has increased over the period under review. This is depicted in the figure 3.1. In terms of percentages, it has increase from 99.3% in 2010 to 104.3% in 2011 and rose to 122.1% and 123.2% in 2012 and 2013 respectively.





**Figure 20: Map Showing Health Facility**

**1.11. 6 Family Planning Services**

The coverage for family planning acceptors in 2013 was 16,612 (45.4%) of expected WIFA. This showed a decrease over 2012 of 16,594 (46.5%). Depo Provera was the most preferred method of family planning constituting 37% of total acceptors. Female condom was not accepted

by clients. There has been a significant increase in postpartum family planning from 22.3% in 2012 to 35.5% in 2013. The CHAG institution does not provide family planning services.

**Table 34: Couple year of protection based on devices issued 2011 - 2013**

<i>DEVICE</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
ORALS	261	263.4	198	200	243
CONDOMS	1,919.4	158.6	113.5	165	168
NORIGYNON	203.5	176.2	183	193	201
JADELLE	220.5	206.5	301	350	356
IUD	108.5	16.5	59.5	59.5	62.0
DEPO	1,614.5	1966.7	1,912	1988	2001
BTL	1,639	2,992	836	845	1234
TOTAL	5,966.4	5,779.9	3,603.0	4675	

*Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.*

It is significant to note that CYP for BTL has dropped significantly in 2013 as compared to the previous year while IUD has increased. Total CYP has also reduced due to artificial stock out in the year.

#### **1.11.7 Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme**

The Keta Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme is one of the fifteen (15) District-wide Mutual Schemes in the Volta Region, and started operation in 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2004 and was officially launched on February, 2005. The Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Scheme has 187 communities as its catchment areas.

**Table 35: NHIS Registration Coverage**

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Registered	39,952	44,611	68,779	45,894	46,742
Total Membership (Active)	38,271	44,611	68,779	45,894	46,742
Informal Sector	14,192	17,178	21,682	13,585	14,857
SSNIT Contributors	2,122	2,006	2,195	2,381	2,578
SSNIT Pensions	49	71	127	621	224
Children Under 18	16,069	17,462	27,820	17,732	18,902
Aged 70+	4,485	4,513	5,661	7,193	3,841
Indigents	199	450	8,736	2,110	3,881
Pregnant Women	2,836	2,931	2,558	2,272	2,459
Total Exempt	25,760	27,849	47,097	32,309	31,885

*Source: NHIS Office, Keta 2017*

#### 1.11.8 CHALLENGES, WAYFORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### CHALLENGES

- ❖ Inadequate critical staffs to manage the ever increasing number of clients and also the 24hr service delivery.
- ❖ Acute shortage of staff accommodation
- ❖ High congestion at the maternity ward.
- ❖ Frequent break down of hospital equipment and vaccine refrigerators.
- ❖ Low EPI coverage in some facilities
- ❖ Inconsistent and inaccurate data from sub-municipality.
- ❖ Delay in submission of monthly returns.
- ❖ High maternal mortality
- ❖ Delay in reimbursed of NHIS claims.
- ❖ Poor filing system of patient's folders & cards.
- ❖ Lack of BCG syringes and needles
- ❖ Weak referral system with respect to school health services
- ❖ High teenage pregnancy rate
- ❖ Negative staff attitudes
- ❖ Inadequate Office Accommodation

- ❖ Frequent shortage of drugs at the facilities
- ❖ Refusal of clients to come for their ID Cards.
- ❖ Delay in payment of claims
- ❖ Absence of client waiting area

#### **1.11.9 WAYFORWARD**

- Intensify monitoring and supervision at all facilities.
  - Train staff on Customer Care
  - More midwives and critical staffs will be solicited for from the Regional Health Administration.
  - To increase our case detection and Treatment Success rates for TB
  - To increase coverage for the entire antigen.
  - Conduct data verification and validation.
  - More collaboration with the municipal assembly
  - Training on lactation management to prepare facilities for assessment on Baby-friendly health initiative
  - Training on Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (C-IYCF), a UNICEF approach at improving nutrition for vulnerable groups
  - Implementation of Nutrition Assessment and Counselling Support (NACS) for PLHIV and TB
  - Intensify facilitative supervision to all facilities.
  - Build capacity of staff on data management, family planning counseling skills and Adolescent reproductive health services.
  - Carry out advocacy programmes on safe motherhood, EPI, and teenage pregnancy in all sub municipalities through various mediums.
  - Form M &E teams to do peer reviews in the sub municipalities
  - Organize more community outreach programmes to increase awareness on ASRH.
  - Strengthen referral system especially during school health services
  - Strengthen performance appraisal system to ensure efficiency
  - Conduct quarterly review meetings on RCH activities
- Urgently request for critical and the technical staffs to fill the gaps that has been created.

To organize in –service training for the clinics and health centres on data management to enhance quality of data.

## **1.12 FOOD SECURITY**

The Government’s major objective is to boost agricultural production to accelerate industrial growth. To create Jobs and also stimulate the agri-business sector to attract direct investments, increase incomes on a sustainable basis and accelerate social and economic transformation of the country. For food security within the Keta municipality to be sustainable, the following objectives for the sector are to be promoted

To increase farm productivity through crop diversification, suitable soil water conservation measures and soil health management

To increase farm profitability by selective farm mechanization to reduce cost of cultivation, linking farm produce to marketing, processing and value addition to farm produce.

To create more employment opportunities through introduction of commercial dairy, Goatary, poultry, mushroom cultivation, nutritional garden and vocational activities

To promote capacity building through training / demonstration of farmers and farm women, formation of SHGs and creation of farm knowledge centers (FKCs).

### **a Planned Activities:**

- Identify, update and disseminate existing Agricultural technological packages through AEAs farm and home visits.
- Assist farmers to access improved crop varieties; high yielding, short duration and disease resistance varieties of crops and animals.
- Enhance farmers’ access to Agric. Inputs.

### **b Outcomes:**

#### **1.12.1 Home and Farm visit**

Per this activity, Agric. Extension Agents (AEAs) were supposed to meet farmers both on their farms and homes. During the meeting, farmers were taught new and improved crop and livestock husbandry practices in order for them to increase production and realize increased income.

A total of 540 home and farm visits were made by 6 AEA's out of 576 visits targeted (93.8%) achieved.

During the visit, out of a total of 1822 households targeted, 1560 were visited by 6 Agric. Extension Agents signifying 85.6% coverage.

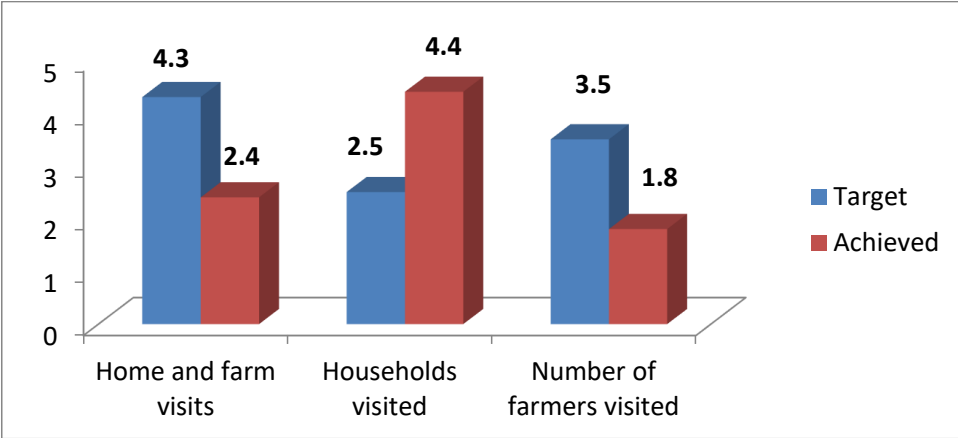
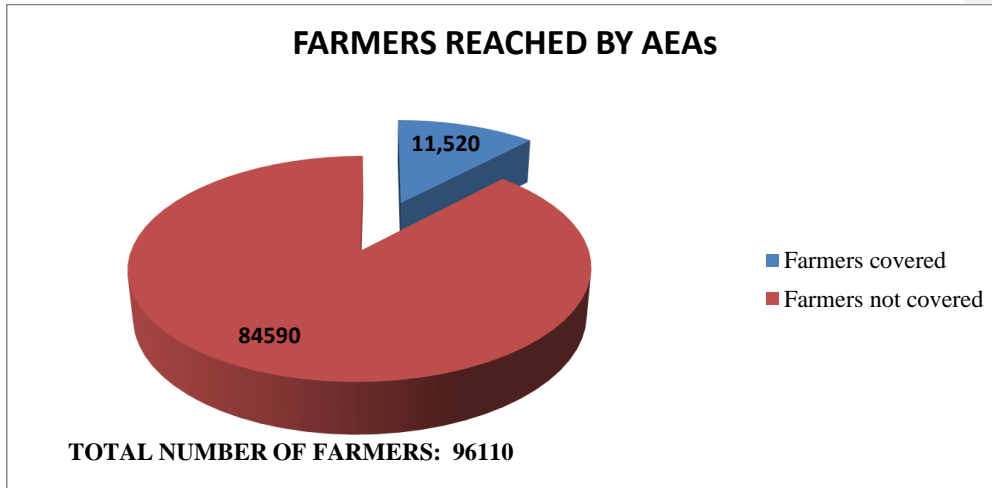


Figure 21: Home and Farm visits

**1.12.2 Number of farmers serviced by AEA's in the fourth quarter**

This activity shows the number of farmers the Agric Extension Agents (AEAs) have been able to meet. AEAs are supposed to meet individual farmers as part of their home and farm visit (Figure 1) to demonstrate or train them (farmers) on new and improved Agric Technologies. The AEAs are supposed to help farmers solve their farm problems as well.

The number of farmers reached by AEAs is less as expected. This is because of the low numbers of AEAs in the Municipality. Out of 16 AEAs required for the work, only 6 are present leaving a deficit of 10. Also, the few AEAs present lack logistic such as motorbikes to aid their movement to the hinter lands. Furthermore, the only official vehicle in the office is broken making supervision and monitoring of agricultural activities difficult.

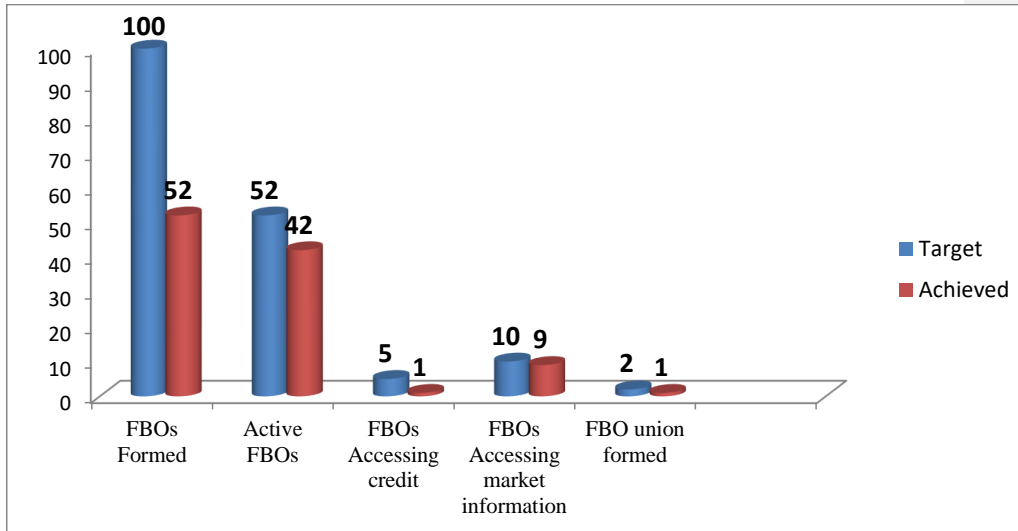


**Figure 22: Number of Farmers reached by AEAs**

**1.12.3 Farmer Based Organization (FBO) development**

Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) are farmer groups involving in any of the Agricultural value chain. Their activities cut across crop and livestock production, through processing to marketing.

It is the responsibilities of the AEAs to facilitate the formation of these FBOs in their operational areas. This is to help easy dissemination of Agric. Technologies to these farmers and to foster good relation among farmers.



**Figure 23: Farmer Based Organization (FBO) Development in Keta Municipality**

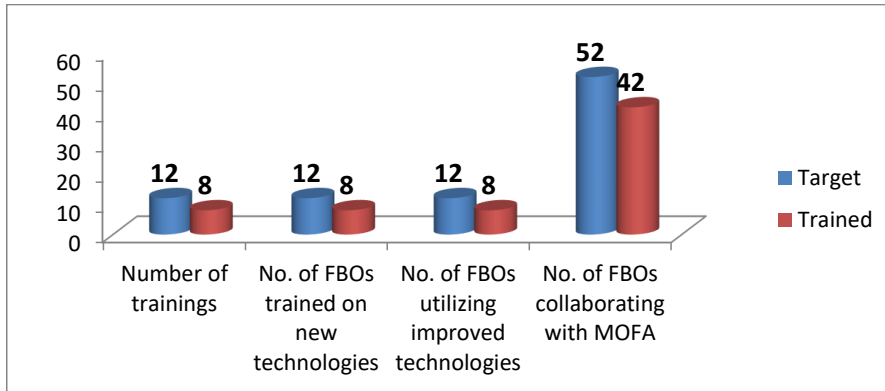
#### 1.12.4 FBO Trainings

The Farmer Based Organization was trained on various topics to help them in their activities. They were trained on new and improved agric. practices called Best Agric. Practices (BAPs). This is to help farmers increase yield and income.

A total of 8 out of 12 trainings were achieved. All the 8 FBOs trained within the fourth quarter are utilizing the technologies given to them.

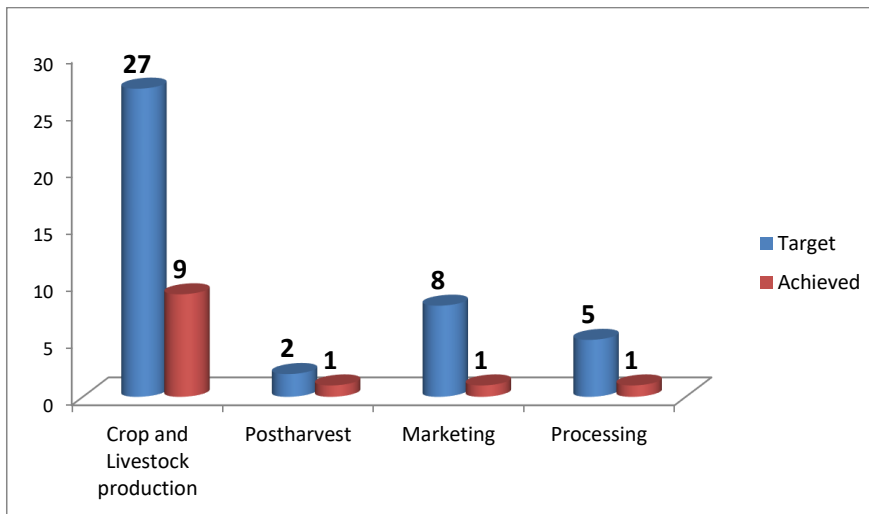
The FBOs received trainings ranging from crop and livestock production technologies, post harvest loss prevention, processing of various commodities and marketing.





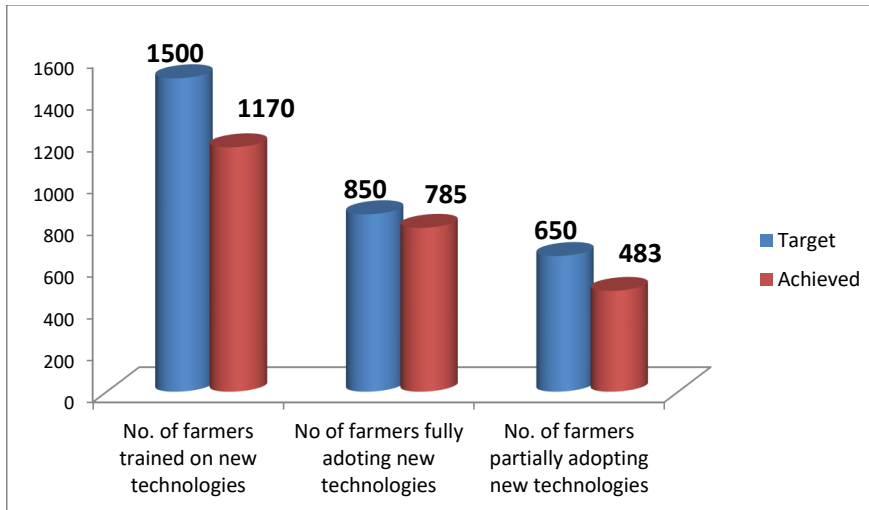
**Figure 24: Farmer Based Organization (FBO) Trainings in Keta Municipality**

**Type of trainings given to the FBOs**



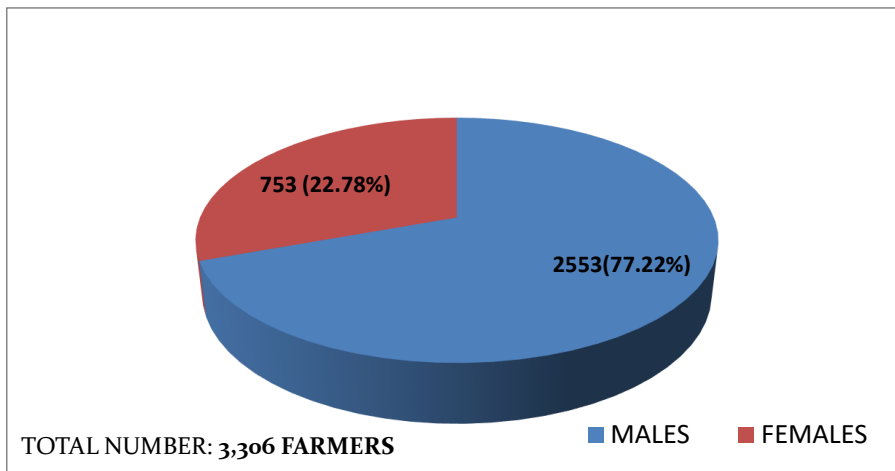
**Figure 25: Types of Trainings given to FBOs in Keta Municipality**

**Training of farmers**



**Figure 26 : Training of Farmers on New and Improved Agric. Technologies**

**Farmer registration and field measurements**

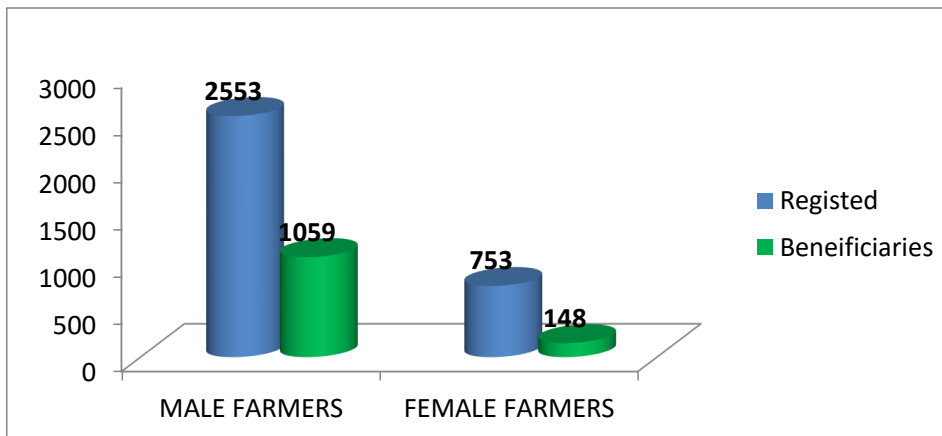


**Figure 27: Farmer Registration and Field Measurement in Keta Municipality**

**Table 36: Area of Farm Lands measured**

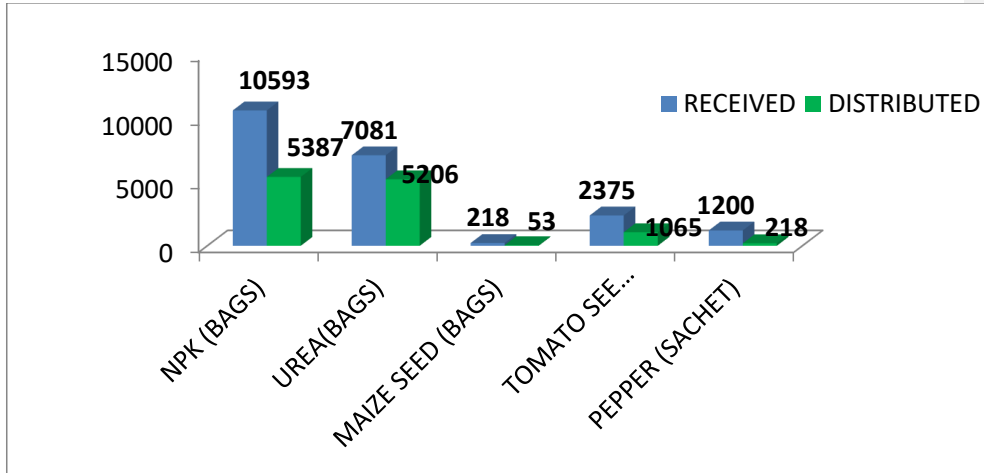
Commodity	REQUEST (HA)	REGISTERED (HA)	Remarks
Maize	390	390	
<b>Vegetables</b>			
(a) Tomatoes	950	1,216.5	
(a) Pepper	480	933.60	
(a) Onion	250	250	

**Inputs distribution**



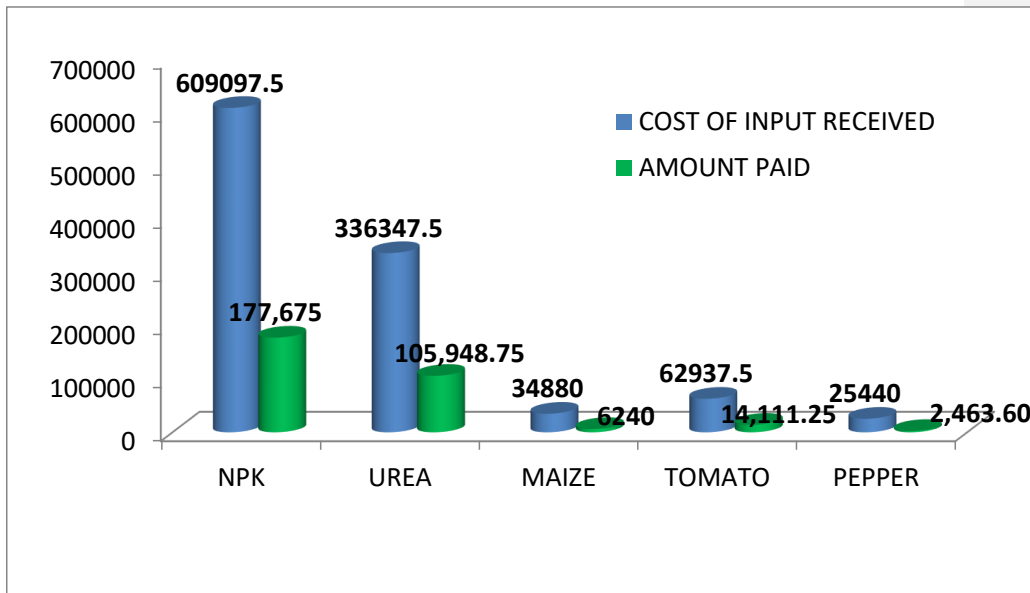
**Figure 28 : Inputs distribution in the Keta Municipality**

**Inputs received and distributed**



**Figure 29 : Inputs received and distributed to Farmers**

**Cost of inputs and payment made (GHC)**



**Figure 30 : Inputs cost and payment made**

### 1.12.5 SCHOOL FARMING

The Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Keta Municipal Assembly and Keta Education Office has instituted school farming in the Keta Municipality on the objectives below

### 1.12.6 Objectives

- To provide students with agricultural science skills so as to stimulate self employment
- To provide students with practical skills in the area of agriculture
- To create a more oriented programme
- To support the school feeding programme in the basic schools and the canteens in the secondary schools

### Training

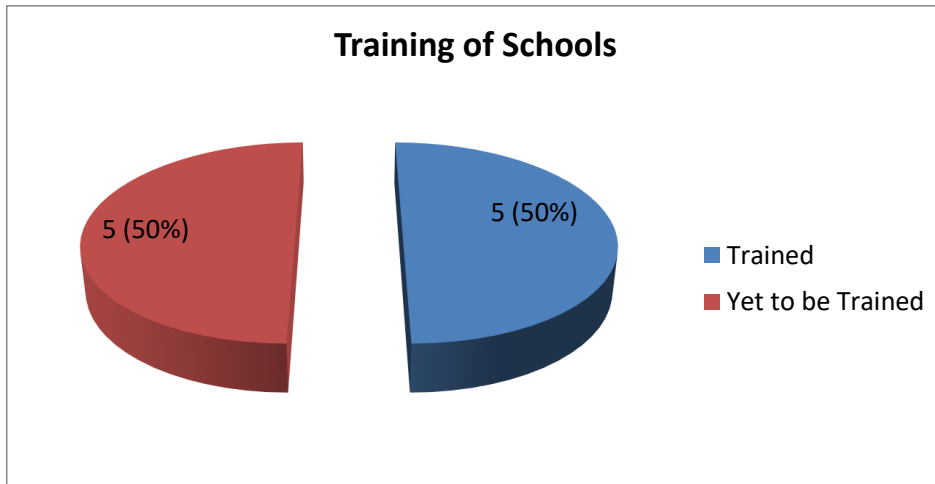


Figure 31: Training of schools in the Keta Municipality

## Beneficiary schools

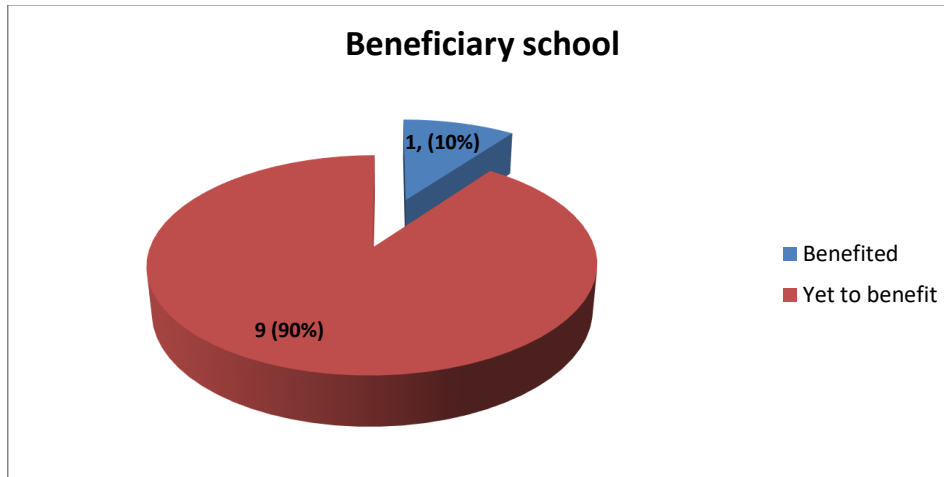


Figure 32 : Schools benefiting from Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

### 1.12.7 INCREASE GROWTH IN INCOMES

#### Planned Activities:

- To conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance by December, 2017.
- Treat and vaccinate at least 1250 animals by December, 2017
- Set a 12 livestock and crop demonstrations in 6 operational areas to transfer best agric practices to farmers

### 1.12.8 Disease surveillance

By this activity, the veterinary and livestock officer in collaboration with AEAs were supposed to visit poultry farms, cattle farms, piggery and sheep and goats farms to observe and offer advice to these farmers on disease prevention and control. The veterinary technical officer was supposed to report any disease outbreak to the regional office.

The activity was performed fully and no disease outbreak was recorded.

The veterinary Technical Officer (T.O) conducted animal health and disease surveillance in 30 communities during the quarter. He educated farmers in the communities on good animal husbandry practices and the detection of notifiable disease.

### 1.12.9 Vaccination of animals

Vaccination of animals is very important in animal production. It is one of the surest means of disease prevention. In most cases, animals are vaccinated once a year.

The veterinary officer move from farm to farm and home to home to carry out the activity.

In all, 938 Poultry (local and exotic fowls) were vaccinated against Newcastle disease using I2 vaccine.

A total of 121 Dogs and Cats were also vaccinated against Rabies and 153 Cattle were vaccinated against Trypanosomiasis

Treatment and vaccination of animals is ongoing; and the veterinary Officer is also on high alert to deal with any outbreak of livestock diseases.

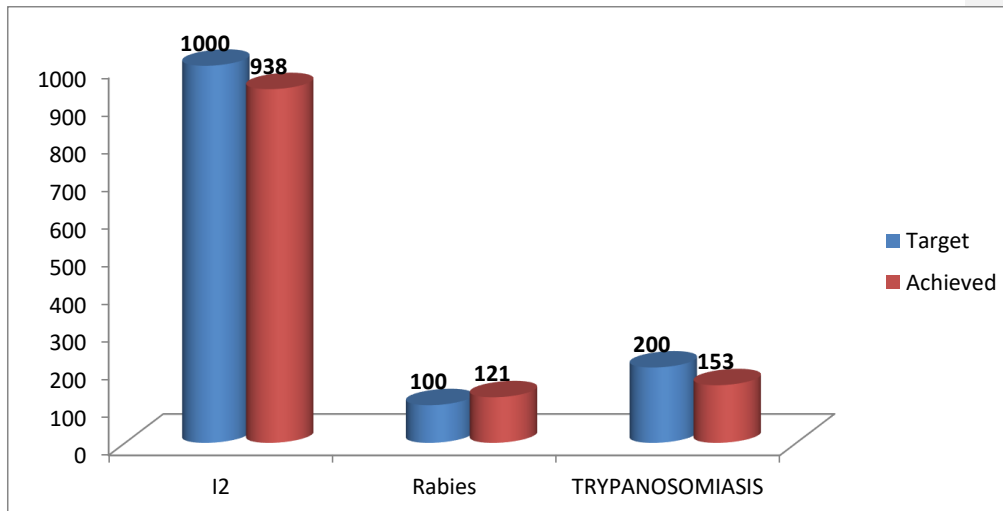
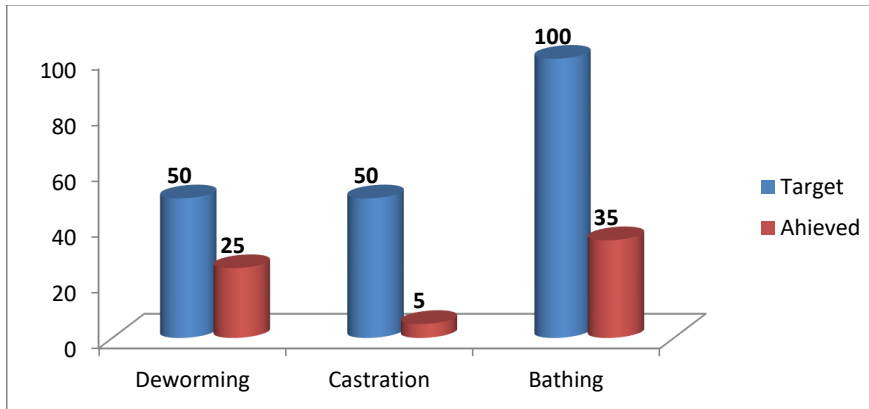


Figure 33: Number of animals vaccinated

## Animal Treatments



**Figure 34: Number of animals treated against different disease condition**

Ten (5) out of 50 targeted farm animals were castrated, 25 animals out of the 50 targeted animals were de-wormed against internal parasite and 35 treated for ecto-parasites such as mange in sheep and goats.

### 1.12.10 OTHER ACTIVITIES YET TO BE UNDERTAKEN

1. To conduct a survey on crop and livestock production in order to build a data base on Agric. activities in the Keta Municipality.
2. Undertake mass anti rabies vaccination of all pets in the municipality
3. To facilitate all crop and livestock farmers to form Farmer Based Organization (FBOs) in the Municipality.
4. To set up crops and livestock demonstrations



## **1.13 WATER SECURITY AND SANITATION**

### ***1.13.1 Water***

Households in the municipality derive their drinking water from diverse sources but the five main sources are river/stream, well, standpipes, dugout and borehole, which together constitute the main sources for 91.2 percent of households. Pipe borne water forms the major sources of domestic water supply to the people in the Municipality.

A greater majority of households (40.5%) rely on pipe-borne outside dwelling. The proportion of urban (50.4%) is almost twice to rural (28.8%) for pipe-borne outside dwelling. About 9 percent of households have pipe-borne inside dwelling. Above 22 percent of households in the district use public tap or stand pipes with a greater proportion of rural (35.3%) communities in the district relying on the public tap or standpipes and (11.6%) for urban communities. Most households (23.5%) use protected wells for domestic purposes with the urban to rural ratios been (34.9%) and (9.9%) respectively. Over 20 percent use unprotected well for domestic activities whiles (17.6%) use pipe-borne outside dwelling and (16.4%) use public tap or stand pipe for domestic activities.

### ***1.13.2 Sanitation***

The Municipal assembly with a population of 178,252 has just 11,050 persons having access to toilet facilities and 8,920 persons practicing hand washing with soap. In view of this, the program seeks to educate and help the various households in their communities realise the dangers of OD and how detrimental it is to the nation building as productivity is reduced when the individual is unable to meet the set targets for the day's work. In addition, the inability of households to have access to improved toilet facilities as a result of lack of knowledge of the existence of equally good and durable toilet facilities at affordable cost in their very homes has made it impossible for some to have the thought of owning household latrines. Hence, in implementing the programme households will come into realization of affordable and durable good toilets as well as hand washing facilities and HWTS in their homes for improved hygiene. In policy making, the nation's goal to achieve ODF nation can be achieved when ODF status are achieved community by community through the use of the RSMS in the CLTS program. In effect, as communities attain ODF status so does the nation's priority of providing the individuals with Basic sanitation is achieved through their behaviour change which is permanent

Waste disposal continues to be a rising challenge as population grows and along with the industrial development of municipality. Also, one of most difficult challenges of both urban and rural areas in the municipality and Ghana as a whole is adopting modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report shows the different methods of solid waste disposals in the municipality. Close to 50 percent of the population disposed of their solid waste by dumping them in public dump or open space (48%) and disposing by burning (18.7%) whiles (13.5%) buried their waste. Again, almost 50 percent of the households population disposed their liquid waste either throwing them onto the street/outside (49%) with urban (46.3%), rural (52.2) and onto their compounds (42.9%). Less than (1%) of the population disposed their wastes through the sewerage system (0.5%) or through a drainage system into a pit (0.6%) and (1.1%) throw into a gutter.

#### **1.13.3 PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED**

- The lack of adequate water supply coverage
- The poor operation and maintenance of the present systems
- The lack of adequate sanitation coverage
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene practices in villages and schools
- Low financial and operational capacity of the DAs
- The low capacity of the private sector

#### **1.13.4 Housing**

It has long been established that man's most basic needs are food clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighbourhoods, societies and communities and an economic good stimulation growth and development

#### **1.13.5 Housing Stock**

The total number of houses in the Municipality is 30,309 with 15,164 located in the urban and 15,145 in the rural areas. The number of households in the Municipality is 37,705. The average numbers of persons per household is 1.2 which is the same as the regional average and higher

than national average of 7.1. The population per house for the urban areas (5.1) is relatively lower than the rural areas (4.5).

#### **1.13.6 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)**

The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district is compound houses. On the average, compound house accounts for more than half (47.5%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality, followed by separate houses which forms (39.2%) of all occupied dwellings. Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwellings, constituting 6.8 percent. Dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings.

#### **1.13.7 Materials used for Construction of outer walls**

The main construction materials for outer walls were cement block/concrete , Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia and mud/mud bricks or earth.

More than 70 percent of the housing units in the district are constructed with cement blocks/concrete. The urban to rural proportions for the use of cement blocks/concrete is (79.2%) and (64.6%) respectively. It can also be seen from the table that, a slightly higher proportion of houses in the urban used palm leaf/thatch (grass)/ raffia for construction of their outer walls. A higher proportion of houses in the rural (19.3%) are constructed with mud brick/earth compared to only (2%) in the urban areas. On the average, a slightly higher proportion of the urban households (73.3%) than rural households (68.3) used cement for their floor. Both households in the rural and urban areas used earth/mud with the rural (30.1%) recording higher percentage use than the urban (24.3%). All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the municipality recorded values less than I percent.

#### **1.13.8 Materials used for Construction of floor**

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete and earth/mud bricks. The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. A higher proportion of the urban households (73.3%) than rural households (68.3%) used cement for their floor. Both households in the rural and urban areas used earth/mud with the rural (30.1%) recording higher percentage use than the urban (24.3%). All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the municipality recorded values less than I percent.

### **1.13.9 Materials used for Construction of Roofing Materials**

About 40 percent (39.9) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets of which 46.5 percent is in the urban areas and 32.3 percent in rural areas. Slate/asbestos recorded (34%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (21.4%) of which 29 percent are in the rural and 14.6 percent urban. The use of slate or asbestos for roofing is relatively high in the municipality, probably because of its resistance to sea corrosion.

#### **1.13.10 Room Occupancy**

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person.

About 23 percent of households sleep in one room with 32 percent of households has rooms which constitute the highest percentage (31.7%) of all the types of rooms occupied in housing units in the municipality. The proportion of households with more than one person (2-7) in the household slept in households with two rooms. A household with more than 10 persons is 1,277 of which 2.4 percent sleep in single rooms.

### **1.13. 11 ACCESS TO UTILITIES AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES**

#### **a Main source of lighting of dwelling unit**

The main source of lighting for most housing units in the Municipality is kerosene lamp (53.1%) with urban to rural proportions of (46.6%) and (61.0%) respectively followed by electricity (41.8%) and flashlights/touch (2.9%). The use of crop residue, gas lamps solar energy, candle and other lighting systems recorded less than 1 percent.

#### **b Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households**

The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (42.2%), the proportion for rural (54.2%) was higher than that of the urban (32.1%). Charcoal is used by almost 41 percent of households while 12 percent uses gas of which the proportion for urban (18.2 %) is almost four times the use of gas in the rural (4.6%). Again, the cooking space used by most households in the municipality is separate room (34%) for exclusive use of household, (26.2%) used open space in compound and almost 14 percent used structure with roof but without walls.

### c Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of every household in the municipality. About 43 percent (43.4%) of households in the Municipality has no toilet facilities, the urban to rural ratio is (37.6%) and (50.2%) respectively. (29.1%) of households rely on public toilets (WC, KVIP). Almost 44 percent of households had own bathroom for exclusive use, Shared separate bathroom in the same house (16.1%) and Shared open cubicle (15.7%).

### d Summary of Housing Problems

Housing problems in Keta Municipality may be summarized as follows:

- ◆ Inadequate number of houses in urban centres in the Municipality resulting in high room occupancy rates especially along the coast.
- ◆ Condition of houses in especially rural settlements and even parts of some urban centres leaves much to be desired. The large number of mud houses with thatched roofs creates serious disaster problems when there are fire outbreaks, strong winds and floods.
- ◆ Generally there is shortage of land in the Municipality. Residents therefore try to make maximum use of their limited land without following Town Planning regulations. It is common for residents to block access roads to services during the construction of their houses. This makes the provision of services like water, electricity, telephones, schools, and health facilities difficult.
- ◆ Inadequate services – Most homes in the Municipality do not have facilities like water, toilets and electricity connections. There is pressure on the limited facilities available.
- ◆ Housing financing – Most existing houses were financed by individuals and families. Access to funds to improve houses and build new ones is limited.

### 1.14 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (Vulnerability, Exclusion and Empowerment).

Over the past 3 decades or so, Ghana has made significant efforts at reducing poverty levels and improving the lives of its citizenry. In spite of the progress made in tackling poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs), citizens are still frustrated by the high level of hunger, poverty, and unemployment.

**Commented [u8]:** It is important to look at vulnerability in the municipality within the broader context but I would recommend that you do not situate it in the national or global context. Better if you situate vulnerability in the municipality within the regional context. Stating the type of vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups that exist in the municipality. It is equally important to state the gender issues in vulnerability. And lastly, if there are specific geographical locations that are vulnerable this must also be stated with reasons or factors causing vulnerability.

Kindly summarise this section.

Transforming our world, the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet.

The Keta Municipal Assembly as the local governing body of the Assembly is still facing challenges in meeting the needs of the people because they lack the commensurate resources and sometimes the effort are not fed with adequate local needs.

More women in particularly the rural areas play caregiver roles or become household heads on whom the survival and development of the household depends. Meanwhile they do not claim ownership to properties and rites and are not privileged to play lead roles nor contribute in the decision making process domestically, community wise and politically. Women and therefore the children they cater for are therefore vulnerable to hardships, crises and natural shocks and are more often than not relegated to the background economically and socially subjecting them to all forms of violence and abuse.

Apart from women and children particularly orphans, person with disability and the aged without productive capacity also suffer neglect because they are considered burdens on the limited household income. Interestingly the aforementioned categories of people have more females than males therefore interventions to facilitate the integration of gender and the vulnerable into the mainstream of development cannot be over emphasized.

In order to empower the vulnerable groups, various interventions programmes were carried out in the Municipality such as sensitization programmes on women's right and responsibilities, Social education on topical issues affecting women and other vulnerable groups in the communities and the air waves, capacity building and skills training in relevant areas as well as support in income generation activities are some of the interventions carry out to mitigate gender segregation and promote equity

#### **1.14.1 Persons with Disability (PWD)**

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 10,632 persons with disability in the Municipality representing 7.2 percent of the total Municipal population. Over 90 percent of the population indicated that they did not have any form of disability while less than (10%) had some forms of disability. The proportion of males was slightly higher than females for those without disability while females with disability were slightly higher than males for those with disability.

**Commented [u9]:** What are the types of disability in the municipality? State this with supporting statistics indicating which sex group is more affected in each area. It is also important to state the challenges facing the PWD and also social intervention and programmes that are being implemented in the municipality.

During the period under review, local branches of PWDs have been formed in the various zonal councils in order to decentralize issues on disability. It is expected that registration of PWD would be done through their local executives for collation at the municipal level. Also, in order to identify children with special needs in the basic and second cycle schools, two day training was held for representatives from each of all the relevant schools in the Municipality. About 100 teachers benefitted from the two day training at Abor and Anloga. Over 127 PWDs seeking for assistance in income generation activities were provided with amounts ranging between GH¢300.00 to GH¢500.00. This follows the Assembly's receipt of the Disability Fund paid by the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) into a separate account. School fees have been paid to a number of students in the Tertiary, Second cycle and Vocational Schools.

#### **1.14.2 Women Empowerment**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, the Municipality has a population of 147,618 with the number of females being higher than males. The females outnumber the males by more than 10,000 because the males are estimated to be 68,556 and the females are 79,062. Despite the majority of the population in the municipality being females, their participation in decision making process in the municipality is very low.

The low participation of women in the political life of the Municipality is not encouraging. Currently, there are only three (3) Assemblywomen of which none was an elected members but rather government appointees to the Municipal Assembly. Considering the role women play in both the local and national economy, the low participation of women in the decision making process of the Municipal Assembly means that their views would not be fully reflected in development activities, and this has serious implication for the overall development of the Municipality.

In order to empower the vulnerable groups, various interventions programmes were carried out in the Municipality such as sensitization programmes on women's right and responsibilities, Social education on topical issues affecting women and other vulnerable groups in the communities and the air waves, capacity building and skills training in relevant areas as well as support in income generation activities are some of the interventions carry out to mitigate gender segregation and promote equity.

### **1.14.3 Child Rights Promotion and Protection**

The main focus of the Department was to promote the delivery of social services to the vulnerable and excluded individuals, groups and communities in collaboration with other stakeholders through the three (3) core programmes namely:

- (1) Child Rights Promotion and Protection
- (2) Justice Administration
- (3) Community Care

*Activities carried during the year under review and results:*

- |                             |   |                        |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (1) Maintenance of children | - | 46 cases were reported |
| (2) Paternity               | - | 3 cases were reported  |
| (3) Custody                 | - | 19 cases were reported |
| (4) Family welfare          | - | 8 cases were reported  |

### **1.14.4 Children's Homes (Orphans' and Vulnerable Children)**

There are two children's Homes or centres are operating in the Keta Municipality, they are Children of Zion, Anloga and In My Father's House, Abor. In My Father's House at Abor is operating to full capacity, the Children of Zion is no more having new admissions with the demise of the proprietor in August, 2011. Only one baby born to a mentally disabled woman was sent to the home to add to handful of Children. The total number of resident children at Abor is 98 comprising 54 males and 48 females.

- Four children, a girl and three boys between 2 and 5 years were admitted into In My Father's House as investigations by the Department revealed they were in need of care and protection.

### **1.14.5 Community Care**

The cases handled under the community care programme include the following:

#### **(a) Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)**

In order to decentralize issues on disability, local branches have been formed in the various zonal councils. It is expected that registration of PWD would be done through their local executives for collation at the municipal level.



**(b) People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)/Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)**

**HIV/AIDS**

Keta Municipality has been affected by the generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ghana. Just like most parts of Ghana, the epidemic has grown steadily till its current state. Because serious prevalence surveys have not been carried out in the general population, data on actual prevalence and incidence is lacking; the number of HIV and AIDS cases seen at the various service provision points gives a crude indication of the state of the epidemic. Two problems generally arise from the use of these figures:

1. Under-reporting of both HIV infected persons and AIDS cases to hospital
2. Use of non-disaggregated data on HIV and AIDS cases seen: this is constrained by over-reporting by inclusion of persons from outside the district seeking care in the municipality and persons from the municipality seeking care outside the district; problems with double counting and other aspects of data quality notwithstanding.

Females tend to be bearing a disproportionate portion of the burden. The productive age group 20-39 years followed by 40-60 years account for the majority of cases; however, HIV infection among young children due mostly to mother to child transmission is also a reality to be dealt with.

The two (2) PLWHA groups in the Municipality held their monthly socialization meetings. The Department facilitated the registration of one hundred and eighty one (181) PLWHA and OVC onto the NHIS and renewal of their identity cards through funding from Ghana AIDS Commission. The 181 PLWHA and OVC consist of 85 males and 96 females across the Municipality. However the funds got finished during the mid-year and none have been received yet. The Assembly could not support PLWHA and OVC during the year with food items due to financial constraints.

**1.14.6 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)**

The LEAP is a cash transfer programme introduced in 2008 and administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and managed by the Department of Social Welfare. It provides financial support to the extreme poor and most marginalised groups who are also

elderly aged 65 and above, disabled who are unable to work, or carers of Ophans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).

There are currently 1,148 beneficiary households made up of 317 males and 831 females in fifty-nine (59) communities.

At the moment payments have been made up to the month of August, 2017 at about 17 pay-points. The above number covers communities in the Shime, Kome, Atiavi, Anlo-Afiadenyigba, Dzita, Anyanui and Keta Zonal councils. The district undertook piloting of the electronic system for LEAP Payment and made the first of three pilot payments in December 2013.

**Table 36: of Households Benefiting from LEAP Programme**

No. of Communities	<b>81</b>
No. of CLIC Members ( Male = 28, Female = 12)	<b>40</b>
Special Cases Communities	<b>13</b>
Total No. of Household Benefiting	1,600
Total No. of Beneficiaries	<b>2,632</b>
No. of OVC being cared for	<b>1,340</b>
No. of Aged 65 Benefiting	<b>1,083</b>
No. of PWDs Benefiting	<b>209</b>

*Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2017*

### 1.14.7 Social Education

About eight (8) social education programmes were held on Jubilee Radio and communities in collaboration with some Non-Governmental Organizations on topical issues affecting women and children. Some of the topics treated were Child labour and trafficking, Domestic Violence, and spousal battery, Single Parenting, Marriage, Women’s Participation in Governance, Paternity issues, maintenance of children, Courtship, etc. Department also gave advice to about 40 clients, individuals and groups on their concerns and avenues for treatment of the cases.

### 1.15 Demographic Characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the total population of the Municipality at 147,618 which forms 7.0 percent of the Regional total population. The population constitutes 53.6 percent females and 46.4 percent males with an annual growth rate of 1.10 percent. The Municipality is the most urbanised district in the region with more than half 53.3 percent of the district’s population living in the urban areas with 46.7 percent of the population living in the rural areas as shown in the table below:

**Table 37: POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

NO	YEAR	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE
1	2010	147,618	68,556	79,062
2	2011	150,430	70,943	79,487
3	2012	153,397	73,653	79,744
4	2013	157,284	76,330	80,954
5	2014	162,031	79,154	82,877
6	2015	166,521	81,785	84,736
7	2016	170,280	83,525	86,755
8	2017	174,375	85,549	88,826
9	2018	178,252	87,611	90,706
10	2019	182,409	89,709	92,706
11	2020	186,615	91,829	94,786
12	2021	194,343	90,176	104,167

Source: Ghana statistical Service, 2017

The population of the Municipality continue to increase from year to year. This is as a result of high fertility and low mortality rate in the municipality due to improved living conditions and better health care delivery.

From the above table showing the population projection, based on the 2010 population and housing census result ,it is expected that the population of the municipality will be 194,343 (male 90,176,female-104,167) by the end of plan period ,2021.It provide a reliable and detailed data on population size, distribution and composition of the entire population. It also help on the supply of housing and other needs of the communities within the municipality like health, education and many other social deliverables and also help in decision making processes especially at the governance level.

**Table 38: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality**

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	147,618	68,556	79,062	86.7	78,699	68,919
0 - 4	18,344	9,142	9,202	99.3	9,508	8,836
5 - 9	16,905	8,649	8,256	104.8	8,661	8,244
10 - 14	15,811	8,281	7,530	110.0	8,216	7,595
15 - 19	16,256	8,525	7,731	110.3	8,971	7,285
20 - 24	12,558	6,195	6,363	97.4	7,329	5,229
25 - 29	9,544	4,261	5,283	80.7	5,409	4,135
30 - 34	8,206	3,632	4,574	79.4	4,548	3,658
35 - 39	7,435	3,269	4,166	78.5	4,041	3,394
40 - 44	7,154	3,004	4,150	72.4	3,781	3,373
45 - 49	6,667	2,832	3,835	73.8	3,517	3,150
50 - 54	6,424	2,757	3,667	75.2	3,292	3,132
55 - 59	4,535	1,864	2,671	69.8	2,472	2,063
60 - 64	4,357	1,740	2,617	66.5	2,194	2,163
65 - 69	3,103	1,213	1,890	64.2	1,605	1,498
70 - 74	3,639	1,175	2,464	47.7	1,801	1,838
75 - 79	2,652	910	1,742	52.2	1,406	1,246
80 - 84	1,956	540	1,416	38.1	918	1,038
85 - 89	1,115	295	820	36.0	570	545
90 - 94	687	208	479	43.4	329	358
95 - 99	270	64	206	31.1	131	139

All Ages	147,618	68,556	79,062	86.7	78,699	68,919
0-14	51,060	26,072	24,988	104.3	26,385	24,675
15-64	83,136	38,079	45,057	84.5	45,554	37,582
65+	13,422	4,405	9,017	48.9	6,760	6,662
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>77.56</b>	<b>80.04</b>	<b>75.47</b>		<b>72.76</b>	<b>83.38</b>

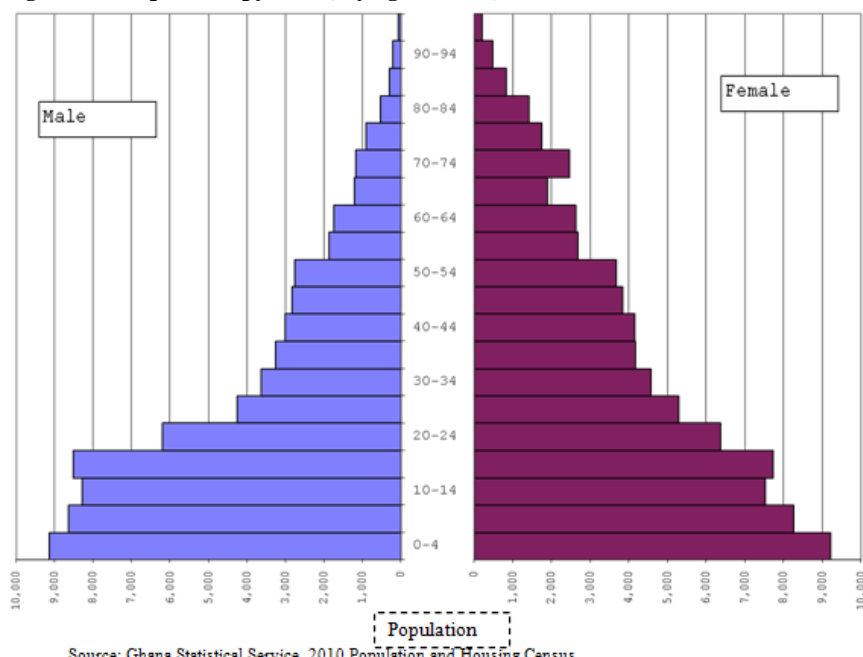
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.15.1 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, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. 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 Municipal was 147,618 of which 68,556 representing 46.4 percent were males and 79,062 representing 53.6 percent were females. The Municipality forms 7.0 percent of the region's total population.

The below figure is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Keta 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 35: Population pyramid, by age and sex, 2010**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.15.2 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. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher this ratio is, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and the vice-versa. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is about 78 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 78 persons in the inactive population group. From table 2.1, the working population group is larger than the combined child and aged population of the district. Again, Table 2.1 also shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Keta

Municipality, there were 80 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were 75 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

LOCALITY NAME	POPULATION			NUMBER OF HOUSES	HOUSEHOLD	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		NUMBER	AVG. SIZE
<b>KETA</b>	<b>174,375</b>	<b>85,549</b>	<b>88,826</b>	<b>30,309</b>	<b>37,705</b>	
ABOE	5,193	2,390	2,803	961	1,428	3.6
ABORLORVE	214	90	124	47	47	4.6
ADZANU	246	121	125	66	65	3.8
ADZATO	315	130	185	84	85	3.7
ADZIDO-VORDZA: AMEN KPODO'S HOUSE (HOUSE OF CHRIST)	707	326	381	113	133	5.3
AFLATO	160	76	84	32	39	4.1
AFORDZIFE	122	59	63	29	24	5.1
AGBATSIVI	561	300	261	90	108	5.2
AGBEMABIASE KOPE	257	120	137	60	72	3.6
AGBOZOKOPE	5	1	4	2	2	2.5
AGONGBLE	21	12	9	4	5	4.2
AGORBLEDOKUI	721	359	362	104	141	5.1
AGORKEDZI	91	44	47	26	23	4.0
AGORTOE	829	375	454	182	196	4.2
AGORVINU	131	59	72	38	36	3.6
AHOLIKOPE	6	1	5	2	2	3.0
AKLORFUDZI	524	248	276	162	146	3.6
ALAKPLE	1,323	574	749	378	353	3.7
ALOA FULANI KOPE	22	8	14	6	5	4.4
AMENYOKOPPE	59	22	37	14	14	4.2
ANLO AFFIA NYIGBA	6,740	3,252	3,488	1,212	1,815	3.7
ANLOGA	22,722	10,652	12,070	4,598	5,781	3.9
ANYAKO	4,867	2,231	2,636	988	1,361	3.6
ANYANUI	2,758	1,286	1,472	528	678	4.1
ASADAME	848	377	471	234	247	3.4
ATIABI	3,370	1,547	1,823	893	957	3.5
ATIABI ATSIAME	438	217	221	110	120	3.7

ATITETE	944	419	525	215	202	4.7
ATITO	990	451	539	304	280	3.5
ATORKOR	1,030	453	577	164	228	4.5
ATORKOR: SLAVE MEMORIAL PARK	786	355	431	136	160	4.9
ATSIAME	286	128	158	97	73	3.9
ATSUKOPE	101	46	55	20	17	5.9
AVELI	193	89	104	43	64	3.0
AWAFLAKPOTA	111	54	57	30	30	3.7
AWAKEKPOTA	389	171	218	105	104	3.7
AWUYEKOPE	7	4	3	2	2	3.5
AYIDZIGA	64	27	37	15	18	3.6
AZIDO-VORDZA	2,662	1,206	1,456	771	642	4.1
BADADZI	753	413	340	120	142	5.3
BLEAMEZADO	1,388	660	728	283	311	4.5
BOMIGO	481	229	252	106	114	4.2
DAKORDZI	440	215	225	81	92	4.8
DEMEKOPE (FIE BORKOPE)	6	2	4	2	2	3.0
DETA	98	41	57	26	26	3.8
DEVEGODO	113	59	54	33	36	3.1
DEWENU	165	96	69	51	41	4.0
DORVEME	111	57	54	24	26	4.3
DOSUKOPE	135	63	72	24	27	5.0
DUDU	0	0	0	1	0	0.0
DZELOKOPE	12,515	5,556	6,959	2,243	3,374	3.7
DZITA	2,757	1,225	1,532	488	659	4.2
DZITA AGLEDOMI	4,864	2,275	2,589	911	1,072	4.5
DZOGBENYO KOPE	35	18	17	7	10	3.5
DZOVETAME	20	8	12	4	4	5.0
EYAKOPE	32	13	19	10	7	4.6
FANYIFOR	2	1	1	1	1	2.0
FENYITO	79	46	33	12	16	4.9
FIAHOR	303	149	154	62	78	3.9
FIEBORKOPE	2	0	2	1	1	2.0
FUVEME	620	300	320	150	172	3.6
GALLEY/ AGBOLETEKOPE	47	25	22	16	15	3.1
GALO	407	173	234	111	109	3.7



GBETUINU	110	55	55	29	30	3.7
GENUI	1,624	800	824	263	401	4.0
GLIME	377	182	195	96	94	4.0
GODOMIDZI	17	9	8	4	4	4.3
GREEN BOUNTY	0	0	0	1	0	0.0
HADOTA	109	48	61	30	28	3.9
HAGODZI	130	71	59	34	34	3.8
HATORGODO	2,133	1,031	1,102	456	595	3.6
HAVEDZI	1,743	835	908	295	396	4.4
HAVENE	102	51	51	24	26	3.9
HELUVI	313	141	172	84	97	3.2
HORTAGBA	181	94	87	41	47	3.9
HORVEKORGBOR	29	9	20	11	8	3.6
HORVI	987	448	539	165	258	3.8
KEDZEWU KOPE	47	21	26	14	11	4.3
KEDZI	2,099	938	1,161	626	539	3.9
KEGBUI	78	41	37	20	22	3.5
KETA	8,726	3,933	4,793	1,562	2,368	3.7
KLOMIKPOTA	251	111	140	64	64	3.9
KODZI	756	336	420	284	228	3.3
KOTGOBORKOPE	14	5	9	6	3	4.7
KOVIEPE	38	11	27	7	7	5.4
KPORDUI	301	155	146	76	73	4.1
KPORGUI	43	15	28	13	12	3.6
KPORKPORGBOR	125	56	69	37	37	3.4
KUEBUTORNYEKOPE	17	7	10	5	5	3.4
KUSHITORKOPE	7	2	5	2	2	3.5
KUTSIME MAKATA KOPE	24	14	10	4	8	3.0
LAKPA/HLOTSIKOPE	21	11	10	8	8	2.6
LATAME	209	100	109	48	72	2.9
LAWOSHIME	232	119	113	45	57	4.1
LEDZORBI	15	9	6	7	7	2.1
LETSIOPEDO	77	40	37	8	14	5.5
MAMIME	379	202	177	77	82	4.6
MIENKUKOPE	5	2	3	2	2	2.5
NETSIME	42	11	31	8	9	4.7
NOLOPI	869	402	467	195	226	3.8

NUGBLE	62	33	29	27	22	2.8
NYAKPATSI	213	109	104	52	50	4.3
NYIKUTORNU	382	176	206	96	100	3.8
NYOPEKOPE	49	25	24	11	13	3.8
SAKOME	140	61	79	27	32	4.4
SALO	1,236	577	659	232	272	4.5
SASIEME	1,763	829	934	343	417	4.2
SEVA	565	264	301	121	127	4.4
SODZI	118	61	57	25	32	3.7
SONGBE	31	11	20	8	7	4.4
SROGBE	2,017	941	1,076	411	572	3.5
SUIPE	23	11	12	3	4	5.8
SUKUTIME	123	57	66	28	29	4.2
TEGBI	12,164	5,614	6,550	2,409	3,109	3.9
TOGOHO	104	36	68	19	21	5.0
TREGUI	698	319	379	178	179	3.9
TSIAME	2,745	1,262	1,483	578	664	4.1
TSREKUME	802	379	423	178	215	3.7
VORVORNU KOPE	118	56	62	31	32	3.7
WADZAGBLIDZI	47	18	29	12	12	3.9
WEME	1,429	608	821	330	392	3.6
WENYEAGOR	249	114	135	49	64	3.9
WHUTI	2,402	1,186	1,216	469	592	4.1
WHUTI: TORGBUI TAMAKLOE'S HOUSE	419	192	227	88	101	4.1
WHUTI-ATIE HEPE	480	230	250	84	93	5.2
WODOME	10	6	4	2	2	5.0
WOE	10,639	5,080	5,559	2,179	2,597	4.1
WOGBEKOPE	5	4	1	1	1	5.0
WOLWOAGBO	93	41	52	16	23	4.0
XORDEKE	35	17	18	8	8	4.4
YEGBEKOPE	25	11	14	6	6	4.2
ZIVIDZI	16	9	7	5	5	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017

### 1.15.3 Spatial Distribution of Population

The population density of the Keta 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. This higher density is attributed to the presence of large water bodies, which occupy one-third of the total land area. The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5000 or more are classified as urban. On the basis of this definition Keta Municipality is the most urbanized district in the Volta region, with more than half (53.3%) of the municipal's population living in urban areas which is significantly higher 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.

Hierarchy of settlements (based on population) is shown in Table 1.29. Three main population density zones may be identified. The average density for the Municipality is 196.0 persons/km<sup>2</sup> (water bodies excluded), which is significantly higher compared with the national and regional figures of 103.4 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, and 103.0 persons/km<sup>2</sup> respectively. This can be attributed to the presence of large water bodies, which occupy 1/3 of the total land area. The main population density zones are the coastal area comprising a narrow strip of sand bar between Anloga and Keta where the density rises to about 500 persons/km<sup>2</sup> compares favourably with densities in Greater Accra Region (609.7 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) which is the highest in the country. It is the most serviced area and is also noted for intensive shallot farming.

**Table 39: Population Distribution and Growth Rates of Selected Settlements**

S N	SETTLEMENT	POPULATION PROJECTIONS				
		2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	ANLOGA	20,886	23,300	23,557	23,813	24,069
2	DZELUKOPE	10,409	11,612	11,740	11,868	11,995
3	TEGBI	10,056	11,218	11,342	11,465	11,589
4	WOE	8,545	9,533	9,638	9,743	9,847
5	KETA	8,101	9,037	9,137	9,236	9,336
6	ANLO- AFIADENYIGBA	7,108	7,930	8,017	8,104	8,191
7	ANYAKO	5,982	6,674	6,747	6,820	6,894
8	ABOR	4,743	5,291	5,349	5,408	5,466
9	ATIAVI	3,849				4,436

			4,294	4,341	4,388	
10	DZITA AGBLEDOMI	3,531	3,939	3,983	4,026	4,069
11	TSIAME	2,589	2,888	2,920	2,952	2,984
12	DZITA	2,340	2,611	2,639	2,668	2,697
13	HATORGODO	2,021	2,255	2,279	2,304	2,329
14	WHUTI	1,940	2,164	2,188	2,212	2,236
15	SASIEME	1,783	1,989	2,011	2,033	2,055
16	ANYANUI	1,602	1,787	1,807	1,827	1,846
17	ATORKOR	1,576	1,758	1,778	1,797	1,816
18	VODZA	1,557	1,737	1,756	1,775	1,794
19	SROGBE	1,501	1,675	1,693	1,711	1,730
20	KEDZI	1,405	1,567	1,585	1,602	1,619
21	WEME	1,557	1,338	1,353	1,367	1,382
22	BLEMAZADO	1,501	1,464	1,480	1,496	1,512
23	NOLOPI	1,405	1,116	1,128	1,141	1,153
24	SAKOME	165	184	186	188	190
25	GENUI	1,160	1,294	1,308	1,322	1,337
26	TREKUME	680	759	767	776	784
27	KODZI	791	882	892	901	911
28	SALO	942	1,051	1,063	1,074	1,086
29	ALAKPLE	1,268	1,415	1,431	1,446	1,462
30	ASADAME	689	769	777	786	794

**Source:** 2010 Population and Housing Census Reports/MPCU Projection, 2017

**Table 40: Rural-Urban Split**

Population	No. of Settlements	Per cent of settlements	Total Population (2010)	Per cent Population
<b>Rural:</b>				
Under 500	81	64.8	17,692	11.5
500-4, 999	36	28.8	51,127	33.3
<b>Urban:</b>				
5,000+	8	6.4	84,598	55.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>153,417</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** 2010 Population and Housing Census/MPCU Projection, 2017

### 1.16 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

The spatial pattern of settlements in the Municipality could generally be described as linear, with the exception of a few settlements located along the northern part of the municipality.

#### 1.16.1 Hierarchy of Settlements

Efforts have been made to delineate the sphere of influence each community has by the services/facilities provided as in the scalogram or the functional matrix. In the measurement, settlements with population between 150 and 20,000 and above were considered. The physical location of the service or facility irrespective of the name given to the service centre e.g. Keta Senior High School is in Dzelukope and Keta Municipal Hospital is in Dzelukope etc. In all 40 settlements with major services or facilities at different levels were considered with the following:

- ◆ Number of functions provided by each community
- ◆ Total weighted centrality score
- ◆ Hierarchy level of the settlements

#### 1.16.2 Observations

- ◆ Anloga with the highest population has the highest number of functions (42) with (38) for Abor, (32) for Dzelukope, (30) for Tegbi and (29) for Keta in that order as the first hierarchy.
- ◆ Three (3) settlements are in the second hierarchy.

- ◆ Twenty Five (25) other settlements fall within the third hierarchy and the rest falling in the fourth hierarchy or level.

The spatial inequality or equity in the distribution of facilities corresponds very much to population distribution which is heavily biased towards the coastal belt which accounts for the greater portion of the Municipal population. One striking feature is Abor which has a smaller population of 5,466 falls within the first level or hierarchy in terms of functionality. This is an indication that Abor has the capacity as a potential growth point in the Municipal economy.

Similarly all the ZC headquarters in the highest poverty stricken pockets like Tregui, Alakple, Atiavi, Anyako and Anlo-Afiadenyigba could be centres of investments in future interventions in poverty reduction strategies as growth centres in the Municipality.

**Table 41: Hierarchy of Settlements in the Municipality**

Level of hierarchy	No. of settlements	Settlement	No. of functions	Centrality range	Centrality
I	5	Anloga	42	1000 +	1625
		Dzelukope	32		1363
		Tegbi	30		1291
		Abor	38		1735
		Keta	29		1191
II	3	Anlo-Afiadenyigba	29	501-999	549
		Anyako	27		573
		Weme	20		595
III	25	Woe	26	101-499	382
		Atiavi	24		480
		Tsiame	21		385
		Dzita	18		145
		Hatorgodo	19		198
		Whuti	17		146
		Sasieme	17		169
		Anyanui	22		237
		Atorkor	26		139
		Vodza	13		104
		Srogboe	18		174
		Kedzi	10		107
		Havedzi	15		208
		Alakple	18		149
		Nolopi	13		119
		Vui	20		194
		Salo	12		116
		Atito	16		120
		Tregui	16		118
		Galo Sota	12		122
Kedzikope	14	168			
Atiteti	15	131			
Agortoe	12	140			
Kedzi	16	137			
Asadame		200			
IV	7	Bleamezado	11	Below 100	64
		Genui	12		59
		Fuveme	10		63
		Trekume	12		59
		Agorbledokui	8		70
		Azanu	10		35

		Agorvinu	10		31
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Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

**Note:**

Total number of function = 42

Total weighted centrality index = 935.9

**1.16.3 Fertility**

A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the municipality is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. According to 2010 PHC, the fertility rate for the Municipality is 3.1 children per woman age 15-49, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.38. This means that a woman living in the Municipality would have, on average, 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

**1.16.4 Mortality**

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. To reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality in the Municipality, successive governments and development agencies have made various interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others.

**Commented [u10]:** This section is supposed to be information on the municipality but not the national information that is presented here.

**1.16.5 Migration/Migrants**

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as 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 in the region. Migration out of the region decreases the size of the population in the region, while migration into the region increases the population size.

The 2010 PHC shows that there are total of 26,960 migrants residing in the Municipality. Out of this number, 14,464 were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 8,027 percent were born elsewhere in another region, while the rest 4,226 were born outside Ghana. In terms of duration



of residence, majority of the migrants (35.3%) have been residing in the Municipality for ten years or more. Besides, amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Northern, Central and Ashanti region have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the Municipality than any other region recording 23.6, 21.7 and 20.2 percents respectively.

#### **1.16.6 REVENUE GENERATION**

The main sources of the Municipal Assembly's internally generated revenue are Rates, Lands, Fees and Fines, Licenses, Rent, Grants, and Investment annually.

The Municipal Assembly usually fails to meet its approved revenue target due to manpower and logistical problem as well as unwillingness on the part of the taxable people and business concerns to honour their tax obligations. The main source of Municipal Assembly's internally generated revenue is revenue from the markets. The other major sources of fund for development activities in the District are the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Urban Development Grants (UDG), Donors etc. There is a need for vigorous campaign to improve upon revenue mobilization through the prosecution of tax defaulters.

The low level of the revenue generation is caused by the following:

- Citizen disinterested in paying rates and tolls because they are dissatisfied with service delivery
- Lack of fiscal cadaster and appropriate data base to locate taxable citizens
- Deplorable market infrastructure and insecurity.
- Poor monitoring of the revenue collectors

#### **1.17 GENDER EQUALITY**

In many developing societies, although not in all, women have traditionally been disadvantaged compared to men. Until recently, studies of these societies for the purpose of planning development covered women narrowly in terms of population, health and family planning. Relatively little was known about other concerns such as domestic violence or involvement in economic activities. Gender analysis provides more information, bringing benefits to women and to society as a whole.

More women in particularly the rural areas play caregiver roles or become household heads on whom the survival and development of the household depends. Meanwhile they do not claim

ownership to properties and rites and are not privileged to play lead roles nor contribute in the decision making process domestically, community wise and politically.

Women and therefore the children they cater for are therefore vulnerable to hardships, crises and natural shocks and are more often than not relegated to the background economically and socially subjecting them to all forms of violence and abuse. Apart from women and children particularly orphans, person with disability and the aged without productive capacity also suffer neglect because they are considered burdens on the limited household income. Interestingly the aforementioned categories of people have more females than males therefore interventions to facilitate the integration of gender and the vulnerable into the mainstream of development cannot be over emphasized.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the total population of the Municipality stands at 147,618 which form 7.0 percent of the total population of Volta Region. The population is made up of 53.6 percent females and 46.4 percent males with an annual growth rate of 1.10 percent. The Municipality is the most urbanized district in the region with more than half 53.3 percent of the Municipal's population living in the urban areas with 46.7 percent of the population live in the rural areas as depicted in the table 1.31:

**Table 42: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality**

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	147,618	68,556	79,062	86.7	78,699	68,919
0 - 4	18,344	9,142	9,202	99.3	9,508	8,836
5 - 9	16,905	8,649	8,256	104.8	8,661	8,244
10 - 14	15,811	8,281	7,530	110.0	8,216	7,595
15 - 19	16,256	8,525	7,731	110.3	8,971	7,285
20 - 24	12,558	6,195	6,363	97.4	7,329	5,229
25 - 29	9,544	4,261	5,283	80.7	5,409	4,135
30 - 34	8,206	3,632	4,574	79.4	4,548	3,658
35 - 39	7,435	3,269	4,166	78.5	4,041	3,394
40 - 44	7,154	3,004	4,150	72.4	3,781	3,373
45 - 49	6,667	2,832	3,835	73.8	3,517	3,150
50 - 54	6,424	2,757	3,667	75.2	3,292	3,132
55 - 59	4,535	1,864	2,671	69.8	2,472	2,063
60 - 64	4,357	1,740	2,617	66.5	2,194	2,163
65 - 69	3,103	1,213	1,890	64.2	1,605	1,498

70 - 74	3,639	1,175	2,464	47.7	1,801	1,838
75 - 79	2,652	910	1,742	52.2	1,406	1,246
80 - 84	1,956	540	1,416	38.1	918	1,038
85 - 89	1,115	295	820	36.0	570	545
90 - 94	687	208	479	43.4	329	358
95 - 99	270	64	206	31.1	131	139
All Ages	147,618	68,556	79,062	86.7	78,699	68,919
0-14	51,060	26,072	24,988	104.3	26,385	24,675
15-64	83,136	38,079	45,057	84.5	45,554	37,582
65+	13,422	4,405	9,017	48.9	6,760	6,662
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>77.56</b>	<b>80.04</b>	<b>75.47</b>		<b>72.76</b>	<b>83.38</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.17.1 Economic Activity Status

The potential work force of the Municipality every nation is derived from its adult population that is available to work (aged 15 years and older). Of the potential workforce, it is known that some may be pursuing legitimate concerns such as schooling which is not an economic activity at the material time and therefore is excluded from those the Municipality can count on for the production of goods and services. Others are the retired or disabled. These categories are therefore referred to as economically not active. The economically active population is (63.9%) of which (93.5%) are employed and (6.5%) are unemployed.

The proportion of economically active male is 65 percent of which (94.5%) are employed and (5.5%) unemployed whiles that for the female economically active population is 63 percent with (92.7%) employed whiles (7.3%) are unemployed.

The economically not active population is (36.1%) with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of (45.4%) and pensioners or retirees recording the lowest of 3.8 percent. The proportion of male to female economically not active population for the district is (35%) and (37%) respectively with (60%) of males in full time education almost twice that of females (34.5%) in full time education, (25.1%) are too old/young to work and (24.5%) of females did home duties (household chores) whiles only (10.3%) of males did the same.

**Table 43: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	96,558	100.0	42,484	100.0	54,074	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>61,682</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>27,613</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>34,069</b>	<b>63.0</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>57,674</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>26,096</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>31,578</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<i>Worked</i>	54,382	94.3	24,865	95.3	29,517	93.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,136	5.4	1,178	4.5	1,958	6.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	156	0.3	53	0.2	103	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,802	45.0	598	39.4	1,204	48.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,206	55.0	919	60.6	1,287	51.7
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>34,876</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>14,871</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>20,005</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	6,430	18.4	1,533	10.3	4,897	24.5
Full time education	15,828	45.4	8,929	60.0	6,899	34.5
Pensioner/Retired	1,329	3.8	958	6.4	371	1.9
Disabled/Sick	2,862	8.2	1,116	7.5	1,746	8.7
Too old/young	6,578	18.9	1,552	10.4	5,026	25.1
Other	1,849	5.3	783	5.3	1,066	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 1.17.2 Occupation

Almost 35 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (34.8%). This is followed by craft and related trades workers (25.4%) and services and sales workers accounting for 21.8 percent as is shown in table 4.2. Clerical support workers and technicians and associate professionals recorded the lowest with (1%) and (1.2%) respectively. The proportion of female to male was higher in the following categories: managers, service and sales workers, craft and related workers, and elementary occupations.

**Table 44: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	57,674	100.0	26,096	100.0	31,578	100.0
Managers	1,317	2.3	331	1.3	986	3.1
Professionals	2,642	4.6	1,558	6.0	1,084	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	675	1.2	444	1.7	231	0.7
Clerical support workers	570	1.0	408	1.6	162	0.5

Service and sales workers	12,572	21.8	1,596	6.1	10,976	34.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,070	34.8	14,445	55.4	5,625	17.8
Craft and related trades workers	14,628	25.4	4,815	18.5	9,813	31.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,781	3.1	1,715	6.6	66	0.2
Elementary occupations	3,406	5.9	772	3.0	2,634	8.3
Other occupations	13	0.0	12	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **1.18 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) (SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISE)**

It is a process by which local government, local business and other others join forces and resources to enter into new partnership arrangements with each other or other stakeholders to create new jobs and stimulate economic activity in a well-defined economic zone (municipalities, towns and villages). The dimension of LED can be seen as territorial, integrated, governance and sustainability.

There are many benefits that can be derived from effective LED implementation which in one way or the other will help the municipal economy to grow. That is, harnessing of opportunities, employment and wealth creation, increase revenue base, and also increase tax base for the overall development of the country.

It can be seen that agricultural, forestry and fishing employs almost 36 percent of the employed population of which (55.8%) are male whiles (19.1%) are female. This is followed by manufacturing (21.5%) and wholesale retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounting for (18.5 %). There was no record for real estate activities for the district whiles the mining and quarry, electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply industries recorded the lowest. Agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail account for 75.7 percent of the industrial base of the Municipality. The same three industries are engaged in by males (73.0%) and females (78.0%). However, the proportions for males and females differ where as 55.8% of males are in the Agriculture the proportion for females is only 19.1 percent.

**Table 45: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	57,674	100.0	26,096	100.0	31,578	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,576	35.7	14,552	55.8	6,024	19.1
Mining and quarrying	28	0.0	21	0.1	7	0.0
Manufacturing	12,403	21.5	2,965	11.4	9,438	29.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	29	0.1	23	0.1	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	419	0.7	145	0.6	274	0.9
Construction	1,579	2.7	1,548	5.9	31	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,677	18.5	1,507	5.8	9,170	29.0
Transportation and storage	1,661	2.9	1,611	6.2	50	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,510	6.1	271	1.0	3,239	10.3
Information and communication	123	0.2	90	0.3	33	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	107	0.2	82	0.3	25	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	211	0.4	134	0.5	77	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	159	0.3	92	0.4	67	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	541	0.9	407	1.6	134	0.4
Education	2,296	4.0	1,360	5.2	936	3.0
Human health and social work activities	676	1.2	314	1.2	362	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	326	0.6	294	1.1	32	0.1
Other service activities	2,058	3.6	584	2.2	1,474	4.7
Activities of households as employers	293	0.5	94	0.4	199	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.18.1 Employment Status

The Municipality has a total population of 57,674 persons 15 years and older who are employed. Amongst those employed, 26,096 are males and 31,578 are females.

**Table 46: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	57,674	100.0	26,096	100.0	31,578	100.0
Employee	7,128	12.4	4,720	18.1	2,408	7.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	40,876	70.9	16,690	64.0	24,186	76.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,205	3.8	1,272	4.9	933	3.0
Casual worker	1,933	3.4	1,214	4.7	719	2.3
Contributing family worker	3,965	6.9	1,640	6.3	2,325	7.4
Apprentice	1,201	2.1	386	1.5	815	2.6
Domestic employee (House help)	293	0.5	124	0.5	169	0.5
Other	73	0.1	50	0.2	23	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table above shows employment status and sex of the population 15 years and older, it can be observed that over 70 percent of the 15 years and older population are self-employed without employee(S) with male to female proportions of (64%) to (76.6%) respectively. Employees make up 12.4% percent. Out of this (18.1%) are males and (7.6%) females. Contributing family workers from the table is (6.9%) and domestic employee (house help) 0.5 percent.

## 1.19 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

### *Natural Environment*

The current natural environmental conditions in the Municipality are characterized by a number of problems. The key objective to be achieved under this focus area is reduction in loss of biodiversity. The Savietula-Dzita-Anyanui stretch of the Municipality is facing a severe sea erosion problem. Each year communities on the coastline in the Municipality are subjected to various degrees of coastal erosion and storm surges. The impact is seriously felt along a stretch of over fifteen kilometre length between Anloga and Atiteti-Fuveme with that of between Atorkor and Dzita very severe. The vehicular highway has been completely washed away and other utilities such as power lines and water supply lines under serious threat.

From geological formation, the coastline of the Municipality is basically all sandy beach with absence of rocky formation hence its susceptibility to severe erosion over the years.

In addition, the area occupied by the Keta Lagoon is so dependent on the amount of rainfall and also rivers and streams in the upper course that feed it. It can reduce significantly, particularly in

Anyako and Afiadenyigba areas when there is severe drought and the lagoon may recede well over kilometres. This is attributed to siltation, high evaporation, and declining rainfall in response to climate change. Even though the situation is not permanent with regards to water level in the lagoon it is largely determined by the rainfall pattern in every year.

Along the coast, the beauty of the coconut plantations has been wiped out as a result of the Cape St. Paul wilt disease. At the south-western end of the Municipality, (Anyanui-Bomigo), extensive commercial harvesting of the mangrove for domestic and industrial use has rendered some areas almost bare. These problems have aggravated the soil erosion problem, while adversely affecting both fishing and crop farming. Table 1.10 gives a summary of various categories of environmental problems and the location of the most affected areas. It must also be noted that most of the environmental problems assume regional dimensions and the causes are largely human related. Hence, environmental protection measures must consider these dimensions if they are to be effective.

Also, with the help of the Government of Ghana, Sea Defence wall has been constructed at Keta, Akplorwotorkor and the second phase is currently on going at Atorkor to address the perennial problem facing the people in communities.



#### **1.19.1 ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES**



- Some coastal communities and fishermen complain that sand winning creates hindrances to their activities due to turbidity.
- Sand winning can cause flooding because it takes away sand that serves as sea break which prevent water from flowing into the communities.
- Chemicals used by fishermen in fishing causes water pollution.
- Farmers practice bush burning and deforestation, which adversely affects the environment which increases the carbon content in the atmosphere.

### 1.19.2 SOME ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN THE COASTAL COMMUNITIES

- Mangrove degradation
- Flooding and Coastal erosion
- Soil infertility (salinity)
- Pollution from heat and smoke exposure during fish processing
- Ocean acidification (carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere)
- Sand digging
- Depletion of Mangrove
- Indiscriminate domestic liquid and solid waste disposal.
- Water pollution due to seepage of agro-chemicals, household and human waste into underground water sources.

### 1.19.3 Built Environment

Numerous buildings have been eroded by the sea over the last few decades. These include residential, commercial, administrative, historical buildings, and many more. Among the historical sites are the Danish Fort Prinzenstein, Cape St Paul light house. Their restoration and maintenance is significant as these are some of the attractions envisaged to promote tourism. The built environment of the municipality is nothing to write home about

### 1.19.4 Aesthetic Features

Areas in the Municipality endowed with aesthetic value include:

- ◆ The Lagoon Basin and the Islands Hevikpo and Dudu which form the sanctuary for large species of birds. The preservation and conservation of these natural places can form the basis for tourism industry.

**Commented [u11]:** You have basically outlined effects of climate change and global warming on the built environment. I believe there are more issues with the built environment worthy of note for development. How is landuse managed and controlled by LUSPA, what is the state of drainage facilities and sanitation in the built environment.

- ◆ The sandy beaches along the entire coast especially the Cape St. Paul area. The beaches also hold potential for tourism.
- ◆ The Volta Estuary at Atiteti. The fascinating point where the Volta River merges with the Gulf of Guinea.
- ◆ Taleto Lagoon at Whuti and the Keta Lagoon hold so much aesthetic value, while complementing the already noted economic significance.
- ◆ Measures to improve and preserve the above aesthetic places would enhance environmental quality and tourism development.

**Commented [u12]:** I suggest you delete this information and summarise them under tourism. You could also write about them as potential resources that are not fully harnessed for tourism and Local Economic Development.



Tidal wave



Destructions cause by tidal wave



**Figure 36: Destruction of mangroves as fuel wood**

#### **1.19.5 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT IN KETA BASIN:**

Chapter 21 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana tackles the issue of Lands and Natural Resources. Specifically, Clause 6 of Article 257 in that chapter states:

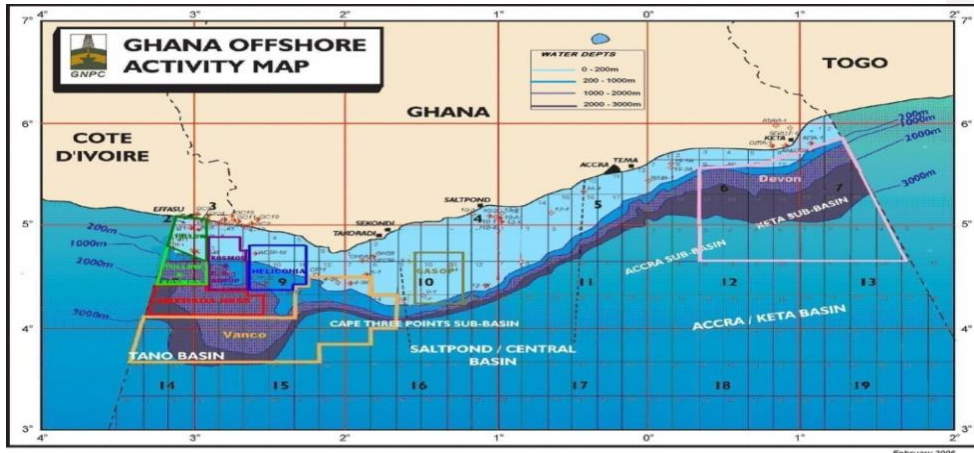
“Every mineral in its natural state in, under or upon any land in Ghana, rivers, streams, water sources throughout Ghana, the exclusive economic zone and any area covered by the territorial sea or continental shelf is the property of the Republic of Ghana and shall be vested in the President on behalf of, and in trust for the people of Ghana

A number of exploration activities are already briskly going on in the Keta sub-basin.

For example, since 2002, Devon Energy (Ghana) Ltd and Encana International (Ghana) Ltd under a contract with the Ghana Government has been exploring some concessions in the offshore Keta Sub-Basin. This concession has now been taken over by Afren Energy (Ghana) Ltd but exploration work is still on going.

**Commented [u13]:** Reproduction of the O&G references in the constitution does not say anything about O&G situation in Keta Basin. Please focus on what potentials, ongoing activities and processes, community engagement, environmental issues that may have come up and challenges encountered so far in the sector and what these mean for the MTDP and development in the Municipality.

**Figure 37: Oil And Gas Development In Keta Basin:**



Government is committed to ensuring that citizens participate in the ownership of all business in the oil and gas industry.

Policy of government is to provide for the participation of a citizen of Ghana in an interest of at least 5% in the exploration and production activities under petroleum licenses.

In order to ensure increased financial benefit to Ghanaians, all operators in the oil and gas industry, shall as far as practicable use goods and services produced by or provided in Ghana for their operations in preference to foreign goods and services.

An operator in the O&G industry shall prepare and implement, with the approval of the relevant regulatory agencies, plans and programmes for the training of Ghanaians in all job classifications and in all aspects of petroleum activities and may include scholarships and other financial support for education.

An operator or agent in the petroleum sub-sector shall ensure that opportunities are given, as far as possible, for the employment of Ghanaians having the requisite expertise or qualifications in the various levels of the operations. The local training and technical institutions will be supported by both Government and the petroleum operators to develop the requisite capacity to international standards to be able to train Ghanaian to comparable high levels as required by the industry in drilling, support services, marine operations, catering and housekeeping, supplies and other support services. The participation of women in the oil and gas industry will be actively encouraged.

The Municipal / District Assemblies must put measures in place to suppress the emergence of the negative social problems while encouraging the positive benefits.

The Assemblies already have the mandate and power to drive the direction of impact of the O&G industry, as part of their functions and responsibilities specified under the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936)

#### **1.19.6 Implications for Development**

There is the need to balance human activity with sustainable development. To mitigate adverse environmental impact and climate change, there is the need to institute effective regulatory measures. For medium and large-scale development projects, Environmental Impact Assessment report should be a prerequisite.

Keta Municipality has experienced several types of disasters from time to time as result of climate change. Among these is the coastal erosion as a result of high tidal waves. Others are fire, rainstorm, river, lagoon and epidemics like cholera which became persistent in the Anlo-Afiadenyigba Township and its immediate environs. Also Pest and Insect infestation especially Army worms are serious in towns around Shime and almost all the northern sector of the Municipality. In short, all such disasters have had negative effects on the economic development of the people.

#### **1.19.7 Climate Change**

In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to address climate change concerns, the Keta Municipal Assembly takes into consideration the need to promote basic living standards; and adoption of the principles of green economy in the national development planning and implementation, and enhance the capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

The low-lying nature of the Municipality has exposed the coastal strip to intense sea erosion and occasional flooding. The Coastal Strip is marked by sand bars with a few sea cliffs bordering the coast. This belt is affected by severe sea erosion, the previously worst hit areas include Keta, Kedzikope, Vodza, Kedzi and Horvi which have been saved by the Keta Sea Defence Project in 2003. Currently Srogboe-Dzita-Anyanui stretch of the coastline is under severe sea erosion resulting in damages to infrastructure, properties and loss of livelihoods to about twelve communities of a population of over 30,000 as result of high tidal sea waves. The Climate Change identified with high tidal waves/sea-level rise continues to dominate and cause

**Commented [u14]:** Which of the sections are you summarising here? Reading through the narration, one gets the impression you are talking about climate change which has not yet been discussed. If earlier submissions are to be considered as climate change discussions, then section 1.19.8 is no longer relevant.

Secondly, you may want to write on the development implications of all the other issues discussed.

significant destruction to infrastructure and threat to life and property along the coast. The Government of Ghana in an attempt to save the coast did some sea defence work from Kedzikope, Keta, Vodza, Kedzi to Horvi but this is not enough as the rest of the coastline especially from Akplorwotorkor through to Anyanui, continues to suffer from this extreme climatic conditions. Therefore a sea defence work is also needed to strengthen and save the coastal strip to realise the government's objective of transforming and expanding the tourism industry to generate more revenues and consequently becomes one of the economy's backbones.

## **1.20 SECURITY AND JUSTICE**

There are a number of public institutions responsible for the promotion of civic rights, security and justice in the Municipality. They include the Ghana Police Service (GPS), the District Magistrate Court (DMC), Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), Ambulance Service etc.

### ***1.20.1Police Service***

Keta Municipality is generally safe as People go about their normal duties without the fear for their personal safety. The Municipality has a Divisional Police Command whose operations cover the following police Districts – Keta, Anloga, Aflao, Dzodze and Agbozume. Within the Municipality it has District headquarters located at Anloga and Keta, which see to the specific security issues of the Municipality. There have been known incidence of dark spots or lapses in policing in the Municipality. Even though there are logistic constraints it is able to operate to ensure the general safety of people in the Municipality and beyond.

### ***1.20.2Fire Service***

There is also a Municipal Fire Service Station, which in addition to its traditional functions of preventing and fighting fire outbreaks also supplement the efforts of the Police Service in ensuring the general safety of people in the Municipality. Apart from Anloga where the Fire Service station is located, other settlements in the Municipality have no fire stations. They are catered for during emergencies by the stations at Anloga, Denu, Sogakope, Akatsi and Ho otherwise they are supposed to depend on fire volunteers who have been trained by the National Fire Service for such services. Unfortunately the personnel's were identified but not given any training due to financial constraint .The Station faces numerous constraints including:

- i. lack of vehicle for operations/education
- ii. Lack of fire jackets,cutlass,fire cutter, mattresses
- iii. Lack of fire hydrant to replenish
- iv. Non- availability of fuel
- v. Lack of Accommodation for staff

### **1.20.3 Judicial Services**

In the Judicial Service, there is a Circuit Court located at Keta manned by a Circuit Court Judge. There are two District Courts in the Municipality. One is located at Anloga, which serves the Southern part of the Municipality while the other is located at Abor to serve the Northern section of the Municipality.

### **1.20.4 Traditional Administration**

Keta Municipality is fortunate to have one main ethnic group (Anlo), which minimizes potential conflicts resulting from multi ethnicity. The Anlo Traditional Council is headed by the king of the Anlo Kingdom,Togbi Sri III , the Awoamefia of Anlo who serves as a symbol of unity among all people in the Municipality. There are other chiefs with their own areas of influence who assist the Awoamefia in the promotion of peace, stability and development in the Municipality. There is relative peace on the chieftaincy and political fronts due to pre-emptive measures taken by the municipality command with the collaboration of MUSEC.

## **1.21 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTER**

Disasters are repeated events that may strike at random but impact on both the rate and pattern of development. Disaster disrupt the functioning of a community or a society causing a widespread human, social, material, economic and environmental losses which exceed the capacity of the affected people to cope using their own resources The vulnerability of the affected people are shaped by a set of conditions and processes resulting from physical,socio-political,economic and environmental factors that increase their susceptibility .

Repeated exposure to disaster can lead into chronic poverty, as recurring economic stresses induced by natural calamities induces fluctuation in income, compelling households to sacrifice potential investment.

Sustainable development can be understood as a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investment, or orientation of technological development and

institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations.

***1.21.1 National Disaster Management Organization***

During the year, under review, NADMO was unable to meet some of its proposed action plans due to unavailability of funds; however, in partial fulfillment, the following were carried out in the year under review



**Figure 38: National Disaster Management Organization**



## Statistics of Disaster Cases

**Table 47: Disaster cases reported during the year**

Disaster Type	Communities	No. of House hold	No. of People Affected	Adults		Children	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Fire	Atiavi, Dzelukope, Nukpesekope, Atorkor, Lawoshime, Hatorgodo, Anloga old market	9	41	14	12	13	10
Windstorm	Afia'ngba, Anloga Zico, Anloga Agorvinu, Anloga old market	-	47	18	5	14	10
Flood	Benadzi, Kodzi, Kedzi	15	105	29	21	24	31
Worm Infestation	Shime, Atiavi, Hatorgodo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tidal Waves	Dzita	21	105	25	35	31	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>65</b>

Source: NADMO Office, Jan., 2017

During the period under review, various assistance were given to the victims to alleviate their plights in forms of zinc roofing sheets, rice, sugar, students mattresses, blankets, plastic cups and plates, and poly mats. The above items were received and distributed to the identified households to mitigate their plights. Again, the resurgence of the caterpillar worms in farming communities of Keta Municipality was recorded and treated with the assorted chemicals.



**Figure 39: Fuveme Tidal wave destruction**

### **1.22 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

ICT development in the Keta Municipality is nothing to talk about and the reasons for its poor coverage was as a result of the leaders having little knowledge and understand the power and effectiveness behind it. The few centers that have been established at Keta, Tegbi and Atiavi are not being utilized to satisfaction. The Municipal Assembly itself has not been connected to the internet facility and this is making it difficult for the staff to access information from other source.

The GIFMIS programme to connect all Assemblies to the National Monitoring system on financial management is currently underway in the Municipality and this is paving way to some form of connectivity in the Assembly.

### **1.23 A Summary of Key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps identified from the Situation Analysis Reflecting Spatial Dimensions of Development and the Profile.**

The key development problems that emanate from the situational analysis through consultations according to the various thematic areas include the following:

**Table 48: Summary of key 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"> <li>◆ Leakage of revenue collection</li> <li>◆ Low revenue generation</li> <li>◆ Low motivation for revenue staff</li> <li>◆ Inadequate data on revenue sources</li> <li>◆ Diversion of revenue by some collectors</li> <li>◆ Missing General counterfoil Receipts (GCR) books</li> <li>◆ Under Invoicing by some collectors</li> <li>◆ Aged/week revenue collectors</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate access to credit facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate resources and technical capabilities of entrepreneurs</li> <li>◆ Inadequate jobs opportunities</li> <li>◆ Ineffective private sector organizations and Associations</li> <li>◆ Poor communal spirit</li> <li>◆ Inaccurate data on private sector organization</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High incidence of crop pests and diseases (army worm )</li> <li>◆ Inadequate storage and processing facilities (silos)</li> <li>◆ Inadequate livestock health services</li> <li>◆ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>◆ High prevalence of diseases and pests</li> <li>◆ Low extension coverage due to staff inadequacy</li> <li>◆ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>◆ Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>◆ Ineffective management of fisheries resources</li> <li>◆ Coastal erosion</li> <li>◆ Destruction of wetland areas</li> <li>◆ Lack of logistics eg vehicles, motorbikes etc)</li> </ul>
Oil and Gas Development	Low level of awareness on oil and gas exploration
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate human and logistical capacities for land use planning</li> <li>◆ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> <li>◆ Low coverage and extension of electricity</li> <li>◆ Limited application of modern forms of energy</li> <li>◆ Haphazard development in towns and communities due to absence of layouts</li> <li>◆ Absence of layouts in major towns</li> <li>◆ Land Litigation and unfavourable land tenure system</li> <li>◆ Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>◆ Huge housing deficit</li> <li>◆ Inadequate supply of potable water.</li> </ul>

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Poor environmental sanitation within the Municipality</li> <li>◆ Inadequate sanitation facilities</li> <li>◆ Indiscriminate disposal of wastes</li> <li>◆ Open Defecation along the beaches and river banks</li> </ul>
HumanDevelopment, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate infrastructure: Classroom, furniture, toilet &amp; water facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate modern infrastructure for KGs in the Municipality</li> <li>◆ Inadequate staffing in terms of quality and quantity</li> <li>◆ Ineffective school level supervision</li> <li>◆ Lack of accommodation for teachers</li> <li>◆ Inadequate teaching and learning materials (TLMs) and recreational facilities especially in KGs in the Municipality</li> <li>◆ High rate of gender disparity in the Municipals educational activities.</li> <li>◆ Lack of motivation for teachers posted to remote areas.</li> <li>◆ Inadequate school health sanitation and safety systems</li> <li>◆ Poor performance of students presented for Basic Education Certificate Examination</li> <li>◆ Lack of co-ordination among SMC/PTA, DEOC and DEPT</li> <li><b>Health</b></li> <li>◆ Inadequate access to health facilities.</li> <li>◆ Inadequate logistics (eg vehicles etc)</li> <li>◆ High prevalence of malaria</li> <li>◆ Lack of accommodation for health workers</li> <li>◆ Inadequate skilled staff eg. Doctors, Nurses etc</li> <li><b>ICT</b></li> <li>◆ Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> <li>◆ Poor internet facilities</li> <li>◆ Lack of e-library facilities</li> <li><b>HIV &amp; AIDs and STIs</b></li> <li>◆ High rate of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Stigmatization of people living with HIV</li> <li><b>The youth</b></li> <li>◆ High rate of youth unemployment</li> <li><b>Child development and protection</b></li> <li>◆ High rate of child abuse</li> <li>◆ <b>Increase in child labour</b></li> <li><b>Disability</b></li> <li>◆ High rate of poverty especially among the disables</li> <li>◆ Lack of skilled training for the physically Change person</li> <li><b>Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities</b></li> <li>◆ Low level of income especially among the rural dwellers</li> </ul>

<b>Thematic areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)</b>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate office/Residential accommodation for some decentralized departments</li> <li>◆ Lack of women participation in governance</li> <li>◆ Weak Assembly sub-structures and lack of basic infrastructure for effective work</li> <li>◆ Inadequate equipment and logistics for effective management of development</li> </ul>

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**DEVELOPMENT ISSUES / PRIORITIES FOR 2018-2021**

**2.1 Introduction**

This chapter delves into prioritization of development issues. The community needs and aspirations were collated during consultative meetings with all the fourteen (14) Zonal Councils. The community's needs and aspirations were harmonized against the key gaps/problems or development issues identified under the review of performances of 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan.

**2.2 Prioritization of Development Issues**

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

<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>SCORE</i>
<i>STRONG RELATIONSHIP</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>WEAK RELATIONSHIP</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>NO RELATIONSHIP</i>	<i>0</i>

**Table 49: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013**

<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>	<b>Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Undertake Public Education campaign on revenue mobilization & collection	◆ Low revenue generation	2
Provide logistics such as raincoat, vehicle, motorbike etc.	◆ Low motivation/incentives for revenue staff	2
Formation of Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilisation and	◆ Leakage in revenue collection	2

management		
Identify new revenue resources	◆ Inadequate data on revenue sources	1
Provide credit facilities for farmers	◆ Inadequate access to credit facilities	2
Develop entrepreneurial skills among SMES/FBOs	◆ Inadequate resources and technical capabilities of entrepreneurs	1
Create more jobs for unemployed youths	◆ Inadequate jobs	2
Develop entrepreneurial skills among SMES/FBOs	◆ Ineffective private sector organizations and associations	1
Provision of insecticide/seeds/fertilizers at reduce cost to farmers	◆ High incidence of crop pests and diseases	2
Construct storage facilities	◆ Inadequate storage and processing facilities	2
Provide training for extension/veterinary officers	◆ Inadequate livestock health services/extension officers	
Provide access/roads linking all production and market centres Construct storage facilities	◆ High post-harvest losses	2
Create awareness on climate change and its effect on the environment	◆ Limited awareness of climate change and its impact	2
Construct roads to link all farming communities and other areas	◆ Poor transportation systems	2
Train FBOs in agric extension services	◆ Low extension coverage	2
Create awareness on oil and gas exploration	◆ Low level of awareness on oil and gas exploration	1
Public education on land use for infrastructure development	◆ Inadequate human and logistical capacities for land use planning	2
Provide access/roads linking all production and market centres	◆ Poor condition of feeder roads linking production and marketing centres	2
Extend electricity to all un-served communities	◆ Inadequate coverage and extension of electricity	2

Enforcement of bye-laws on spatial development	◆ Haphazard development in towns and communities due to absence of layouts	2
Preparation of layout for all communities	◆ Absence of layouts in major towns	2
Sensitization on the use of local building materials	◆ Poor housing conditions	1
Extension of pipe to needy communities	◆ Inadequate supply of potable water.	2
Education on environmental sanitation	◆ Poor environmental sanitation within the Municipality	2
Provide more sanitation facilities eg, Public Toilet Construction of domestic toilets (CLTS)	◆ Inadequate sanitation facilities	2
Provision of landfill site for waste disposal	◆ Indiscriminate disposal of waste	2
Facilitate the completion of all on-going classrooms Provision of additional classrooms and other ancillary facilities	◆ Inadequate infrastructure: Classroom, furniture, toilet & water facilities	2
Facilitate the provision of accommodation for teachers	◆ Inadequate teacher accommodation	1
Facilitate deployment of more trained teachers	◆ Inadequate staffing in terms of quality and quantity	2
Expand school feeding programme	◆ Low enrolment in deprived communities	2
Facilitate provision of adequate TLMs	◆ Inadequate teaching and learning materials (TLMs) and recreational facilities especially in KGs in the	2



	Municipality	
Conduct sensitization programme on the importance of girl child education	◆ High rate of gender disparity in the Municipals educational activities.	2
- Facilitate deployment of more trained teachers -Facilitate provision of adequate TLMs -Provision of logistics and support for Circuit supervisors - Community sensitization on education - Institute Common Mock Examination in the District.	◆ Poor performance of students presented for Basic Education Certificate Education	2
Extend CHPS in all communities	◆ Inadequate access to health facilities.	
Provide adequate logistics	◆ Inadequate logistics	
Provision of LLTNs	◆ High prevalence of malaria	2
Facilitate deployment of health staff	◆ Inadequate skilled staff eg. Doctors, Nurses etc	2
Provision of ICT infrastructure and equipment	◆ Inadequate ICT infrastructure	2
Facilitate the provision of residential accommodation and equipment for staff at the Municipal Assembly	◆ Inadequate residential accommodation and equipment for staff at the Municipal Assembly	2
Construct and equip zonal council offices	◆ Inadequate office accommodation, equipment and staff at Zonal Councils ◆ Inadequate logistics ◆ Ineffective operationalization of sub-district structures	2

**Table 50: key Development Problems/Issues under the Thematic Areas of the GSGDAII (2014-2017)**

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA (2014-2017)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Leakage of revenue collection</li> <li>◆ Low revenue generation</li> <li>◆ Low motivation for revenue staff</li> <li>◆ Inadequate data on revenue sources</li> </ul>	<p><i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate access to credit facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate resources and technical capabilities of entrepreneurs</li> <li>◆ Inadequate jobs</li> <li>◆ Undeveloped Micro Tourism Industry</li> </ul>	<p><i>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High incidence of crop pests and diseases</li> <li>◆ Inadequate storage and processing facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate livestock health services</li> <li>◆ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>◆ High prevalence of diseases and pests</li> <li>◆ Low extension coverage</li> <li>◆ Limited awareness of climate change and its impact</li> <li>◆ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>◆ Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>◆ Ineffective management of fisheries resources</li> <li>◆ Coastal erosion</li> </ul>	<p><i>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Lack of adequate information on the prospects of oil and gas in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<p><i>Oil and Gas Development</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate human and logistical capacities for land use planning</li> <li>◆ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> <li>◆ Low coverage and extension of electricity</li> <li>◆ Limited application of modern forms of energy</li> <li>◆ Haphazard development in towns and communities</li> <li>◆ Absence of layouts in major towns</li> <li>◆ Land Litigation and unfavourable land tenure system</li> <li>◆ Huge housing deficit</li> <li>◆ Inadequate supply of potable water.</li> <li>◆ Poor environmental sanitation within the Municipality</li> <li>◆ Inadequate sanitation facilities</li> <li>◆ Indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> </ul>	<p><i>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</i></p>

<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate infrastructure: Classroom, furniture, toilet &amp; water facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate teacher accommodation</li> <li>◆ Inadequate staffing in terms of quality and quantity</li> <li>◆ Low enrolment in deprived communities</li> <li>◆ Ineffective school level supervision</li> <li>◆ Inadequate teaching and learning materials (TLMs) and recreational facilities especially in KGs in the Municipality</li> <li>◆ High rate of gender disparity in the Municipals educational activities.</li> <li>◆ Inadequate school health sanitation and safety systems</li> <li>◆ Poor performance of students presented for Basic Education Certificate Education</li> <li>◆ Lack of co-ordination among SMC/PTA, DEOC and DEPT</li> </ul> <p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate access to health facilities.</li> <li>◆ Inadequate logistics</li> <li>◆ High prevalence of malaria</li> <li>◆ Inadequate skilled staff eg. Doctors, Nurses etc</li> </ul> <p><b>ICT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>HIV &amp; AIDs and STIs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of HIV/AIDS</li> </ul> <p><b>The youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of youth unemployment</li> </ul> <p><b>Child development and protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of child abuse</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of poverty especially among the disables</li> </ul> <p><b>Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Low level of income especially among the rural dwellers</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i></b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate office/Residential accommodation for decentralized departments</li> <li>◆ Lack of women participation in governance</li> <li>◆ Weak Assembly substructures and lack of basic infrastructure for effective work</li> <li>◆ Inadequate equipment and logistics for effective management of development</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Transparent and Accountable Governance</i></b></p>

## 2.3 PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PROBLEMS

The community needs and aspirations were collated during Town/Area council meetings. The councillors, who are members of the various communities in a particular council, went through the problem analysis to come out with their needs and aspiration. This was very participatory and interactive. The result of the consultation in all Area/town Council is presented in the tables as follows;

**Table 51: Problem Analysis of all the 14 Zonal Councils**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Recommended Action</b>
High prevalence of malaria	Poor environmental sanitation	-Provision of LLTNs -Education on environmental sanitation -Siting of refuse containers
Limited access to health facilities	Inadequate health facilities in some area	-Extend CHPS in all communities -Expansion of the District Hospital -Facilitate deployment of health staff -Upgrading of some health centers.
Inadequate supply of potable water	-inadequate/uneven distribution of pipe/boreholes in some communities	Extension of pipe borne to needy communities
Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste	Inadequate refuse containers	Provide adequate refuse containers at vantage points
Indiscriminate Open defecation	Inadequate toilet facilities in homes	Encourage the construction of domestic toilets (CLTS)
Haphazard or Unauthorised building	Absence of layouts	- Preparation of layouts - Sensitization of residents on building regulation -Enforcement of bye-laws on spatial development
Low performance of pupils	Inadequate trained teachers -Inadequate TLMs -Lack of effective supervision -Negative parental attitude towards ward's education	-Deployment of more trained teachers -Facilitate provision of adequate TLMs -Provision of logistics and support for Circuit supervisors - Community sensitization on education -Institute Common Mock Examination in the District

Poor road Conditions especially during the raining Season	Delays in the completion of town roads -poor access roads	Facilitate the completion of the town roads -Construction of access roads to link all communities within the council
Low agriculture output	-Rain fed agriculture ---- Inadequate farm implements -Poor extension services -Lack of storage facilities	Construct dams for irrigation -Construct storage facilities -Provide credit facilities for farmers -Provide training for extension officers - Provide Agric processing centres
High level of crime eg. armed robbery	-Unemployment -Indiscipline -Peer influence	-Form community watch dog committees -Sponsor youths in vocational schools for skills development -Guidance and counselling for the youth
Low output for industrial/agricultural activities	-Absence of electricity in some communities -Poor road network -No market for local produce	-Form union of local industries -Extend electricity to all communities -Construct roads to link all farming communities and other areas -Provide markets sheds -Provide Agric processing centres
Unavailability of landing site	-Inability of the government to construct it -	-Prompt the central government -Identification of the project site -
Lack of skills training and credit facilities	-Failure on the of the Assembly -High borrowing rate on credit -Youth Unwillingness	-Reduction in borrowing rate -Encourage youth to acquire skills training -
Tidal wave destruction	- Climate change phenomena -	-Sea protection mechanism - Public education
Inadequate job opportunity	-Poor knowledge of SMEs -Unwillingness of the youth to learn trade	Provision of training skills Access to credit facilities
Post-harvest losses	Lack of storage facilities	Construction of storage facility
Delay in access to information	Poor internet facility	Provision of telecommunication facility

Poor environmental sanitation	-Indiscriminate disposal of refuse. Lack of adequate refuse containers	Provision of refuse containers Establish proper refuse disposal site
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**2.4. 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 the table below.

GSGDA II 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
ISSUES	THEMATIC AREA	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Leakage of revenue collection</li> <li>◆ Low revenue generation</li> <li>◆ Low motivation for revenue staff</li> <li>◆ Inadequate data on revenue sources</li> </ul>	<i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i>	<i>Economic Development</i>	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others.
			<i>Limited availability and accessibility of economic data.</i>
			<i>Inadequate and unreliable electricity</i>

			<p><i>Limited local participation in economic development</i></p> <p><i>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</i></p> <p><i>•Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</i></p> <p><i>Erratic rainfall patterns. Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation</i></p> <p><i>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate access to credit facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate resources and technical capabilities of entrepreneurs</li> <li>◆ Inadequate jobs</li> <li>◆ Undeveloped Micro Tourism Industry</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</i></b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social Development</b></p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources for education</p> <p>High number of Untrained teachers at basic level.</p> <p>•Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate use of teacherlearner contact time in schools.</p> <p>Low participation in nonformal education</p> <p>Low prominence accorded language learning in the</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p>

			Wide gaps in health service data
			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
			Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
			Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
			Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
			•High prevalence of open defecation
			•Poor sanitation and waste management
			•Poor hygiene practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High incidence of crop pests and diseases</li> <li>◆ Inadequate storage and processing facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate livestock health services</li> <li>◆ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>◆ High prevalence of diseases and pests</li> <li>◆ Low extension coverage</li> <li>◆ Limited awareness of climate change and its impact</li> <li>◆ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>◆ Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>◆ Ineffective management of fisheries resources</li> <li>◆ Coastal erosion</li> </ul>	<p><i>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i></p>	<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b></p>	<p><i>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</i></p> <p><i>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</i></p> <p><i>High incidence of wildfires</i></p> <p><i>Inappropriate farming practices</i></p> <p>• <i>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</i></p> <p><i>Vulnerability to climate change</i></p>



			<i>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</i>
			<i>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</i>
			<i>High incidence of road accidents</i>
			<i>Poor quality ICT services</i>
			<i>Poor drainage system</i>
			<i>Silting and choking of drains</i>
			<i>Uncovered drains Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</i>
			<i>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</i>
			<i>Growing housing deficit</i>
			<i>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</i>
			<i>exploitation of rural economic resources Deteriorating conditions in slums</i>

			<p><i>Ineffective sub-district structures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</i></li> <li>• <i>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</i></li> <li>• <i>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</i></li> <li>• <i>Implementation of unplanned expenditures</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</i></p> <p><i>Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</i></p>
			<p><i>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>Inadequate personnel</i></p> <p><i>Weak collaboration among security agencies.</i></p>
<p>◆ Lack of adequate information on the prospects of oil and gas in the Municipality</p>	<p><i>Oil and Gas Development</i></p>		
<p>◆ Inadequate human and logistical capacities for land use planning</p> <p>◆ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</p> <p>◆ Low coverage and extension of electricity</p> <p>◆ Limited application of modern</p>	<p><i>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</i></p>	<p><i>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</i></p>	<p><i>Ineffective sub-district structures</i></p> <p><i>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</i></p>

<p>forms of energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Haphazard development in towns and communities</li> <li>◆ Absence of layouts in major towns</li> <li>◆ Land Litigation and unfavourable land tenure system</li> <li>◆ Huge housing deficit</li> <li>◆ Inadequate supply of potable water.</li> <li>◆ Poor environmental sanitation within the Municipality</li> <li>◆ Inadequate sanitation facilities</li> <li>◆ Indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> </ul>			<p><i>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Implementation of unplanned expenditures</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</i> <i>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Inadequate personnel</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Weak collaboration among security agencies.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</i></p>
<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate infrastructure: Classroom, furniture, toilet &amp; water facilities</li> <li>◆ Inadequate teacher accommodation</li> <li>◆ Inadequate staffing in terms of quality and quantity</li> <li>◆ Low enrolment in deprived communities</li> <li>◆ Ineffective school level supervision</li> <li>◆ Inadequate teaching and learning materials (TLMs) and recreational facilities especially in KGs in the Municipality</li> <li>◆ High rate of gender disparity in the Municipals educational activities.</li> <li>◆ Inadequate school health sanitation and safety systems</li> <li>◆ Poor performance of students presented for Basic Education</li> </ul>	<p><i>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i></p>		

<p>Certificate Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Lack of co-ordination among SMC/PTA, DEOC and DEPT</li> </ul> <p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate access to health facilities.</li> <li>◆ Inadequate logistics</li> <li>◆ High prevalence of malaria</li> <li>◆ Inadequate skilled staff eg. Doctors, Nurses etc</li> </ul> <p><b>ICT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>HIV &amp; AIDs and STIs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of HIV/AIDS</li> </ul> <p><b>The youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of youth unemployment</li> </ul> <p><b>Child development and protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of child abuse</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ High rate of poverty especially among the disables</li> </ul> <p><b>Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Low level of income especially among the rural dwellers</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inadequate office/Residential accommodation for decentralized departments</li> <li>◆ Lack of women participation in governance</li> <li>◆ Weak Assembly substructures and lack of basic infrastructure for effective work</li> <li>◆ Inadequate equipment and logistics for effective management of development</li> </ul>	<p><i>Transparent and Accountable Governance</i></p>	<p><i>Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs</i></p>	<p><i>Limited participation by the diaspora in development</i></p>

### Presentation of Adopted Dimensions and Issues

Having successfully harmonized the key development issues, the MPCU adopted the following issues as presented in matrix in below categorized under the various pillars of the National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021.

**Table 52: Adopted Dimensions and Issues**

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>● Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</li> <li>● Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>● Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>● Low domestic saving rate</li> <li>● Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited availability and accessibility of economic data</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> <li>• High hotel rates</li> <li>• Unreliable utilities</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns.</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• High cost of energy for irrigation</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices,</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>• Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of aquaculture inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Weak extension services delivery</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> <li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</li> <li>• High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</li> <li>• Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• High user fee for sanitation services</li> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li>   <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Wide gaps in health service data</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> <li>• Inadequate FNS research data &amp; information systems</li> <li>• Inadequate dissemination and implementation of FNS research</li> <li>• Inadequate food safety training and services</li> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> <li>• High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> <li>• Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups</li> <li>• Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> <li>• Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> <li>• Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection</li> <li>• Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> <li>• High incidence of children’s rights violation</li> <li>• Inadequately resourced correctional facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society</li> <li>• Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</li> <li>• Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Lack of sustainable funding</li> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> </ul>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</li> <li>• Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>• Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry development</li> <li>• Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</li> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>• Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas</li> <li>• Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>• Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)</li> <li>• High incidence of road accidents</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> <li>• Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Uncovered drains</li> <li>• Poor landscaping</li> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> <li>• Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource</li> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>• Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</li> <li>• Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> <li>• High and increasing cost of building materials</li> <li>• Proliferation of slums</li> <li>• Deteriorating conditions in slums</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development</li> <li>• Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</li> <li>• Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>• Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</li> <li>• Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</li> <li>• Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Weak collaboration among security agencies.</li> <li>• Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited participation by the diaspora in development</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

In order to propel the development of the municipality forward there is a need to identify and harness all potentials and opportunities available in the Municipality to drastically tackle the constraints and challenges hindering development of the Municipality. Below is a summary of POCC analysis of the Municipality.

## 2.6 POCC Analysis of Development Priorities

### BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of viable market in the municipality</li> <li>• Availability of a valuation list</li> <li>• Assembly's bye-laws on revenue activities</li> <li>• -Springing up of commercial activities</li> <li>• -New properties springing up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government Act 936</li> <li>• Revenue outsourcing procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of citizens to pay taxes</li> <li>• Ineffective substructures to mobilize revenue</li> <li>• Absence of reliable data for revenue forecasting</li> <li>• Low tax education - inadequate logistics for revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax base is small</li> <li>• Small private sector investment</li> <li>-Harsh national economic condition</li> <li>Political and traditional interferences exist</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The low revenue mobilization by the municipal assembly can be addressed by establishing a reliable revenue database for the Assembly, building the capacity of the revenue collectors.</p>				



Inadequate data on revenue sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Availability of institutions</li> <li>•Availability of revenue collection agencies in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of relevant laws on revenue generation by MDAs</li> <li>Assembly's bye-laws on revenue activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of requisite skills to exploit revenue opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate revenue collectors</li> <li>• Absence of reliable data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Absence of industries</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** The availability of revenue collection agencies and data collection institutions in the Municipality can be contracted by the Municipal Assembly to collect data on revenue resources in the Municipality to enable the Assembly generate enough revenue for development.

*Source: MPCU Construct, 2017*

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of Commercial and Rural Banks</li> <li>•Strategic location of Municipality</li> <li>• Availability of MASLOC in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Financial Institutions</li> <li>•Central Govt. infrastructural development agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate DACF</li> <li>•Inadequate investment promotion campaign</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High interest rates</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The enabling environment to access capital for investment in the Municipality exists to overcome the problem of accessing capital for investment.				
Inadequate job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of YEA</li> <li>•Availability of MASLOC in the Municipality</li> <li>•Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>•Vibrant local markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•YES FUND</li> <li>•Availability of business opportunities</li> <li>•Availability of Labour intensive industries</li> <li>•Proximity to national and regional capitals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate investment promotion campaign</li> <li>•Low rural incomes level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High interest rate</li> <li>•Fluactions of exchange rates</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** The enabling investment environment (potentials) has been created, and with existence of YEA, MASLOC and Co-operative Organization enough jobs will be created.

**Source: MPCU Construct, 2017**

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Loss of soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of cow dung, poultry droppin</li> <li>• Availability of chemical fertilizer retail shops</li> <li>• Availability of agricultural information centre</li> <li>-Existence of hardworking farmers with know how in use of manure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of land and Water Management Project</li> <li>•Availability of Soil Research Institute</li> <li>•Existence of Fertilizer importers</li> <li>-Availability of organic manure outside the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous cropping</li> <li>•Inappropriate cropping patterns</li> <li>•Inappropriate land preparation operations</li> <li>-high transportation cost</li> <li>-high cost of inorganic manure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Non-sustainability of Land and Water Management Project</li> <li>•Inadequate release of funds</li> <li>•High cost of fertilizer</li> <li>-Low production cost elsewhere leading to unfavourable prices compared to prices here</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Municipality has a potential to mitigate the loss of soil by applying cow dung and chemical fertilizer on its arable land. Also, government should introduce policies and programs to subsidised chemical fertilizer at a lower cost.</p>				
Inadequate access to credit for farmers, fishermen, Processors and other economic groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-existence of economic groups</li> <li>-viable markets available</li> <li>-availability of some economic activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government policy of granting micro credit facility</li> <li>-Private sector schemes</li> <li>-MA</li> <li>-MPCF</li> <li>-Donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of collateral securities.</li> <li>- Low income levels</li> <li>-lack of saving habit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Competition from other sectors of the economy for the same resources</li> <li>-low loan repayment habit</li> </ul>
Low agriculture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Suitable land topography for modernised farming</li> <li>-availability of underground water for irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Governmentt policy of developing small scale irrigation facilities/schemes</li> <li>-MA support for Tube well irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Land disputes</li> <li>-low income levels</li> <li>-high labour cost</li> <li>-Unattractive prices for agric produce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Influx of big time individual farmers</li> <li>-Small land holdings by farmers</li> <li>-Unsuitable agric practices</li> </ul>

	-existence of improved technology	-Availability of agric extension officers		-Use of orthodox fishing practices
Difficult access to farmland and cumbersome procedures for land acquisition	-availability of vast arable land -availability of water bodies -existence of high water table	-Creation of land Banks	-Land tenure system	Existence of favourable land tenure systems outside the Municipality
Lack of ready market for perishable agriculture produce	-existence of farmers who produce perishable goods -availability of agric extension services -existence ready local market	-Microfinance -Banks	-No processing facilities available -Poor road network in farming areas -Lack of value addition know- how	-Role of middlemen -exporters of horticulture determining prices
Inadequate capacity building training programmes for economic groups	-Existence of some economic groups -Willingness on the part of stakeholders to get organised	-Availability of resource persons -Existence of Dept. Of Co-operative staff & MOFA	-Lack of funds -Lack resources for training -Inadequate transport facilities	Competition from well-established individuals
<b>Conclusion:</b> Accelerated agriculture modernisation and agro-based industrial development is achievable because enough potentials and opportunities exist in the Municipality. For instance, in the case of access to credit for farmers, fishermen, Processors and other economic groups, existence of viable markets and economic groups could effectively be trained and helped to access credit from the Government, Assembly and other financial institutions.				
Coastal sea erosion	-Vast coastline -Attractive sandy beaches	Government Policy on Sea Defence Projects.	-Settlers unwillingness to move to new sites -Sand winning	-Climate change and high tidal waves -Delay in Government intervention decision
Siltation of Keta Lagoon & Creeks	-Availability of some water throughout the year. -Availability of fish, shrimps, Crabs,	-Ready market for fish -Government -NGOs -Donors -Banks	-Unpleasant fishing practice that leads to siltation	-Insufficient development of fish ponds and other Aqua culture practices

	aquaculture			-Development of invasive weeds
Depletion of mangrove vegetation	-Existence of favourable climate -Willingness to form co-ops to grow mangrove -Existence of large cultivable land -Mangrove seeds available	-Availability of resource persons -NGOs Support -Municipal Assembly	-Non availability of alternative livelihoods -No credit facilities	-Non availability of hard wood compared to mangrove
Coastal sand winning	-Availability of other sand winning sites	-Availability of alternative livelihoods such as fishing, weaving, farming and animal rearing	- Alternative livelihoods not tapped -Little funds to go into other ventures	-Winning of sand on unauthorised sites
Water pollution due to seepage of agro chemicals into underground water sources	-Availability of farmer based organisation to be educated	-Government Policy on protection of water bodies available	-Little or no sensitisation programmes for perpetrators -Resource persons not available -High water table	-Lack of adequate knowledge on effects of wrong application of agro-chemicals
High incidence of crop pests and diseases	•Presence of crop protection expertise •Availability of pest control input outlets	• Existence of crop and pest importers and distributors •Existence of crop and pest research institutes •Existence of FAO technical Assistance	• Low levels of adoption of pest control measures •Low coverage of technical information on pest control	• High cost of pesticides •Emergence of resistant pest strains •Inadequate funding for research.
<b>Conclusion:</b> The presence of crop protection expertise and pest control input outlets together with the existence of crop and pest research institutes would help reduce the high incidence of crop pests and diseases.				
Inadequate Livestock health services	•Existence of veterinary services •Presence of	• Existence of veterinary drug importers	• High cost of veterinary drugs •Reluctance of	• Influx of alien Cattle across border.

	veterinary drug retail shops Existence of Community Livestock Workers (C&Ws) •Existence of veterinary drug revolving fund.	•Availability of Veterinary Training Institutions •Existence of Veterinary Council	farmers to medicate their livestock •Inadequate veterinary staff Community Livestock •Workers assume task of Vet Technical Officers.	•Outbreak of cross border diseases.
<b>Conclusion:</b> With Municipality Assembly, veterinary services and NGOs in livestock sector support, MOFA could introduce livestock programmes for increased productivity.				
High post-harvest losses	-Existence of Extension Staff Concern of farmers at high post-harvest losses -Availability of indigenous post-harvest technology -Existences of storage chemicals supply outlets.	-Availability of storage chemical importers -Existence of Post-Harvest Unit/Institutions -Existence of Private storage facilities service providers	-High ambient temperatures -High Relative humidity at harvest -Inefficient local storage structures. -High cost of storage chemicals.	-Development of resistant storage pests -Lack of subsidy for storage chemicals -Inadequate funding for research
<b>Conclusion:</b> Effective collaboration between farmers and extension services staff would help to reduce post-harvest losses drastically.				
Low extension coverage	• Existence of Municipal Agricultural Development Unit (MADU)  •Existence of good road network  •Availability of qualified extension agent	• Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions  •Existence of research/extension linkages Availability of NGOs  •Existence of Agricultural Service Sub-Sector Improvement Programme (AGSSIP)	• Low number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)  •Inadequate means of transportation for AEAs  •Lack of communication facilities	• Placement of ban on recruitment  •Inadequate and untimely release of funds

<b>Conclusion:</b> Low extension coverage can be improved through training programs by Agricultural Training Institutions; MOFA as well resourced training centres.				
High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Availability of dams and dug –outs</li> <li>•Availability of irrigation facilities</li> <li>•Existence of large tracks of valley bottoms</li> <li>•Production of short duration crop varieties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA)</li> <li>•Existence of BAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drying up of some dams, dug-outs and streams</li> <li>•High capital outlay in construction of Irrigation facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Un-sustainability of donor funding</li> <li>•Emerging global warming</li> <li>Negative environmental impact</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> With availability of dams, stream and dug-out , the GIDA in collaboration with MOFA could introduce irrigation facilities in the Municipality.				

*Source: MPCU Construct, 2017*

**BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate information on the prospects of oil and gas in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Large number of qualified unemployed graduates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Favourable government support</li> <li>•Emergence of oil industry</li> <li>•Oil industry and its downstream industries</li> <li>•Existence of jobs in the oil and gas industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Limited job opportunities in the Sector</li> <li>•Limited skills in the oil and gas sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Large unemployed youth in the Country</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of jobs in the Oil and Gas industry coupled with the favourable government support will address the unemployment issues in the country				

*Source: MPCU Construct, 2017*

**SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT (ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS)**

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Haphazard development in towns and communities due to absence of layouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of Physical Planning Department</li> <li>•Availability of land for future development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ministry of Land and Forestry</li> <li>•Existence of Government Act building code and others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate staff</li> <li>•Lack of equipment</li> <li>•Lack of base maps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Absence of Physical Planning Officers</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The Physical Planning Department when adequately resourced to produce base maps and layouts in collaboration with landlords would control and ensure orderly development of towns.				
Inadequate coverage and extension of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Availability of National Grid</li> <li>•ECG in the Municipality</li> <li>•Availability of electric poles in some communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Government policy on rural electrification</li> <li>•Allocation of Assembly/MPs Common Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inaccessibility of some communities</li> <li>•Inability of some of the communities to raise fund towards the extension of electrification project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate allocation of common fund</li> <li>•High cost of electrical materials</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Government policy on rural electrification countrywide, the nearness of the national grid and the poles supplied to most communities would address the issue.				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of link roads to communities.</li> <li>•Existence of natural road construction resources e.g. gravel and sand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Department of Urban/Feeder Roads</li> <li>•Donor funding Ghana Highway Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of equipment</li> <li>•Absence of Urban/Feeder Roads personnel</li> <li>•Lack of consultation between Assembly and Urban Roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High cost of road construction and maintenance</li> <li>•Inadequate Government interventions in road construction in the Municipality</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Efficient consultation and collaboration between the Assembly and the Department of Urban Roads in the selection of roads to be worked on will improve linkage and accessibility to production and market areas.				
Inadequate supply of potable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Availability of Ghana Water Company in the Municipality</li> <li>-High water table</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing</li> <li>•NGOs in provision of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate funds</li> <li>•Lack of collaboration between stakeholders in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate allocation /delay of DACF</li> <li>•Inadequacy of</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Proximity to main water line</li> <li>•Existence of water bodies eg. Dams and Streams</li> <li>•Existence of CWSA</li> <li>-DACF &amp; MPCF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potable water</li> <li>-Support from development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>water supply</li> <li>•Inadequate mobilization of internally generated fund</li> <li>-high capital investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>donor funding</li> <li>-Other sectors competing for same resources</li> <li>-Requirement of counterpart funding</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Government policy on water supply and other stakeholders in the water sector and the existence of the dams and streams would enhance the provision of potable water to the other part of the Municipality.</p>				
Indiscriminate/ Poor disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zoom Lion workers all over the district</li> <li>•Availability of land for the provision of sanitation facilities</li> <li>•Existence of some refuse containers and trucks</li> <li>•Existence of sanitation bye laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of NGOS or Donor agencies in sanitation sector</li> <li>•Local Government service delivery in sanitation</li> <li>•Existence of sanitation Act</li> <li>•Allocation of common fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improper management of public sanitation facilities</li> <li>•Lukewarm attitudes towards good sanitation practices</li> <li>•Unorganized community disposal sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate allocation of common fund</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Effective collaboration between the Assembly and institutions playing major roles in the sanitation sector in the use of the available potentials would ensure proper disposal of waste in the district.</p>				
Poor environmental sanitation within the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Environmental Health staff</li> <li>-Availability of common fund</li> <li>-Existence of Watsan Committee in the communities</li> <li>-Existence of youth employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of technical assistance e.g. DANIDA</li> <li>-Favourable government policies e.g. enactment of bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Non-adherence to bye-laws by communities</li> <li>-Recruiting more field labourers</li> <li>-High cost of sanitary tools and equipment</li> <li>-Inadequate staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Deplorable essential sanitary tools</li> <li>-Inadequate sanitary labourers</li> <li>-Lack of community participation in communal labour</li> <li>-High literacy rate</li> </ul>



	programme			
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Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

**CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION)**

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Poor BECE performance /results in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•GES District Office &amp; personnel</li> <li>•Availability of trained teachers</li> <li>•Adequate supply of Teaching and Learning materials.</li> <li>•Adequate school buildings and furniture supply in the JHS</li> <li>-Presence of circuit supervisors</li> <li>-Regular in service training for teachers</li> <li>-Municipal Assembly support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•GES Regional Office</li> <li>-Donor support incentive schemes</li> <li>-Best teacher Award Scheme</li> <li>-Improvement in supply of text books</li> <li>-Study leave with pay for teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bad learning habit of most pupils.</li> <li>•Uncommitted teachers.</li> <li>•Inadequate supervision by GES</li> <li>-Inadequate TLM</li> <li>-Weak PTA &amp; SMC</li> <li>-Poor attitude of pupils</li> <li>-Lack of parental control</li> <li>-Reluctance of qualified teachers to stay in rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of motivation to teachers</li> <li>•Poor condition of service for teachers</li> <li>-Poor salary structure for teachers.</li> <li>-Lack of interest of parents in education</li> <li>-Lack of adequate trained teachers</li> <li>-Inadequate motivation for teachers</li> <li>-Late posting release and transfer of teachers</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** Potentials exist for improvement in BECE results when the fundamental constraints identified are mitigated.

Inadequate infrastructure: Classroom, building, Furniture, Toilet & Water facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•DACF</li> <li>•DDF/UDG</li> <li>•Availability of local building materials e.g. sand, stone etc.</li> <li>•Availability of land for school building</li> <li>•Availability of skilled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Support from GET Fund for school building projects.</li> <li>•DACF</li> <li>•NGOS</li> <li>•Development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>•Lack of communal labour spirit among citizens</li> <li>•Lack of funds</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of furniture to basic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Unreliable and untimely support from GET Fund and Development partners</li> <li>•Delays in the release of DACF</li> </ul>
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	and unskilled labor	•PTAs	schools	
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the availability of DACF, the Municipal Assembly will construct more classrooms and other infrastructure in collaboration with NGOs and Development Partners.				
High prevalence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Existence of health facilities and staff</li> <li>•NHIS</li> <li>•Sponsored anti malaria campaign programmes</li> <li>•Sponsored treated mosquito nets</li> <li>-Availability of some health personnel</li> <li>-Presence of environment Health staff to maintain sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Malaria drugs are available</li> <li>•Availability of sponsorship for malaria programs</li> <li>•Mosquito-infested areas spraying programmes</li> <li>-Support from MoH</li> <li>-Existence of Municipal Assembly to support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>•Inadequate environmental health staff</li> <li>•Unwillingness of people to sleep under treated nets</li> <li>-Existence of many water bodies for breeding mosquitoes</li> <li>-Negative attitudes towards environmental Sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate supply of treated mosquito nets in the Municipality</li> <li>-Inadequate budgetary allocation to Ministry of Health for control</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Public education on good environmental sanitation, the use of treated bed nets, with the potentials and opportunities stated can reduce the high incidence of malaria in the Municipality.				
Inadequate health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Land</li> <li>-Location of major highway</li> <li>-Easy geographical accessibility to site</li> <li>-Existence of exemption policy</li> <li>-Existence of Primary peripheral Clinics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of Health centre</li> <li>-Existence of mutual health organizations</li> <li>-Availability of Staff</li> <li>-Availability of accommodation for Doctors</li> <li>-Existence of CHPS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of staff accommodation</li> <li>-Lack of qualified key staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High attrition of health staff nationwide</li> <li>Lack of hospital services</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Health policies of the government to expand the facilities and to increase the human resource with existence of numerous facilities within the municipality will help improve the health facilities in the municipality.				
Inadequate staff to man health facilities in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of trained personnel</li> <li>-Municipal Assembly sponsorship package</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Municipal Assembly</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient resources</li> <li>-Nepotism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Attractive packages in other sectors of the economy</li> <li>-Training and posting of health</li> </ul>

				personnel
<b>Conclusion:</b> Significant potentials and opportunities exist to develop active human resource for Municipality and national development.				
High rate of HIV/AIDS	-Presence of health personnel -Municipal Assembly support	-Ghana AIDS Commission -NGOs -Donor support	-Unprotected sex among the youth -Ignorance	Lack of seriousness in HIV/AIDS issues on the part of the Youth
Poor attitude of youth towards technical and vocational skills training and development	•Assistance from Government for Technical/Vocational education	•TVET •Job avenues for Technical/Vocational personnel	•The negative perception of the public Technical/Vocation education •Lack of adequate training equipment machines /tools etc.	•Limited Technical/Vocational institutions •Lack of qualified teachers for Technical/Vocational programs
<b>Conclusion:</b> Government policy on Technical/Vocational training and skills development, relatively easier job avenues for skilled people can change the mind-set of the youth.				
Inadequate support for People With Disabilities (PWDs) in the district	• Existence of organized PWD groups/associations •Department of Social Welfare	• Schools for PWDs •NGO'S/FBOs • PWDs Act (Law)	• Public perception about PWDS	• Lack of fund • Government support •Lack of institutional training
<b>Conclusion:</b> PWDs Act (Law) with institutional funding and support will cater for PWDs, especially for organized groups and associations.				
Inadequate care for the vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality	-Knowledge on vulnerable and excluded available -Existence of vulnerable and excluded	-Municipal Assembly -Donor support -Dept. of Social welfare Staff available	-Lack of seriousness of stakeholders -Low income levels of parents	-Tourism industry threatened -Crime wave inevitable
Inadequate budgetary allocation for sports development	• Assembly (DACF) Support •GES Sports Fund	•Ministry of Education Youth and Sports •National Sports Council	•Inadequate funding	•High cost of sporting facilities
<b>Conclusion:</b> Collaboration between MA, GES and MOE can result in better budgetary allocation for sports development in the Municipality.				

MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY (**GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**)

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Ineffective operationalization of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Already in place the sub-district structures</li> <li>•The traditional councils</li> <li>•District level departments</li> <li>•DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Local Govt. Act 462</li> <li>•Ministry of Local Govt. &amp; Rural Development.</li> <li>•Donor support for grass roots governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of proper office blocks</li> <li>•Inadequate logistics and office equipment</li> <li>•Unattractive remuneration to retain qualified staff</li> <li>•Weak link between Assembly and sub-structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Commitment of Government to decentralization</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The existing potentials and opportunities can be utilized to overcome many of the constraints militating against the effective operationalization of the sub-district structures, with political will and commitment of Government to decentralization.</p>				
Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of the Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Building plot available</li> <li>-Local artisans available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government support</li> <li>-SSNIT support</li> <li>-DACF</li> <li>-Attractive residential accommodation somewhere else</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Authorities insensitive to plight of staff</li> <li>-Inadequate financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of sufficient funds for the project</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Running effective, transparent and accountable governance is possible in the face of vast potentials and opportunities that exist to thoroughly address the constraints and challenges.</p>				
Insufficient attention of other economic potentialities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of varied natural resources other than agriculture</li> <li>-Clay deposits</li> <li>-Salt production potentials</li> <li>-Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Favourable Government policies</li> <li>-Favourable &amp; ready market</li> <li>-Existence of private investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Untapped knowledge</li> <li>-Apathy</li> <li>-Lack of adequate financial assistance</li> <li>-Land disputes</li> <li>-Low income levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low investment in the varied natural resources available</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Reducing poverty and income inequalities is achievable because significant potentials and opportunities exist to overcome the constraints and challenges. This could be done by using the existence of vast and varied natural resources of the Municipality to attract private and other investors to tap the economic</p>				

potentials and fortunes in the Municipality.				
Inadequate staff for decentralised departments	-Presence of some skilled staff -Existence of some logistics -Availability of office accommodation	-Trained graduate available for employment	-Low income being offered -no residential accommodation	-Government inability to fully operationalize the decentralisation policy
<b>Conclusion:</b> Running effective, transparent and accountable governance is possible in the face of vast potentials and opportunities that exist to thoroughly address the constraints and challenges.				

## 2.7 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 53: Impact Analysis**

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	Criteria for Impact Analysis
<b>Economic Development</b>	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	
	Unreliable utilities	
	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	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	
<b>Social Development</b>	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	impact on different population groups and Balanced development
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	Institutional reforms
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	
Poor sanitation and waste management	Institutional reforms, impact on different population groups and Balanced development
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	
	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
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	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
<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	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		
<b>Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs</b>	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency

#### Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	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	<p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns.</p> <p>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>High cost of energy for irrigation</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>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>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</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>
	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>
Social Development	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<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>
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<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>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>

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	Inadequate food safety training and services Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies
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
WATER AND SANITATION	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 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 and 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
	ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Limited capacities of local financial institutions to support Ghanaian investments in oil and gas industry

		<p>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	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
	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	Limited participation by the diaspora in development

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

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#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the District Development Goals and Objectives needed to be achieved in order to address the development problems. The Development Goal and Objectives are indicators of the major development priority issues identified in the Municipality. This was formulated in consonance with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021. Within the next four years, the focus of development for the Keta Municipality *is to improve upon the standard of living of the people in the Municipality through the mobilization of the communities, the public, and the private sector to utilize the human and natural resources of the Municipality to create wealth and the enabling environment for development, as well as provision of socio-economic infrastructure and services to facilitate self-sustaining growth of the Municipality.* The key development problems, development focus, as well as the strategies required in achieving the objectives of the development plan have been outlined in the document.

#### Development Focus

~~The overall development focus or theme of the Keta Municipality is to improve upon the standard of living of the people in the Municipality through the mobilization of the communities, the public, and the private sector to utilize the human and natural resources of the Municipality to create wealth and the enabling environment for development, as well as provision of socio-economic infrastructure and services to facilitate self-sustaining growth of the Municipality.~~

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#### 3.2 Municipal Development Goals

The Municipal Development Goals were derived from the National Development Planning Commission Policy Framework (NDPCPF). The MTDPF represents the sixth in a series under Ghana's fourth republic and builds on the successes and challenges of the most recent framework, the second Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented from 2014 to 2017. The latest MTDPF is premised on the Government's commitment under its "Agenda for Growth, Jobs, Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All", which is based on five key pillars of growth and development, namely:

- Restoring the economy
- Transforming agriculture and industry

- Revamping economic and social infrastructure
- Strengthening social protection and inclusion, and
- Reforming public delivery institutions

The government further states its intention to pursue policies and programmes that will lead to:

*“An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all”*

This will help check the economic imbalances, re-establishing the economy and putting it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda. The focus of the Municipal development goals are therefore to:

- ◆ Reduce poverty in the Municipality.
- ◆ Increase incomes and growth in all the economic sectors in the Municipal local economy.
- ◆ Place emphasis on human resource development approach.
- ◆ Improve on social, economic, spatial and environmental issues as a single integrated unit.
- ◆ Enable the public sector to play facilitating role for the private sector growth in decentralized community based development path.

***In order to improve living conditions of the people in the Municipality, the development goals were summarized as follows:***

- ◆ To improve on the revenue generation capacity and financial position of the Municipal Assembly.
- ◆ To promote private sector participation in the development of the Municipality.
- ◆ Increase Agricultural production in the Municipality. Linking it to the planting for food and jobs as well as planting for food and investment leading to One District –One Factory (1D1F) policy direction of the government.



- ◆ To promote the development of Oil and Gas exploration in the Municipality.
- ◆ To promote the living standard of the people through the provision of potable water, improvement in environmental sanitation and waste management and promotion of physical accessibility to facilities and services by urban and rural dwellers.
- ◆ To improve and increase physical accessibility to basic social infrastructure and increase productivity and create employment opportunities.
- ◆ To strengthen the local, political and administrative systems of the Municipality (Dealing with corruption, good governance and public accountability..

### 3.3 Relevant Policy Objectives , Developmental Issues and Strategies Adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021

For the achievement of the Municipal development goals within the planned period, development objectives and strategies have been formulated to achieve the desired results in reference to the Municipal objectives in the framework of the NMDTPF (2018-2021) thematic areas as shown in table 3.1.

**Table 54:.Adoption of Objectives and Strategies**

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)</li> <li>• Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</li> </ul>	SDG 16, 17 AU 1,4 9, 20
	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data (SDG Target 17.18)	
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	SDG 7, 9 16, 2, 12 AU 4,5,7 AND 9

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)	
	Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	
	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Enhance Business Enabling Environment	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)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</li> <li>• Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns.</li> <li>• Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation</li> </ul>	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</li> <li>• Implement the government flagship intervention of one village one dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and manage small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4)</li> <li>• Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> </ul>	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	Limited application of science and technology	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	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)	•
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	•
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)</li> <li>• Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)</li> </ul>	•
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	
	Poor marketing system			
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and</li> </ul>	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)</li> <li>• Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</li> <li>• Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)</li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission</li> </ul>	SDG 4,9 13,16 and 17 AU 2 and 18

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> </ul>		ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</li> <li>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (SDG Target 4.c)</li> <li>Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</li> </ul>	
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>Poor quality of healthcare services</li> </ul>	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</li> <li>Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</li> <li>Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)</li> <li>Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)</li> <li>Scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)</li> <li>Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>• Wide gaps in health service data</li> </ul>	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</li> <li>• Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</li> <li>• Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) health sector</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</li> <li>• Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</li> <li>• Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</li> </ul>	
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</li> <li>• Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</li> <li>• Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6)</li> <li>• Intensify polio</li> </ul>	

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<p>eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</li> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</li> <li>• Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</li> <li>• Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</li> <li>• Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</li> <li>• Support local production of antiretroviral therapy (ART) commodities (SDG Target 3.b)</li> </ul>	
	Household food insecurity	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>	Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</li> <li>• Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)</li> <li>• Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> </ul>	Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7)</li> <li>• Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• River bank encroachment</li> </ul>	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)</li> <li>• Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</li> <li>• Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)</li> <li>• Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</li> <li>• Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
			water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> </ul>	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)</li> <li>• Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</li> <li>• Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</li> <li>• Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</li> </ul>	•
	Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater	Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	•
	High incidence of poverty	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	•



Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</li> <li>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> </ul>	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</li> <li>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
	Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c)</li> <li>Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)</li> </ul>	
	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	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)	•
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs (SDG Target 8.5)</li> </ul>	
	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	•
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> </ul>	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)</li> <li>• Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)</li> </ul>	•
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of wildfires</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> </ul>	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)</li> <li>• Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)</li> </ul>	•

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REG IONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>Vulnerability to climate change</li> </ul>	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)</li> <li>Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</li> </ul>	•
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)	•
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	•
	High incidence of road accidents	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6)	•
	Poor quality ICT services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor drainage system</li> <li>Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>Uncovered drains</li> </ul>	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)</li> <li>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)</li> </ul>	
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)</li> <li>Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)</li> </ul>	
	Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land	Develop efficient land administration	Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and	

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
		and management system	land use planning. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)	
	Growing housing deficit	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Improve investment for housing provision (SDG Target 17.17)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> </ul>	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)</li> </ul>	
	Deteriorating conditions in slums	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>	
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC</b>	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> </ul>	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</li> <li>Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP)</li> </ul>	

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</li> </ul>	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</li> <li>• Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Weak collaboration among security agencies.</li> </ul>	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</li> <li>• Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</li> </ul>	
	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)	
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the</li> </ul>	

Development Dimension	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	Adopted policy Objective	Adopted Strategies	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
			implementation of diaspora engagement policy (SDG Target 16.7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)</li> </ul>	

### **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021**

#### **3.4 Population Projections**

Estimation of future population trends is of immense importance in planning. People are the ultimate beneficiaries of all development efforts. They also provide resources (labour) for plan implementation. Future population is therefore used as basis to assess future needs of the population for facilities and services which have significantly changed over the period.

**Table 55: Population Projection for the period 2018-2021**

Age-Cohort/Year	2010**	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>147,618</b>	<b>162,941</b>	<b>167,015</b>	<b>171,178</b>	<b>194,343</b>
0 - 4	18,344	20,248	20,754	21,272	21,811
5 - 9	16,905	18,660	19,126	19,603	20,100
10 - 14	15,811	17,452	17,889	18,334	18,799
15 - 19	16,256	17,943	18,392	18,850	19,328
20 - 24	12,558	13,862	14,208	14,562	14,931
25 - 29	9,544	10,535	10,798	11,067	11,348
30 - 34	8,206	9,058	9,284	9,516	9,757
35 - 39	7,435	8,207	8,412	8,622	8,840
40 - 44	7,154	7,897	8,094	8,296	8,506
45 - 49	6,667	7,359	7,543	7,731	7,927
50 - 54	6,424	7,091	7,268	7,449	7,638
55 - 59	4,535	5,006	5,131	5,259	5,392

60 - 64	4,357	4,809	4,930	5,052	5,180
65 - 69	3,103	3,425	3,511	3,598	3,689
70 - 74	3,639	4,017	4,117	4,220	4,327
75 - 79	2,652	2,927	3,000	3,075	3,153
80 - 84	1,956	2,159	2,213	2,268	2,326
85 - 89	1,115	1,231	1,262	1,293	1,326
90 - 94	687	758	777	797	817
95 - 99	270	298	305	313	321
		-	-	-	-
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>147,618</b>	<b>162,941</b>	<b>167,015</b>	<b>171,178</b>	<b>175,518</b>
0-14	51,060	56,360	57,769	59,209	60,710
15-64	83,136	91,766	94,060	96,405	98,849
65+	13,422	14,815	15,186	15,564	15,959

*Source: MPCU , KeMA, 2017*

*\*Annual Growth rate of 2.5% was used for the projection*

*\*\*Projection was based on 2010 PHC figures*

In estimating the projected population for the planned period, the current population growth rate of 2.5% was used. The projected population is shown in Table 3.3. The underlying assumptions guiding this projection are:

1. Net Migration is constant
2. Birth and death rates are constant
3. Proportions of age cohorts will remain constant
4. Growth rate of 2.5% will be constant throughout the planned period

With regard to population projection year 2010 was used as the base and the population was projected from 2014 to 2017 as shown in Table 3.3.

**Table 56: Population Projection (2014-2017)**

	<b>MALE</b>	<b>PERCENT</b> <b>(%)</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>PERCENT</b> <b>(%)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2018</b>	87,611	46.4	90,706	53.6	<b>178,252</b>
<b>2019</b>	89,709	46.4	92,706	53.6	<b>182,409</b>
<b>2020</b>	91,829	46.4	94,786	53.6	<b>186,615</b>
<b>2021</b>	90,176	46.4	104,167	53.6	<b>194,343</b>

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2017*

With the assumed increase in population growth rate for the plan period (at 2.5 per cent), the planning implications are obvious. These include the following:

- ◆ Increased demand for social services.
- ◆ Increased demand for food requires intensification in the agriculture sector activities.
- ◆ Increased demand for job opportunities.

### **3.4.1 Needs Assessment for Period 2018-2021**

#### **3.5.2 Projection for Health Needs**

Health plays an important role in the development of every nation. It is therefore essential to project for the health needs of the Municipality in order to identify the current health needs and also to make prudent use of scarce resources.

#### **3.4.2 Projection for Health Facility**

In projecting for health, the following health standards were used:

- ◆ Hospital.....Up to 30,000 people
- ◆ Health Centre.....Up to 10,000 people
- ◆ Health Post/Clinic/CHPS.....Up to 5000 people

Based on the assumption, that the backlog of facilities will be provided due to that fact that there will be enough resource commitments, technical and political support. With this the projections for health facilities was made as follows.



**Table 56: Health Facility**

Years	Pop.	Health Facility	Existing	Standard	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2018	178,252	Hospital	2	30,000	5	3	-
		Health Centre	15	10,000	16	1	-
		Health Post/Clinic/CHPS	9	5,000	32	23	-
2019	182,409	Hospital	5	30,000	5	-	-
		Health Centre	16	10,000	16	-	-
		Health Post/Clinic/CHPS	32	5,000	33	1	-
2020	186,615	Hospital	5	30,000	5	-	-
		Health Centre	16	10,000	17	1	-
		Health Post/Clinic/CHPS	33	5,000	34	1	-
2021	194,343	Hospital	5	30,000	5	-	-
		Health Centre	17	10,000	17	-	-
		Health Post/Clinic/CHPS	34	5,000	35	1	-

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2017*

From the table, the Municipality currently has a backlog of three (3) hospitals and 26 Health Post/Clinic/CHPS by the end of the plan period to ensure effective health service delivery to people.

### 3.4.3 Demand for health Personnel

In projecting for health personnel, the following health standards were used:

- ◆ Doctor: Patient Ratio =1:20,000
- ◆ Nurse: Patient Ratio =1: 600

**Table 57: Projected Demand for Hospital**

Years	Pop.	Health Facility	Existing	Standard	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2018	178,252	Doctor	7	20,000	8	1	-
		Nurse	137	500	325	188	-
2019	182,409	Doctor	8	20,000	8	-	-
		Nurse	325	500	334	9	-
		Doctor	8	20,000	8	-	-

2020	186,615	Nurse	334	500	342	8	-
2021	194,343	Doctor	8	20,000	8	-	-
		Nurse	342	500	351	9	-

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2017*

From the table, the Municipality currently has a backlog of 207 nurses.

#### 3.4.4 Projections for Potable Water Sources

In projecting future demand for potable water in Keta Municipality, the following assumptions were made:

- ◆ Borehole is the minimum source of potable water for quality, hence water supply from pipe borne and boreholes Under DANIDA Water and Sanitation Programme have been considered in the projection.
- ◆ Minimum daily requirements for domestic and personal hygiene are 40 litres per capita. For boreholes the minimum standard is 300 persons per borehole.
- ◆ The existing backlog (gap between current or existing supply and demand) for water will be unmet and that the actual demand in four years' time would include the backlog and recurrent need (the need arising from additional future population). Based on the above assumptions, the demand for and supply of potable water (pipe borne and borehole) by the year 2014 is shown in table 3.6 below.

**Table 58: Projections of Potable Water Needs**

Year	Total Projection	Population Served	Population Un-served	Facility	Required
2018	178,252	126,141	36,800	Pipe	122
				Borehole	122
2019	182,409	154,221	4,074	Pipe	13
				Borehole	13
2020	186,615	155,918	4,163	Pipe	13
				Borehole	13
2021	194,343	157,633	4,340	Pipe	14
				Borehole	14

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2017*

### 3.4.5 Projections for Toilet Facilities

The following assumptions were made in projecting future requirement for toilet facilities.

- ◆ KVIP is the minimum hygienic standard for excreta disposal,
- ◆ Minimum number of people per squatting hole is 50,
- ◆ Twenty squatting holes per KVIP,

Only public KVIP were considered in the calculation and on the assumptions of one KVIP to 1000 population.

**Table 59 : Projections for KVIPs**

Year	Total Population	Number Available	Population Un-served	Facility	Required
2018	178,252	99		KVIP	54
				WC	
2019	182,409	99		KVIP	56
				WC	
2020	186,615	99		KVIP	57
				WC	
2021	194,343	99		KVIP	59
				WC	

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2017*

As shown in table 3.7 above the future demand of Public Toilet (KVIP) is not likely to be met by the year 2017. Individuals should therefore be encouraged to build private toilet facilities in their homes which are better managed and cared for.

Again, the promotion of CLTS in the Open Defecation (OD) Communities, the present requirement for acquisition of Building permit, which insists on the provision of toilet facilities in building plans before approval, will be enforced. Emphasis on sanitation infrastructure will be placed on institutional KVIPs only.

### 3.4.6 Projection for Education

Under education, projection was made for Teachers, classrooms and other facilities to know the demand of these facilities during the plan period.

Pupil-Teacher ratio of 35:1 was used to project for the teachers needed.

**Table 60: Projection of Teachers for Basic and Senior High Schools**

Year	Total Enrolment	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog	Surplus
2018	57,708	1185	1649	464	-
2019	58,987	1649	1685	37	-
2020	59,658	1685	1705	19	-
2021	60,877	1705	1739	35	-

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2018*

### Observations

With reference to the need assessment and issues considered, the following observations have been deduced from the analysis under three (3) thematic areas.

#### (i) Access and Participation

Schools from all levels in the Municipality were not equally distributed in the communities and not all the communities have schools located in them. Half of the circuits in the Municipality were deprived and the most deprived of all is the Shime circuit. It has also been noted that not all the Primary schools in the Municipality have Kindergarten attached to them. This means that the Municipality needs to establish more KGs in order to be in line with the national target of having more than half of the Primary schools having KGs attached to them by the end of the plan period.

In terms of enrolment at the KG level, it has been noted that most of the pupil at this level were above the KG school going age of 4-5 years and only about half of the KG pupils were at the right age. However, at Primary level more than half of the pupils at this level were within the correct age but in terms of gender more boys were in school at this level than girls and this has made the gender parity rate to be less than one. This is an indication for the district to do more in sensitizing the school communities on the importance of educating the child especially the girl-child.

With the JHS enrolment, it has been realised that less than half of the pupils at this level were within the right age. This means that most of the pupils at this level were above the school going age for JHS level and many of those who were supposed to be in school were not.

**(ii) Quality of Teaching and Learning**

It was realised that less than half of teachers at Pre-School level were trained to teach this level. This could adversely affect the foundation of pupils at this level and in their later classes. At the Primary level however, the story was different. There were more trained teachers at this level but the Pupil Teacher Ratio was above the Standard indicating shortage of staff at this level. This is an indication that more teachers are needed at this level to enable the Municipality to attain quality teaching delivery and high pupils' classroom achievement. With the JHS level, the Pupil Teacher Ratio was below the standard indicating surplus teachers at this level. The Directorate could solve this problem by reallocating the human resources equally among the three levels.

It has also been detected that less than half of girls presented at BECE had between aggregate 1 to 5 in Mathematics and General Science. This means that the Municipal Education Directorate needs to do more to encourage and help girls improve upon their performance.

**(iii) Management, Efficiency and Effectiveness**

Supervision at all the levels in the Municipality was not encouraging. Less than half of the schools are not regularly inspected and not all the schools inspected get feedback from the inspection conducted. This shows that the Directorate needs to improve upon its supervision to improve quality of teaching and learning in the Municipality.

In terms of educational facilities in the Municipality, most of the structures at all the levels were not in good shape. Though the data showed that there were enough classrooms in the Municipality, less than half of these classrooms were built with cement leaving the rest in bad condition.

**3.4.7 Projections for Housing Needs**

Housing is another important consideration as far as the projections of the social needs of the Municipality is concerned. As the population of the Municipality grows, there is the need to make allocation for accommodation that will house this increasing populace. The housing need

was projected based on the assumption that the existing average households size will remain at 3.8. The result is shown in the table below.

**Table 61: Housing needs**

Year	Total Population	Total Number of Houses	Total Required	Backlog
2018	178,252	30,309	42,879	12,570
2019	182,409	42,879	43,951	1,072
2020	186,615	43,951	45,047	1,094
2021	194,343	45,047	46,189	1,142

*Source: MPCU, KeMA, 2017*

The Municipality currently has a backlog of 15,878 houses to accommodate a population of 194,343 people by 2021. The private sector needs to come in to provide affordable housing to the people to augment the government ones.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains specific development programme to be implemented in the medium term from 2018 to 2021 (Programme of Action) under the seven main thematic areas of the NMTDPF. These interventions are needed to address the development problems in the Municipality. The Programme of Action indicates the time frame, budget, implementing agencies and source of funding for the programmes and projects to be undertaken during the plan period.

#### **4.2 Programme of Action (PoA) for 2018-2021**

The Municipal Development Programmes of Action have been formulated taking into consideration the under-listed:

- ◆ Prioritized development issues which are peculiar to the Municipality and captured in the NMTDPF thematic areas.
- ◆ Projects that are already on-going in the Municipality.
- ◆ Projects that promote human resource development and good governance.
- ◆ Projects that have verifiable funding sources.
- ◆ Projects with high returns to resource inputs.
- ◆ Projects that serve as a basis for the implementation of other projects in the long term
- ◆ The Keta Municipal Assembly Poverty Profiling, Mapping and Pro-poor programming exercise as well as vulnerability and social protection programmes and
- ◆ The Municipal Substructure (ZCs) Plans prepared by Zonal Council in consultation with the community.

**KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
COMPOSITE PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (PoA) 2018 - 2021**

**DIMENSION 1 (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)**

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (COST) GH¢	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUND			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF GH¢	GOGH¢	DONORS GH¢	LEAD	COLLAN.
. Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide									KEMA	Revenue Consultants	
1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Revalue/valuation of property in the Municipality	Municipal Wide						80,000			KEMA	MLGRD	
1.2 Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Organise Public education on revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide						8,000			KEMA	Finance Committee	
	Data collection on revenue items and landed properties	Municipal Wide						9,000			KEMA	PPD	



Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Minor Reha.works @ Anloga,Keta&Anlo Afiadenyigba	Keta,Anloga,Anlo Afiadenyigba,Atiavi					Markets rehabilitated	20,000			KeMA	Works Dept
	Production of revenue Improvement Action Plan,Medium term Development plan and update of Revenue database	Adm					Reevenue Imprvement Action plan,MT DP.Data based updated	50,000			KeMA	MPC U,F/A
	Organise stakeholder consultation with key implementing partners	Municipal Wide					Stakeholder Consultation organised	6,000			KeMA	MPC U
	Train revenue collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide					Revenue Collectors trained in Revenue Mobilization skills and Technique	7,500			KeMA	Finance Committee
	Public sensitization on the importance of paying taxes	Municipal Wide					Sensitization on tax payment organised	6,000			KeMA	Information Services
	Paving of Keta market	Keta					Keta market paved	40,000			KeMA	MLGRD
	Procure 2 No.motorbike for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide					2 NO.motorbike procured	6,000			KeMA	MLGRD
	Monitoring of revenue collector	Municipal Wide					Revenue collectors monitored	7,000			KeMA	MLGRD
<b>DIMENSION 2 (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)</b>												
EDUCATION			2018	2019	2020	2021						
	Const. of 1No. 2unit KG Block @ Anyako (A.A Fia)	Anyako					1No.2 unit KG block constructed	277,959.40			KeMA	

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with office and store	Trekume basic					1 No.3 Unit classroom constructed	260,506.00			
	Construction of 1 No 2 Unit KG Block@Havedzi Basic	Havedzi					1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed	266,000.00			
	Construction of 1No 3 Unit KG Block	Latame					1 No.3 unit KG constructed	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom @Rhema Basic &E.P woe	Woe					1 No.3 Unit classroom constructed	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Provision of doors and shutter for Hatogodo JHS	Hatogodo					Doors and shutters provided	20,000	Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Completing of JHS Block	Agorvinu					JHS block completed at Agorvinu	210,000			
	Construction of 1 No 2 Unit KG Block Laworshime M/A	Laworshime M/A					1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed	300,000.00	Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Construction of 1 No 6 Unit classroom Block with ancilliary facilities						6 Units classroom	450,000.	Ke MA	ML GR D	
		Agorve					construted at Agorve	00			
Strengthen school management systems											
	Re-roofing of KG Block	Sakome					KG block re-roofed	15,000	Ke MA	ML GR D	

Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block	Anlo state sch.				1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed	450,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No 3 Unit KG Block	Latame				1 No.3 Unit KG block constructed	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom Block at Caring Sister Vocational Training Inst Tegbi	Tegbi				1 No 6 unit classroom block for caring sister vocational training school constructed	450,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.3 unit KG classroom @kedzi A.M.E Zion	kedzi				1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Kedzi	285,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities @ A.M.E Zion	Horvi				1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Horvi	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1No Classroom block @ Zico JHS	Anloga				LHS classroom at Zico rehabilitated	80,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1No 3 unit KG Classroom block @ Afiadenyigba EP Primary	Afiadenyigba				1 No.3 unit KG block constructed at Afiadenyigba	100,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.3 Units classroom block for Atorkor Vocational Institute	Atorkor				1 No.3 unit classroom constructed at Atorkor Vocational Institute	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D

Construction of 1No.6 Unit Classroom Block with ancilliary facilities	Tegbi Afedome				1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed at Tegbi Afedome	600,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Dzita L.A /EP Basic school	Dzita				Dzita L/A /EP Basic schools rehabilitated	90,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.3 Unit KG with ancilliary facilities	Dzita L.A/EP				1 No.3 unit KG block constructed	250,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block ,Staff common room and library for L/A Phileo Basic school	Agbledomi				1 No 6 unit classroom block,staff common room constructed for Phileo Basic School	600,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Bomigo E.P Basic school	Bomigo				Bomigo E.P basic school rehabilitated	60,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No 3 unit classroom block with office and store	Tunu				1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed @ Tunu	295,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom ,office and store	Bomigo				1 No.3 unit classroom block ,office and stores constructed	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities	Zongo Community				1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at Zongo	600,000	Ke MA	ML GR D

					community					
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block @A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta				1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at A.M.E Zion basic	600,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Construction of 1 No.2 unit KG Blockwith ancilliary facilities @ A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta				1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed at A.M.E Basic - Keta	270,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Rehabilitation of Adzata R.C Basic school block	Adzato				Adzata R/C Basic school rehabilitated	45,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Rehabilitation of Asadame Basic school block	Asadame				Asadame basic school block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Rehabilitation of 1 No 3 unit classroom block	woe-Aklorbordzi				1 No.3 unit classroom block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block for Caring Sisters Vocational Institute	Tegbi				1 No 6 unit classroom block constructed	455,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Support Municipal Education sponsorship programme	Mun. wide				sponsorship educational programme supported	50,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Organise STMIE clinic for 120 students	Mun.wide				STIE clinic organised	15,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
Completion of 1 no 6 unit pavilion classroom block.	Fuveme-Agorkedzi				1 No. 6 unit pavilion classroom block	10,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	

						comple						
	Supply of 167KG tables and 500 chairs	Mun. wide				167 KG tables and 500 chairs supplied		73,393		Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Counterpart funding for pencils of promise project	Mun. wide				Counterpart funding paid		50,000		Pencils of promise	Ke MA	
	Supply of 500 No. dual desks for schools across the Municipality	Mun. wide				500 No.dual desks supplied to schools		100,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Construction of canteen for Anlo-Afiadenyigba SHS	Afiadenyigba				Canteen for Anlo Afiadenyigba SHS constructed		150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Construction of teachers bungalow for fuveme R.C Basic school at Dzaflagboe	Dzaflagboe				Teachers bungalow for Fuveme R.C Basic school constructed.		300,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Phileo Basic	Agbledomi				1 No6 unit classroom block constructed		450,000		Ke MA	ML GR D	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL/SANITATION</b>												
	Construction of 1 no 10 seater vault chamber	Tegbi-Dekporkope				1 No. 10 seater Toilet constructed	89,895			Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Fumigation and other sanitation related expenses	Mun. wide				Fumigation and Sanitation related expenses paid	149,330			Ke MA	ML GR D	
	Procure 50 Public refuse containers	Mun. wide				50 refuse containers procured	50,000			Ke MA	ML GR D	

House to House Inspection	Mun. wide				House to house inspection done	4,000		Ke MA	MLGRD/
Screening of food vendors	Mun. wide				Food vendors screened	4,000		Ke MA	MLGRD
Prompt burial of Paupers	Mun. wide				Paupers promptly buried	5,000		Ke MA	MLGRD
Preparation of DESSAP	Mun. wide				DESSAP prepared	9,000		Ke MA	MLGRD
Minor rehabilitation of Keta slaughter house	keta				Keta slaughter House rehabilitated	200		Ke MA	MLGRD
Construction of 10 No 10 seater vault chamber in selected schools	Mun. wide				10 No.10 seater Vault Chamber in selected school constructed	200		Ke MA	MLGRD
Development of land fill site for waste disposal	Salo				Land fill site developed	500		Ke MA	MLGRD
Construction of 1No.4 seater KVIP-@Fuveme RC	Fuveme				1 No 4 seater KVIP constructed	750		Ke MA	MLGRD
Implementation and monitoring of CLTS	Mun. wide				CLTS monitoring done	750		UNICEF	Ke MA
Construction of 1 No.10 seater WC toilet at kedzikope beach	Kedzikope				1 No. 10 seater WC Toilet constructed	150		Ke MA	MLGRD
Construction of modern Abatoir /slaughter house	Keta				Abatoir /Slaughter house constructed	250		Ke MA	MLGRD
Provision of 2 No mechanised boreholes					2No.mechanised borehole provide	140		Ke MA	MLGRD

**WATER**





Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Construction of CHPS compound	Dziehe - Ablame					CHPS compound constructed	275,000	Ke MA	GH S
. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Completion and furnishing of Lawoshieme CHPS Compound	Lawoshieme					CHPS compound completed and furnished	95,000	Ke MA	GH S
	Renovation of Anloga Health Centre	Anloga					Renovation of health Centre done	150,000	Ke MA	GH S
	Renovation of Anyanui Health Centre	Anyanui					Anyanui health post rehabilitated	250,000	Ke MA	GH S
	Construction of nurses quarters	Kedzi					Nurses quarters constructed	350,000	Ke MA	GH S
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Construction of CHPS Compound Blemazado	Blemazado					CHPS compound at Blemazado completed	250,000	USI AD	GH S
	Construction of CHPS Compound at Seva	Seva					Seva CHPS Compound constructed	19,542	USI AD	GH S
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	Rehabilitation of health centre	Asadame					Asadame health Centre rehabilitated	150,000	Ke MA	GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Atiteti-Torkor					Atiteti Torkor CHPS Compound constructed	335,000	Ke MA	GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Genui					Genui CHPS Compound	250,000	Ke MA	GH S

						construc ted				
	Rehabilitation of Anloga Health centre	Anloga				Anloga Health Centre Rehabilitated	150,000		Ke MA	GH S
	Completion of 1 No 4unit nurses quarters	Anyanui				Nurses quarters at Anyanui completed	150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Rehabilitation of Bomigo EP basic school	Bomigo				Basic school at Bomigo Rehabilitated	120,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of Staff quarters at Woe Dziedzorve CHPS	Woe Dziedzorve				Staff Quarters at Woe Dziedzorve constructed	350,000		Ke MA	GH S
<b>SOACIAL SERVICES</b>										
	Support to the Implementation of LEAP programme					Implem entation of LEAP program me supporte d	5,000		Ke MA	Soc ial Wel fare
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Organise quarterly /radio talk show on gender mainstreaming	Mun.wide				Radio talk show on gender mainstreaming organised	6,000		NC CE/SW	NG Os
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Register at least 200 PWDs and their OVC under the NHIS	Mun.wide				200 PWDs and their OVC under the NHIS registered	8,000		Dep t.of soci al welfare	Ke MA
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian	Organise public education on PWDs issues on local FM station	Mun.wide				Public education on PWDs	10,000		Dep t.of soci al	Ke MA

citizenship						issues on local FM station organised				welfare	
	Training for women groups on leadership for oil and gas governance	Mun.wide				Identifiable women groups trained on oil and gas governance				O X F A M FoN	Ke MA
	Community sensitization on oil and gas content development and participation	Mun.wide				Communities become aware and actively participating in oil and gas local content				FoN	Ke MA
	Provide social support for BECE candidates in deprived schools	Mun.wide				Social support provided for selected deprived schools		6,000		Ke MA	GE S
<b>DIMENSION 3 (ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS)</b>											
			2 0 1 8	2 0 1 9	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 1					
Expand forest conservation areas	Preparation of layout for selected communities	Keta,Anloga,Dzelukope,Tegbi,Woe,Abor				Layout for this communities prepared			30,000	Ke M A	MLG RD
Protect existing forest reserves	Undertake street naming and property addressin	Mun.Wide				Street naming and property addressing done			50,000	Ke M A	MLG RD
	Purchase satellite images for Keta Anloga and its environs	Mun.Wide				Satelite Images purchased			20,000	Ke M A	MLG RD
	Stenciling Names and Numbers	Mun.Wide				Stenciling of names done			6,000	Ke M A	MLG RD

Training of technical team on digitizing (use of LUPMIS ,Map maker)					Technical Team trained		6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Digitise parcels of land (developed and undeveloped and other features )					Parcel of land digitised		30,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Ground truthing (10sq km) satellite images					Ground truthing done		25,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Consultation with stakeholder for street names					Street naming consultation done		6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Undertake Property Codification and Unique Parcel Numbers (UPN)					Property codification done		8,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Valuation of Properties					Property valuation done		60,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Capacity building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Mun.Wide				Local capacity improved for env'tal and fisheries		GIZ/OFAM	FON	KeMA
Establish coastal management Center	Mun.Wide				Centre for coastal management established		OXFAM	FON	KeMA
Paving the frontage of the Assembly Hall and works department	Keta				Frontage of Assembly Hall paved		50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Stakeholder engagement on prevention and reporting of illegal fishing	Mun.Wide				Stakeholders informed and actively participating in monitoring and reporting of illegal fishing activities		EU	FON	KeMA

<b>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Construction of road from Anlo Afiadenyigba post office to Tengekope(5km)	Anlo-Afiadenyigba					Road constructed					KeMA	MLGRD
	Gravelling of Tsiamé - Dorveme Road (3km)	Tsiamé-Dorveme					Tsiamé - Dorveme Road Constructed			350,000		KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads
	Construction of Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme feeder roads	Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme										Dept of Feeder roads	KeMA
	Construction of Anyanui -Tunu road	Anyanui-Tunu					Anyanui -Tunu road constructed			250,000		KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads
	Rehabilitation of Lagoon view road	Keta					Lagoon view road rehabilitated			300,000		KeMA	Urban Road
	Rehabilitated the road linking Vodza and Adzido												
	Re-shaping of keta township roads	Keta					Keta township roads constructed			400,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	Construction of road from Datsomorkope through Nyravase community school to Ametsianyigbakope (3km)	Datsomorkope					Road constructed					KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads
	Maintenance of selected Minor roads (eg old road linking vodza and adzido)	Mun.Wide					Selected minor roads maintained			250,000		KeMA	MLGRD
<b>DIMENSION4 (GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY)</b>													
			2018	2019	2020	2021							
Deepen democratic governance  Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Rehabilitation of MCE's Residency	Keta					MCEs Residency rehabilitated			100,000		KeMA	MLGRD

n													
	Construction of Town Hall	Anloga				Town Hall constructed at Anloga		50,000			K e M A	ML GRD	
	Construction/Renovation of Zonal Council Offices	Mun.Wide				Zonal council offices renovated		40,000			K e M A	ML GRD	
	Paving of the forecourt Assembly Hall and the works department	Keta				Forecourt paving done		40,000			K e t a	ML GRD	
	Rehabilitation of Anyanui Police Station	Anyanui				Police Station at Anyanui constructed					K e M A	ML GRD	
	Provision of Furniture for selected schools	Mun.Wide				Furniture for selected schools provided		15,500			K e M A	ML GRD	
	Construction of a Police post with ancillary facilities	Anlo Afiadenyigba				Police Station at Anlo - Afiadenyigba constructed		45,500			K e M A	ML GRD	
	Fencing of the Assembly premises	Keta				Fencing constructed		25,000			K e M A	ML GRD	
	Supply of 100 No.writing Tablet tables for Nursing /Midwifery Training school,200 No.dual desks ,10 No.Office tables ,20 No Office Chairs for Woe E.P and salvation Army schools	Keta/Woe				Supply done		14,890			K e M A	ML GRD	

Paving of the Forecourt of the Nursing and Midwifery Training College and construction of 1No.4 unit parking shed	Keta				Pavement done	61,384.00			KeMA	MLGRD
Provision of 2 No.Mechanised Borehole	Kutsidzi & Atsikope				Borehole provided	70,000.00			KeMA	MLGRD
Public forum on petroleum management in Ghana	Mun.wide				Community and District stakeholders become aware of how oil and gas revenue is utilised			OXFAM	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA
Capacity building for fisher folks association in fisheries governance	Mun.wide				Canoe fishermen, gear/net owners and women fishers and processors trained			European Union	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA
Stakeholder engagement on the opportunities and challenges of oil and gas exploration	Mun.wide				stakeholders knowledge on oil and gas governance and opportunities enhanced			GIZ/OXFAM	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA
Organization of town hall for a	Mun.wide				Town hall organised				KeMA	Infor. services
Capacity building for Assembly members and key community leaders on oil and gas governance and opportunities	Mun.wide				Capacity of Assembly Members and key stakeholders built			GIZ/OXFAM	FON	KeMA
Procurement of 200 Electric poles for distribution	Mun.wide				200 electric		15.00		Ke	MLGRD

					poles			00	M A	
					procure d					
	Procurement of 500 Electric light for distribution	Mun.wide			500 electri c light procure d			20 0,0 00	K e M A	MLG RD
	Education on the three arms of government	Mun.wide			Educati on on the three arms of govern ment organise d			2,5 00. 00	N C C E	KeM A
	Organise public education on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun.wide			Public educatio n on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Organis ed			10, 00 0	K e M A	EPA/ DEC CMA
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Organise Public Education on Bush fire and Domestic Fire Prevention	Mun.wide			Public Educati on on Bush fire and Domesti c Fire Preventi on Organis ed			5,0 00. 00	K e M A	Fire servic e/ NAD MO
	Organised sensitization workshop on Caterpillar and army worm resurgence and mitigating measures	Mun.wide			sensitiza tion on caterpill ar and army			15, 00 0	K e M A	NAD MO
	Purchase of relief items and agro chemical to disaster victim				Relief items purchas ed			8,0 00	K e M A	NAD MO
	Purchase of projector	MPCU			Projecto r Purchas ed			2,5 00	K e M A	MLG RD
	Capacity building /sensitizations workshops for disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide			Capacit y /sensitiz ation worksho			7,0 00	K e M A	NAD MO





**Table 62: Indicative Financial Strategy**

Program me	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
Management and Administration	9,033,000.00	2,815,411.72	2,008,342.00	0	2,518,230.00	7,338,983.72	1,694,016.28	Develop workable revenue improvement Action plan	IGF	
Social Service Delivery	750,599.00	5,145,887.00	450,000.00	470,000.00	72,000.00	6,137,887.00	(5,387,288)	GoG and NGO;s	IGF	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3,985,700.00	1,392,022.753	500,050.00	0	1,010,200.00	2,902,272.753	1,083,427.247	GoG and DP	IGF	
Economic Development	423,339.85	1,084,223.965	385,435.00	480,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,949,658.965	(3,526,319.965)	GoG and DP	IGF	
Environmental Management	1,200,000.00	863,060.00	101,500.00	82,000.00	145,320.00	1,191,880.00	8,120.00	GoG and DP	IGF	

### 4.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) ON THE PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE 2018-2021 MTDP

#### 4.3.1 INTRODUCTION:

~~In last two decades, the world has witnessed a rapid evolution of the environmental policy agenda. Increasingly, traditional decision making is being questioned because it is not efficiently responding to the new challenges of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, as confirmed and proclaimed by the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. This was not achieving the expected results regarding environmental soundness and integration with economic and social issues at par.~~ The pre SEA period was characterised by a development agenda that focused mainly on economic growth without cognisance of the social and the environmental costs. This has resulted in unsustainable development paths and the need to develop tools that will facilitate the consideration of environmental, social and economic issues at par in the development policies, plans and programmes

SEA is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, plan or programme initiative in order to ensure they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making on par with economic and social consideration. There are many questions that are needed to be asked when conducting SEA.

- What are the possible direct and indirect effects from the decision?
- How do these effects affect the environment?
- What kind of effect and what is the extent of it?
- Can the possible negative effects be obstructed?
- What are the final effects from the decision after the possibilities to obstruct the negative effects have been included?

This reflects the Brundtland Commission; approach to sustainable development, which suggests that environmental protection and economic development can only progress hand in hand.

Strategic environmental Assessment (SEA) has been emerging in this context as a key tool for achieving greater integration which is aimed at achieving sustainable development .Project Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA),as currently practiced, has been unable to respond to increasing complexity associated with the current development paradigm and to provide for global ,sustainable and sound decision –making.

#### **4.3.2 Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) of the MTDP**

The SEA report is being prepared on Keta Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) based on the FIVE thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021. This report entails the major environmental concerns of the Municipality, the analysis of the DMTDP using the SEA tools and mitigation measures adopted for addressing the major environmental impacts of activities identified in the DMTDP.

#### **4.3.3 Institutional and Regulatory Requirement**

The conduct of the SEA of Development Plans is in compliance with the Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, Legislative Instrument 1652 (Regulation 30 (1)- Definitions) which require all undertakings including plans and programmes which are likely to have significant environmental impacts to be subjected to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered at level with socio-economic issues at the early stages of plan preparation and implementation.

This is also in fulfilment of the directives of National Development Planning Commission in the preparation of the 2014-2017 which requires that the District Medium Term Development Plan was subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment using the Sustainability Test.

#### **4.3.2 Purpose of SEA**

~~The conduct of the SEA was to mainstream environmental/sustainability issues in strategic decision making into the District Medium Term Plan so as to ensure sustainable growth and development of the Municipality. It is also aimed at improving Municipal development decision and making it clearer and more internally consistent.~~

#### **4.3.4 Scope of the SEA**

The Strategic Environmental Assessment is applied to the objectives, programmes and activities enshrined in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan with the focus on basic resources such as water, forests, agriculture ecosystems including fragile ecosystems, as well as issues such as deforestation, land degradation and erosion among others.

### **4.3.5 Major Environmental Concerns**

Environmental concerns are the major problems in the Municipality that has to do with the natural resources, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors of the environment. The major environmental concerns were arrived at through analysis of the baseline data. They include:

#### **4.3.5.1 Natural Resources**

The environmental concerns categorized under this criterion are the issues that affect the biodiversity of the environment. These concerns include:

- ◆ Protected Areas and Wildlife should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.
- ◆ Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.
- ◆ The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.
- ◆ Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized
- ◆ All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.
- ◆ Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character
- ◆ Soil erosion due to bad land use practices
- ◆ Indiscriminate disposal of liquid / solid waste products
- ◆ Climate Change

#### **4.3.5.2 Socio-Cultural Factors**

The factors identified are concerned with the health and well-being of every section of the society. The following are the environmental concerns under this area:

- ◆ Local Character and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.

- ◆ The activity should empower women
- ◆ The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.
- ◆ Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people
- ◆ Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).

#### **4.3.5.3 Economic factors**

The environmental issues under this criterion concern the economic growth and development of the Municipality. The major concerns raised are:

- ◆ The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.
- ◆ The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.
- ◆ Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.
  - ◆ High incidence of poverty
  - ◆ Poor market infrastructure
  - ◆ Low industrial and economic infrastructure
  - ◆ Post-harvest losses

#### **4.3.5.4 Institutional Factors**

1. Weak capacity of institutions to enforce building regulations
2. Low access to ICT and information
3. Non-functioning sub-district structures
4. Lack of settlement plan
5. Weak collaboration between decentralized departments

#### **4.3.6 Sustainability Test**

~~Under this tool, the development programmes identified in the DMTDP were subjected to objectives set by the SEA team under the four pillars of the SEA. Sustainability Test was the main tool used in subjecting the DMTDP to the SEA.~~ **4.5.7 Description of Key PPP's (Activities)**

~~The PPP used by the Team are the objectives, programmes and Projects enshrined in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan. The following are the activities categorised under the five (5) thematic areas of the NMTDP.~~

#### **4.5.8 Conclusion**

The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period 2014 – 2017 has revealed a number of issues after being subjected to the tools of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. To ensure sustainable development the Assembly needs to address the issues which ~~bother on interventions that~~ will ~~mitigate~~ have adverse environmental impacts in the cause of implementing the various policies.

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the PPPs will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation unit, Department of Parks and Gardens, Engineering Department, Development/Town and Country Planning units etc.

The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop the requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimise any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the policies, plans and programmes.

Notorious and unsustainable activities that are rampant in natural resource exploitation include:

- Destruction of mangroves
- Slash and burn practices
- Sand winning along river banks leading to coastal erosion
- 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.

*Refer to the analysis of SEA using Sustainability test in the Appendix*



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The policy is a broad statement of intent which contains principles, strategies, problems and constraints regarded as a general guideline to direct, promote a government institution and organization towards the attainment of stated goals and objectives. Policies are supposed to be consistent, continues and complementary (3Cs).

This helps to:

1. Enhance decision making
2. Coordinate our activities
3. Ensure the effective and efficient use of resources
4. Provide the opportunity to have self-identity
5. Increases productivity and enhances the level of production

The Composite Municipal Programme of Action (PoA) has been phased out in this chapter into Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2018 to 2021 to facilitate the implementation of projects and programmes in the Municipality.

#### **5.2 Implementation Arrangement**

The Implementation Arrangement in the plan provides the following information:

- ◆ About the actions to be taken
- ◆ Who is to take that action
- ◆ At what time
- ◆ Where or the location
- ◆ Who are responsible as lead and collaborators
- ◆ Source(s) of funding
- ◆ Indicative budget

The appropriate government agencies and other partners as a conditionality will be involved in projects and programmes which fall within their sectors and areas of operation. The Municipal

Works Department and the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) will provide the necessary input.

### **5.3 Annual Action Plan for 2018**

As already indicated the Annual Action Plan is to facilitate the implementation of projects within the planned period. The projects and programmes have been chosen based on the following factors.

- ◆ Projects and programmes which are on-going
- ◆ Projects and programmes which funding is readily available
- ◆ Projects and programmes which are critical and relevant as prerequisite for effective implementation of other outlined projects and programmes.
- ◆ Projects and programmes which require relative small funding
- ◆ Projects and programmes which are growth inducing, poverty reduction and employment generation in the Municipality.

#### ***Sequential Linkages between Objectives***

- ◆ In order to achieve the goal, we need to achieve the purpose; in order to achieve the purpose, we need to achieve the outputs; in order to achieve the outputs we need to implement the activities; in order to implement the activities, we need the inputs.

***Table presents project activities selected for the first year – 2018***

## KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

### COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

#### 1 (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
				1 S T Q	2 N D Q	3 R D Q	4 T H Q	L O C A L	EX T R N A L	LEA D	CO LLA N.
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide	Revenue Collectors trained Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques					12,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	Revaluate/valuation of property in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	Property in the Municipality Revaluated					25,000		Land Valuation Division	Dev't Partners
	Organise Public education on revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide	Public education on revenue mobilization organized					6,500		KeMA	Dev't Partners
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Data collection on revenue items and landed properties	Municipal Wide	Data on revenue items collected					13,000		KeMA	Dev't Partners
	Minor Reha.works @Anloga,Keta &Anlo Afiadenyigba	Keta,Anloga, Anlo Afiadenyigba &Atiavi market	Markets rehabilitated					20,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Production of Revenue Improvement Action Plan,Medium term	Adm	RIAP, MTDP and Data base compl					50,000		KeMA	MLGRD

	Development Plan and update of Revenue database		eted									
	Organise stakeholder consultation with key implementing partners	Municipal Wide	Stakeholder Consultation done					8,000		KeMA	MLGRD	
	Procure 2 No. motorbike for revenue generation	Municipal Wide	2 No. motorbike procured					6,000		KeMA	MLGRD	
<b>2. (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)</b>												
OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
				1ST Q	2ND Q	3RD Q	4TH Q	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLATION.	
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Const. of 1 No. 2 unit KG Block @ Anyako (A.A Fia)	Anyako	2 No. KG at Anyako constructed					277,950		KeMA	MLGRD	
Strengthen school management systems	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with office and store	Trekume	3 Unit classroom constructed at Trekume					260,560		KeMA	MLGRD	
	Construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom Block	Agorve Basic	6 Unit classroom constructed at Agorve					450,000		KeMA	MLGRD	
	Supply of 167 KG Tables and 500 chairs	Mun.wide	167 KG Table and 500 Chair supplied					30,848		KeMA	MLGRD	

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Abor R.C Basic	6 Unit Classroom block constructed at					300,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Disaster Management	Mun.wide	Disaster management undertaken					20,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Construction of 1 no 3 unit classroom block with office and store.	Tegbi-Agbedrafor	3 Unit classroom constructed at Tegbi Agbedrafor					249,968	KeMA	MLGRD
Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom block at L/A - EP Basic school	Dzita	3 Unit classroom constructed at Dzita					380,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom Block with an ancillary facilities	Woe Bawe	3 unit classroom block constructed at Woe Bawe					300,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Construction of 1 no 6 seater we toilet	Anseco	6 seater WC toilet constructed at Anseco					55,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Construction of 1 No.3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Horvi AME Basic	3 Unit classroom block constructed at Horvi A.M.E Basic					300,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Construction Of 1 No .3 Unit KG block at Tunu JHS	Tunu	1 No.3 Unit KG constructed					280,000	KeMA	MLGRD

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Construction of 1 No.2 unit KG block	Havedzi AME Zion Basic	2 K.G block constructed				266,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Construction of 2 No.3 unit classroom block	Rhema Basic & Woe E.P	2 No .3 Unit block constructed				600,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Rehabilitation of 1 No .KG block at EP Primary	Afiadenyigba	1 No .2 unit KG Block constructed				100,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Provision of doors and shutters	Hatorgodo JHS	Doors and Shutters provided				20,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Completion of JHS block	Agorvime	JHS block completed at Agorvime				210,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Construction of 1 no 3 unit classroom block with office and store.	Agortoe E.P basic	1 No .3 unit classroom Block constructed at Agortoe				450,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Construction of 1 No 2 unit KG block	Laworshime M/A	1No.K G constructed				300,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Re-roofing of KG block	Sakome	Re-roofing completed				15,000	KeM A	community
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block with office and stores	Agorve Basic	1No,6 unit classroom Constructed				450,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block	Anlo state sch.	6 unit classroom constructed				450,000	KeM A	ML GRD
Construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom Block at Caring Sister Vocational	Tegbi	6 unit for vocational school constr					KeM A	ML GRD

	Training Inst Tegbi		ucted								
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Construction of 1No. 2 unit KG block with office and store	Tengekope	1 No.2 unit KG block constructed					270,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Rehabilitation of 1 No .classroom block @ Zico JHS	Anloga	Rehabilitation of Zico classroom					80,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Rehabilitation of 1 No KG block @ EP primary	Anlo Afiadenyigba	1 No.2 unit KG block constructed @Anlo - Afiadenyigba					100,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Roofing of 1No.4 unit KG block,Office and Sick Bay	Anloga Avete	Roofing of 1 No.4 unit KG @ Anlo-Avete					43,225	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Construction of 1No.3 Unit KG block	Latame	3 nunit KG constructed					300,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Completion of 1No.6 unit pavilion classroom block.	Fuveme-Agorkedzi	1 No.6 unit pavilion classroom constructed					10,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Counterpart funding for pencils of promise project	Mun. wide	Counterpart funding to pencil of promise					50,000	Pencil of promise	KeMA	
	Pavement of Keta Municipal Assembly forecourt	Keta	Pavement of Keta Municipal Assembly forecourt					13,209	KeMA	MLGRD	

			done						
	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom at Fiahor	Fiahor	1 No. 3-Unit classroom constructed @ Fiahor				288,983	KeMA	MLGRD
	Supply of 500 no dual desks for schools across the Municipality	Mun. wide	500 No. dual desk for schools supplied				100,000	KeMA	MLGRD
<b>GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING (40%)</b>									
	Payment to Caterers	Mun.	Receipt of payment to caterers available for verification				1,130.431.86	KeMA	MLGRD
<b>PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (20%)</b>									
Improve post harvest management	Renovation of agric warehouse	Anloga & Atorkor	Warehouse renovated				100,000	Dept of Agric.	KeMA
	Train and support 50 women in small scale processing of tomato, cassava, onion, in income generation activities	Mun. wide	Support training conducted				50,000	Dept of Agric.	KeMA
Promote agric as a viable business among the youth	Monitoring of planting for food and jobs programme as well as running	Mun. wide					48,600	Dept of Agric.	KeMA



	cost of official vehicle.								
	Train and support 100 youths with knapsack sprayers to engage in spraying gang services in farming communities	Mun.wide					16,516	Dept of Agric.	KeMA
	Acquisition of tractor to provide mechanization services for farming communities within the municipality	Mun.wide					150,000	Dept of Agric.	KeMA
	Support 100 youths with tree crop seedlings (mango and coconut) to engage in tree crops production	Mun.wide					120,000	Dept of Agric.	KeMA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Train and support 50 youths in livestock and poultry	Mun.wide	Training and support conducted				60,000	Dept of Agric.	KeMA
<b>NATION BUILDERS CORPS (20%)</b>									
	Recruitment of personnel for the nation builders corps programme (Revenue,digitized,feed,civic, enterprise,educate and heal Ghana )	Mun.	recruitment of the NABCO personnel documented				565,216	KeMA	MLGRD
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL/SANITATION</b>									
	Construction of 1 no 10 seater vault chamber	Tegbi-Dekporkope	1 No.10 seater WC toilet				39,696	KeMA	MLGRD

			constructed								
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Fumigation and other sanitation related expenses	Mun. wide	Fumigation and sanitation related issues attended to					149,330	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Procure 50 Public refuse containers	Mun. wide	50 refuse containers procured					500,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
Promote efficient and sustainable waste water management	House to House Inspection	Mun. wide	House to House inspection released					3,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Screening of food/drink vendors	Mun. wide	Food /drink vendors screened					4,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
Reduce environmental pollution	Implementation and monitoring of CLTS	Mun. wide	CLTS Monitoring done					75,000	KeMA/UNICEF	MLGRD	
	Prompt burial of Pauper	Mun. wide	Burial of paupers done					5,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
Reduce environmental pollution	Preparation of DESSAP	Mun.wide	DESSAP prepared					5,000	KeMA/UNICEF	MLGRD	
	Construction of 1 No.4 Seater KVIP @Fuveme RC Primary	Fuveme-Agorkedzi	1No.4 seater Constructed					75,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
<b>YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY(YEA)</b>											
	Monitoring of the various activities of the YEA	Mun.wide	YEA activities monitored					6,000	KeMA(YEA)	MLGRD	
	Build the capacity of the YEA Employees	Mun.	Capacity of the YEA employees					7,000	KeMA(YEA)	MLGRD	

			years built						
	Sensitization programme								
	Organise Adult Education in Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Malaria prevention, Environmental and Personal Hygiene.	Municipal Wide	Mass Education in Rural Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Malaria prevention, Environmental and Personal Hygiene Organised				8,000	Dept of Environment	KeMA
<b>MANDATORY DEDUCTION</b>									
	Self Help Project(5%)	Mun.wide	Self help allocation done				385,492	KeMA	ML GRD
	Municipal Education Fund (2%)	Mun.wide	Education fund allocated				154,197	KeMA	ML GRD
	Support to Sub-Structure	Mun.wide	sub structures supported				154,197	KeMA	ML GRD
	Mun.Response Initiative on HIV&Malaria (1%)	Mun.wide	HIV/Malaria programme supported				77,098	KeMA	ML GRD
	Contingency(25%)	Mun.wide	Contingency set aside				1,927,461	KeMA	ML GRD

	Support to pro-poor activities	Mun.wide	Pro poor activities supported					50,000	KeMA	NGOs
<b>WATER</b>										
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Provision of 2 No mechanised boreholes	Kutsidzi and Atsikope	Mechanized borehole provided					70,000	GWSC	KeMA
	Extension of water	Abor,Kutime ,Sasieme, & Seva	Potable water extended					100,000	GWSC	KeMA
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Support to potable water provision	Anyako	Potable water provision supported					70,000	KeMA	MLGRD
<b>HEALTH</b>										
Reduce disability ,morbidity and mortality	Construction of Nurses quarters	Kedzi	Nurses quarters at Kedzi constructed					350,000	KeMA	MoH
	Completion of 1No.4 unit nurses quarters	Anyanui	1 No.4 unit nurses quarters constructed at Anyanui					250,000	KeMA	GHS
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Retention Payment for the construction of CHPS	Woe	Retention Payment made					19,542	KeMA	MLGRD
	Completion and furnishing of Atorkor Maternity Unit	Atorkor	Furnishing of Atorkor Maternity					60,000	KeMA	GHS

Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Rehabilitation of health centre	Asadame	Asadame health centre rehabilitated					100,000	KeMA	MoH
	Construction of CHPS Compound	Atiteti-Torkor	CHPS compound at Atiteti-Torkor constructed					335,000		
	Construction of CHPS Compound	Genui	CHPS Compound at Genui					250,000	KeMA	MoH
Strengthen health care management systems	Rehabilitation of Anloga Clinic	Anloga	Anloga Clinic constructed					150,000	KeMA	MoH
	Capacity building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Mun.wide	Local capacity improved for env'tal and fisheries					OXFAM	FoN	KeMA
	Organise meetings with the coastal paramount chiefs and traditional Authorities	Mun.wide	Coastal chiefs and traditional authorities met on active participation					USAID	FoN	KeMA
	Organise fisheries stakeholder dialogue meeting	Mun.wide	Dialogue with fisheries stakeholders done					USAID	FoN	KeMA
	Provide nutrition education to women fisher	Mun.wide	Fishermen educated on nutrition					EU		

	Provide support for Village Saving and Loans Scheme	Mun.wide	Village and Loans scheme support						EU	FoN	KeMA
<b>GENDER MAINSTREAMING</b>											
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Increase Knowledge in laws affecting women and children	Mun.wide	Knowledge in laws affecting women increase						5,000	Social Wel. Dept	KeMA
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Increase participation of women in decision making	Mun.wide	Women participation in decision making increase						6,000	Social Wel. Dept	KeMA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	sensitise the populace on child labour and trafficking	Mun.Wide	Sensitization on child trafficking organized						4,500	Social Wel. Dept	KeMA

### 3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
				1 S T Q	2 N D Q	3 R D Q	4 T H Q	L O C A L	EX T E R N A L	LEA D	CO LLA N.
<b>PHYSIAL PLANNING</b>											
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Preparation of layout/based map for selected communities	Keta, Anloga, Dzelukope, Tegbi, Woe, Abor	Layout for this communities prepared						25,000	KeMA	PPD
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Mun.Wide	Street naming and proper						20,000	KeMA	PPD/GIZ

			ty addressing done								
	Purchase satellite images for Keta Anloga and its environs	Mun.Wide	Satellite Images purchased					10,000	KeMA	PPD/GIZ	
	Stenciling Names and Numbers	Mun.Wide	Stenciling of names done					1,500	KeMA	PPD/GIZ	
	Training of technical team on digitizing (use of LUPMIS ,Map maker)	Mun.Wide	Technical Team trained					6,000	KeMA	PPD/GIZ	
	Digitise parcels of land (developed and undeveloped and other features )	Mun.Wide	Parcels of land digitised					4,500	KeMA	PPD	
Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Ground truthing (10sq km) satellite images	Mun.Wide	Ground truthing done					8,000	KeMA	PPD	
	Consultation with stakeholder for street names	Abor	Stakeholder consultation done					8,000	KeMA	SAT/GIZ	
	Undertake Property Codification and Unique Parcel Numbers (UPN)	Mun.Wide	Property codification done					9,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Valuation of Properties	Mun.Wide	Valuation of property done					40,000	KeMA	PPD	
Enhance climate change resilience	Capacity building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Mun.Wide	Capacity on environmental and fisheries impact built					OXFAM	FoN	KeMA	
	Mapping and documentation of landing site	Mun.Wide	landing site document					EU	FoN	KeMA	
<b>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE</b>											

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Construction of road from Anlo Afiadenyigba post office to Tengekope	Anlo Afiadenyigba	Road constructed				300,000	KeMA	Feeder road Dept
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Construction of road from Datsomorkope through Nyrvase community school to Ametsianyigbakope	Datsomorkope	Road constructed				200,000	KeMA	Feeder road Dept
	Maintenance of selected Minor Roads	Mun.Wide	Select ed Minor roads Maintained				500,000	KeMA	ML GRD /Feeder roads dept
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE</b>									
Address recurrent devastating floods	Holding meetings with Disaster Management committees, Zonal Staff and Disaster volunteer Groups on general Disaster Alert in the municipality.	Mun. wide	Minutes of meetings with the Disaster Management Committee, Zonal Staff and Disaster Volunteer groups				2,000	NAD MO	KeMA/NGOs
	Organization of radio programmes to educate the general public on general disaster and its effect; flood prone areas and safe havens.	Mun. wide	Radio Programme to educate the general public organized				4,000	NAD MO	GNFS/KeMA



	Purchase of Relief items and Agro chemicals to disaster victims	Mun. wide	a. Relief items bought b. Distribution of Relief items to disaster victims.					10,000	NAD MO	KeM A/NGOs
	Training of fire volunteers and enforcement of disaster preventive laws	Mun. wide	volunteers trained and records on file					3,000	NAD MO	KeM A/NGOs
	Enforcement of bye-laws on sand winning	Mun.wide	Bye laws on sand winning organized					6,000	KeM A	NA DM O/NGOs
Reduce greenhouse gases	provide for environmental and social Safeguards	Mun.wide	Provision made for environmental and social safeguard					40,000	KeM A	Development Partners
	Organization of sensitization workshop on Tidal Waves Disaster and enforcement of indiscriminate sand winning bye laws along the coast.	Mun. wide	a. Minutes of stakeholders' meeting on frequent tidal waves, climate change and sand winning b. Arrest made on bye law flouters.					3500	NAD MO	KeM A/NGOs

Enhance climate change resilience	Organised public education on Climate Change and disaster risk reduction	Mun.wide	Public education on climate change and disaster risk reduction organised						11,000	KeMA	EPA/DECCMA
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION</b>											
To protect and monitor marine turtles, waterbirds and other wildlife	Organise patrols to protect and monitor marine turtles	Coastal communities	Patrol to protect marine turtles organised. Availability of reports						5,000	Wild life division	KeMA
	Organise conservation education in fringe schools and communities	selected schools and communities	conservation education in fringe schools and communities organised						4,500	Wild life division	KeMA
	Communication of importance of wetlands to communities both in Keta and Akatsi Districts	Mun.wide	Communication of importance of wetlands to communities organised						5,500	Wild life division	KeMA

**4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
				1 S T Q	2 N D Q	3 R D Q	4 T H Q	L O C A L	EXT ERN AL	LEA D	COL LAN.

Deepen democratic governance	Rehabilitation of Municipal Chief Executive's Residence	Keta	MCE Residence renovated					100,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Completion of 4 seater WC Toilet for KeMA Works Dept.	Keta	4 seater W/C toilet completed					18,084	KeMA	MLGRD
Deepen political administrative decentralization and	Procurement of logistics and office consumable	Adm	Logistics procured					50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Procurement of Office Curtains	Adm	Curtains procured						KeMA	MLGRD
Improve decentralised planning	Payment for 2017 calender	Adm	Calender procured					11,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Procurement of 10 No Desktop computers	Adm	10 No desktop procured					6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Procurement of 5 laptops for GIFMIS secretariat	Adm	5 laptops procured					20,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Completion of GES Office Complex	Keta	GES office block completed					79,783	KeMA	MLGRD
	Rehabilitaion of Fire Service Office Block	Anloga	Fire service office rehabilitated					65,000	KeMA	MPCU
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Monitoring of development projects		Dev.pr ojects monitored					50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Support to decentralised departments	Adm	Decentralised Dept supported					50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Capacity Building workshops	Adm	Capacity of various staff built					50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Preparation of 2018 Calender	Adm	Calender procured					19,000	KeMA	MLGRD

Enhance security service delivery.Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Security Expenditure - MUSEC	Adm	MUSEC				30,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	National & International day Celebration	Adm	National days celebrated				40,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	Construction of Fence Wall at Magistrate bungalow	Abor	wall constructed				63,523		KeMA	MLGRD
	Provision of fire hydrant for fire Service	Anloga	Fire hydrant procured				20,000		KeMA	Fire service
	Procurement of 2 motor bikes For Environmental dept	Adm	Motor bike procured				5,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	sensitization programme (Town Hall meeting)	Keta,Anloga, Abor	Sensitization programme done				30,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	Completion of Kodzi Library	Kodzi	Library completed				145,000		KeMA	GES
	Furniture for Ambulance Office	Adm	Furniture Procured				6,500		KeMA	MoH
	Construction of Town Hall	Anloga	Town Hall Constructed @Anloga				200,000		KeMA	Community
	Fabrication and supply of selective sign post for demarcation	Mun.wide	Fabrication and supply of selective sign post done				20,000		KeMA	MLGRD
	Develop Human Resource capacity Building Plan	Mun.wide	Human resource capacity plan developed				81,000		KeMA	MLGRD
<b>GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>										

## KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2019

### GOAL 1 BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY(ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (COST) GH¢	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUND			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DONORS	LEAD	COLLAB.	
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide					Revenue Collectors trained Revenue Mobilization skills and Technique				KEMA	Revenue Consultants	
1.3 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Revalue/valuation of property in the Municipality	Municipal Wide					Property in the Municipality Revaluated	80,000			KEMA	MLGRD	
1.4 Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Organise Public education on revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide					Public education on revenue mobilization organised	8,000			KEMA	Finance Committee	
	Data collection on revenue items and landed properties	Municipal Wide					Data on revenue items and landed properties	9,000			KEMA	PPD	

					es collecte d							
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Production of revenue Improvement Action Plan,Medium term Development plan and update of Revenue database	Adm			Reevenue Imprvment Action plan,MT DP,Data based updated	50,000				K e M A	MPC U,F/A	
	Organise stakeholder consultation with key implementing partners	Municipal Wide			Stakeholder Consultation organised	6,000				K e M A	MPC U	
	Train revenue collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide			Revenue Collectors trained in Revenue Mobilization skills and Technique	7,500				K e M A	Finance Committee	
	Public sensitization on the importance of paying taxes	Municipal Wide			Sensitization on tax payment organised	6,000				K e M A	Information Services	
	Procure 2 No.motorbike for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide			2 NO.motorbike procure d	6,000				K e M A	MLGRD	
	Monitoring of revenue collector	Municipal Wide			Revenue collectors monitor ed	7,000				K e M A	MLGRD	
<b>GOAL2 CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)</b>												
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Strengthen school management systems												

Construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom Block at Caring Sister Vocational Training Inst Tegbi	Tegbi					1 No 6 unit classroom block for caring sister vocational training school constructed	45,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.3 unit KG classroom @kedzi A.M.E Zion	kedzi					1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Kedzi	28,500		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities @A.M.E Zion	Horvi					1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Horvi	30,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1No Classroom block @ Zico JHS	Anloga					LHS classroom at Zico rehabilitated	80,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.3 Units classroom block for Atorkor Vocational Institute	Atorkor					1 No.3 unit classroom constructed at Atorkor Vocational Institute	30,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.6 Unit Classroom Block with ancilliary facilities	Tegbi Afedome					1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed at Tegbi Afedome	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Dzita L.A /EP Basic school	Dzita					Dzita L/A /EP Basic schools rehabilitated	90,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.3 Unit KG with ancilliary facilities	Dzita L.A/EP					1 No.3 unit KG block constructed	25,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block ,Staff common room and library for L/A Phileo Basic school	Agbledomi				1 No 6 unit classroom block,staff common room constructed for Phileo Basic School	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Bomigo E.P Basic school	Bomigo				Bomigo E.P basic school rehabilitated	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No 3 unit classroom block with office and store	Tunu				1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed @ Tunu	29,500			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom ,office and store	Bomigo				1 No.3 unit classroom block ,office and stores constructed	30,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities	Zongo Community				1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at Zongo community	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block @A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta				1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at A.M.E Zion basic	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.2 unit KG Blockwith ancilliary facilities @ A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta				1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed at A.M.E Basic - Keta	27,000			Ke MA	ML GR D



Rehabilitation of Adzata R.C Basic school block	Adzato				Adzata R/C Basic school rehabilitated	45,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Asadame Basic school block	Asadame				Asadame basic school block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1 No 3 unit classroom block	woe-Aklorbordzi				1 No.3 unit classroom block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block for Caring Sisters Vocational Institute	Tegbi				1 No 6 unit classroom block constructed	45,500		Ke MA	ML GR D
Support Municipal Education sponsorship programme	Mun. wide				sponsorship educational programme supported	50,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Organise STMIE clinic for 120 students	Mun.wide				STIE clinic organised	15,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Supply of 167KG tables and 500 chairs	Mun. wide				167 KG tables and 500 chairs supplied	73,393		Ke MA	ML GR D
Counterpart funding for pencils of promise project	Mun. wide				Counterpart funding paid	50,000		Pencils of promise	Ke MA
Supply of 500 No. dual desks for schools across the Municipality	Mun. wide				500 No.dual desks supplied to schools	100,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of canteen for Anlo-Afiadenyigba SHS	Afiadenyigba				Canteen for Anlo Afiadenyigba SHS constructed	150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of teachers bungalow for fuveme R.C Basic school at Dzaflagboe	Dzaflagboe				Teachers bungalow for	30,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

					Fuveme R.C Basic school constructed.	0				
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Phileo Basic	Agbledomi				1 No6 unit classroom block constructed	450,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL/SANITATION</b>										
Fumigation and other sanitation related expenses	Mun. wide				Fumigation and Sanitation related expenses paid	149,330			Ke MA	ML GR D
Procure 50 Public refuse containers	Mun. wide				50 refuse containers procured	50,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
House to House Inspection	Mun. wide				House to house inspection done	4,000			Ke MA	ML GR D/
Screening of food vendors	Mun. wide				Food vendors screened	4,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Prompt burial of Paupers	Mun. wide				Paupers promptly buried	5,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Preparation of DESSAP	Mun. wide				DESSAP prepared	9,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Minor rehabilitation of Keta slaughter house	keta				Keta slaughter House rehabilitated	20,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 10 No 10 seater vault chamber in selected schools	Mun. wide				10 No.10 seater Vault Chamber in selected school constructed	20,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Development of land fill site for waste disposal	Salo				Land fill site developed	50,000			Ke MA	ML GR D

	Construction of 1No.4 seater KVIP-@Fuveme RC	Fuveme					1 No 4 seater KVIP constructed	75,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Implementation and monitoring of CLTS	Mun. wide					CLTS monitoring done	75,000				UNI CEF	Ke MA
	Construction of 1 No.10 seater WC toilet at kedzikope beach	Kedzikope					1 No. 10 seater WC Toilet constructed	15,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Construction of modern Abatoir /slaughter house	Keta					Abatoir /Slaughter house constructed	25,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
<b>WATER</b>													
	Provision of 2 No mechanised boreholes						2No.mechanised borehole provided	14,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Extension of water	Abor,Kutime ,Sasieme,s eva					water extended to selected communities	10,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Extension of pipe borne water to Fiato,Batekordzi,Weme Sahoe,Dzayikpeko and Amemelioko	Agbledomi					Pipe borne water extension to selected areas done	15,000				GW SC	Ke MA
	Extension of water to Wededeanu,Deveme and Amedzo						Potable water extension to selected communities	10,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Support to potable water provision	Anyako					Potable water supplied to Anyako	70,000				Ke MA	MP - Keta
<b>HEALTH</b>													
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Completion and furnishing of Atorkor Maternity Unit	Atorkor					Atorkor maternity furnishing complet					Ke MA	GH S



Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Construction of CHPS Compound Blemazado	Blemazado				CHPS compound at Blemazado completed	250,000		USI AD	GH S
	Construction of CHPS Compound at Seva	Seva				Seva CHPS Compound constructed	19,542		USI AD	GH S
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	Rehabilitation of health centre	Asadame				Asadame health Centre rehabilitated	150,000		Ke MA	GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Atiteti-Torkor				Atiteti Torkor CHPS Compound constructed	335,000		Ke MA	GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Genui				Genui CHPS Compound constructed	250,000		Ke MA	GH S
	Rehabilitation of Anloga Health centre	Anloga				Anloga Health Centre Rehabilitated	150,000		Ke MA	GH S
	Completion of 1 No 4unit nurses quarters	Anyanui				Nurses quarters at Anyanui completed	150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Rehabilitation of Bomigo EP basic school	Bomigo				Basic school at Bomigo Rehabilitated	120,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of Staff quarters at Woe Dziedzorve CHPS	Woe Dziedzorve				Staff Quarters at Woe Dziedzorve constructed	350,000		Ke MA	GH S
<b>SOACIAL SERVICES</b>										
	Support to the Implementation of LEAP programme					Implementation of LEAP program	5,000		Ke MA	Social Welfare



SETTLEMENTS)											
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4					
Expand forest conservation areas	Preparation of layout for selected communities	Keta,Anloga,Dzelukope,Tegbi,Woe,Abor						Layout for this communities prepared	30,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Protect existing forest reserves	Undertake street naming and property addressin	Mun.Wide						Street naming and property addressin g done	50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Purchase satellite images for Keta Anloga and its environs	Mun.Wide						Satelite Images purchas ed	20,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Stenciling Names and Numbers	Mun.Wide						Stenciling of names done	6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Training of technical team on digitizing (use of LUPMIS ,Map maker)	Mun.Wide						Technic al Team trained	6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Digitise parcels of land (developed and undeveloped and other features )	Mun.Wide						Parcel of land digitised	30,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Ground trutthing (10sq km) satellite images	Mun.Wide						Ground truting done	25,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Consultation with stakeholder for street names	Mun.Wide						Street naming consulta tion done	6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Undertake Property Codification and Unique Parcel Numbers (UPN)	Mun.Wide						Property codificat ion done	8,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Valuation of Properties	Mun.Wide						Property valuatio n done	60,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Capacity building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Mun.Wide						Local capacity improve d for env'tal and fisheries	GIZ/OXFAM	FON	KeMA
	Establish coastal management Center	Mun.Wide						Centre for coastal manage ment establish	OXFAM	FON	KeMA

					ed						
	Paving the frontage of the Assembly Hall and works department	Keta			Frontage of Assembly Hall paved			50,000	KeMA	MLGRD	
	Stakeholder engagement on prevention and reporting of illegal fishing	Mun.Wide			Stakeholders informed and actively participating in monitoring and reporting of illegal fishing activities			EU	FON	KeMA	
<b>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Construction of road from Anlo Afiadenyigba post office to Tengekope(5km)	Anlo-Afiadenyigba			Road constructed				KeMA	MLGRD	
	Gravelling of Tsiamé - Dorveme Road (3km)	Tsiamé-Dorveme			Tsiamé - Dorveme Road Constructed			35,000	KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads	
	Construction of Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme feeder roads	Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme							Dept of Feeder roads	KeMA	
	Construction of Anyanui -Tunu road	Anyanui-Tunu			Anyanui -Tunu road constructed			25,000	KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads	
	Rehabilitation of Lagoon view road	Keta			Lagoon view road rehabilitated			30,000	KeMA	Urban Road	
	Rehabilitated the road linking Vodza and Adzido	Vodza			Roads rehabilitated			20,000	KeMA	Urban Road	
	Re-shaping of keta township roads	Keta			Keta township roads constructed			40,000	KeMA	MLGRD	



	Construction of road fro Datsomorkope through Nyravase commumity school to Ametsianyigbakope (3km)	Datsomorkope					Road constructed				K e M A	Dept of Feeder roads
	Maintenance of selected Minor roads (eg old road linking vodza and adzido)	Mun.Wide					Selected minor roads maintained	25 0,0 00			K e M A	MLGRD
<b>GOAL4 MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY(GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY)</b>												
			2 0 1 8	2 0 1 9	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 1						
Deepen democratic governance  Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Rehabilitation of MCE's Residency	Keta					MCEs Residency rehabilitated	10 0,00 0			K e M A	ML GRD
	Construction of Town Hall	Anloga					Town Hall constructed at Anloga	50 0,00 0			K e M A	ML GRD
	Construction/Renovation of Zonal Council Offices	Mun.Wide					Zonal councils offices renovated	40 0,00 0			K e M A	ML GRD
	Paving of the forecourt Assembly Hall and the works department	Keta					Forecourt paving done	40 0,00 0			K e t a	ML GRD
	Rehabilitation of Anyanui Police Station	Anyanui					Police Station at Anyanui constructed				K e M A	ML GRD
	Provision of Furniture for selected schools	Mun.Wide					Furniture for selected schools provided	15 5,00 0			K e M A	ML GRD

Construction of a Police post with ancillary facilities	Anlo Afiadenyigba				Police Station at Anlo - Afiadenyigba constructed	45,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Fencing of the Assembly premises	Keta				Fencing constructed	25,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Supply of 100 No. writing Tablet tables for Nursing /Midwifery Training school,200 No.dual desks ,10 No.Office tables ,20 No Office Chairs for Woe E.P and salvation Army schools	Keta/Woe				Supply done	148,900		KeMA	MLGRD
Paving of the Forecourt of the Nursing and Midwifery Training College and construction of 1No.4 unit parking shed	Keta				Pavement done	616,384.00		KeMA	MLGRD
Provision of 2 No.Mechanised Borehole	Kutsidzi & Atsikope				Borehole provided	70,000.00		KeMA	MLGRD
Public forum on petroleum management in Ghana	Mun.wide				Community and District stakeholders become aware of how oil and gas revenue is utilised		OXFAM	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA
Capacity building for fisher folks association in fisheries governance	Mun.wide				Canoe fishermen,gear/net owners and women fishers and processors trained		European Union	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA
Stakeholder engagement on the opportunities and challenges of oil and gas exploration	Mun.wide				stakeholders knowledge on oil and gas governa		GIZ/OXFAM	Friends of N	KeMA

					nce and opportunities enhanced				ati on (F o N )	
	Organization of town hall for a	Mun.wide			Town hall ora organise d				Ke M A	Infor. servics
	Capacity building for Assembly members and key community leaders on oil and gas governance and opportunities	Mun.wide			Capacit y of Assembl y Member s and key stakehol ders built			GI Z/ OX FA M	F o N	KeM A
	Procurement of 200 Electric poles for distribution	Mun.wide			200 electric poles			15 0,0 00	Ke M A	MLG RD
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development					procure d					
	Procurement of 500 Electric light for distribution	Mun.wide			500 electriect light procure d			20 0,0 00	Ke M A	MLG RD
	Education on the three arms of government	Mun.wide			Educati on on the three arms of govern ment organise d			2,5 00,00	N C C E	KeM A
	Organise public education on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun.wide			Public educatio n on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Organise d			10, 00 0	Ke M A	EPA/ DEC CMA
	Organise Public Education on Bush fire and Domestic Fire Prevention	Mun.wide			Public Educati on on Bush fire and Domesti c Fire Preventi on Organise d			5,0 00,00	Ke M A	Fire servic e /NAD MO
	Organised sensitization workshop on Caterpillar and	Mun.wide			sensitiza tion on			15, 00	Ke	NAD MO

army worm resurgence and mitigating measures						caterpillar and army			0	M A	
Purchase of relief items and agro chemical to disaster victim						Relief items purchased			8,000	K e M A	NAD MO
Purchase of projector	MPCU					Projector Purchased			2,500	K e M A	MLG RD
Capacity building /sensitizations workshops for disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide					Capacity /sensitization workshop undertaken			7,000	K e M A	NAD MO

# KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2020

## GOAL 1 BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY(ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (COST) GH¢	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUND			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			I G F G H ¢	G O G H ¢	D O N O R S G H¢	L E A D	C O L L A N.
. Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide					Revenue Collectors trained Revenue Mobilization skills and Technique				K e M A	Reve nue Cons ultant s	
1.5 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Revalue/valuation of property in the Municipality	Municipal Wide					Property in the Municipality Revaluated		80,000		K e M A	MLG RD	
1.6 Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Organise Public education on revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide					Public education on revenue mobilization organised		8,000		K e M A	Finan ce Com mittee	
	Data collection on revenue items and landed properties	Municipal Wide					Data on revenue items and landed properties collected		9,000		K e M A	PPD	

Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Minor Reha.works @ Anloga,Keta&Anlo Afiadenyigba	Keta,Anloga,Anlo Afiadenyigba,Atiavi				Markets rehabilitated	20,000			K e M A	Work s Dept
	Production of revenue Improvement Action Plan,Medium term Development plan and update of Revenue database	Adm				Reevenue Imprvement Action plan,MT DP,Data based updated	50,000			K e M A	MPC U,F/A
	Organise stakeholder consultation with key implementing partners	Municipal Wide				Stakeholder Consultation organised	6,000			K e M A	MPC U
	Train revenue collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide				Revenue Collectors trained in Revenue Mobilization skills and Technique	7,500			K e M A	Finan ce Com mittee
	Public sensitization on the importance of paying taxes	Municipal Wide				Sensitization on tax payment organised	6,000			K e M A	Infor mation Servi ces
	Paving of Keta market	Keta				Keta market paved	40,000			K e M A	MLG RD
	Procure 2 No.motorbike for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide				2 NO.mot orbike procure d	6,000			K e M A	MLG RD
	Monitoring of revenue collector	Municipal Wide				Revenue collector s monitor ed	7,000			K e M A	MLG RD
	<b>GOAL2 CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)</b>										
EDUCATION											
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4					

	Provision of doors and shutter for Hatogodo JHS	Hatogodo				Doors and shutters provided	20,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Completing of JHS Block	Agorvinu				JHS block completed at Agorvinu	210,000			
	Construction of 1 No 2 Unit KG Block Laworshime M/A	Laworshime M/A				1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed	300,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No 6 Unit classroom Block with ancilliary facilities					6 Units classroom	450,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Strengthen school management systems										
	Re-roofing of KG Block	Sakome				KG block re-roofed	15,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block	Anlo state sch.				1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed	450,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1No 3 Unit KG Block	Latame				1 No.3 Unit KG block constructed	300,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom Block at Caring Sister Vocational Training Inst Tegbi	Tegbi				1 No 6 unit classroom block for caring sister vocational training school constructed	450,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No.3 unit KG classroom @kedzi A.M.E Zion	kedzi				1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed	285,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

					ted at Kedzi							
Construction of 1No.3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities @A.M.E Zion	Horvi				1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Horvi	30,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	
Rehabilitation of 1No Classroom block @ Zico JHS	Anloga				LHS classroom at Zico rehabilitated	80,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	
Rehabilitation of 1No 3 unit KG Classroom block @ Afiadenyigba EP Primary	Afiadenyigba				1 No.3 unit KG block constructed at Afiadenyigba	10,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	
Construction of 1No.3 Units classroom block for Atorkor Vocational Institute	Atorkor				1 No.3 unit classroom constructed at Atorkor Vocational Institute	30,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	
Construction of 1No.6 Unit Classroom Block with ancilliary facilities	Tegbi Afedome				1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed at Tegbi Afedome	60,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	
Rehabilitation of Dzita L.A /EP Basic school	Dzita				Dzita L/A /EP Basic schools rehabilitated	90,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	
Construction of 1 No.3 Unit KG with ancilliary facilities	Dzita L.A/EP				1 No.3 unit KG block constructed	25,000			Ke MA		ML GR D	



Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block ,Staff common room and library for L/A Phileo Basic school	Agbledomi				1 No 6 unit classroom block,staff common room constructed for Phileo Basic School	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Bomigo E.P Basic school	Bomigo				Bomigo E.P basic school rehabilitated	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No 3 unit classroom block with office and store	Tunu				1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed @ Tunu	29,500		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom ,office and store	Bomigo				1 No.3 unit classroom block ,office and stores constructed	30,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities	Zongo Community				1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at Zongo community	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block @A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta				1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at A.M.E Zion basic	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.2 unit KG Blockwith ancilliary facilities @ A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta				1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed at A.M.E Basic - Keta	27,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

Rehabilitation of Adzata R.C Basic school block	Adzato				Adzata R/C Basic school rehabilitated	45,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Asadame Basic school block	Asadame				Asadame basic school block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1 No 3 unit classroom block	woe-Aklorbordzi				1 No.3 unit classroom block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block for Caring Sisters Vocational Institute	Tegbi				1 No 6 unit classroom block constructed	45,500		Ke MA	ML GR D
Support Municipal Education sponsorship programme	Mun. wide				sponsorship educational programme supported	50,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Organise STMIE clinic for 120 students	Mun.wide				STIE clinic organised	15,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Completion of 1 no 6 unit pavilion classroom block.	Fuveme-Agorkedzi				1 No. 6 unit pavilion classroom block completed	10,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Supply of 167KG tables and 500 chairs	Mun. wide				167 KG tables and 500 chairs supplied	73,393		Ke MA	ML GR D
Counterpart funding for pencils of promise project	Mun. wide				Counterpart funding paid	50,000		Pen cils of promise	Ke MA
Supply of 500 No. dual desks for schools across the Municipality	Mun. wide				500 No.dual desks supplied to schools	100,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of canteen for Anlo-Afiadenyigba SHS	Afiadenyigba				Canteen for Anlo Afiadenyigba	150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

					SHS constructed	0				
Construction of teachers bungalow for fuveme R.C Basic school at Dzaflagboe	Dzaflagboe				Teachers bungalow for Fuveme R.C Basic school constructed.	300,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Phileo Basic	Agbledomi				1 No6 unit classroom block constructed	450,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL/SANITATION</b>										
Construction of 1 no 10 seater vault chamber	Tegbi-Dekporkope				1 No. 10 seater Toilet constructed	89,895			Ke MA	ML GR D
Fumigation and other sanitation related expenses	Mun. wide				Fumigation and Sanitation related expenses paid	149,330			Ke MA	ML GR D
Procure 50 Public refuse containers	Mun. wide				50 refuse containers procured	50,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
House to House Inspection	Mun. wide				House to house inspection done	4,000			Ke MA	ML GR D/
Screening of food vendors	Mun. wide				Food vendors screened	4,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Prompt burial of Paupers	Mun. wide				Paupers promptly buried	5,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Preparation of DESSAP	Mun. wide				DESSAP prepared	9,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Minor rehabilitation of Keta slaughter house	keta				Keta slaughter House rehabilitated	20,000			Ke MA	ML GR D

Construction of 10 No 10 seater vault chamber in selected schools	Mun. wide					10 No.10 seater Vault Chamber in selected school constructed	20000				Ke MA	ML GR D
Development of land fill site for waste disposal	Salo					Land fill site developed	50000				Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.4 seater KVIP-@Fuveme RC	Fuveme					1 No 4 seater KVIP constructed	75000				Ke MA	ML GR D
Implementation and monitoring of CLTS	Mun. wide					CLTS monitoring done	75000				UNI CEF	Ke MA
Construction of 1 No.10 seater WC toilet at kedzikope beach	Kedzikope					1 No. 10 seater WC Toilet constructed	15000				Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of modern Abatoir /slaughter house	Keta					Abatoir /Slaughter house constructed	25000				Ke MA	ML GR D
<b>WATER</b>												
Provision of 2 No mechanised boreholes						2No.mechanised borehole provided	14000				Ke MA	ML GR D
Extension of water	Abor,Kuti me ,Sasieme					water extended to selected communities	10000				Ke MA	ML GR D
Extension of pipe borne water to Fiato,Batekordzi,Weme Sahoe,Dzayikpekope and Amemeliokope	Agbledomi					Pipe borne water extension to selected areas done	15000				GW SC	Ke MA
Extension of water to Wededeanu,Deveme and Amedzo						Potable water extension to selected	10000				Ke MA	ML GR D

					communities	0						
	Support to potable water provision	Anyako			Potable water supplied to Anyako	70,000				Ke MA	MP - Keta	
<b>HEALTH</b>												
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Completion and furnishing of Atorkor Maternity Unit	Atorkor			Atorkor maternity furnishing completed					Ke MA	GH S	
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Support to malaria response initiative on HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention and other health related activities	Mun.wide			Malaria response initiative on HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention and other health related activities supported					MO H	MH MT /N GO	
	Support Immunization programme	Mun.wide			Immunization programme supported		28,000			GH S	Ke MA	
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Construction of CHPS compound	Dziehe - Ablame			CHPS compound constructed		275,000			Ke MA	GH S	
. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily	Completion and furnishing of Lawoshieme CHPS Compound	Lawoshieme			CHPS compound completed and furnished		95,000			Ke MA	GH S	
	Renovation of Anloga Health Centre	Anloga			Renovation of health Centre		150,000			Ke MA	GH S	

accessible healthcare services						done		0				
	Renovation of Anyanui Health Centre	Anyanui				Anyanui health post rehabilitated		250,000		Ke MA		GH S
	Construction of nurses quarters	Kedzi				Nurses quarters constructed		350,000		Ke MA		GH S
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Construction of CHPS Compound Blemazado	Blemazado				CHPS compound at Blemazado completed		250,000		USI AD		GH S
	Construction of CHPS Compound at Seva	Seva				Seva CHPS Compound constructed		19,542		USI AD		GH S
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	Rehabilitation of health centre	Asadame				Asadame health Centre rehabilitated		150,000		Ke MA		GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Atiteti-Torkor				Atiteti Torkor CHPS Compound constructed		335,000		Ke MA		GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Genui				Genui CHPS Compound constructed		250,000		Ke MA		GH S
	Rehabilitation of Anloga Health centre	Anloga				Anloga Health Centre Rehabilitated		150,000		Ke MA		GH S
	Completion of 1 No 4unit nurses quarters	Anyanui				Nurses quarters at Anyanui completed		150,000		Ke MA		ML GR D
	Rehabilitation of Bomigo EP basic school	Bomigo				Basic school at Bomigo Rehabilitated		120,000		Ke MA		ML GR D

	Construction of Staff quarters at Woe Dziedzorve CHPS	Woe Dziedzorve					Staff Quarters at Woe Dziedzorve constructed	350,000			Ke MA	GH S
<b>SOACIAL SERVICES</b>												
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Support to the Implementation of LEAP programme						Implementation of LEAP programme supported	5,000			Ke MA	Social Welfare
	Organise quarterly /radio talk show on gender mainstreaming	Mun.wide					Radio talk show on gender mainstreaming organised	6,000			NC CE/SW	NG Os
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Register at least 200 PWDs and their OVC under the NHIS	Mun.wide					200 PWDs and their OVC under the NHIS registered	8,000			Dep t. of social welfare	Ke MA
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Organise public education on PWDs issues on local FM station	Mun.wide					Public education on PWDs issues on local FM station organised	10,000			Dep t. of social welfare	Ke MA
	Training for women groups on leadership for oil and gas governance	Mun.wide					Identifiable women groups trained on oil and gas governance			O X F A M	FoN	Ke MA
	Community sensitization on oil and gas content development and participation	Mun.wide					Communities become aware and actively participate				FoN	Ke MA





	Valuation of Properties				Property valuation done		60,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Capacity building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Mun.Wide			Local capacity improved for env'tal and fisheries		GIZ/OFAM	FON	KeMA
	Establish coastal management Center	Mun.Wide			Centre for coastal management established		OXFAM	FON	KeMA
	Paving the frontage of the Assembly Hall and works department	Keta			Frontage of Assembly Hall paved		50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Stakeholder engagement on prevention and reporting of illegal fishing	Mun.Wide			Stakeholders informed and actively participating in monitoring and reporting of illegal fishing activities		EU	FON	KeMA
<b>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Construction of road from Anlo Afiadenyigba post office to Tengekope(5km)	Anlo-Afiadenyigba			Road constructed			KeMA	MLGRD
	Gravelling of Tsiamé - Dorveme Road (3km)	Tsiamé-Dorveme			Tsiamé - Dorveme Road Constructed		350,000	KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads
	Construction of Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme feeder roads	Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme						Dept of Feeder roads	KeMA
	Construction of Anyanui -Tunu road	Anyanui-Tunu			Anyanui -Tunu road constructed		250,000	KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads

	Rehabilitation of Lagoon view road	Keta					Lagoon view road rehabilitated	300,000			K e M A	Urban Road
	Rehabilitated the road linking Vodza and Adzido											
	Re-shaping of keta township roads	Keta					Keta township roads constructed	400,000			K e M A	MLGRD
	Construction of road from Datsomorkope through Nyravase community school to Ametsianyigbakope (3km)	Datsomorkope					Road constructed				K e M A	Dept of Feeder roads
	Maintenance of selected Minor roads (eg old road linking vodza and adzido)	Mun.Wide					Selected minor roads maintained	250,000			K e M A	MLGRD
<b>GOAL4 MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY(GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY)</b>												
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4						
Deepen democratic governance  Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Rehabilitation of MCE's Residency	Keta					MCEs Residency rehabilitated	100,000			K e M A	MLGRD
	Construction of Town Hall	Anloga					Town Hall constructed at Anloga	500,000			K e M A	MLGRD
	Construction/Renovation of Zonal Council Offices	Mun.Wide					Zonal council offices renovated	400,000			K e M A	MLGRD
	Paving of the forecourt Assembly Hall and the works department	Keta					Forecourt paving done	400,000			K e t a	MLGRD
	Rehabilitation of Anyanui Police Station	Anyanui					Police Station at Anyanui constructed				K e M A	MLGRD

Provision of Furniture for selected schools	Mun.Wide				Furniture for selected schools provided	15,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Construction of a Police post with ancillary facilities	Anlo Afiadenyigba				Police Station at Anlo - Afiadenyigba constructed	45,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Fencing of the Assembly premises	Keta				Fencing constructed	25,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Supply of 100 No.writing Tablet tables for Nursing /Midwifery Training school,200 No.dual desks ,10 No.Office tables ,20 No Office Chairs for Woe E.P and salvation Army schools	Keta/Woe				Supply done	14,890		KeMA	MLGRD
Paving of the Forecourt of the Nursing and Midwifery Training College and construction of 1No.4 unit parking shed	Keta				Pavement done	61,634		KeMA	MLGRD
Provision of 2 No.Mechanised Borehole	Kutsidzi & Atsikope				Borehole provided	70,000		KeMA	MLGRD
Public forum on petroleum management in Ghana	Mun.wide				Community and District stakeholders become aware of how oil and gas revenue is utilised		OXFAM	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA
Capacity building for fisher folks association in fisheries governance	Mun.wide				Canoe fishermen,gear/net owners and women fishers and process		European Union	Friends of Nation (FON)	KeMA

					rs trained				N )	
	Stakeholder engagement on the opportunities and challenges of oil and gas exploration	Mun.wide			stakeholders knowledge on oil and gas governance and opportunities enhanced			GI Z/ OX F A M	Fr iend s of N ati on (F o N )	KeM A
	Organization of town hall for a	Mun.wide			Town hall ora organise d				K e M A	Infor. servic es
	Capacity building for Assembly members and key community leaders on oil and gas governance and opportunities	Mun.wide			Capacit y of Assembl y Member s and key stakehol ders built			GI Z/ OX F A M	F o N	KeM A
	Procurement of 200 Electric poles for distribution	Mun.wide			200 electric poles			15 0,0 00	K e M A	MLG RD
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development					procure d					
	Procurement of 500 Electric light for distribution	Mun.wide			500 electri ct light procure d			20 0,0 00	K e M A	MLG RD
	Education on the three arms of government	Mun.wide			Educati on on the three arms of govern ment organise d			2,5 00. 00	N C C E	KeM A
	Organise public education on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun.wide			Public educatio n on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Organis ed			10, 00 0	K e M A	EPA/ DEC CMA

Organise Public Education on Bush fire and Domestic Fire Prevention	Mun.wide									5,000.00	KeMA	Fire service /NADMO
Organised sensitization workshop on Caterpillar and army worm resurgence and mitigating measures	Mun.wide									15,000	KeMA	NADMO
Purchase of relief items and agro chemical to disaster victim										8,000	KeMA	NADMO
Purchase of projector	MPCU									2,500	KeMA	MLGRD
Capacity building /sensitizations workshops for disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide									7,000	KeMA	NADMO

# KETA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2021

## GOAL 1 BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY(ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (COST) GH¢	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUND			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DONORS	LEADS	COLL. LAN.	
. Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization skills and Techniques	Municipal Wide					Revenue Collectors trained Revenue Mobilization skills and Technique				KeMA	Revenue Consultants	
1.7 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Revalue/valuation of property in the Municipality	Municipal Wide					Property in the Municipality Revaluated		80,000		KeMA	MLGRD	
1.8 Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Organise Public education on revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide					Public education on revenue mobilization organised		8,000		KeMA	Finance Committee	
	Data collection on revenue items and landed properties	Municipal Wide					Data on revenue items and landed properties collected		9,000		KeMA	PPD	



Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom @Rhema Basic &E.P woe	Woe					1 No.3 Unit classroom constructed	30,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
	Provision of doors and shutter for Hatogodo JHS	Hatogodo					Doors and shutters provided	20,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
	Completing of JHS Block	Agorvinu					JHS block completed at Agorvinu	210,000		
	Construction of 1 No 2 Unit KG Block Laworshime M/A	Laworshime M/A					1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed	30,000.00	Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No 6 Unit classroom Block with ancilliary facilities						6 Units classroom	450,000.	Ke MA	ML GR D
Strengthen school management systems										
	Re-roofing of KG Block	Sakome					KG block re-roofed	15,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block	Anlo state sch.					1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed	450,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1No 3 Unit KG Block	Latame					1 No.3 Unit KG block constructed	300,000	Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of 1 No.3 unit KG classroom @kedzi A.M.E Zion	kedzi					1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Kedzi	285,000	Ke MA	ML GR D



Construction of 1No.3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities @ A.M.E Zion	Horvi				1 No.3 unit classroom block constructed at Horvi	30,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1No Classroom block @ Zico JHS	Anloga				LHS classroom at Zico rehabilitated	80,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1No 3 unit KG Classroom block @ Afiadenyigba EP Primary	Afiadenyigba				1 No.3 unit KG block constructed at Afiadenyigba	10,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.3 Units classroom block for Atorkor Vocational Institute	Atorkor				1 No.3 unit classroom constructed at Atorkor Vocational Institute	30,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1No.6 Unit Classroom Block with ancilliary facilities	Tegbi Afedome				1 No.6 Units classroom block constructed at Tegbi Afedome	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Dzita L.A /EP Basic school	Dzita				Dzita L/A /EP Basic schools rehabilitated	90,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.3 Unit KG with ancilliary facilities	Dzita L.A/EP				1 No.3 unit KG block constructed	25,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block ,Staff common room and library for L/A Phileo Basic school	Agbledomi				1 No 6 unit classroom block,staff common room constructed for Phileo Basic	60,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

				School					
Rehabilitation of Bomigo E.P Basic school	Bomigo			Bomigo E.P basic school rehabilitated	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom block with office and store	Tunu			1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed @ Tunu	29,500			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom ,office and store	Bomigo			1 No.3 unit classroom block ,office and stores constructed	30,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities	Zongo Community			1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at Zongo community	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block @A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta			1 No.6 unit classroom block constructed at A.M.E Zion basic	60,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.2 unit KG Blockwith ancilliary facilities @ A.M.E Zion Basic school	Keta			1 No.2 unit KG classroom constructed at A.M.E Basic - Keta	27,000			Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of Adzata R.C Basic school block	Adzato			Adzata R/C Basic school rehabilitated	45,000			Ke MA	ML GR D

Rehabilitation of Asadame Basic school block	Asadame				Asadame basic school block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Rehabilitation of 1 No 3 unit classroom block	woe-Aklorbordzi				1 No.3 unit classroom block rehabilitated	55,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block for Caring Sisters Vocational Institute	Tegbi				1 No 6 unit classroom block constructed	45,500		Ke MA	ML GR D
Support Municipal Education sponsorship programme	Mun. wide				sponsorship educational programme supported	50,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Organise STMIE clinic for 120 students	Mun.wide				STIE clinic organised	15,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Completion of 1 no 6 unit pavilion classroom block.	Fuveme-Agorkedzi				1 No. 6 unit pavilion classroom block completed	10,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Supply of 167KG tables and 500 chairs	Mun. wide				167 KG tables and 500 chairs supplied	73,393		Ke MA	ML GR D
Counterpart funding for pencils of promise project	Mun. wide				Counterpart funding paid	50,000		Pencils of promise	Ke MA
Supply of 500 No. dual desks for schools across the Municipality	Mun. wide				500 No.dual desks supplied to schools	100,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
Construction of canteen for Anlo-Afiadenyigba SHS	Afiadenyigba				Canteen for Anlo Afiadenyigba SHS constructed	150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D

Construction of teachers bungalow for fuveme R.C Basic school at Dzaflagboe	Dzaflagboe				Teacher's bungalow for Fuveme R.C Basic school constructed.	300,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Phileo Basic	Agbledomi				1 No6 unit classroom block constructed	450,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL/SANITATION</b>										
Fumigation and other sanitation related expenses	Mun. wide				Fumigation and Sanitation related expenses paid	149,330			Ke MA	MLGRD
Procure 50 Public refuse containers	Mun. wide				50 refuse containers procured	50,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
House to House Inspection	Mun. wide				House to house inspection done	4,000			Ke MA	MLGRD/
Screening of food vendors	Mun. wide				Food vendors screened	4,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
Prompt burial of Paupers	Mun. wide				Paupers promptly buried	5,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
Minor rehabilitation of Keta slaughter house	keta				Keta slaughter House rehabilitated	20,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
Construction of 10 No 10 seater vault chamber in selected schools	Mun. wide				10 No.10 seater Vault Chamber in selected school constructed	20,000			Ke MA	MLGRD
Development of land fill site for waste disposal	Salo				Land fill site developed	50,000			Ke MA	MLGRD

	Construction of 1No.4 seater KVIP-@Fuveme RC	Fuveme					1 No 4 seater KVIP constructed	75,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Implementation and monitoring of CLTS	Mun. wide					CLTS monitoring done	75,000				UNI CEF	Ke MA
	Construction of 1 No.10 seater WC toilet at kedzikope beach	Kedzikope					1 No. 10 seater WC Toilet constructed	15,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Construction of modern Abatoir /slaughter house	Keta					Abatoir /Slaughter house constructed	25,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
<b>WATER</b>													
	Provision of 2 No mechanised boreholes						2No.mechanised borehole provided	14,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Extension of water	Abor,Kuti me ,Sasieme					water extended to selected communities	10,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Extension of pipe borne water to Fiato,Batekordzi,Weme Sahoe,Dzayikpeko and Amemelioko	Agbledomi					Pipe borne water extension to selected areas done	15,000				GW SC	Ke MA
	Extension of water to Wededeanu,Deveme and Amedzo						Potable water extension to selected communities	10,000				Ke MA	MLGRD
	Support to potable water provision	Anyako					Potable water supplied to Anyako	70,000				Ke MA	MP - Keta
<b>HEALTH</b>													
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Completion and furnishing of Atorkor Maternity Unit	Atorkor					Atorkor maternity furnishing complet					Ke MA	GHS



Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Construction of CHPS Compound Blemazado	Blemazado				CHPS compound at Blemazado completed	250,000		USI AD	GH S
	Construction of CHPS Compound at Seva	Seva				Seva CHPS Compound constructed	19,542		USI AD	GH S
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	Rehabilitation of health centre	Asadame				Asadame health Centre rehabilitated	150,000		Ke MA	GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Atiteti-Torkor				Atiteti Torkor CHPS Compound constructed	335,000		Ke MA	GH S
	construction of CHPS Compound	Genui				Genui CHPS Compound constructed	250,000		Ke MA	GH S
	Rehabilitation of Anloga Health centre	Anloga				Anloga Health Centre Rehabilitated	150,000		Ke MA	GH S
	Completion of 1 No 4unit nurses quarters	Anyanui				Nurses quarters at Anyanui completed	150,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Rehabilitation of Bomigo EP basic school	Bomigo				Basic school at Bomigo Rehabilitated	120,000		Ke MA	ML GR D
	Construction of Staff quarters at Woe Dziedzorve CHPS	Woe Dziedzorve				Staff Quarters at Woe Dziedzorve constructed	350,000		Ke MA	GH S
<b>SOACIAL SERVICES</b>										
	Support to the Implementation of LEAP programme					Implementation of LEAP program	5,000		Ke MA	Social Welfare





SETTLEMENTS)												
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4						
Expand forest conservation areas	Preparation of layout for selected communities	Keta,Anloga,Dzelukope,Tegbi,Woe,Abor						Layout for this communities prepared		30,000	KeMA	MLGRD
Protect existing forest reserves	Undertake street naming and property addressin	Mun.Wide						Street naming and property addressin g done		50,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Purchase satellite images for Keta Anloga and its environs	Mun.Wide						Satelite Images purchas ed		20,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Stenciling Names and Numbers	Mun.Wide						Stenciling of names done		6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Training of technical team on digitizing (use of LUPMIS ,Map maker)	Mun.Wide						Technic al Team trained		6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Digitise parcels of land (developed and undeveloped and other features )	Mun.Wide						Parcel of land digitised		30,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Ground trthing (10sq km) satellite images	Mun.Wide						Ground trting done		25,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Consultation with stakeholder for street names	Mun.Wide						Street naming consulta tion done		6,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Undertake Property Codification and Unique Parcel Numbers (UPN)	Mun.Wide						Property codificat ion done		8,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Valuation of Properties	Mun.Wide						Property valuatio n done		60,000	KeMA	MLGRD
	Capacity building on environment and fisheries impact assessment	Mun.Wide						Local capacity improve d for env'tal and fisheries		GIZ/OXFAM	FON	KeMA
	Establish coastal management Center	Mun.Wide						Centre for coastal manage ment establish		OXFAM	FON	KeMA

					ed							
	Paving the frontage of the Assembly Hall and works department	Keta			Frontage of Assembly Hall paved			50,000	KeMA	MLGRD		
	Stakeholder engagement on prevention and reporting of illegal fishing	Mun.Wide			Stakeholders informed and actively participating in monitoring and reporting of illegal fishing activities			EU	FON	KeMA		
<b>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Construction of road from Anlo Afiadenyigba post office to Tengekope(5km)	Anlo-Afiadenyigba			Road constructed				KeMA	MLGRD		
	Gravelling of Tsiamé - Dorveme Road (3km)	Tsiamé-Dorveme			Tsiamé - Dorveme Road Constructed			35,000	KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads		
	Construction of Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme feeder roads	Agbledomi-Fiato-Weme							Dept of Feeder roads	KeMA		
	Construction of Anyanui -Tunu road	Anyanui-Tunu			Anyanui -Tunu road constructed			25,000	KeMA	Dept of Feeder roads		
	Rehabilitation of Lagoon view road	Keta			Lagoon view road rehabilitated			30,000	KeMA	Urban Road		
	Rehabilitated the road linking Vodza and Adzido											
	Re-shaping of keta township roads	Keta			Keta township roads constructed			40,000	KeMA	MLGRD		
	Construction of road from Datsomorkope through Nyravase community school to Ametsianyigbakope (3km)	Datsomorkope			Road constructed				KeMA	Dept of Feeder		

																			roads		
	Maintenance of selected Minor roads (eg old road linking vodza and adzido)	Mun.Wide																	25 0,0 00	K e M A	ML G R D
<b>GOAL4 MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY(GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY)</b>																					
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4															
Deepen democratic governance	Rehabilitation of MCE's Residency	Keta																			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization																					
	Construction of Town Hall	Anloga																			
	Construction/Renovation of Zonal Council Offices	Mun.Wide																			
	Paving of the forecourt Assembly Hall and the works department	Keta																			
	Rehabilitation of Anyanui Police Station	Anyanui																			
	Provision of Furniture for selected schools	Mun.Wide																			
	Construction of a Police post with ancillary facilities	Anlo Afiadenyigba																			

					constru cted						
	Fencing of the Assembly premises	Keta			Fencin g constru cted	25 0, 00 0				Ke M A	ML GRD
	Supply of 100 No.writing Tablet tables for Nursing /Midwifery Training school,200 No.dual desks ,10 No.Office tables ,20 No Office Chairs for Woe E.P and salvation Army schools	Keta/Woe			Supply done	14 8, 90 0				Ke M A	ML GRD
	Paving of the Forecourt of the Nursing and Midwifery Training College and construction of 1No.4 unit parking shed	Keta			Paveme nt done	61 6, 38 4. 00				Ke M A	ML GRD
	Provision of 2 No.Mechanised Borehole	Kutsidzi & Atsikope			Borehol e provide d	70 .0 00 .0 0				Ke M A	MLG RD
	Public forum on petroleum management in Ghana	Mun.wide			Communi ty and District stakehol ders become aware of how oil and gas revenue is utilised			OX FA M		Fr ie nds of N ati on (F o N )	KeM A
	Capacity building for fisher folks association in fisheries governance	Mun.wide			Canoe fisherme n,gear/n et ownersa nd women fishers and processo rs trained			Eur ope an Un ion		Fr ie nds of N ati on (F o N )	KeM A
	Stakeholder engagement on the opportunities and challenges of oil and gas exploration	Mun.wide			stakehol ders knowled ge on oil and gas governan ce and opportu nities enhance			GI Z/ OX FA M		Fr ie nds of N ati on (F o N )	KeM A



army worm resurgence and mitigating measures						caterpillar and army			0	M A	
Purchase of relief items and agro chemical to disaster victim						Relief items purchased			8,000	K e M A	NAD MO
Purchase of projector	MPCU					Projector Purchased			2,500	K e M A	MLG RD
Capacity building /sensitizations workshops for disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide					Capacity /sensitization workshop undertaken			7,000	K e M A	NAD MO

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter explains monitoring and evaluation and how monitoring and evaluation would be done in the implementation of the plan.

The District Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 was prepared as a derivative from National Strategic Framework to achieve and sustain macro-economic stability, shared growth and reducing socio-economic inequalities as well as rapid reduction of poverty. It therefore places more emphasis on growth-inducing policies and programme in the Municipality

Monitoring involves checking to see whether work or programme is progressing as planned. Unforeseen changes in the socio-economic and political situation could affect the plan. As such there is the need for continuous monitoring to enable necessary adjustments to be made.

To a large extent, the good public sector governance as the Municipal Assembly may use the monitoring and evaluation tools to generate reliable and valid information from the monitoring and evaluation to inform Government to shape and review policies and decisions to achieve objectives and targets. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 will further serve as a continuation of collaboration between NDPC and the Municipal Assembly with reference to policy issues.

Project evaluation involves determination whether the outcome of implemented projects or programmes is producing the desired results. The causes of deviation (if any), and how to counteract unintended effects are considered in evaluation. The primary aim of monitoring and evaluation system is to generate information about the state of implementation of projects/programmes to enable corrective measures (if necessary) to be taken. It is therefore the heart of managing for impact.

- ◆ Without M&E we cannot demonstrate results?
- ◆ *It is the regular, systematic, collection and analysis of information related to a planned and agreed programme of action and use of information to improve implementation (most organizations already do some of this via staff meetings, work plans and various feedback mechanisms).*

***On the other hand Evaluation:***

Is the process of undertaking a systematic and objective examination to answer agreed questions and make judgments on the basis of agreed criteria

Is the use of social research methods to systematically investigate the achievement of a *program's results*

*It is important to recognize that monitoring and evaluation in themselves, are not a solution, but they are valuable tools*

Participatory monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms will be used throughout the implementation of the plan. Efforts will be made to use all the key stakeholders in a systematic approach. The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) is responsible for the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and for co-ordinating and collating the output. Project monitoring and Evaluation is to be carried out by the Municipal Sectoral Departments, however, the MPCU is expected to have an insight into all Municipal level monitoring and evaluation processes.

Basically, three activities occur in the monitoring and evaluation scheme namely:

- ◆ Continuous monitoring of project throughout the implementation period.
- ◆ On-going evaluation occurring at specific point during the project implementation.
- ◆ Terminal (ex-post facto) evaluation occurring at least once a year after implementation.

The MPCU would receive periodic M&E reports for further analysis and feedback mechanism

**6.2 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.



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Table 63: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix**

LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% 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	2,100,000.00	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	Amount of energy from the waste to energy project supplied to beef up energy	Outcome indicator	0Mw	10Mw	10Mw	10Mw	15Mw		Quarterly	MCD

economic development	required for business development	or									
% 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 youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	The number unemployed youth benefiting from skills/entrepreneurial training as against the total number of unemployed youth	Outcome indicator	10.03%	12.%	15%	17%	20%	Male: 78 Female: 22	Quarterly	MCD	
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	Annual growth in the volumes of crops and the number of livestock produced as a % of previous year's	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDA	
			4,000.00M	5%	5%	5%	5%				
			T	5%	5%	7%	10%				
			20,500.00	5%	5%	5%	5%				
			MT	2%	2%	2%	2%				

-Mango			6,400.00MT	1% 2%	1% 2%	1% 2%	1% 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 agribusinesses	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							Annually	MDA
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 land for agriculture development	Outcome indicator	2%	3%	9%	15%	20%		Annually	MDA
Objective 8: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
% increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	The annual increase/ decrease in the yield of crops and livestock	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDA
-Cattle			12,000	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%			
-Small Ruminants			14,000	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%			
-Poultry			50,400	2%	5%	9%	12%			

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	140,000	3%	4.5%	4.6%	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								Annually	MCD

**Table 64: 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	1:35 1:35	1:35 1:35		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% 70%	74% 75% 75%	80% 80% 80%	85% 85% 85%		Annually	MDE
% increase in the	The annual percentage	Impact	59%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Boys: 56%	Annually	MDE

BECE Results	improvement in pupils' performance at BECE in all subjects	indicator		%		%	%	Girls: 62%		
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	1:30 m	1hr	30 mn		Annually	MDH
Number of Traditional Medical Practitioners integrated into existing delivery	Number of Traditional Medical Practitioners operating in the regular medical delivery system	Outcome indicator	0	5	10	15	20		Annually	MDH

system										
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							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		10ht	15ht	20ht	25ht			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	8,100t	9,000t	10,000t	10,500t		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	15m	15m	20m	25m		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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
Number of reported cases of abuse	Number of abuse cases which have been reported to relevant authorities	Outcome indicator								Annually	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
Number of trained caregivers delivering services in the municipality	Total number of caregivers trained	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSWCD
Amount of capitation grant received	Total amount of capitation grant received by all schools	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
Pass rate of OVC at BECE	Performance of Orphans, vulnerable children and children at BECE	Outcome indicator	N/A						Annually	MDSWCD
Number of residents benefiting from the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Total number of beneficiaries of the District Integrated Social Services Programme	Outcome indicator	0	1000	2000	3000	5000		Annually	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
Objective 27: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes										
Proportion of female employees and	Number of female appointees and employees as a % of the	Outcome indicator							Annually	MDSWCD

appointees: Employees Appointees	total number of staff or appointees		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
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	Number of programmes addressing social protection	Outcome indicator	28	32	36	40	45		Annually	MCD

programmes in AAP and Budget	issues in the AAP										
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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
% of Disability funds disbursed	The proportion of Disability funds received by beneficiaries	Outcome indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			Annually	MDSWCD
Profile of PWDs available	Document containing information about PWDs	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annually	MDSWCD
Number of PWDs trained in employable skills	Proportion of PWDs with employable skills	Outcome indicator	5							Annually	MDSWCD
Number of PWDs accessing credit	Total number of PWDs given credit facilities	Outcome indicator								Annually	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
% 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	MDSWCD

% 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	MDSWCD
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	MDSWCD
% 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	MDSWCD
Hohoe Sport Stadium Constructed to promote sport development	Whether or not Hohoe Sport Stadium is constructed	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD
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	1.5 m	2m		Annually	MCD

## Dimension 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	The total km of existing roads maintained	Outcome indicator	12km 15km	15k m	15k m	15k m	15k m		Annually	MHW

Urban Roads Feeder Roads			32km	25k m 42k m	25k m 42k m	25k m 42k m	25k m 42k m			
Proportion/ length of roads constructed: Highway Urban Roads Feeder Roads	The total km of new roads constructed	Outcome indicator	10km 2.5km 1.5km	10k m 2.5k m 1.5k m	10k m 2.5k m 1.5k m	10k m 2.5k m 1.5k m	10k m 2.5k m 1.5k m		Annually	MHW
% of contractors and subcontractors implementing climate change interventions as integral part of the work	% of contractors planting trees at their construction sites and abiding by climate change regulations in their contracts	Outcome indicator	0%	80%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	MCD
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	Indicates whether there exist a legal framework for preventing	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	MCD

prevention of slums in the Municipality enforced	slum development and whether it is being implemented									
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

### Dimension 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	Indicates the number of communities with comprehensive development	Outcome indicator	2	4	6	8	10		Annually	MCD

and revised	schemes										
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	

### Dimension 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

### **6.3 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.

#### **6.3.1 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 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.

#### **6.3.2 Data Analysis and Use**

The MPCU will undertake analysis of data collected from the field and other sources. It will explore 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.

### **6.4 Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports**

The analyzed data will be used 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.

### **6.5 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 below presents a detailed calendar for conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of the Assembly.

### **6.6 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

**Table: 65: M&E Calendar**

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>MTDP 2018-2021 Ex-Ante Evaluations</b>						
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (hydrological studies) for the drilling and mechanization of 15 Community water systems	February each year				MPCU & Technical consultants	42,000.00
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	First Quarter of 2018				Private Investors, Bui Dam Authority & MPCU	125,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental Impact Assessments) on the provision 12No 6&3-Unit Classroom Blocks in selected communities	First Quarter each year				MPCU & Technical consultants	56,000.00
Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation (Environmental Impact Assessments) on the provision 8No CHPS Compounds in selected communities	First Quarter each year				MPCU & Technical consultants	35,000.00
<b>MTDP 2018-2021 Mid-Term Evaluations:</b>						
Conduct Mid Term Review of the DMTDP 2018-2021			1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr.		DPCU+	
Conduct Mid Term Evaluation on the implementation of planned social programs eg. the Ghana School Feeding Program, LEAP, Free SHS etc.			1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr.		DPCU+	
Conduct Mid Term Evaluation on the Waste to Energy Project, Rural Technology Transfer Facility, Cassava & Garment Factories			1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr.		DPCU+	
<b>MTDP 2018-2021 Terminal Evaluations</b> Conduct Terminal Evaluation on the Programmes and Projects in the MTDP 2018-2021				2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr	DPCU +	12,700.00
<b>Specific Evaluations/Studies</b>						
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+	16,550.00
<b>Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation</b>						
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+	3,500.00
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>						
Organize 4 Quarterly Joint DPCU and	Every last week of the month ending the				DPCU+	42,000.00

Stakeholder Monitoring visits to project sites each year	Quarter		
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+	57,000.00
Organize 4 Quarterly Plan Review Meetings each year	Every 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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
<b>Annual Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination</b>			
1. Data collation	First week of January each year	DPCU+	2,200.00
2. Prepare draft District APR	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of January, each year		1,400.00
3. Organize APR Review Workshop	4 <sup>th</sup> week of January each year		60,000.00
4. Finalize APR and Submit to RCC and NDPC	First week of February each year		2,040.00
5. Disseminate APR other stakeholders	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of February each year.		4,000.00

#### 6.7 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: 66 1Municipal Communication Activity Matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
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 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> 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



## **6.8 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

## **6.9 Monitoring Indicators**

Monitoring should be objectively measurable, verifiable and quantifiable. For example, how many schools (classrooms) to be built per period and how many actually got built? How many people were expected to use a facility e.g. school or clinic and how many did actually use the facility? Performance indicators are measures of inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts for development projects, programs, or strategies.

What kind of changes was experienced? Some of these indicators cannot be cost, however, it should be possible to form a fair idea of any changes or otherwise.

Monitoring can be done at both the project and policy levels. However, in a grass root participatory approach, such as being used under the Municipal Assembly concept, monitoring

and evaluation indicators can be set at the two different levels. Monitoring should be periodic and at each point the monitoring and evaluation criteria should be used.

#### **6.10 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

At policy level, monitoring and evaluation may rely mainly on progress reports submitted by field staff. There is however the need for field visit by the technocrats and bureaucrats to verify what is on the ground and compare with what pertains in the progress reports. This way, field staffs are more likely to present a true picture in their reports: since they become aware of being audited. For purposes of uniformity, it may be necessary to develop a format to be filled by the field staff. This helps in analysis and makes for easy comparison of identical project.

One dangerous trend that should be guided against is that of field staff, especially Assembly members, constituting them into building inspectors to harass contractors on contract project.

In monitoring and evaluation progress of work, the important thing is to:

- i. Identify the pace of work, - slow, too fast or relatively on track
- ii. Are the correct materials being used?
- iii. What is the attitude of the beneficiary group towards the project?
- iv. Are materials meant for the jobs being used? etc.

Any lapses in the implementation ought to be discussed with the appropriate authorities before corrective action is taken.

For purely communal projects, one may also look at the communal turn out on workdays. Where the response is below expectation, issues may be discussed with the local chief for the necessary corrective action.

Evaluators and monitors (they may be two different people or groups) who attempt to push projects far ahead of the carrying capacity of the implementing community is likely to force the people into putting up a show of defiance.

#### **6.11 Monitoring and Evaluation at Project level**

At the project level, monitoring and evaluation is basically to track the implementation of the project or projects. The idea is to identify any shortfall and take corrective measures before it is late.

Monitoring projects is best done in conjunction with a project work plan. The work plan sets out what piece of work is to be done over each period of time, the resources –human and material – and the end periods for the completion of each section of the job. Thus, with work plan, the evaluator would be able to know if a project is on course or not. There should be a feedback mechanism built into every implementation strategy. This allows for a pause in the implementation that the result of evaluation that calls for feeding back into the project/process is affected.

Monitoring and evaluation should also collect data to guide future planning/project proposals. To ensure effectiveness, an external evaluator could be engaged each year to do an independent evaluation. This makes for comparison of the in-house evaluators report with that of the independent evaluator.

The Zonal Councils, Development Associations, Chiefs etc should take part in monitoring projects. The MPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures and the monitoring of the plan. It is required to provide an oversight over all municipal level monitoring and evaluation of projects.

To supplement this effort at the Municipal level, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

#### **6.6.12 Monitoring Report**

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

#### **6.13 The Evaluation Report**

Unlike Monitoring, Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation is carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first ex-post facto Evaluation should be conducted by district one year after project completion when its impact should be evident.

*A comprehensive M&E Plan will be developed by the MPCU in collaboration with other departments and agencies based on the M&E guideline of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to be used at the district level.*

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.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

The attainment of the desired benefits from the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan will depend on how successfully it is coordinated and implemented to achieve set objectives and this can be achieved through effective and efficient communication strategies..

This section of the Municipal Development Plan identifies projects whose implementation will assist in the realization of the objectives of the Medium Term Plan. Development programmes and projects are carefully phased out year by year within the four (4) year period and these are reflected in the Annual plan indicating what action is to be taken, by whom and at what time.

#### **7.2 Institutional Arrangements**

Various institutions as given below have to work hard and those not in place have to be put in place to promote effective communication, implementation and management of the plan.

#### **7.3 Municipal Assembly**

The Municipal Assembly has the ultimate authority to seek the necessary approvals and implement the Municipal Development Plan.

#### **7.4 Executive Committee**

The Executive committee is to play a leading role to inform Assembly members about details of the Plan for them to be able to explain it in their Electoral Areas.

#### **7.5 Sub Committees**

The various Sub-committees of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Assembly are to meet regularly to review the development process at each stage.

#### **7.6 Departments of the Municipal Assembly**

- ❖ It is recommended that the other Decentralised Departments that are not present in the Municipal should be established as soon as possible.
- ❖ Efforts should be made to attract qualified staff and
- ❖ Heads of Department should meet regularly to discuss and co-ordinate their implementation strategies.

### **7.6.1 Chiefs/Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities:**

The Municipal Assembly should inform Chiefs and Traditional Authorities including landowners, about their roles in implementing the Plan, for example in organizing durbars, educating their subjects, releasing lands etc.

### **7.6.2 NGO's CBO's and the Private Sector.**

The Municipal Assembly should co-ordinate the participation of development associations, Pressure Groups, NGO's, CBO's and the private sector in implementing the Plan. This is to ensure judicious utilization of human, financial and material resources.

### **7.6.3 Approval of the Plan:**

As required by the Local Government Act 462, 1993/Local Governance Act,2016,Act 936 the Municipal Assembly after approving the Plan should submit it through the Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for Approval and integrated into the Regional and National Plans.

- ❖ This will facilitate allocation and release of funds.
- ❖ It will also establish confidence in the Plan by NGO's, Private Sector, International Donors and Departments.

### **7.7 Marketing the Plan**

In order to win support for the Plan, it has to be marketed at various levels for people to know what to expect from the Plan and what is expected of them towards its implementation.

### **7.8 Municipal Assembly Level**

The Development Focus, Objectives and Development Proposals within the Plan should be made to all Assembly Members and Officers of Department.

- ❖ They should in turn educate the public about the plan.

### **7.9 Zonal Councils and Unit Committees**

At the Zonal Councils and Unit Committee level the members should be able to carry the message further to the people.

- ❖ These could be done through durbars, seminars, and workshops.
- ❖ Pressure groups in the Municipality such as Chiefs, Youth Associations, Market Women, NGOs, and GPRTU etc should be well informed about their roles and benefits to the society in general and to them in particular.

- ❖ In all instances investment opportunities in the district should be highlighted.

### **7.10 Regional and National Levels**

It is necessary to market the Municipal Development Plan beyond its borders to serve as means of informing public officials and as a means of soliciting for material and financial support. At the Regional and National levels, Ministers, Heads of Department, Corporations etc whose support are needed have to be well informed about their roles and contributions through special submissions. Member of Parliament (MP) for the area should be able to market the potentials of the Municipality.

### **7.11 International Level**

Presentations should be made to International Agencies and Financiers for their support. The Assembly should forge strong links with sister Districts, and Metropolitans in foreign countries. A copy of the Plan will be posted on the Internet to solicit for investment.

### **7.12 Arrangement for Funding**

#### ***7.12.1 Central Government Sources:***

Funds from the Central Government would be the major source of financing the Plan. It is therefore necessary to satisfy condition necessary for release of funds especially those of the District Assembly Common Fund.

#### ***7.12.2 Municipal Sources:***

The Municipal revenue base is not healthy to support development projects as may be required. However, it is believed that potentials are there to improve the revenue base of the Municipality. It is necessary for the proposals to be implemented to increase the revenue as anticipated over the Plan period. It is also recommended that expenditures be reviewed in order to analyse weaknesses in them. This should enable the Municipal Assembly to reduce its expenditures.

#### ***7.12.3 Other Sources outside the Municipality:***

As mentioned earlier, the Municipal Assembly should co-ordinate all irregular funds from various sources outside the Municipality. It is recommended that various organisations such as NGO's, Embassies, Companies, individuals etc be approached to support development efforts in the Municipality. Specific Projects should be prepared and submitted to such bodies for support. This should be well co-ordinated to achieve desired results.

## Municipal Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
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 as well as zonal council	Meetings with audio-visuals		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



The following activities will be carried out:

- ◆ Preparation of Annual Progress Reports (APR) which will be made available to all stakeholders especially NDPC and RCC.
- ◆ Preparation of quarterly monitoring reports which will also be disseminated to stakeholders.
- ◆ Organizing quarterly review meeting on performance of the plan.

### **7.13 Recommendation and Conclusion**

#### ***Recommendation***

The following recommendations are made for consideration by the Municipal Assembly, Decentralized Departments, Central Government, Donors, Beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

- ◆ All implementing agencies should adhere strictly to this development plan to justify investment and value for money.
- ◆ It is expected that Government and donor releases are regular and adequate for the implementation of projects identified in the Plan.
- ◆ The MPCU should be financed to prepare and implement Annual M&E plans as well as conduct routine monitoring.
- ◆ Strategies outlined in the communication plan should be followed in order to promote stronger participation of all stakeholders.

#### **7.14 Conclusion**

The enactment of the planning process from the local level is to ensure that development plans prepared responds to the aspirations and needs of the local people.

It is in this line that the people of Keta Municipality were put in the forefront in the preparation of this document. Through participatory planning the people were assisted in the identification of problems, potentials, opportunities, and challenges to development in the Municipality as contained in the profile.

Again through a technical- community interface, the people the technocrats assisted in setting out the Municipal development Focus, goals, objectives and priorities which culminated in the preparation of the Four-Year Medium Term Development Plan.

The immense contribution of people in the identification of Medium and Annual Term Projects, Cost, possible Source of Funding, Implementing Agencies and time schedules for effective implementation cannot be over emphasized .From the foregoing it can be said that, the principle

of community participation in the planning process had been the hallmark in the preparation of this document. It therefore presupposes that, with the fulfilment of the various assumptions made, the implementation of this plan in the Keta Municipality is assured.

Hence by the end of the planned period [2018-2021] it is envisaged that all the thematic areas of development of the Municipality would be improved leading to the desired standard of living of the people within the jurisdiction of the Keta Municipality.

# Annex

## 1. COMPOUND MATRIX 1

Poverty Dimension Plan Objectives	Livelihood				Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					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
Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	?	0	?	?	0
Reduce coastal and marine erosion	+	+	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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....

Description of Plan under review:

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Access to water will improve quality of life (water is life)	+
Access to Land	Individual will have access to more land for cultivation	+
Access to timber resources	<i>There will not be any effect</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	No effect	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Non-timber forest product will be enhanced	+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	Water quality will be enhanced	+
Sanitation	It will improve drastically	+
Air Quality	Will be improved	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	No effect	-
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires	No effect	-
Floods	No effect	0
Land Degradation	Seriously affect the environment negatively	0
Crises/Conflicts	In a dilemma	-
Drought	It negatively affect the environment	?
Epidemics	It will drastically reduce epidemic	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	In a serious dilemma	?
Human Rights	dilemma effect	?
Access to Information	No effect on access to information	0

**COMPOUND MATRIX 2**

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL				ECONOMIC					INSTITUTIONAL				
	Environmental issues	Destruction of mangroves	Coastal erosion	Illegal fishing methods	Climate Change	Soil Pollution	Physical development in wetlands	Indiscriminate solid waste disposal	Land litigations		Low agriculture production	Poor market infrastructure	Low revenue collection				Week institutions	Poor collaboration among sectors	Bye-laws
Plan Interventions/Activities																			
Organise public Education in Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Malaria prevention, Environmental and Personal Hygiene.	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0		0	0	0					+	0	+
Recruit Coastal and Marine guards	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	?		0	0	0					0	0	+
Rehabilitation of deplorable health centres within the municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	?		0	0	0					0	0	?

COMPOUND MATRIX 2: - RECORD SHEET

No:

Description of Plan under review:

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Destruction of mangroves	<i>The mangroves areas should be protected</i>	0
Coastal erosion	<i>Support the plan intervention</i>	+
Illegal fishing methods	<i>It has no effect on the policy</i>	+
Climate Change	<i>Support the plan intervention</i>	+
Soil Pollution	It has strong effect on the policy	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Physical development in wetlands	The wetlands areas should be protected	+
Indiscriminate solid waste disposal	Has a serious effect on the	+
Land litigations	Land for winning sand should be properly acquired	0
<b>ECONOMY</b>		
Low agriculture production		0
Poor market infrastructure		0
Low revenue collection		0
Poor collaboration among sectors		0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Weak institutions		+
Poor collaboration among sectors		0
Bye-laws		+

**COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX 3**

	Plan Objectives	Reduce environmental pollution	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Enhance climate change resilience
No		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Reduce environmental pollution		✓	✓	0	0	✓
2	Reduce coastal and marine erosion			0	0	0	✓
3	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)				0	0	✓
4	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development					✓	0
5	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability						0
6	Enhance climate change resilience						

**PPP:**

PPP No. (Column)	PPP No. (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
2	1	The two objectives are mutually supportive
3	1	The two objectives are mutually supportive
4	1	No significant interaction
5	1	No significant interaction
6	1	mutually supportive
3	2	No significant interaction but their implementation not in conflict
4	2	No significant interaction
5	2	No significant interaction
6	2	Strongly in support for their implementation
4	3	No significant interaction
5	3	No significant interaction
6	3	mutually supportive
5	4	No significant interaction
6	4	mutually supportive
6	5	No significant interaction



## Annex 1-Sustainability Test (SEA)

Activity Extending Ghana water lines to Anyako and it environs		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: <b>Extending Ghana water lines to Abor and its environs</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>REASONS</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the project
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	0	Not relevant
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	4	Support the project
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the project
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	4	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	4	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Support the project
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	4	Support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	0	Not relevant
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	4	Support the project

## Sustainability Test 2

Activity Construction and refurbishment of the 14 zonal council offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
MDGs (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

## Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction and refurbishment of the 14 zonal council offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	0	There is no direct relationship
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	There is no direct relationship
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the project
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	0	There is no direct relationship
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the project
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	2	Works against the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	There is no direct relationship
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	5	More jobs will be created for the People
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	3	Neutral effect on the project
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	4	Support the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	5	Strongly support the project

### Sustainability Test 3

Activity: Construction of schools infrastructure within the municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
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**Sustainability Test: Record Sheet**

Description of Activity: <b>Construction of schools infrastructure within the municipality</b>		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	0	Not relevant
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	3	Winning of sand will affect coastal erosion
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	0	Not relevant
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	4	Support the project
MDGs (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	0	Not relevant
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	0	Not relevant
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	0	Not relevant
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	4	Support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	0	Not relevant
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant

Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	0	Not relevant
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	5	Strongly support the project

## Sustainability Test 4

Activity Construction of road networks within the Municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fish resources)	Type of fishing nets used Fishing methods (light fishing, chemical fishing etc.)	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	The level of agrochemicals usage	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Coastal Erosion ( the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	Coast line stability	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	Adaptation projects, awareness creation	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Physical development in wetlands ( the activities should protect the wetlands)	Wetlands shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Bush burning ( the activities should minimize bush burning)	Data on bush fires	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	Development of final disposal sites	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	Tonnage of salt iodized	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	High school enrolment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	High loan recovery rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public education ( activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	More compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

#### SUSTAINABILITY TEST

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

1. Complete a record sheet assigning reasons for all the scores in the matrix.



### EXPECTED OUTPUT

Completed Sustainability Test Sheets providing instant visual impression of the overall performance of individual policies

### SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Organise public Education in Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Malaria prevention, Environmental and Personal Hygiene		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Organise public Education in Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Malaria prevention, Environmental and Personal Hygiene		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 ■ 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■

Organise public Education in Communities on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Malaria prevention, Environmental and Personal Hygiene		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 ■ 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	■ 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 ■ 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5

#### SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	0	Not relevant
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	Not relevant
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	It supports the activity in areas of educating the public
<b>Climate Change:</b> avoid/minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	5	It strongly support the activity
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	The project will help the educate the public
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	It has neutral effect
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Not relevant
<b>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies	0	Not relevant

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Neutral effect
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	It support local character to understand their environment
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Knowledge of environmental issues is of benefit
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Well-being of the individuals will be promoted through public education
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Strongly Support
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	5	Strongly Support The Local Content for job creation
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Strongly Support The Local participation in decision making
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Not relevant
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	0	Not relevant
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	0	Not relevant
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	5	Strongly Support
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	0	Not relevant
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	support
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Support public safety
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	0	Not relevant
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	3	Not relevant

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Not relevant
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	Not relevant
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Strongly Support
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Strongly Support
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	Strongly Support
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Not relevant
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	Neutral effect
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Not relevant
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Strongly Support
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	3	Neutral effect
Human Rights	3	Neutral effect
Access to information	5	Strongly Support
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Strongly Support