

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

KETU NORTH

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2018-2021)

UNDER

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

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

OFFICE OF THE KETU NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY DZODZE

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- Area Councils
- Opinion Leaders
- Assembly Members
- Staff of the Municipal Administration
- Communities

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	x
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiv
CHAPTER ONE	1
PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Vision Statement:	1
1.3 Mission Statement:.....	1
1.4 Core Values	1
1.5 Performance of Programmes and Projects under the 2014-2017 DMTDP	2
1.6 Performance of Revenue and Expenditure	17
1.7 Municipal Profile/Current Situation.....	18
1.7.1 Institutional Capacity Needs.....	19
1.7.2 The Organizational Structure of the Assembly	19
1.7.3 Sub-District Structures.....	19
1.7.4 Human Resources Capacity of the Assembly.....	20
1.7.5 Physical and Natural Environment	21
1.7.6 Population	22
1.7.6.1 Population Size and distribution.....	25
1.7.6.2 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid	25
1.7.6.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	25
1.7.7 The Physical and Natural Environment	27
1.7.7.1 Climate.....	27
1.7.7.2 Vegetation.....	27
1.7.7.3 Topography and Drainage	27
1.7.7.4 Geology and Soil	27

1.7.7.5 Challenges of the Physical and Natural Environment	28
1.7.8 Climate Change	28
1.7.9 Degradation of the Environment	28
1.7.10 Municipal Economy.....	29
1.7.12 Telecom Industries.....	38
1.7.13 Markets	38
1.7.14 Roads	38
1.7.15 Dekpor Dam.....	39
1.7.16 Culture & Tradition	39
1.7.17 Social Services Delivery.....	40
1.7.17.1 Education	40
1.7.17.2 Health Facilities and Service Delivery	45
1.7.17.3 The LEAP Programme	50
1.7.17.4 The CLTS Programme.....	51
1.7.17.5 National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO).....	51
1.7.17.6 Youth Employment Agency	52
1.7.17.7 The Rural Enterprise Programme	53
1.7.17.8 Gender Mainstreaming	53
1.7.17.9 Water and Sanitation.....	54
1.7.17.10 Security	60
1.7.17.11 Settlement Systems	60
CHAPTER TWO.....	64
DEVELOPMENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES.....	64
<i>2.1 Introduction</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>2.2 Identification and Prioritization of Development Issues/Needs Goals for the 2018-2021 DMTDP</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>2.3 Key Development Issues under the 2014-2017 DMTDP Harmonized With Those under the 2018-2021 NMTDPF</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>2.5 POCC Analysis</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>2.6 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (internal consistency/compatibility).....</i>	<i>91</i>
CHAPTER THREE	93
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	93

3.1 Introduction	93
3.2 Development Projections.....	93
3.2.1 Projections for Education	93
3.2.2 Projections for Water	94
3.2.3 Health Projections.....	94
CHAPTER FOUR.....	120
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY	120
4.1 Introduction	120
4.2 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly for 2018-2021	120
4.3 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Ketu North Municipal Assembly.....	135
4.4 Conduct of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).....	188
4.5 Indicative Financial Plan	217
CHAPTER FIVE	221
DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	221
5.1 Introduction	221
5.2 Implementation of Annual Action Plans.....	221
CHAPTER SIX	242
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	242
6.1 Introduction	242
6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	242
6.3 Data Framework (Data collection, Collation, Analysis and Usage)	250
6.3.1 Reporting Arrangement	253
6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.....	253
6.5 Dissemination and Communications Strategy.....	254
6.5.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP	256
6.6 Evaluation Arrangements with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.....	257
6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.....	259
6.8 Conclusion.....	259
APPENDICES	260

LIST OF TABLES

1.0.1: Status of Plan Implementation-Agriculture Sub-Sector	18
1.0.2: Status of Plan Implementation-Support Services Sub-Sector	19
1.0.3: Status of Plan Implementation-ICT Sub-Sector	19
1.0.4: Status of Plan Implementation-Tourism Sub-sector	19
1.0.5: Status of Implementation- Life cycle related vulnerability and exclusion	19
1.0.6: Status of Implementation of Projects in the Educational Sub-Sector	20
1.0.6: Status of Implementation of Projects in the Educational Sub-Sector	20
1.0.8: Status of Projects implementation in the Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector	21
1.0.9 Extent of Project Implementation in the Energy sub-sector	21
1.0.10 Extent of Project Implementation- Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	21
1.0.11 Summary of Major Findings	21
1.1 Feeder Roads in Ketu North	22
1.2 Settlements Functional Matrix	31
1.3 Facilities at the markets	33
1.4: Festivals and Associated Shrines	36
1.5 Trend of Population Growth Rate in the District	38
1.6: Male – Female Split	39
1.7: Age and Sex Structure	40
1.8: Age Structure	40
1.9: District Population Densities	41
1.10: Settlements with 5,000 or More People	41
1.11: Household characteristics	42
1.12: Expenditure of the people in the District	43
1.13 Literacy status of the District	45
1.14: Ownership of Schools by Levels	46
1.15: Enrolment Levels by Sex	47
1.16: School Participation Rate-KG	48
1.17: School Participation Rate-Primary	49

1.18: School Participation Rate-JHS	49
1.19: School Structure and Type	49
1.20: Teacher – Pupil Ratio	50
1.21: No. of Trained and Untrained Teachers	51
1.22: NYEP Beneficiaries	52
1.23: Health Facilities, Location and Ownership in the District	54
1.24: Categories of Health Workers	55
1.25: Top Ten Common Diseases (2014)	56
1.26: Half Year top Ten Causes of Death	56
1.27: Trend of HIV/AIDS Cases in the District	57
1.28: Trend of Detection of HIV among Blood Donors in the District	58
1.29 Trend of HIV/AIDS cases among VCT Clients in the District	58
1.30: Three–Year Trend of HIV/AIDS cases among PMTCT Clients in the District	58
1.31: Trend of Family Planning Acceptors	58
1.32 Registrations by Sex Distribution	60
1.33: Registration by Age Distribution	61
1.34: Water coverage in the District	61
1.35 Distributions of Boreholes in the District	62
1.36: Summary of Major Water Sources in the District	63
1.37: Refuse Containers Distribution in the District	64
1.38: Types and No. of Private (Household) Toilet Facilities	65
1.39 Coverage of electricity in the District	66
1:40 category of economic activities	67
1.41: Estimated total crop area for major crops in the District	68
1.42: Average Yields of Crops	69
1.43: Production levels of irrigated rice	70
1.44 Availability of AEAs	70
1.45: Incidence of Post-harvest Losses among Major Crops	73
1.46: Location of Dams and Dugouts	74
1.47: Membership of Ketu North District Assembly	74
1.48 shows the Decentralized Departments with their constituents in the District.	80
1.49: Police Stations and Staffing Position	81

1.50: Reported Cases 2013-2014	82
1.51: Items distributed throughout the eleven zones	83
1.52: presents the revenue contribution of the various revenue sources.	84
1.53: Relative Contribution from Revenue Items to the IGF: 2013 – 2014	85
2.1 Summary of community needs/aspirations	93
2.2: Linking Harmonized Identified Development Problems/Issues to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda - (2014-2017)	95
2.3: Natural Resource Potentials	100
2.4: Human Resource Potentials	101
2.5: Institutional Resource Potentials	101
2.6: Infrastructural Potentials	101
2.7 Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges	103
3.1 Development of Objectives and Strategies	113
3.2: Population Projection for the Period 2014 -2017	120
3.3: Projection of teachers for all educational levels	121
3.4: Projection for Classroom Infrastructure	122
3.5: Summary of educational infrastructure needs	123
3.6: Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents	123
3.7 Projections for Labour Force	123
3.8: Projections for Health Services and Facilities	124
3.9 Health Personnel Projection	125
3.10: Projections for Water Needs	126
3.11 Public Sanitary Facilities Assessment (KVIP+VIP)	126
3.12 Electricity Needs	127
3.13 Housing Needs	127
4.1: Mitigation measures to projects/programmes with adverse effect to the environment	133
4.2 District Composite Programme of Action	134
4.3 Total Cost of the plan	161
4.4 Expected sources of finance	162
5.1 Implementation of Annual Plans (2014 Annual Plans)	164
6.1 Levels of monitoring and evaluation	178
7.1 Communication plan for Ketu North District	180

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1 Ketu North District Map	27
1.2 Ketu North District in National Context	28
1.3 Poor road condition	31
1.4 Sacred Heart Shrine at Tornu, Dzodze	38
1.5 Categories of Houses Available	44
1.6 Literacy status of District	47
1.7 Showing office building and school under tree at Torkpo-Zomayi	50
1.8: Trend of Malaria Related Deaths	57
1.9: Water Coverage in the District	63
1.10 Afife Rice Farm	71
1.11 Showing palm tree and mango plantation farms	71
1.12 Showing fish pond at Dekpor	72
1.13 Showing dam at Dekpor	75

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDs	Acquire Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BUSAC	Business Advisory Committee
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CEDEP	Centre for Development of People
CF	Forestry Commission
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CSC	Community Score Card
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DANIDA	Danish international Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCR	District Cold Room
DDF	District Development Facility
DFID	Department for International Development
DFR	Department of Feeder Road
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMC	District Magistrate Court
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit

DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EHOs	Environmental Health Officers
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GETFund	Ghana Educational Trust Fund
GH	Ghana Highways
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDA	German International Development Agency
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication
GMP	Good Marketing Practices
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOPP	Goal Oriented Planning Programme
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSD	Ghana Survey Department
GSDGA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTZ	Gesellschaft Fur Technishe Zusammenarbeit
Ha	Hectares

HACCP	Hazard and Critical Control Point
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGF	Internally generated Fund
IMCH	Integrated Maternal and Child Care
ISD	Information Services Department
ITM	Insecticide Treated Materials
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
JHS	Junior High School
KNDA	Ketu North District Assembly
LSDGP	Local Services Delivery and Government Programme
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MASLOC	Micro-credit and Small Scale Loan Center
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MiDA	Millennium Development Agency
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MP	Member of Parliament
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NID	National Immunization Days

NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
PM	Presiding Member
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFP	School Feeding Programme
SHEP	Self Help Electrification programme
SHS	Senior High School
SNIDs	Supplemental National Immunization Days
SP	Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamine
SPAM	School Performance Assessment Meeting
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UTAs	Urban/Town/Area Councils
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VRCC	Volta Regional Co-ordinating Council
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. *Background*

The preparation of this Medium Term Development Plan is a fulfillment of requirements under Ghana's decentralization programme which designates District/Municipal Assemblies as planning authorities. The Municipal Assembly is therefore supposed to among other things, formulate and implement plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of material and human resources for local development.

ii. *Steps in the Plan preparation*

The preparation of the Ketu North Municipal Medium Term Development Plan for the year 2018 – 2021, was the interplay of the under listed Key stakeholders that were identified and their active participation solicited for total involvement and ownership of the plan.

- All Municipal Heads of Departments
- All Members of Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU).
- Assembly Members
- Chairman of Sub-Committees of the Municipal Assembly
- Chairmen and Secretaries of all Zonal and Urban Council (Sub-Structures)
- Traditional Authorities Representatives
- Private Sector Operators
- Co-operative Unions
- Community Based Organization Representatives

In the preparation process, the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) played the lead role in the Plan Preparation with the under listed activities and with Public Hearings interspersed.

- Performance Review of the Previous Plan (2014 – 2017) and other Interventions.
- Compilation of the Municipal Profile to reflect the current situation.
- Identification of Key Development Problems and Poverty issues
- Derivation and Prioritization of Development needs of the Municipality
- Analysis of Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

- Goal derivation, development projections, objectives and Strategies, programming and budgeting for the planned period
- Dissemination of the Content of MMTP through final Public Hearing.
- Final Adoption of the MMTDP through the Municipal Assembly Meeting.

iii. Scope of the Plan

In organizing this plan, the Goal Oriented Planning Programme (GOPP) together with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission was used. The entire planning process began with an assessment of the existing situation to appreciate the extent of development problems, potentials, challenges and opportunities in the Municipality. Specific issues investigated include physical characteristics, population characteristics, social characteristics such as education, health, housing, energy and water and sanitation, environmental situation and the micro-economy of the Municipality. Other issues considered are culture and tourism, security, justice and welfare, the vulnerable and excluded, District finance, spatial development and the institutional and administrative arrangements in the Municipality.

Other major sections of the plan looked the at analysis of problems, potentials and challenges, development prospects, Municipal development goals, objectives and strategies as well as programming and plan implementation.

District profile

- ❖ The Ketu North Municipal Assembly is one of the 25 districts in the Volta Region. It was carved out of the then Ketu District by a Legislative Instrument, L.I 1843 of 2007 and recently elevated to its current status with (L.I 2282) 2017. It has its administrative capital at Dzodze which lies about 80km South of Ho, the regional capital.
- ❖ The Municipal Assembly is located on the Southern part of the Volta Region. It shares boundaries with the Akatsi North District to the North, Keta Municipal to the South-West, and Republic of Togo to the East. To the South, it is bounded by Ketu South District and to the West by Akatsi South District.
- ❖ According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the Municipality was 99,913, made up of 46,551(46.6%) Males and 53,362 (53.4%) Females. The municipality has a population density of about 234 persons per square kilometers. The population growth

rate of the municipality is 2.6%. The number of Households was 26,437 and the Households size was 3.7 made up of 34,196 urban localities and 65,717 rural localities. The Municipality covers a land area of 423.8km.

- ❖ The Municipality has a large labour force constituting 52.5% of the population. Though the dependent population is quite high (45.2%), their effect on the active population could be lower since most of those in the senile age group could still be engaged in one form of agricultural production or the other.
- ❖ There are four Traditional Paramount Chiefs in the Municipality ruling from Dzodze, Penyi, Afife and Weta. These Paramount Chiefs however, collaborate in the implementation of most development projects.
- ❖ The volcanic rock formation which underlies the Municipality has underground water resources. Consequently, this has affected the underground water exploitation in the Municipality and so, most boreholes get dried up in the dry season.
- ❖ The Drainage of the Municipality is towards the South and is dominated by several seasonal streams that flow in wide valleys between Ohawu and Ehie to end in the swampy lands of Afife. The major rivers include Kplikpa and Tsiyi.
- ❖ The Municipality falls within the Savannah woodland made up of short grassland with small clumps of bush and trees as well as Mangrove forests in the marshlands. The locally known trees are Agorti, Adzido, Atortsi and Atsitotsi.
- ❖ Soils in the Municipality range from Tropical Grey and Black Earths, the Regosolic Groundwater Laterites, the Recent Deposits of the littoral consisting of marine sands and the Tertiary formation comprising Savannah Ochrosols for its soil type. These soil types are suitable for the cultivation of different types of crops.

Social Development

- ❖ The District has 77 primary schools, 76 Junior High Schools (JHS), 77 Kindergartens, Four (4) Senior High Schools (SHS), One Agricultural College and one College of Agriculture.
- ❖ The District has a total number of 1238 teachers. This is made up of 875 males and 363 females.

- ❖ There are a total of nineteen (19) health facilities located in various parts of the District. This is made up of Two Private clinics, Two Mission Hospital, Seven Health Centers and Eight CHPS Zones.
- ❖ Agriculture is the mainstay of the Ketu North Municipality economy employing about 70% of the economically active labour force. The major crops in the Municipality are maize, cassava, Sweet Potato, cowpea and rice.
- ❖ Land in the Municipality is vested in the individuals.

Spatial Development

- ❖ About 70.7% of the people reside in the rural areas. The remaining 29.3% of the people can be found in the only two main towns of the Municipality, Dzodze and Penyi. Apart from these two towns, the other settlements have their population figures below 5000.
- ❖ Majority of the settlements in the Municipality are not planned. Planning schemes cover only some sections of Dzodze and Penyi.
- ❖ There is only one formal Land Administration Agency in the Municipality, namely Physical Planning Department (PPD).
- ❖ Most of the houses are compound houses majority of these are built with sand Crete followed by mud. Most of the houses in the Municipality lack basic housing facilities like toilets, electricity and water.

Economic Sector

- ❖ Agriculture employs about 70% of the economically active labour force. Farming in the Municipality is largely carried out on small-scale basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges between 4-6 acres for all crops.
- ❖ Despite its importance in the Municipal economy, much of the agricultural potentials in the Municipality remain unutilized.
- ❖ The Municipality has its major marketing center as Dzodze. There are other satellite markets at Weta, Afife, Penyi and Tadzewu. Markets are held on rotational basis after every four (4) days.

- ❖ There is one (1) Commercial Bank in the Municipality, that is, Ghana Commercial Bank located at Dzodze. There is also a branch of the Avenor Rural Bank Unity Rural Bank at Dzodze.
- ❖ There are four mobile telecommunication networks namely Vodafone Ghana, Glo, Airtel, Tigo, MTN and one land line service provider. There is also one Post Office and two Postal Agencies found in the Municipality.
- ❖ There are tourism potentials in the Municipality. Most of them are yet to be developed.

District Administration and Finance

- ❖ The Municipal Assembly which is the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipality has 55 members made up of 8 female and 47 male members of which 38 are elected and 17 are appointed members. There is also the District Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament, making a total membership of 57.
- ❖ Other relevant bodies in the Administrative matrix of the Assembly are Sub-committees, Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU), an Administrative Unit, the Decentralized Departments and other Government Agencies as well as the Sub-structures – Urban/Town/Area Councils
- ❖ The external sources of revenue to the Municipality averaged 90.5% of the Municipal’s total revenue. (DACF) and (DDF)
- ❖ Multi-lateral and non-governmental organizations operating in the Municipality include Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) MIDA, LGSDP, Community and DANIDA.

Problems and Potential Analysis

- ✚ The core or starter problem in the Municipality was found to be ‘Poor mobilization of resources’. The immediate causes of the core problem were identified as poor institutional performance, low producer price of agricultural products and under-utilization of agricultural potentials.
- ✚ Nevertheless, the Municipal Assembly has a number of natural, human resources, institutional and infrastructural resources that can be harnessed to solve some of these problems.

District Goals and Plans

The overall goal of the Municipal Assembly is to see Living standard in the Municipality improved by facilitating effective sustained growth and poverty reduction through effective resource mobilization and management.

- The Annual Plan was extracted based on criteria, including:
 - ✓ Projects that can immediately and quickly facilitate achievements of the medium term plan;
 - ✓ Projects whose cost can conveniently be contained in the first year of the development budget; and
 - ✓ Project that satisfy the urgent needs of the poor.
 - ✓ Development priorities of communities in the Municipality.
 - ✓ Project that are on-going in the District.
- In order to assess the effectiveness, progress or otherwise of development interventions outlined in the plan, a monitoring and evaluation system has been provided.

iv. Total cost of the plan

The total estimated cost of the Medium Term Plan of the Municipality is **GH¢60,681,000.00**. Breakdown of the estimated cost of the plan is presented in the table below

Table 4.3 Total Cost of the plan

Indicative Financial Plan

Programme	Total cost 2018-2021 GH¢	Expected revenue (GH¢)					Gap (GH¢)	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GoG	IGF	Donors	Others	Total Revenue			
Management and Administration	8,910,000.00	6,695,000.00	1,015,000.00	800,500.00	0	8,510,500.00	399,500.00	Form and resource a task force to increase IGF collection	Outsource residential property rate collection
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	15,823,000.00	10,625,000.00	498,000.00	4,034,560	0	15,157,560.00	665,440.00	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Social Services Delivery	26,678,000.00	10,336,000.00	426,600.00	5,010,000.00	0	15,772,600.00	905,400.00	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Economic Development	5,090,000.00	2,992,500.00	450,000.00	721,300.00	0	4,163,800.00	926,200.00	Form and resource a task force to increase IGF collection	Seek assistance from the Rural Enterprises Programme and others

Environmental and Sanitation Management	4,180,000.00	2,285,000.00	115,000.00	80,000.00	0	2,480,000.00	1,700,000.00	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Total	60,681,000.00	32,933,500.00	2,504,600.00	10,646,360.00	0	46,084,460.00	4,596,540.00		

This is expected to be financed from GOG, DACF, LSDGP, MCA, CBRDP, DDF other development partners. The Municipal Assembly expects that funds from Government and Development partners are received on time to ensure timely delivery of her mandate.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

As part of the review of the Medium Term Development Plan of the Municipality implemented from 2014 to 2017, the vision, mission, core values and core functions of the Assembly should not be overlooked. This chapter is significantly devoted to review the 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. The chapter therefore, focuses on the vision, mission, functions and core values of the Municipality.

1.2 Vision Statement:

Our vision is to improve the lot of our people through good governance, quality service delivery and to make Ketu North Municipality a model district in Ghana.

1.3 Mission Statement:

The Ketu North Municipal Assembly exists to improve the living standard of the people in the Municipality through efficient use of both human and material resources for the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and services.

1.4 Core Values

1. To collaborate with the citizenry to improve their social and economic welfare.
2. To operate an open and transparent management of the municipal assembly to enhance trust and cooperation.
3. To encourage partnership with any business entity, groups and investors to enhance progress of the municipality.
4. The management of the municipality shall ensure the rights, liberties and security of all inhabitants.

5. To solicit ideas, views and initiatives that would enhance innovations and progress of the municipality.

1.5 Performance of Programmes and Projects under the 2014-2017 DMTDP

An assessment of the performance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP shows that, satisfactory achievement have been made in the midst of untimely and inadequate financial resource allocations to the Municipal Assembly. The table below shows the performance of the programmes and projects under the seven thematic areas that have been completed leaving few of them either ongoing or not implemented. This was mostly due to limited financial resource allocations to the Municipal Assembly and inadequate internally generated funds to accelerate implementation of the Plan. The plan was prepared under the following thematic areas and would be reviewed accordingly.

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

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMY STABILITY						
	Policy Objective: Leakages in revenue collection						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize a 3-day annual capacity	1	1	1	implemented
2015				1	1	1	

2016			building workshop for 30 revenue collectors	1	0	0	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			Prepare, approve and gazette fee fixing resolution,	1	1	1	implemented
2015							
2016				1	1	1	
2017							
2014			Provide logistics to revenue collectors	10	0	0	Partially Implemented
2015				10	7	7	
2016				8	8	8	
2017							
2014			Rehabilitation of 1 No Guest House into 4 No Guest House	1	0	0	Not implemented
2015				1	0	0	
2016				1	0	0	
2017				1	0	0	
2014			Construction of 2 No 16-Unit Market Shed at Weta and Penyi market	1	1	1	implemented
2015							
2016				1	1	1	
2017							
2014			Construction of 1 No 5 lockable stores at weta market				implemented
2015				1	1	1	

2016							
2017							
2014			Procure 248 plots of land for the construction of Ecowas market at Akanu	1	1	1	Partially Implemented
2015		1		1	1		
2016		1		1	1		
2017		1		1	1		

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA' PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation						
	Diversify the tourism industry for revenue generation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Support to the Rural Enterprise programme	10	12	11	Implemented
2015				10	8	8	
2016				10	0	0	
2017				10	7	7	
2014			Train 30 FBOs in Agri-business development	20	23	23	Implemented
2015				20	17	17	
2016				20	21	21	

2017				20	14	14	
2014			Support the development of the Tourism Site	2	0	0	Not Implemented
2015				2	0	0	
2016				2	0	0	
2017				2	0	0	
2014			Organize District Trade Fair	1	0	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016				1	0	0	
2017							

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Promote agriculture mechanization						
	Promote seed and planting material development						
	Promote irrigation development						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Establish demonstrations	2	2	2	Implemented
2015				2	2	2	

2016			field for maize and cassava in 8 operational areas	2	2	2		
2017				2	2	2		
2014			Build the capacity of 20 field officers and 5,000 farmers in new technologies such as rice	20	20	20	Implemented	
2015				20	17	17		
2016					20	22		22
2017					20	24		24
2014			Train and supervise 5 seed growers to produce certified rice seeds and cassava stems for distribution to farmers	5	6	6	Implemented	
2015				5	4	4		
2016					5	4		4
2017					5	3		3
2014			Organize annual National Farmers Day	1	1	1	Implemented	
2015					1	1		1
2016					1	1		1
2017					1	1		1
2014			Re -construction of 2 dams/ dug outs in selected communities	2	0	0	Partially Implemented	
2015					2	1		1
2016					2	1		1
2017					2	1		1

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT						
	Policy Objective: Take the opportunities offered by the oil and gas industry to create decent jobs						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Train the youth to take advantage of the potentials of the oil and gas development in Ghana.	2	0	0	Not Implemented
2015				2	0	0	
2016				2	0	0	
2017				2	0	0	
2014			Organize annual awareness creation on the prospects of the Oil and Gas Sector	1	0	0	Not Implemented
2015				1	0	0	
2016				1	0	0	
2017				1	0	0	

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
	Policy Objective: Improve rural transportation by constructing/rehabilitating of feeder roads Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlement Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable rural water supply					

	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Construction of a 16 No. Concrete culverts and drains	4	4	4	Implemented
2015				4	5	5	
2016				4	3	3	
2017				4	0	0	
2014			Spot Improvement of 32 feeder roads eg Afife to Tsiyinu feeder road	8	10		Implemented
2015				8	9		
2016				8	6		
2017				8	5		
2014			Extension of electricity to selected communities				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Distribution of 6,000 street lights to communities	2,000	1,200	1,200	Implemented
2015				2,000	2,200	2,000	
2016				2,000	3,000	3,000	
2017				2,000	0	0	
2014			Maintenance of	50	60	60	Implemented

2015			200 street lights in the District	50	80	80	
2016				50	100	100	
2017				50			
2014			Preparation of 4 communities settlement plans	1	0	0	Not Implemented
2015				1	0	0	
2016				1	0	0	
2017				1	0	0	
2014			Conduct Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise				Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			construction of 173 boreholesto communities without portable water				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Construction of institutional latrines in selected institution across the District				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Review and	1	1	1	Implemented

2015			update District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	1	1	1	
2016				1	1	1	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			Organize yearly stakeholders seminar for food handlers	1	1	1	Implemented
2015				1	1	1	
2016				1	1	1	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			CLTS Implementation and Monitoring				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT
	<p>Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels</p> <p>Bridge equity gaps in access to health care</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues</p>

	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Construct 20 No 6-Unit primary classroom blocks in underserved communities.	5	10	10	Implemented
2015				5	7	7	
2016				5	8	8	
2017				5	2	2	
2014			Construct 24 No 3-Unit JHS classroom blocks in underserved communities	6	7	7	Implemented
2015				6	8	8	
2016				6	8	8	
2017				6	4	4	
2014			Construction of classroom blocks to SHS				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Procure and distribute 2000 dual and 1500 mono desks to selected schools				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Support to the	1	1	1	Implemented

2015			organization of BECE mock examination	1	1	1	
2016				1	1	1	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			Organize Best Teacher Award Scheme annual	1	0	0	Not Implemented
2015				1	0	0	
2016				1	0	0	
2017				1	0	0	
2014			Support to Girl-Child Education Programme annually	1	1	1	Implemented
2015				1	1	1	
2016				1	1	1	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			Construct 12 No Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds	2	2	2	Implemented
2015				2	2	2	
2016				2	2	2	
2017				2	3	3	
2014			Construct 3 No Maternity wing in the district	1	1	1	Partially Implemented
2015				1	0	0	
2016				1	1	1	
2017				1	0	0	
2014			Renovation of 4	1	0	0	

2015			No health centers	1	0	0	Not Implemented
2016				1	0	0	
2017				1	0	0	
2014			Construction of 8 semi-detached nurses quarter for health workers at CHPS Zones	2	2	2	Implemented
2015				2	2	2	
2016				2	2	2	
2017				2	3	3	
2014			Procure health delivery equipment such as screens, beds, examination couches, thermometers, BP apparatus, and vaccine freezers,				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize public education on HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Registration and Education of 2,000 LEAP beneficiary households				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

2014			Organization of capacity building programmes for PWDs				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Create PWD friendly access to public institutions				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement Improve internal security for protection of life and property						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Complete the construction of 1 No 3 storey office Assembly Hall Complex				On-going
2015							
2016							

2017			(Phase I & II)				
2014			Complete Procurement of 1 No Grader GR 125 for the Assembly				On-going
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Support the celebration of National Days eg. Independence / Ed	1	1	1	Implemented
2015				1	1	1	
2016				1	1	1	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			Construction of police Station at Afife				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize annual meeting with selected rate/levy/rent payers				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Education of women at the community level on reproductive health ,				Implemented
2015							
2016							

2017			protection against STDs, HIV/AIDS and Fistula				
2014			Support to district Security issues DISEC				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize capacity building for Assembly members on citizen engagement	1	1	1	Implemented
2015				1	1	1	
2016				1	0	0	
2017				1	1	1	
2014			Furnish new office complex and Assembly Hall				Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Procurement of 1 No Monitoring vehicle				Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organization of General Assembly	3	3	3	Implemented
2015				3	3	3	

2016			Meetings	3	3	3	
2017				3	2		

1.6 Performance of Revenue and Expenditure

The 2014-2017 DMTDP was funded from both internal and external financial resources. The internal resources (IGF) generated by the Municipal Assembly was largely used in financing administrative expenditure whilst the external financial resources (DDF, DACF, Donors etc.) were used to finance development and capital projects. The Table below shows the total revenue (IGF, GoG, DACF & Donors) which came to the Municipal Assembly from 2014 to 2017.

Revenue

	<i>REVENUE SOURCE</i>				
Year	IGF	GOG	DACF	DONORS	TOTAL
2014	195,741.10	638,975.77	983,182.86	667,327.62	2,485,227.35
2015	265,564.30	369,232.60	2,345,550.55	407,198.70	3,387,546.15
2016	301,968.70	638,928.56	2,785,642.35	665,669.00	4,382,208.61
2017	235,155.92	5,721.85	875,600.16	37,500.00	1,153,977.93

Source: Finance Department, 2017

Similarly, table below depicts that the total expenditure (IGF, GoG, DACF & Donors) of the District Assembly from 2014 to 2017.

Expenditure

	<i>EXPENDITURE SOURCE</i>
--	---------------------------

Year	IGF	GOG	DACF	DONORS	TOTAL
2014	188,398.79	638,975.77	946,524.24	599,272.40	2,373,171.20
2015	250,671.67	369,232.60	2,306,706.77	437,107.18	3,363,718.22
2016	293,053.99	638,928.56	3,131,358.50	692,099.65	4,755,440.70
2017 as at August	227,307.96	2,572.00	458,127.81	37,500.00	725,507.77

Source: Finance Department, 2017

The Municipal Assembly's performance in terms of internally generated funds (IGF) is encouraging as it was able to increase revenue collection from GH¢195,741.10 in 2014 to an amount of GH¢ 301,968.70 in 2016. This achievement notwithstanding, more action is needed to reduce revenue leakages, intensify supervision of revenue collectors as well as establish reliable revenue database for the Assembly.

Table 1.4 INTERNAL REVENUE GENERATIONS

Year	Target (GHC)	Actual (GHC)	% Collected
2014	230,324.00	195,741.10	84.98 %
2015	270,936.00	265,564.30	98.01%
2016	297,832.00	301,968.70	101.38 %
2017 as at August	297,832.00	235,155.92	78.95%

Source: Finance Department, 2017

1.7 Municipal Profile/Current Situation

The Ketu North Municipal Assembly is one of the 25 districts in the Volta Region. It was carved out of the then Ketu District by a Legislative Instrument, L.I 1843 of 2007 and recently elevated to its current status with L.I 2282 2017. It has its administrative capital at Dzodze which lies about 80km South of Ho, the regional capital.

The Municipal Profile indicates the description of the state of the current situation existing in the municipality. This is aided by maps to vividly show the state of affairs pertaining to the municipality and their future development implications.

1.7.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

This section provides a description of the organizational structure of the municipality ie the human resource update/needs (disaggregated into sex, age, staff strength and qualification). It also highlights the stock and condition of infrastructure and facilities and their spatial distribution. It again identifies and analyses what is available, what is required and the gap to be filled in relation to the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) and undertaking its Monitoring and Evaluation role.

1.7.2 The Organizational Structure of the Assembly

The Ketu North Municipal Assembly is one of the recently elevated assemblies to a Municipal status. The L.I 2282 established the assembly. The total number of Assembly Members in the municipality is 55. The Elected Assembly Members are 38 and 17 are appointed. The Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for the Ketu North Constituency are members of the Municipal Assembly.

As pertaining to all assemblies the statutory sub committees are Social Services, Works, Development Planning, Justice and Security and the Finance and Administration. Four Zonal Councils constitutes the Municipality.

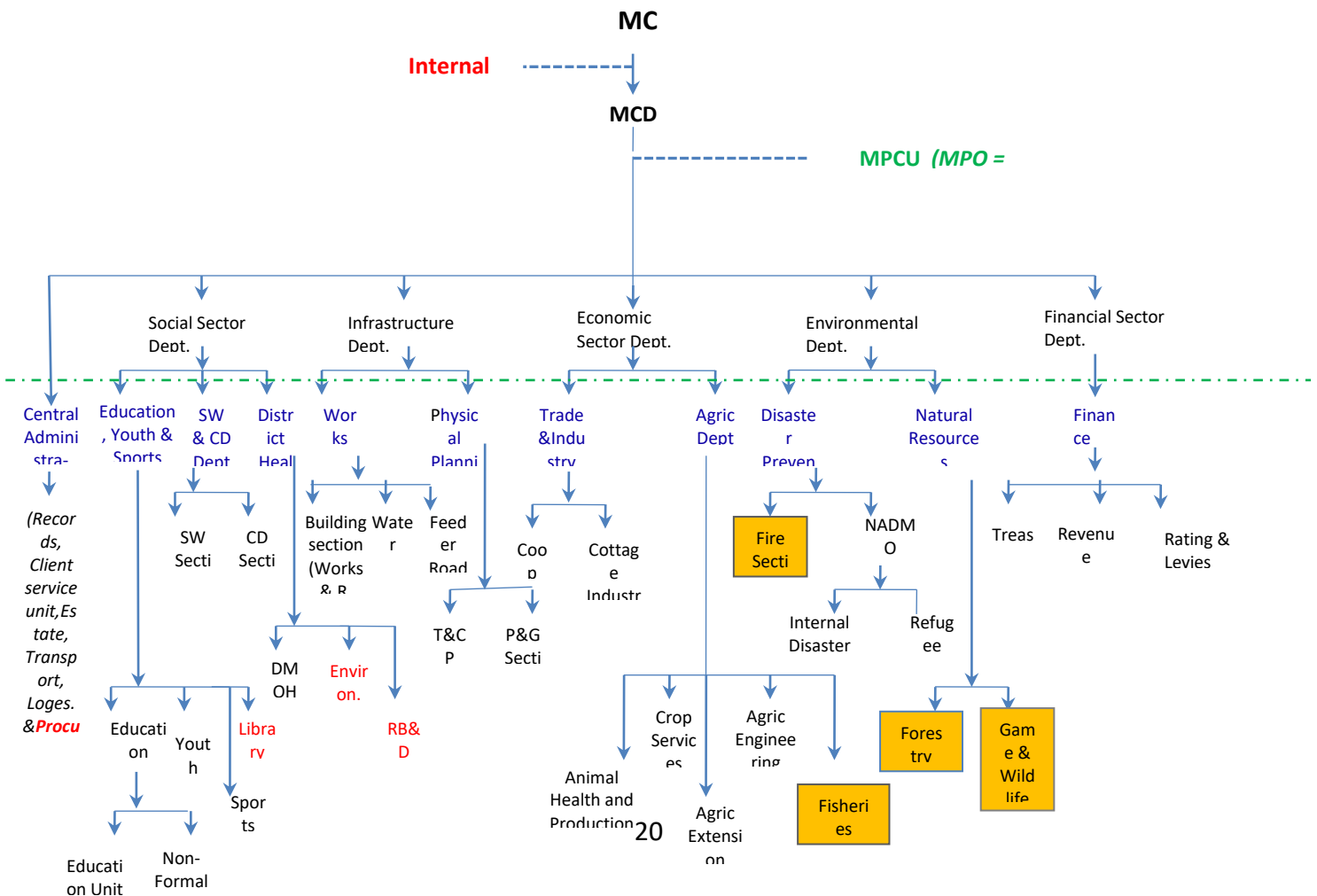
The Central Administration of the Assembly carries out the administrative function of the Assembly. It is coordinated by the Municipal Coordinating Director.

1.7.3 Sub-District Structures

The Municipality has four sub.Structures; these are Dzodze Urban Council, Penyi Town Council, Weta Area Council and Afife Area Council. The Municipality also has 38 Unit Committees dotted all over the various Urban, Town and Area Councils. There are 38 electoral areas in the Municipality. The four Sub-district structures are all functioning well. They all have office structures computers, motorbikes, and essential staffs such as Secretaries and Council Chairmen

Organogram of the Assembly to a Summary of the Organogram

Figure: 1.2 Organogram of the Assembly



1.7.4 Human Resources Capacity of the Assembly

The Ketu North Municipal Assembly has total staff strength of 93 made up of 75 males and 18 females. Of this 6 are Heads of Departments who coordinate the implementation of plans and programmes under their Departments. Five of the Heads of Departments at post currently are males and only one Head of Department is a female. The Management of the Central Administration Department which provides administrative, support and secretarial services to the Assembly and other Departments is made up of the Chief Executive, Coordinating Director and Heads of Units of the Central Administration. Among the Management Staff, only one person is a female.

All the Heads of Departments and Units of the Assembly are in the Professional Class 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 still lacking especially Computer Based competencies, or ICT in general, capacity in designing and conducting research, feasibility studies etc.

The Assembly therefore needs 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.

1.7.5 Physical and Natural Environment

The Municipality is located in the Southern part of the Volta Region. It shares boundaries with the Akatsi North District to the North, Keta Municipal to the South-West, and Republic of Togo to the East. It is bounded to the South by Ketu South Municipal and to the West by Akatsi South District.

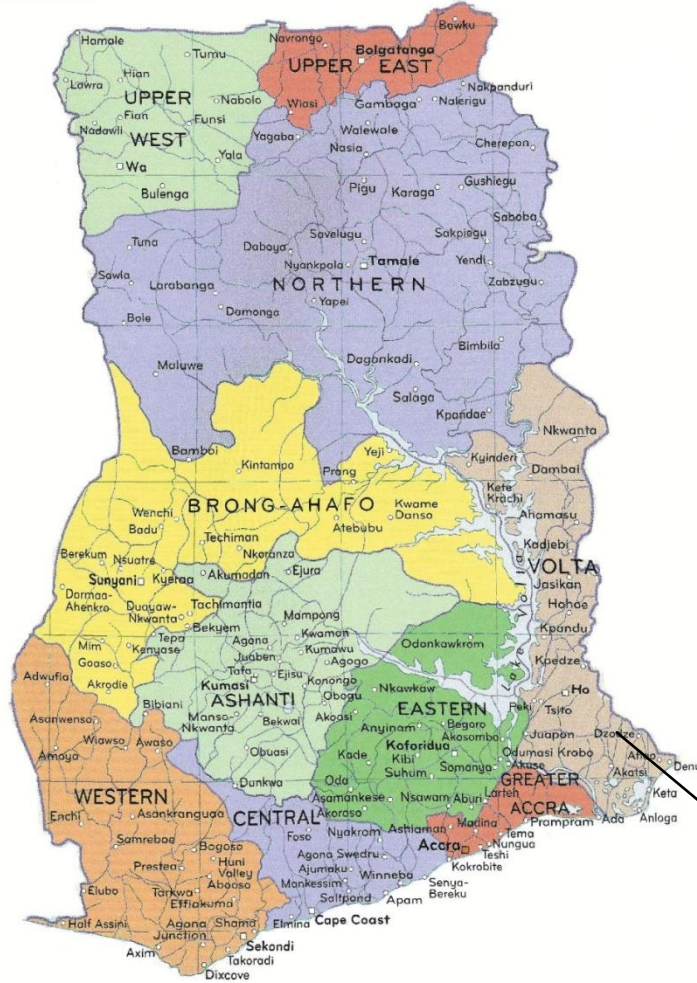
Size

The Municipal Assembly has a total surface area of about 423.8 square kilometers. This represents 2.1 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region. It is located between latitudes 6° 03'N and 6° 20'N and longitudes 0° 49'E and 1° 05'E.

1.7.6 Population

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the Municipality was **99,913**, made up of **46,551(46.6%) Males and 53,362 (53.4%) females**. The projected population is **116,453 as at 2017**. The district has a population density of about 234 persons per square kilometer. The population growth rate of the municipality is 1.9%. The number of Households was 26,437 and the Households size was 3.7. The urban dwellers are 34,196 and 65,717 are settlers in rural localities.

Map of Ghana Showing Ketu North District Capital -Dzodze



**KETU NORTH DISTRICT,
DZODZE**

Ketu North District Map



POPULATION

Population by Sex, Number of Households and Houses in the 20 Largest Communities as At 2010 Population Census

NO	NAME OF COMMUNITY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSES
1	Dzodze	22,862	10,468	12,394	6,444	4,339
2	Penyi	6,078	2,797	3,281	1,720	1,214
3	Ehie	5,256	2,351	2,905	1,502	1,271
4	Tadzewu	3,465	1,560	1,905	912	762
5	Afife	2,590	1,217	1,373	685	606
6	Weta	2,494	1,145	1,349	682	534
7	Adrume	1,620	773	847	380	324
8	Ohawu	1,538	752	786	365	333
9	Dalame	1,368	651	717	353	343
10	Kave	1,283	616	667	240	234
11	Devego	1,222	555	667	374	398
12	Atravenu	1,187	521	666	333	265
13	Dekpor Horme	1,167	520	647	305	267
14	Agbogakope	1,048	508	540	218	225
15	Adzortsi	1,046	483	563	240	229
16	Dekporyia	1,030	450	580	268	252
17	Ehi-Horme	1,021	482	539	241	208
18	Sotaga	937	426	511	275	193
19	Klenormadi	906	450	456	215	206
20	Avunu	884	414	470	266	329

Note: Projected Population as at 2017 is 116,453

Demographic characteristics are essential aspects of a population studies. Age and sex influence many demographic trends .The understanding of the age and sex structures of a population gives an in-depth knowledge into changing population composition and high lights social and economic challenges.

1.7.6.1 Population Size and distribution

The total population of the Ketu North Municipality is 99,913 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census .The 2018 projected population is 119 743 made up of 58,859(49.6%) Males and 60,884 (51.4%) Females. This represents 4.7% of the total population of the Volta region .The municipality has a population density of about 234 persons per square kilometer which is higher than the regionalaveragedensity of 103 persons per square kilometer

1.7.6.2 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

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

Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the district is broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. This is an indication of a youthful population. With increasing age, the age – sex structure looks slightly slender for the males than for the females. For ages 0-4 and 15-19 years. There are more males than females.

1.7.6.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

Fertility for the purposes of this report means the total number of live births that females 15 years and older ever had during their lifetime. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population and therefore, critical for management of the population for social and economic development.

The commonly used measures of fertility are the Total Fertility Rate (the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates) and its component, Age-specific Fertility Rate - (the number of children a woman within specific age group would have) for the purpose of knowing differences in fertility behavior in each age group). The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

General Fertility and Crude Birth Rate for District in the Volta \region. The table shows that the Ketu North District has a total of 24,604 women in the reproductive age group (15-49) who have delivered 2,439 children with the 12 months proceeding the census night.



THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY AND HALL COMPLEX AT DZODZE-KAVE

The Municipal Assembly has the following departments which undertake the implementation of programmes and projects in the Municipality.

- Central Administration
- Works Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social welfare and Community Development
- Environmental Health Department
- Health Department
- Education Department

- Forestry Department
- Finance Department
- Disaster Prevention and Management Department

1.7.7 The Physical and Natural Environment

1.7.7.1 Climate

The Municipality experiences dry Equatorial type of climate with average monthly temperature which varies between 24⁰C and 30⁰C. It has a double maxima rainfall pattern with the peak periods in June and October. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 890mm and 1,270mm. This rainfall pattern is becoming difficult to predict due to the global climate change effect.

1.7.7.2 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Municipality is Savannah woodland made up of short grassland with small clump of bushes and trees as well as marshlands. Bushfires and other human activities continue to influence the growth and diversity of flora resulting in the extinction of some species.

1.7.7.3 Topography and Drainage

The Municipality is relatively low lying with an average altitude of 66m above sea level with a generally flat landscape. The plain nature of the terrain makes movement within the municipality easy. The drainage of the municipality is sloped towards the South and is dominated by several seasonal streams that flow in wide valleys between Ohawu and Ehie and ends in the swamplands of Afife. The major rivers include Kplikpa and Tsiyi. There are six large fresh water reservoirs (dams) - Ohawu, Kporkuve, Dzodze, Tadzewu, Dekpor-Adzotsi and Larve as well as a few small community dugouts in the Municipality.

1.7.7.4 Geology and Soil

The Municipality is underlain by 2 main geological formations viz the Dahomenyan formation to the North made up of soils such as Tropical Grey and Black Earths and the Tertiary formation comprising savannah Ochrosols form its soil type.

1.7.7.5 Challenges of the Physical and Natural Environment

Some of the challenges of the physical environment are the following

- i Climate change
- ii Degradation of the environment
- iii Bushfires.

1.7.8 Climate Change

The Municipality has been experiencing changes in rainfall duration; its pattern is also now less predictable. The Municipality used to experience a major and minor rainy seasons but in recent years these two seasons are less distinct and difficult to notice hence making farming period times not predictable.

These climatic changes are affecting economic activities of the Municipality such as agriculture. Crop failures due to shortfalls in expected rainfall is very common. Forest resources are also largely degraded due to pressure on the rural farmers who as a result of crop losses resort to tree cutting for burning charcoal and fuel wood for sale just to cope with the situation. Furthermore, river bodies are gradually dwindling due to shortage in expected rains and siltation of river beds as a result of excessive erosion due to exposure of farm lands affecting fish stock as well.

1.7.9 Degradation of the Environment

Environmental degradation has its accompanied economic costs by way of local air pollution, water pollution, soil degradation, biodiversity loss, and subsequent climate change. The Municipality stands greater chance of benefiting by integrating Green Economy concept in implementation of programs and projects.

Bushfires

Large volumes of vegetation cover are lost as a result of fires. Bush fires occur through accidental actions, carelessness while others occur through intentional acts by cattle herdsman who burn the vegetation to facilitate the early growth of fresh grass for their animals. This renders the soil bare of

vegetation leading to massive sheet, gully and winderosion; lose soil fertility and the destruction of living microorganisms in the soil.

1.7.10 Municipal Economy

1.7.10.1 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Ketu North Municipal economy. It employs about 80% of the economically active labour force. Nearly every household in the district is engaged in farming or agricultural related activity. Farming in the municipality is largely carried out on small scale basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges between 4-6 acres for all crops. Currently crops grown in commercial quantities in the municipality include maize, cassava, sweet potato, cowpea and rice. Maize and cassava are virtually grown at every part of the district. Rice is cultivated under irrigation. However, lot more farmers are also moving into rain-fed rice production.



PICTURE OF A CASSAVA FARM AT ATIVE STATE FARMLAND

Ative is a rural community about 9 km from Dzodze the municipal capital. It has a population of about three Thousand (3,000) people and the main occupation of the inhabitants is cassava and maize cultivation. The land bank at Ative is Nineteen thousand (19,000) acres which was formally a state land and now under the authority of the Municipal Assembly.

Rice Production at Weta Irrigation Scheme

The Municipality also has a huge potential in rice production under the Weta irrigation scheme. The picture below shows the Section Nine Gate during inspection by the MPCU.





RICE PRODUCTION UNDER THE WETA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Vegetable Production

Irrigation and Rain fed vegetable production is carried out at Devego, Tadzewu, Ehi and Xipe areas of the municipality where pepper, tomato garden eggs, and watermelons are mainly cultivated. A quasi-rain fed vegetable production also takes place at Weta Irrigation site. After harvest of the irrigated rice, farmers take advantage of the high soil moisture and its fertility and cultivate okro in August, which does not involve irrigation.



PICTURE OF THE OHAWU DAM WITH SPILL OVER WALKWAY



PICTURE OF TADZEWU DAM FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OKORO AND SWEAT PEPPER

Plantation Cropping

Oil Palm, Mango, and sugar cane production are the major crops which are cultivated in the marshy areas of the district. The oil palm and mango can be found at Dzodze area. The major sugar cane plantation areas are Agorve, Afife, Klenormadi and Xipe. Sugar cane is mainly harvested for its direct consumption as well as processing into local gin.



Inland Fisheries (Fish Farming at Dekpor Dam)

The Kplikpa River dammed to irrigate rice farms at Avalavi also serves for inland fishing at Dekpor. Currently, there are twenty fish ponds with a total area of 13.03 acres. These ponds were constructed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.





A major setback to the municipality is that despite its importance much of her agricultural potentials remain unutilized. Apart from the Weta Irrigation Project, which has been well developed, other Irrigation potentials that have been discovered are yet to be developed.

Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock production is also one of the commercial agricultural activities in the district. The raising of cattle is on large scale at Atiteti and Ohawu. The area has favorable condition for all year round availability of grass and water. Poultry production is mostly about chicken farming and can be found in most households in the municipality. The Ohawu Agric College also has a production center for crossbreeding and distribution to farmers.

Estimated Number of Livestock and Poultry in the District

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>
Cattle (predominant in Avalavi)	12,000
Pigs	4500

Poultry	20,000 improved
Sheep and goats	85,000 local
Grass cutter	300
Turkey	230
Ducks	143
Bee keeping	1,500 bee hives

Source: Dept. of Agric 2017

1.7.10.2 Industries and Commerce

The industrial sector in the Municipality is less developed. There are currently no large industrial holdings in the municipality .The sector is characterized by small scale businesses. The industrial activities identified were classified into four categories. These are agro-based, metal-based, wood-based and textile-based, notably the weaving of Ewe Kente, production of handicrafts, metal works, wood and fiber works.The commercial sector is dominated by activities in the retail and wholesale activities in the agricultural and industrial goods such as raw agricultural produce, household consumables, chemical shops, and electrical shops.

The Municipality is suitable for industrial salt production;the Diamond Solar Salt Factory is located at Atiteti in the Municipality.



DIAMOND SOLAR-SALT FACTORY AT ATITETI

Hospitality Industry

- There are 8 Hotels in the District
- 2 - Two Star Hotels, White Dove and Wilkado Hotels
- 3- One Star Hotels, Mike G, A Plaza Hotel and Saint Freedom Hotels
- 3-Budget Hotels & Guest Houses eg Travelers Inn and Infinitive Hotels etc

1.7.10.3 Financial Institutions

There is one Commercial Bank in the municipality namely the Ghana Commercial Bank located at Dzodze. There is also a branch of the Avenor Rural Bank located at Dzodze. These banks are expected to provide credit to promote agricultural production as well as commercial activities in the Municipality.

1.7.11 Tourism

The District abounds in numerous tourism potentials which are virtually under-developed with Eco-tourism leading the way. Some tourism sites are: The Roman Catholic Church Glotoh at Dzodze-Deme for worship.



1.7.12 Telecom Industries

Currently, there are five mobile telecommunication networks namely, Vodafone Ghana, Tigo, MTN, Airtel and Glo. There is one modern Post Office with 20-seater ICT Center and Conference Hall at Dzodze and three Postal Agencies in the Municipality.

1.7.13 Markets

Ketu North Municipal Assembly thrives on markets. The municipality has its major marketing centre at Dzodze. Markets are held on rotating basis every four (4) days. Other satellite markets are found at Weta, Afife, Penyi and Tadzewu. These major markets deals in fish especially smoked herrings and agricultural produce.

1.7.14 Roads

There are twenty-four (24) feeder roads covering a total length of 277.90 Kilometres in the Municipality .The Akatsi-Dzodze-Akanu trunk road which covers a distance of 25Km has been asphalted making travelling on that road less time consuming. The tarring of Awalavi-Dekporyia - Kave road which is about 20 Kilometres has improved the road network of themunicipality. Most of

the feeder roads are still not in good shape. Some of these roads are often rendered unmotorable during the rainy season.

1.7.15 Dekpor Dam

The Dekpor dam serves as both a tourist site and commercial fishing ground for the surrounding communities

1.7.16 Culture & Tradition

Chieftaincy

There are four Traditional Areas (namely, Dzodze, Penyi, Weta and Afife) in the municipality with their own paramount chiefs. The Paramount chiefs have sub-chiefs who owe allegiance to them and help in the day to day administration of their various jurisdictions.

Festivals

There are exciting traditional festivals celebrated by a good number of communities in the municipality. The table below shows the various major festivals and the communities in which they are celebrated as well as the reasons for the celebration.

NAME OF FESTIVAL	PEOPLE /COMMUNITY	AIM / SIGNIFICANCE
1. ANYIGBLA ZA	Afife Traditional Area	To scarify to the Anyigbla god and to ask for protection and good farming season
2. DE ZA	Dzodze Traditional Area	To revive the growing of palm nut in the area
3. DENYAZA	Weta Traditional Area	To raise funds for the development of the area.
4. NUGORYIZA	Penyi Traditional Area	To raise funds for the development of the area.

Source: DPCU, 2017



DE-ZA FESTIVAL OF THE CHIEFS AND PEOPLE OF DZODZE

1.7.17 Social Services Delivery

1.7.17.1 Education

Formal education is provided at pre-school, primary, JHS, and SHS levels in the District.

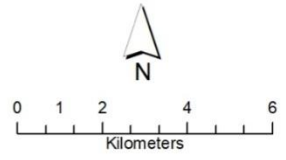
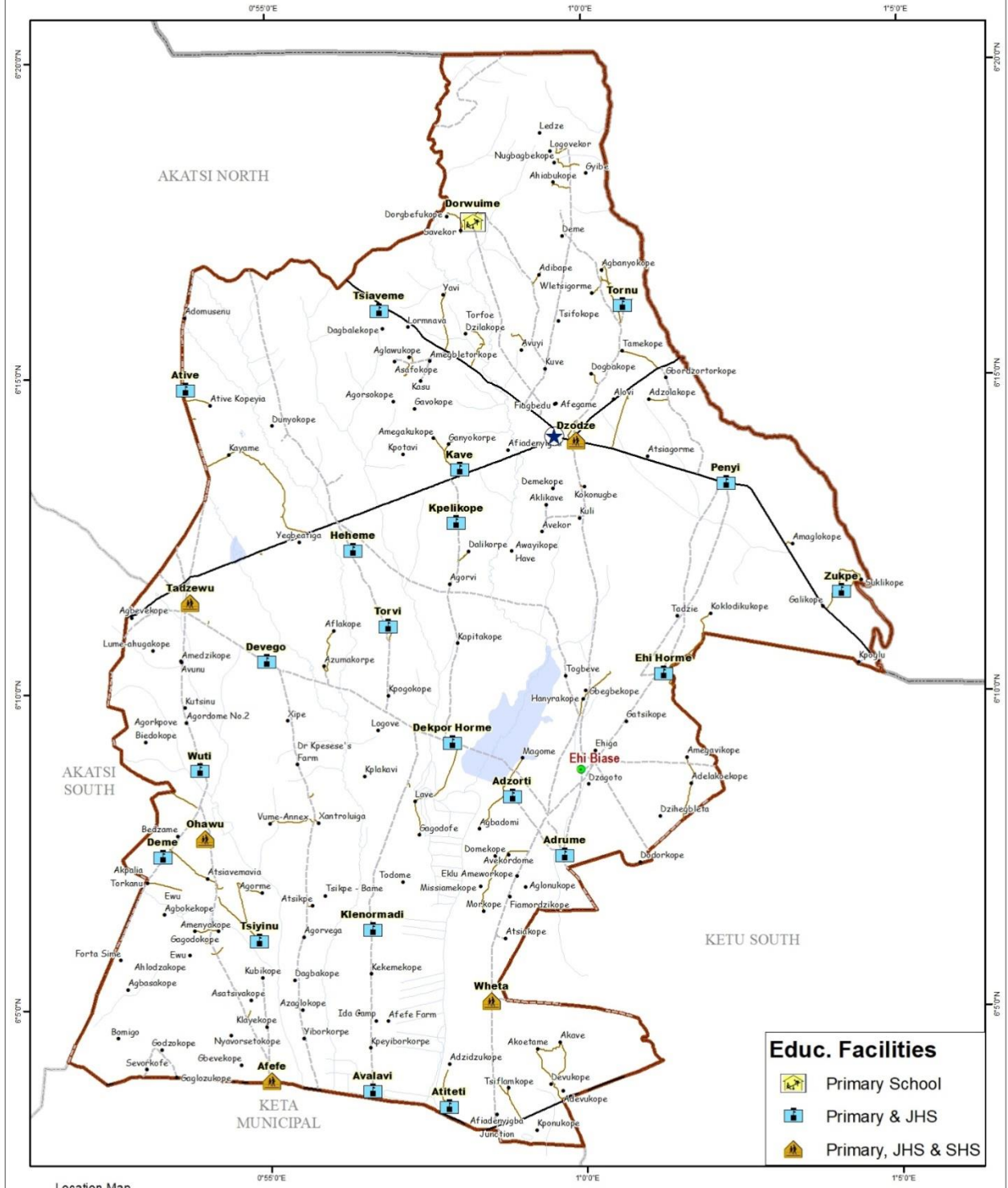
Ownership of Schools by Levels

<i>Ownership level</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Kindergarten	62	32.6	15	33.3	77	32.8
Primary	62	32.6	15	33.3	77	32.8
J H S	61	32.1	15	33.3	76	32.3
S H S	4	2.11	-	-	4	1.7
Ohawu Agirc College	1	0.35			1	0.43
Total	190	100	45	100	235	100

Source: Ghana Education Service, Dzodze 2017

The data revealed that there are a total of 174 Public Basic Schools, 41 Private Basic Schools and 4 Senior High Schools at Dzodze, Weta, Afife, Tadzewu and Ohawu Agirculture College. Out of the 219 Schools in the District 19% are Private Basic Schools as shown in figure 2.3.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES - KETU NORTH DISTRICT



Gender Distribution of the Enrolment in Schools in the District 2017/18

<i>Level</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male- Female Ratio</i>
Kindergarten	3970	50.00	3971	50.00	7941	1:1
Primary	8796	48.50	9356	51.50	18,152	1:09
JHS	3526	54.50	2943	45.50	6468	1:1.2
SHS	1046	39.00	1637	61.00	2683	1:0.6
Ohawu Agirc College						
Total	17,338		17,907		35,244	1:1

Source: Ghana Education Service, Dzodze -2017

From the above data, the enrolment of males is higher than that of females. We have a total of 13,151 males to 11,714 females in school.



THE NEW OFFICE AND HALL COMPLEX OF THE DISTRICT EDUCATION DIRECTORATE AT DZODZE-KAVE

Pupil Teacher Ratio

The PTR in the Table demonstrates a very encouraging trend in terms of quality teaching, that the teacher has to deal with a small number of learners under her jurisdiction.

<i>Level</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Ketu North</i>
Kindergarten	1:30	1:40
Primary	1:35	1:37
JHS	1:24	1:20
SHS	1:20	1:23
Ohawu Agirc College	1:20	1:18

Source: Ghana Education Service, Dzodze -2017

School Age Population in the Region and Municipality

<i>AGE</i>		<i>REGION</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
Age 4-5	Total	13,4286	9019
	Male	69,176	4454
	Female	65,110	4565
Age -12	Total	70,718	7662
	Male	36,174	4067
	Female	34,544	3595
Age 15-18	Total	150,666	7,250
	Male	78,890	3657
	Female	71,776	3593

BECE Pass Rates

The performance of students at the BECE level is on the increase compared to the previous years. In 2015, 2016 and 2017 the municipality had a percentage pass of 36.58%, 34.17%, and 60.31% respectively, in the performance of the BECE.

Trends of BECE Pass Rates

	2015	2016	2017
Total	36.58	34.17	60.31
Male	21.76	19.73	35.2
Female	14.82	14.44	25.01

Source: DDE Report, 2017

Challenges affecting education and way forward

Levels	Challenges	The way forward
Kindergarten	<p>How to improve on Issues related to teacher quality and performance</p> <p>How to improve on KG infrastructure</p>	<p>Monitor performance of KG teachers.</p> <p>Build more KGs with NGO support.</p> <p>Proved recreation facilities to the KG</p>
Primary	<p>How to improve on Issues related to teacher quality and performance.</p> <p>How to step-up the role of parents in education delivery and the reduction of learners participation in commercial activities in the urban and semi-unban communities in the district.</p>	<p>Recruit more professional teachers.</p> <p>Monitor performance of Schools teachers.</p> <p>Re-constitute dormant SMCs.</p>
Junior High School	<p>How to improve the performance of the BECE,</p> <p>How to reactivate dormant SMCs to become more functional.</p> <p>How to step-up the role of parents in education delivery increase in learners' participation in commercial activities in the urban and semi-unban communities in the district.</p>	<p>Monitor the contact hours of teachers.</p> <p>Monitor performance Schools teachers at this level</p>
Senior High	How to Improve on WASSCE results.	Organize remedial classes at the

School	How to complete all abandon and uncompleted projects. How to provide library for all the 2 nd Cycle Schools.	2 nd cycle level. Seek support from GET Fund administrator.
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Source: DED Report, 2017

1.7.17.2 Health Facilities and Service Delivery

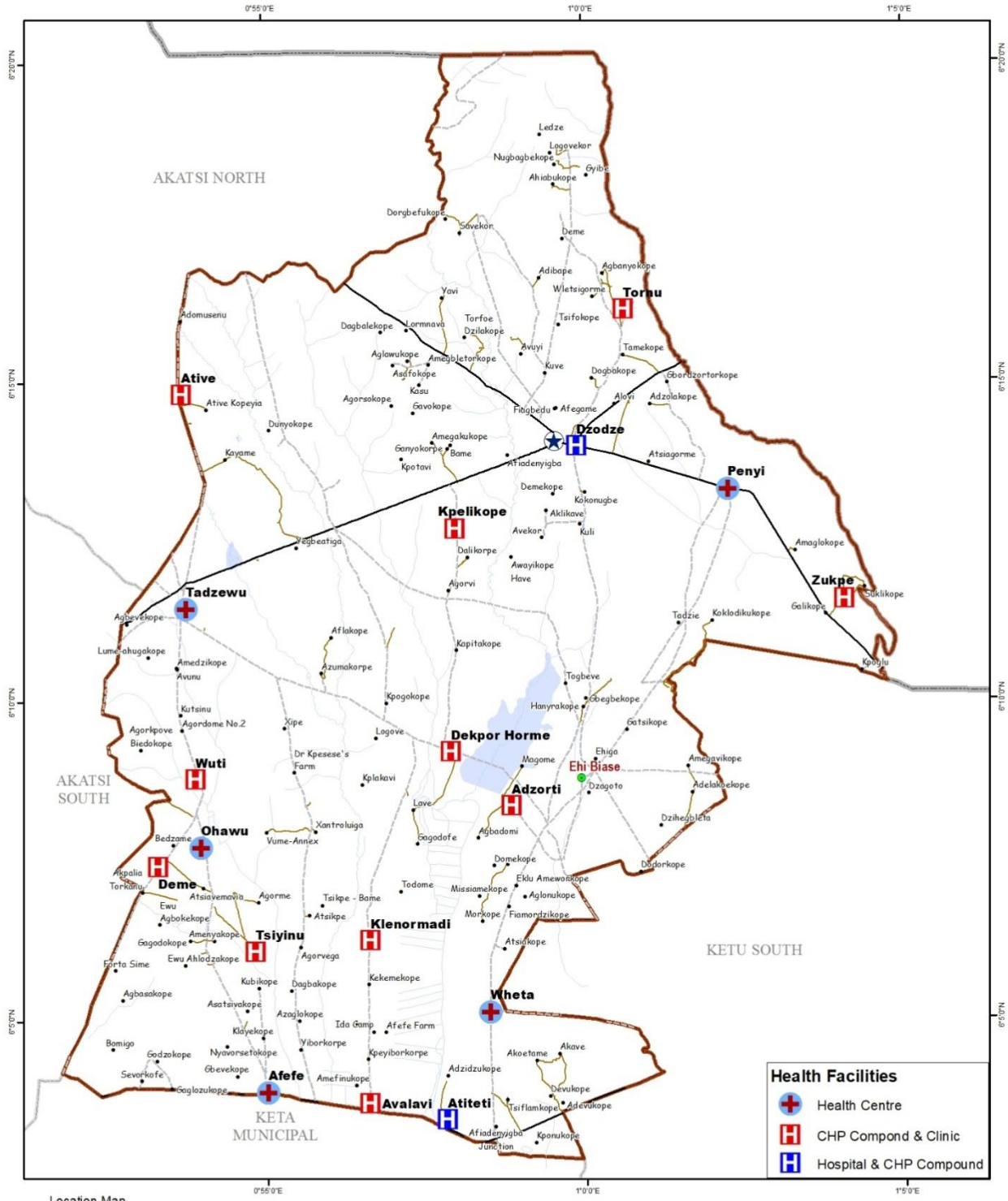
The Municipality is divided into Four (4) sub-districts for the purposes of effective health service delivery and administration. Health service in the Municipality is delivered at three (3) levels. The first level is delivered in communities by the Community Health Officers in 8 CHPS Compounds of the demarcated 37 CHPS zones. The second level is delivered at Health Centers (7) whilst the third level is delivered at Hospitals. There are two Missions hospitals in the Municipality (Saint Anthony Hospital **and International Health and Development Network hospital**) which serve as referral facilities for the Health Centers and CHPS Compounds. **The municipality has no government owned Hospital.**

The Municipality is fairly served with health facilities but many of these facilities are not functioning well due to lack of qualified staff and equipment.

<i>HEALTH FACILITY TYPE</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>STATUS</i>
Hospitals (Mission)	2	functioning
Hospitals (Government)	0	nil
Private Clinic	2	functioning
Health Centers	7	functioning
Demarcated CHPS Zones	37	functioning
Functional CHPS Zones	8	Functioning

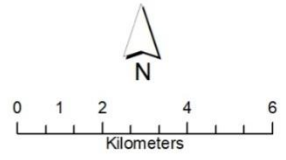
District Health Directorate, Dzodze 2017

HEALTH FACILITIES - KETU NORTH DISTRICT



Health Facilities

- Health Centre
- CHP Compound & Clinic
- Hospital & CHP Compound



Legend

- Community
- Major Town
- District Capital
- Trunk Road
- Feeder Road
- Unengineered Road
- River/Stream
- Waterbody
- District Boundary
- Regional Boundary
- Adjoining District Boundary



The new 2-Storey office Block Complex for the District health Directorate at Dzodze-Kave

Clinical Care

All health facilities in the municipality continue to treat all illnesses and diseases that are within their jurisdiction. Cases beyond them are normally referred to the bigger facilities like St. Anthony's hospital or IHDN Mission hospital. Below are the top ten outpatient cases for half year 2017:

The district continues to use Artemesinin-based Combination Therapies (ACTs) to treat all malaria cases. The district continues to implement the Continuous Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) to pregnant women and children due for measles². Also, pregnant women continue to be given SulphadoxinePyramethamide (SP) to prevent themselves and their unborn babies from malaria. Health educational activities are also ongoing in the entire municipality. All the above interventions are aimed at reducing the incidence of malaria in the municipality.

Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS)

The municipality is demarcated into 37 CHPS zones in accordance with the number of electoral areas. Currently there are three CHPS compounds built by the Municipal Assembly at Ehi, Dekpor, and Sovie which are being used by health staff to attend to clients.

Two more CHPS compounds are being built by USAID-Systems for Health at Kasu and Klenormadi. Kasu, Deme/Tornu, Adzoatsi Wuti and Xipe zones are currently operating without compounds. The Municipal Assembly intends to operationalize additional seven CHPS zones without compounds at Kpelikope, Klenormadi, Adzoatsi, Tysiyinu/Agorvega, Kutsinu/Wuti, Aive/Xipe and Zukpe/Akpatoeme before the end of the year 2017



The New 1 No CHPS Compound with Nurses 2-Bedroom Nurses Quarters at Kasu

Malaria Control

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of OPD attendance in the municipality since its inception in 2009, even though the municipality continued to carry out activities to control it. Activities carried out were supportive supervision of malaria ‘On the Site Supervision’ (OTSS), intermittent preventive treatment, malaria advocacy, health education on the use of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) among others.

HIV/AIDS

Over the years, the number of HIV/AIDS positive cases has seen a declining trend, decreasing from 94 in 2010 to 11 new cases in 2011. However, there was a huge increase again to 140 in 2013. There was a decrease again to 52 new cases in 2014, and increased to 233 cases in 2015. No new cases were recorded during the first quarter of 2016.

Family Planning

Acceptors of Family Planning increased from 1911 in 2013 to 2885 in 2014. It increased again to 5318 in 2015 representing 20.6% of the municipal target. Depo-provera continues to be the device with the highest acceptor rate.

School Health Activities

School visits were carried out throughout the municipality. 115 schools were visited and 10327 children were examined. 954 of these school children were referred with various conditions to hospitals and health centres for treatment.

School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme aims at increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention; reducing short-term hunger and malnutrition among school children; and boosting domestic food production. The programme has also led to increase in enrolment from 2200 to 3900 representing 77% in the participating schools.

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of Schools</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
1	Fiagbedu R.C Primary	771
2	Tornu R.C Basic School	180
3	Zukpe D.A Basic School	381
	Total Number of Sch. (11)	Total Number of pupils (3,900)

DPCU, 2017

Disability Programme

Under Disability Programme, 2 percent of the Municipal Assembly’s Common Fund allocation is set aside to support activities of persons with disability in the Municipality. Within the period the Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) disbursed an amount of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty –Seven Ghana cedis (GH15, 357.00) to twenty –four (24) persons with disability

1.7.17.3 The LEAP Programme

Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

The Municipal Assembly is a beneficiary of the LEAP Programme in the country. A total of 690 individuals made up of (310)-Males and (380) Females are benefiting from the programme. Two hundred and fourteen 214 LEAP beneficiaries were paid their 41st and 42nd 2017 LEAP grant totalling (GHC38,072.00).

NO. OF LEAP COMMUNITIES: 19

<i>NO</i>	<i>NAME OF COMMUNITY</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>NAME OF COMMUNITY</i>
1	ATIVE	10	ADRUME
2	TORKPO-ZOMAYI	11	TEGBETI
3	WUTI-KUTSINU	12	KASU
4	VUME	13	GBEGBEKOPE
5	XANTROLI	14	AKPATOME-AMENYOKOPE
6	AGORVEGA-ATSIKPEY	15	ZUKPE-ATIUSE
7	ADEVUKOPE	16	PENYIPEDO/ADZAKOPE
8	LAVEGAGODOP	17	TORNU-KPELIKOPE
9	ADZINUKOPE	19	DEME-TOVE
10	DORWUIME-SAVEKOR		

LIVELIHOOD EMPLOYMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

- No. of Beneficiary Household :2014
- Total Amount Paid Each Cycle: GHC 19,036.00
- No. of Cycle Paid :6
- Total Amount Involved: GHC114216.00
- No. Of Beneficiaries Linked With Free NHIS Registration: 424

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

1. Active Membership -30,871
2. Pregnant Women registered freely unto NHIS -1,320
3. School Feeing beneficiaries registered without payment -1811
4. Leap beneficiaries registered without payment -349
5. Claims utilization (total number of hospital visits during the period -75064

1.7.17.4 The CLTS Programme

Community Lead Total Sanitation

The CLTS (Community Lead Total Sanitation) is still on-going in the municipality. Twelve (12) communities have been selected out of twenty- seven (27) communities. The criteria used in the selection were based on small rural communities and where Toilet facilities were constructed, general sanitation including water management projects were implemented. The CLTS project supported communities without toilets. There was 80% sanitation coverage meaning 8 out of every 10 houses provided their own toilets. There was an award scheme which was the Gold level. Out of the 12 communities selected only 3 had reached the Potential ODF level. These communities were Adevukope at the Afife area, Kpotavi and Amedokope. The CLT project was hoping to see 3 more communities reach the potential ODF.

1.7.17.5 National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

During the period, tree planting exercises were organized in some selected schools in the municipality. 2000 acacia seedlings were planted in these schools in the municipality. The organization is also in

close collaboration with the environmental health unit in the organization of the monthly clean up exercises. These are some Disaster volunteer groups in the municipality.

1	Dunenyo Adelaicoe	8	Unity	15	Tsokpla
2	Atsagome Alert	9	Adzlakope Love	16	Dzogbefeme
3	Dzidefo	10	Amenuveve	17	Kuli Norvisi
4	Detika	11	Kasu Dekawowo	18	Ngoryiyi
5	Dekaworwor	12	Dunenyo Tamekope	19	Gameli
6	Lorcornyo	13	Norvinyo	20	Nenyo
7	Lebene	14	Progressive	12	Zukpe Peace

1.7.17.6 Youth Employment Agency

List of Modules Operating In the Municipality as at June 2017

Modules	Female	Male	Total	Status
Community policing Assistant	4	16	20	Working
Youth in Prison service	4	3	7	Working
Youth in Fire service	3	4	7	Working
E-Health technician	2	2	4	Working
Community Health workers	34	46	80	Working
Community Education Teaching Assistance	28	44	72	Workshop to begin Monday 26 th September
All Total	75	115	190	

DPCU, 2017

The following activities were carried on.

15 Bicycles were presented to the community Police the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive

80 Thermometers and tape measures were given to the community Health workers

46 uniforms were also presented to the CHWs ladies

80 pen drives would also be given to the CHWs beneficiaries

The Community Education Teaching Assistants would start training from Monday 26th September 2016.

1.7.17.7 The Rural Enterprise Programme

The district was enrolled on to the Rural Enterprise Programme under the Ministry of Trade to enhance the growth and income of small and micro enterprises in the district.

1. Registration of all business groups in the district was done in November, 2014
2. Sensitization and verification of business group was carried out in March, 2015

<i>NO</i>	<i>INTERVENTIONS TO BE DELIVERED</i>	<i>NAME OF GROUPS</i>	<i>NO. OF PEOPLE</i>	<i>REMARK</i>
1	General Business Management	Pig Farmers Association at Afife	40	Training Programme Implemented
2	General Business Management	Penyi Bee-Keepers Association	30	Training Programme Implemented
3	General Business Management	Ehi Gari Processors	20	Training Programme Implemented
4	Basic Financial Management	Kuli potters Association	30	Training Programme Implemented
5	Basic Soap making	Vume Gari processors	42	Training Programme Implemented

DPCU, 2017

1.7.17.8 Gender Mainstreaming

There are about sixteen(16) women groups registered under the REP and engaged in various fields of human endeavour in the District. These groups have been receiving support from the District Assembly in form of training and start-up capital from the REP and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, MASLOC and others. The groups are involved in baking, cassava processing, vegetable production, soap making, Bee-keeping and trading among others. These engage the women in income generating activities which will encourage them to be responsive and confident to participate in the social, economic and political events in the Municipality. This has a potential to improve on social and economic well-being of women for the development of the Municipality.

The District Assembly in collaboration with the other decentralized departments has put Gender Mainstreaming as a priority in their activities. The following are some of the initiatives....

- ❖ The Girl Child education and retention policy
- ❖ The formation and running of Girls Club in the Schools
- ❖ Guidance and Counseling of the Girl Child
- ❖ Resolution of cases for women regarding non maintenance of children from their fathers at the court
- ❖ Support to people living with disabilities
- ❖ Sensitization of Communities on the girl child education on local FM Stations

1.17.7.9 Water and Sanitation

Water

Data on main sources of potable water shows that, there is no pipe borne water in the district accounting for Zero percent. Generally the district depends on mechanized borehole systems for its water supply. Dzodze the district capital depends on 3 mechanized boreholes, Devego/Xipe small town water system and Weta also Small town water systems accounting for 88.2 percent.

Rivers and streams (5.5%). Tank and well water (4.4%) forms the least used source of water by households for the source of potable water by locality. This implies communities without potable water stand a risk of suffering from water-borne diseases.

Sources of water for household usage

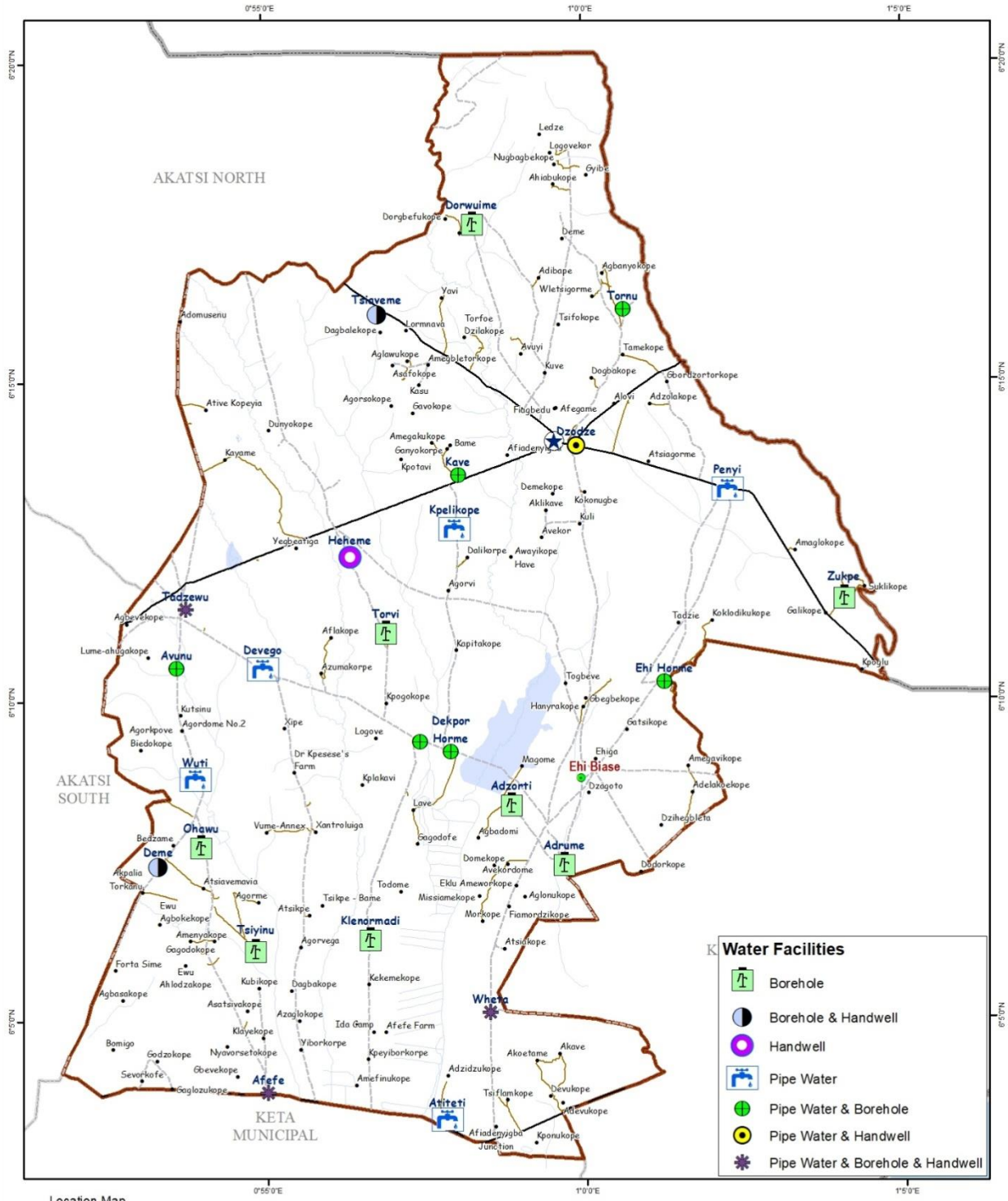
SOURCE OF WATER	PERCENTAGE
Pipe borne	0 %
Mechanized Bore-holes	88.2 %
Dams/ River/Stream	5.5 %
Tank & Wells	4.4 %
Others (Bottle and sachet water)	1.9 %
TOTAL	100 %

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC



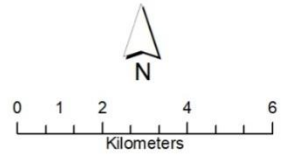
DEVEGO/ XIPESMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM

WATER FACILITIES - KETU NORTH DISTRICT



Water Facilities

- Borehole
- Borehole & Handwell
- Handwell
- Pipe Water
- Pipe Water & Borehole
- Pipe Water & Handwell
- Pipe Water & Borehole & Handwell



Legend

- Community
- Major Town
- District Capital
- Trunk Road
- Feeder Road
- Unengineered Road
- River/Stream
- Waterbody
- District Boundary
- Regional Boundary
- Adjoining District Boundary

Sanitation

Toilet Facilities

The majority of households in the Municipality (46.9%) use bush and field. The least used toilet facility by households is water closet (12.7%). In urban localities, high percentage of households uses Public toilet thus the KVIP (16.6 %). The proportion of households without access to toilet facility is quite high and poses serious health concerns.

Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet facility	Percentage
Water Closet.	12.7 %
KVIP	16.6
Pit latrine	23.4
No facilities (bush/field)	46.9
Others	0.4
TOTAL	100 %

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

Justice Administration Activities

- No. of cases handled in court (family tribunal).....47
- No. of cases handled in juvenile court.....5

Community care activities

- Disability fund disbursement (amount disbursed) GHc 51168.00
- No. of beneficiaries: 120

Male: 57 female: 63

- no. of income generating activity beneficiaries (igf): 78

Male: 41 female: 37

- No. of educational support beneficiaries :38
Male: 15
Female: 23

Community care activities....(cont)

- No. of medical support beneficiaries: 3
Male: 1
Female:2

no. of apprentice support: 1

Male: 0
Female: 1

- no. of organizational support : 1
Ghanablind union

child rights, promotion & protection activities

- No. of Cases Handled.....79
- No.of Cases Referred.....12
- No. of Cases Settled Successfully.....52
- No. of Cases Pending.....15
- Public And Social Education Carried Out.....4
- No. of Communities Involved.....19

1.7.17.10 Security

Generally, the Municipality is peaceful with the presence of key security agencies. The Municipality has a Magistrate Court at Dzodze to dispense justice. The presence of these justice and security agencies in the District has significantly contributed to the peaceful environment the Municipality is enjoying.

- ❖ Existence of Municipal Police Command
- ❖ Existence of Customs Excise and Preventive Service
- ❖ Existence of Immigration Service
- ❖ Existence of Ghana Fire Service
- ❖ Existence of Bureau of National Investigation (BNI)

1.7.17.11 Settlement Systems

Hierarchy of Settlements

Hierarchy of settlements in terms of functions and service helps to determine functional zones in the District. Dzodze, Afife, Penyi, Tadzewu and Weta are the major towns which provide most of the services and functions in the District. Dzodze is the first order settlement and is the capital. It is an urban town of many suburbs with higher economic activities and therefore provides most of the services in the District. This is followed by Penyi which provides fewer services and functions compared to that of the capital.

KETU NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY FUNCTIONAL MATRIX (SCALOGRAM)

S/N	COMMUNITIES	EDUCATION			HEALTH			WATER AND SANITATION						OTHERS				
			SSS	JSS	PRI	HOS	CHP/ CL	HC	PW	BH	HW	WC	KVIP	PL	ELE	SS	BKS	MKT
1	DZODZE	2286 2	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	PENYI	6078	O	X	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	X
3	EHIE	5256	O	X	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	x	O	X
4	TADZEWU	3463	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	AFIFE	2590	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X
6	WETA	2494	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X
7	ADRUME	1620	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	X
8	OHAWU	1558	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	X
9	DALAME*	1368	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
10	KAVE	1283	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	O
11	DEVEGO	1222	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	O
12	HEHEME*		O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
13	DEKPORHORME	1167	O	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
14	TORVIE*		O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
15	ADZORTSI	1046	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
16	DEKPORYIA	1030	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O
17	EHI-HORME	1021	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O
18	TSAVEME*		O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O

19	KLENORMADI	906	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O
20	AVUNU	884	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O
21	AVALAVI		O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O
22	ATITETI		O	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O
23	KPELIKOPE		O	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O
24	DEME		O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
25	TORNU		O	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
26	TSIYINU		O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
27	WUTI		O	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
28	ATIVE		O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
29	ZUKPE		O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O
30	DORWUEME		O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Functional Towns

Hierarchy	Settlement	Key services/functions provided	Total Services/functions
1	Dzodze	Basic school, secondary school, hospital, banking, police headquarters, Town council office, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house/hotels, filling station, court, post office, restaurant, , market, lorry park, District Assembly office	21
2	Afife	Basic school, secondary school, police station electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house, filling station, restaurant, market, lorry park, Town council office, health center	20
3	Penyi	Basic school, secondary school, fire service station police station, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house, filling station, post office, restaurant, market, lorry park, Town council office, health center	19
4	Tadzewu	Basic school, secondary school, police station electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension restaurant, market, lorry park, Town council office, health center	15
5	Weta	Basic school, secondary school, police station electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, agric extension restaurant, market, lorry park, Town council office, health center	14

Source: DPCU, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on development priorities of the District under the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The chapter also presents a detailed analysis of the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). The detailed assessment of the potentials and opportunities would eventually assist in addressing its development issues.

2.2 Identification and Prioritization of Development Issues/Needs Goals for the 2018-2021 DMTDP

1. Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy

- Revenue mobilization,
- Agriculture,
- Tourism
- Trade

2. Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society

- Education,
- Health
- Energy
- HIV
- Disability
- Sanitation
- Water

3. Build Safe and well-Planned Communities while Protecting the Natural Environment

- Transportation
- Town and Country Planning,
- Disaster management

4. Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions

- Governance
- Human resource
- Civic education

5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

- Engaging the Diaspora in national development

- Sister city relationship
- Cross border issues

THE TOOL USED BY THE DPCU

1. The **RIC Model:** **R**= Relevant **I**= Important **C**= Critical

- *CRITICAL* = **FIRST CHOICE**
- *IMPORTANT*= **SECOND CHOICE**
- *RELEVANT*= **THIRD CHOICE**

2. The Impact of the project on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
3. The Significant multiplier effect of the project on the local economy – job creation and increase in incomes of the people

PRIORITIZED PROJECTS ON ELECTORAL AREA LEVEL (DZODZE)

Name of Electoral Area	Community Needs	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)
APETEFE	1. Extension of Electricity	Make available social services ,recreational and a processing center
	2. Construction of 20 seater Water Closet	
	3. Construction of Recreational Centre / Library	
	4. Establishment of Cassava Processing Industry	
KULI	1. Construction of a CHPS Compound	Provide amenities of water ,electricity water and health facility
	2. Regraveling of Road	
	3. Extension of Electricity	
	4. Provision of Portable Drinking Water	
	1. Extension of Electricity	Provide amenities of water ,electricity ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Provision of Refuse Containers	

KPORDOAVE	3. Construction of 20 Seater Water Closet	
	4. Reshaping of Zongo Lane	
HEHEME	1. Regraveling of Road	Provide social amenities water ,electricity and educational facilities
	2. Provision of Portable Water	
	3. Construction of Classroom Blocks	
	4. Construction of Teachers Bungalow	
APEYEME	1. Extension of Electricity	Provision of social amenities and educational facilities
	2. Regraveling of Road	
	3. Provision of Portable Drinking Water	
	4. Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block	
KUSU – TSAVEME- TORFOE	1. Construction of road from Torfoe –Kasu	Provide amenities of water ,electricity ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Provision portable water	
	3. Provision of Electricity	
	4. Provision WC Toilet Facility	

PRIORITIZED PROJECTS ON ELECTORAL AREA LEVEL (PENYI)

<i>NAME OF ELECTORAL AREA</i>	COMMUNITY NEEDS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE)
PENYI HATTA	1. Upgrading of Health Centre (Construction of Maternity Ward)	Provide economic facilities ,social services including water, electricity and health facilities
	2. Rehabilitation of 2 existing boreholes	
	3. Extension of Electricity to developing areas	
	4. Upgrading of Market (Construction of additional market sheds)	

YORKOE	1. Construction 2 –storey 6 Units Classroom Block	Provide educational facilities , electricity water ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Drawing of Yorkoe Electoral Area layout	
	3. Provision of 3 Refuse containers	
	4. Extension of Electricity	
HATTA TOWN COUNCIL	1. Extension of Water	Provide economic facilities ,social services including water, electricity and health facilities
	2. 2 Refuse Containers	
	3. Construction of CHPS Compound	
	4. Extension of Electricity to New Developing Areas	
ATSAGORME	1. Renovation of Penyi Dam at Penyi Akepe Road	Provide educational facilities , electricity water ,sanitation and access roads and rehabilitation of a dam
	2. Re-Graveling of Road	
	3. Construction of Boreholes	
	4. Provision of 2 Refuse Containers	
AKPATOE ME/ZUKPE	1. Construction of Boreholes	Provide educational facilities , electricity water ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Extension of Electricity	
	3. Re-Gravelling of Road	
	4. Construction of 3 Units Classroom Block	

PRIORITIZED PROJECTS ON ELECTORAL AREA LEVEL (AFIFE)

<i>NAME OF ELECTORAL AREA</i>	community needs	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)
	1. Construction of Classroom Block Afife SHS, Afife	Provide economic facilities ,social

AFIFE	2. Construction of Road From Afife – Tsiyinu – Kporkuve – Ohawu	services including water, electricity and health facilities
	3. Construction of Market Sheds	
	4. Construction of Maternity Ward for Afife Health Centre	
FORNYAGA	1. Extension of Water	Provide educational facilities , electricity water ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Construction of Teachers Bungalow	
	3. Construction of KG Block	
	4. Graveling of Road	
TSIYINU	1. Surfacing of Road	Provide educational facilities , electricity water ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Mechanization of Borehole for water extension	
	3. Construction of KG block	
	4. School Feeding Programme for 3 schools	
WUTI / KUTSINU	1. Extension of Water Pipelines from Wuti	Provide economic facilities ,social services including water, electricity and health facilities
	2. Construction of CHPS Compound	
	3. Extension of Electricity	
	4. Construction of KG Block	
OHAWU	1. Construction of boreholes	Provide economic facilities ,social services including water, electricity and health facilities
	2. Construction of CHPS compound with Nurses Quarters at Ohawu	
	3. Resurfacing of road from Wuti-Vume-Xipe-Kporkuve	
	4. Extension of Electricity	
TADZEWU	1. Reconstruction of Tadzewu Market	Make available social services, economic, health and a police residence.
	2. Const. of 6 Unit Classroom Block at Tadzewu R.C	

	basic school	
	3. Const. of Laboratory at Tadzewu Health Centre	
	4. Renovation of Tadzewu Police Station and bungalow	

PRIORITIZED PROJECTS ON ELECTORAL AREA LEVEL (WETA)

NAMES OF ELECTORAL AREA	COMMUNITY NEEDS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE)
DEKPOR	1. Construction of drainage system	Provide educational facilities , water ,sanitation and access roads
	2. Re-shaping of road	
	3. Bole holes 6 No_ construction	
	4. Leveling of football park	
AVALAVI KLENORMAD	1. Mini market (rice, vegetable, maize, cassava)	Provide economic facilities ,social services including water, electricity and health facilities
	2. Class room block for J.H.S 3 unit	
	3. Water bole hole	
	4. Road	
TADZI/HOME/ GBEGBEKOPE	1. Road from Tadzi through Ahiagbakope to meet Dzodze Ehi road	Provide educational facilities , electricity water ,health and access roads
	2. Extension of electricity to the six community	
	3. Extension of water from Bedikope to Ahufento	
	4. Health post	
ATITETI/	1. Electricity Extension	Provide economic facilities, social

ADEVUKOPE	2. Classroom block (primary) 3 unit	services including water, electricity educational and roads.
	3. Market stalls	
	4. Road	
AVEKORDOME	1. Extension of electricity	Make available social services, economic, health and a police residence.
	2. Classroom block (K.G)	
	3. Reshaping	
	4. Facilities (W.C)	
EHIGA / BIASE	▪ 6 – unit classroom block	Provide educational facilities ,water, and sanitation facilities
	▪ Extension of water to Gatsikope and Ayitikope	
	▪ Road from Ehi-Aetikope to meet Penyi road	
	▪ 3 reties containers	
WETA	1. Feeder road and bridge Weta-section 8	Make available sanitation, educational, roads,and electricity
	2. Electricity extension	
	3. Refuse container(5)	
	4. Classroom block RC3	
AGORVIE	1. Portable water	Provide water and sanitation facilities, social services and roads.
	2. Road Gravelling	
	3. Refuse Containers 3 no.	
	4. W.C Laterine	
DEVEGO	1.Renovation of Devego Health centre and weighing shed	Provide health facilities , water, electricity, ICT and access roads
	2.Extension of water from Devego to Agbledomi, Amuzukope, Avevlime	
	3.I.C.T. Centre	
	4.Extension of electricity to Vote, Wodofe kope, Agbedoekope,sukakope	
HUIVE/ADZINUKOPE	1.Six Unit classroom block	Make available social services, recreational and a processing
	2.Three unit classroom block	

	3.Borehole	center
	4.CHPS compound	
XIPE/ATIVE	1.CHPS compound	Provide health facilities , water, electricity, ICT and access roads
	2.Overhead Concrete Water Reservoir	
	3.Road: Avelime- Xipe- Devego	
	4.KG Classroom Block	
ANYIWOME/DZAGOTO	1.Extension of electricity	Make available social services, Police post market and electricity.
	2.Extension of water	
	3.Police post	
	4.Market Sheds	
ADRUME	1.JHS Classrooms (3 unit block)	
	2.Electricity Extension	Make available sanitation, educational, roads, and electricity
	3.K.V.I.P at D/A primary	
	4.Road: from Adrume to Weta, Agbozume, Ehie, Gbornorme, Agbanyokope	
	1.CHPS compound	Provide health economic facilities, water, and electricity.Health facilities and good roads.
	2.K.G Classroom for Adoatsi primary school	
	3.Extension of Electricity to Amangome, Agbadomigah etc.	
	4.Reshaping of Adxoatsi to Amangome road, Gbegbekope to Agbadomi road	

2.3 Key Development Issues under the 2014-2017 DMTDP Harmonized With Those under the 2018-2021 NMTDPF

As presented in the table below the development issues with implications under 2014-2017 DMTDP were harmonized and linked to the relevant development issues under the 2018-2021 National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) to ensure continuity of programmes and projects implementation in the Municipality.

Identified development issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic areas	Issues	Goals	Issues
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	i) Leakages in revenue collection	1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy	i) iii) Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others ii) Limited access to finance iv) Weak linkages between agriculture and industry v) Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level vi) Over dependence on wood fuel vii) High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall viii) Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ix) Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services x) Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences
2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	i) Poor entrepreneurial culture	2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined	i) Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) Inadequate job creation iii) Limited access to finance iv) Weak linkages between agriculture and industry v) Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level 	<p>society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care iii) Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups iv) Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services v) Limited access to social services vi) Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies vii) Poor waste collection system viii) Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ix) High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth x) Increasing demand for household water supply xi) Limited data on children in all situations: Street Children, Child Labour, Child Trafficking, etc.
3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and	i) Limited access to extension services, especially by women	3. Build safe and well-planned communities while	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks ii) Climate variability

<p>sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>agricultural operators</p> <p>ii) Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</p> <p>iii) High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>iv) Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</p> <p>v) Invasion of water bodies by weeds</p> <p>vi) Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks</p> <p>High dependence on bio-mass fuel</p>	<p>protecting the natural environment</p>	<p>iii) High use of charcoal and fire wood</p> <p>iv) Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>v) Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>vi) Weak water resources management</p> <p>vii) Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways</p>
<p>4. Oil and gas development</p>	<p>i) Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences</p>	<p>4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions</p>	<p>i) Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p> <p>ii) Non-functioning sub-district structures</p> <p>iii) Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation</p> <p>iv) Low level stakeholder consultation</p>

<p>5. Infrastructure, energy and human settlements development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ii) Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services iii) Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways iv) Over dependence on wood fuel v) Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development) vi) Inadequate access to quality and affordable water vii) Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities viii) Poor disposal of waste 	<p>5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Limited participation by the diaspora in development ii) Overreliance on natural and traditional resources
<p>6. Human development, productivity and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at 		

employment	<p>the basic level</p> <p>ii) Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</p> <p>iii) Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>iv) Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</p> <p>v) Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)</p> <p>vi) Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services</p>		
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<p>7. Transparent and accountable governance</p>	<p>i) Non-functioning sub-district structures</p> <p>ii) Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts</p> <p>iii) Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p> <p>iv) Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens</p> <p>v) Inadequate access to essential social services</p> <p>Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</p>		
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Source: DPCU, 2017

Table : A summary of key development issues under GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key issues identified and harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations.
Ensuring and Sustaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills

<p>Macro-Economic Stability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to finance ▪ Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others ▪ Weak linkages between agriculture and industry ▪ Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level ▪ Over dependence on wood fuel ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall ▪ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ▪ Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services ▪ Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences
<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ▪ Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/ATIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Limited access to social services ▪ Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies ▪ Poor waste collection system ▪ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ▪ High levels of unemployment and under employment amongst the youth ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Limited data on children in all situations; Street Children, Child Labour, Child Trafficking etc
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks ▪ Climate variability ▪ High use of charcoal and fire wood ▪ Prevalence of fires, floods and other disaster ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ▪ Weak water resources management ▪ Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ▪ Non-functioning sub district structures ▪ Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation ▪ Low level stakeholder consultation
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited participation by the diaspora in development ▪ Overreliance on natural and traditional resources
<p>Human Development,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of at teaching and learning especially at the basic level ▪ Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care

Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STD especially among the vulnerable groups ▪ Low awareness and regard for the rights of children ▪ Prevalence of abuse ,violence of children including child trafficking and other worst forms of child labor ▪ Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Inadequate supply of water and sanitation facilities ▪ Failure of caregivers to bring malnourished children for review ▪ High teenage pregnancy
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ▪ Non-functioning sub district structures ▪ Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation ▪ Low level stakeholder consultation

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND ISSUES

NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
<i>GOALS</i>	<i>ISSUES</i>
1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills ii) Limited access to finance iii) Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others iv) Weak linkages between agriculture and industry v) Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level vi) Over dependence on wood fuel vii) High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall viii) Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators ix) Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver

	<p>services</p> <p>x) Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences</p>
<p>2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>i) Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</p> <p>ii) Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care</p> <p>iii) Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>iv) Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>v) Limited access to social services</p> <p>vi) Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies</p> <p>vii) Poor waste collection system</p> <p>viii) Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>ix) High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>x) Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>xi) Limited data on children in all situations: Street Children, Child Labour, Child Trafficking, etc.</p>
<p>3. Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment</p>	<p>i) Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</p> <p>ii) Climate variability</p> <p>iii) High use of charcoal and fire wood</p> <p>iv) Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>v) Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>

	vi) Weak water resources management vii) Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways
4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions	i) Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ii) Non-functioning sub-district structures iii) Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation iv) Low level stakeholder consultation

2.4 Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals and Issues

The relevant goals, sub-goals and issues adopted for implementation under the 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan are summarized in the table below

Adopted goals, sub-goals and issues

DMTDP Goals 2018-2021	DMTDP Sub-Goal, 2018-2021	Adopted issues
1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy	1.1 Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	1.1.1 Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills 1.1.2 Limited access to finance
	1.2 Attain and sustain macro-economic stability at all times	1.2.1 Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others
	1.3 Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	1.3.1 Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 1.3.2 Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level 1.3.3 Over dependence on wood fuel
	1.4 Promote sustainable industrialization	1.4.1 High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
	1.5 Promote sustainable agriculture	1.5.1 Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators

	1.6 Promote sustainable industrialization	1.5.2 Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services 1.6.1 Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	2.1 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 2.2 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 2.3 Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work 2.4 Reduce income and spatial inequality 2.5 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	2.1.1 Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level 2.2.1 Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care 2.2.2 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 2.2.3 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 2.2.4 Limited access to social services 2.3.1 High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth 2.4.1 Limited data on children in all situations: Street Children, Child Labour, Child Trafficking, etc. 2.4.2 Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies 2.5.1 Increasing demand for household water supply 2.5.2 Poor waste collection system 2.5.3 Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
3 well-planned	3.1	3.1.1 Poor quality and inadequate road

communities while protecting the natural environment	3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5	transport networks 3.1.2 Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways 3.2.1 Weak water resources management 3.3.1 Climate variability 3.4.1 High use of charcoal and fire wood 3.6.1 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions	4.1 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	4.1.1 Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies 4.1.2 Non-functioning sub-district structures 4.1.3 Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation 4.1.4 Low level stakeholder consultation
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	5.1.1 Limited participation by the diaspora in development 5.1.2 Overreliance on natural and traditional resources

Source: DPCU, 2017

2.5 POCC Analysis

Prioritization of identified issues

MPCU has prioritised the issues above objectively and an assessment of each of the issues considered by applying them to the analysis of Potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC)

- **Potentials:** Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district's development. e.g. Availability of bye laws on internal revenue generation.
- **Opportunities:** They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, availability of the DACF.

- **Constraints:** Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district's efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potentials. e.g., bad terrain and low communal spirit etc.
- **Challenges:** They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district.

All development issues of the district have been subjected to this analysis

Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.1 Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others	a) Availability of court to prosecute offenders b) Availability of Internal Audit Unit.	a) Existence of the District Court to prosecute culprits b) Privatization of revenue collection c) Existence of the Audit Service to ensure compliance to financial regulations	a) Ineffective supervision of revenue	a) Non prosecution of offenders
<p>Conclusion: Revenue independence is the surest way to development of the assembly. Revenue leakages ought to be identified and addressed as it leads to deprivation of development to the communities rather to individuals. The use of Point Of Sale Devices (POS) and monitoring besides using methods that will reduce the handling of cash by field officers. The challenges can also be addressed by identifying offenders and punishing them to as deterrent to others</p>				
1.2 Limited local participation in economic development	a) High economically active population b) Availability of Business Advisory Center to enhance the skills of the youth c) Vast arable land	a) Existence of one-district one-factory programme	a) Difficulty in access to land	a) Issues of land dispute
<p>Conclusion: There is the need for the Local Economy is grown. The various local raw materials and those that can be grown should be identified and value added to them. This will grow the local economy. The government flagship programme of one district one factory will also be easily implemented and jobs provided.</p>				
1.3 Limited access to credit by SMEs	a) Existence of financial institutions e.g. GCB, Rural Banks, Savings & Loans	a) Availability of banking regulations (Bank of Ghana and ARB-Apex Bank)	a) High interest rate b) Strict collateral requirements by the banks c) Delay in	a) Cumbersome procedures & requirements for accessing credit

			disbursement of credit by the financial institutions	
<p>Conclusion: Small and Medium Scale Enterprises(SMEs) are of great importance to the district assembly as regards to job creation hence the need for district assemblies guarantee or find a way of making the banks facilitate loans for the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. This will go a long way to help address the problems of unemployment thereby developing the local economy.</p>				
1.4 Erratic rainfall patterns	a) Availability of Rivers for irrigation	a) Existence of Ghana Irrigation Authority	a) Inadequate resources for the District Assembly to finance and develop sustainable irrigation system	a) Low promotion & investment in irrigation development
<p>Conclusion: Agriculture best thrives on the availability of water. The various water bodies, rivers, dams and dug outs can be of great benefit to the various farming activities in the district and beyond .This can lead to the introduction of mechanized farming activities in the district hence becoming the bread basket of the region if not the nation .</p>				
1.5 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	a) Availability of sufficient labour to support construction	a) Existence of Ghana Buffer Stock Company to management the facility b) Existence of special development initiative programme	a) Insufficient funds for the District Assembly to build the facility	a) Delay in release of funds for construction
<p>Conclusion: The need for the Municipal Assembly to provide modern storage facilities to farmers to help them store yields of various kinds is very important .Agricultural products needs to be well stored after harvesting to avoid high percentages of post-harvest losses thereby making farming not lucrative.</p>				
1.7 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	a) Existence of tourist attraction sites and resources	a) Existence of tourism development fund and levy	a) Absence of local tourism development plan	a) Lack of attention and support from Tourism Development Authority
<p>Conclusion: Tourism can turn the economy of any municipality round if well-resourced and managed. The identified Tourism sites needs to be well assessed and whatever needs to be done to make them viable.</p>				
2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels	a) Existence of District Education Directorate to supervise teaching and learning activities	a) Existence of MoE and GES to formulate policies & programmes b) Availability of NGOs (eg. USAID, Plan Gh.) to offer refresher training for teachers & other supports	a) Limited logistics and operational funds for the District Education Directorate	a) Limited and untimely release of GOG funds to support education related activities at the District level

Conclusion: Funding educational projects, policies and programmes should be the first point of call the Ketu North Municipal Assembly because education key to attainments. Quality education needs to be promoted so as to produce students with good grades who will become the future leaders of the municipality will help bring development.

2.2 Poor quality of healthcare services	a) Fair distribution of health facilities across the District	a) Existence of MoH& GHS to provide qualified personnel and logistics b) Availability of NGOs eg.USAID support health service delivery	a) Poor road networks to some health facilities b) Poor conditions of some health facilities c) Limited service delivery eg. laboratory services	a) Inadequate logistics support from MoH& GHS
2.3 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	a) Availability of public health staff at the District Health Directorate	a) Existence of MoH& GHS to provide vaccines& logistics b) Availability of NGOs eg.USAID support the programme	a) Occasional shortage of essential vaccines & logistics	a) Drastic reduction in donor support for the health sector

Conclusion: A sound mind is said to be in a healthy body. It is only people with sound minds that can bring the needed developmental change. it there fir behalves on the Ketu Municipal to adequately provide the needed funds for health programmes and activities so as to provide quality health care .

2.4 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	a) Availability of District HIV/AIDs Response Fund b) Existence of health facilities with ART treatment facilities	a) Availability of Ghana AIDs Commission to formulate policies	a) Low societal attention to HIV/AIDs initiatives	a) Limited logistics & operational support from GAC to undertake HIV/AIDs activities
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Conclusion: All efforts ought to be made to provide a comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDs /STIs to the citizenry. These diseases are communicable and can easily spread hence the needs to educate people on it .The Keteu North Municipal Assembly must make use of all the available NGOs to execute its agenda of providing a comprehensive knowledge.

2.5 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	a) Existence of other NGOs to intensify implementation of reproductive health initiatives	a) Availability of reproductive health and family life policies	a) Low societal attention to reproductive health initiatives	a) Lack of sufficient logistics & operational support from MoH& GHS to undertake reproductive health activities
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Conclusion: All the citizenry ought to be educated on the importance of the reproductive health care and family planning services. The males (husbands and brothers) should be made to take keen interest so as to achieve best results in reproductive health care.

2.6 Increasing demand for household water supply	a) Existence of Small Town Water System. b) Existence of river bodies eg. Kplikpa	a) Availability of CWSA & NGOs to support in water delivery	1. High salinity for underground water . und water	1. Limited funding and investment water Project
Conclusion: The issues of inadequate access to water services in Urban and Rural areas and poor quality of drinking water can be addressed as enough potentials exists to pursue the issue. The challenges and constraints can be dealt with.				
2.7 Poor sanitation and waste management	a) Existence of Environmental Health Unit to see to the general cleanliness of the District b) Existence of plans to acquire final waste disposal site	a) Willingness of private sector institutions. Zoom lionto participate in waste management	a) Partial implementation of sanitation bye-laws b) Limited staff & logistics to support Environmental Health Unit	a) Non-prosecution of sanitation offenders b) Huge deductions from DACF at source for sanitation related activities
Conclusion: Sanitation and waste management requires expect handling as new kind of waste have emerged Electronic waste among others. These wastes hazarders hence the need to handle them expertly.				
2.8 Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	a) Presence of Department of Social Welfare & Community Development	a) Existence of child labor&child trafficking laws b) Presence of NGOs (eg. IOM) to child protection initiatives	a) Absence of Child Panel Committee	a) Inadequate logistics & funding for the responsible departments & other law enforcement agencies
Conclusion: Problems associated with exploitation and abuse of children requires very serious attention as today's children holds the future of our municipality, region and nation Ghana. Children must be seen in schools performing academic activities that will brighten their future.				
2.9 Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability	a) Existence of federations/ associations of persons with disability b) Existence of Disability Fund to support their activities	a) Existence of legal framework to support Persons With Disability	a) Inadequate funds for disability activities	a) Low attention to issues affecting PWDs
Conclusion: Institutions entrusted with the implementation of legislation, policies on the rights of persons with Disability must be empowered to perform their duties so that ourdisabled brothers and sisters will be a little relief .				
2.10 High levels of	a) Presence of	a) Existence of	a) Low interest in	a) Limited venture

unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Youth Employment Agency	many sectors & industries for youth employment	self-employment	capital to support youth led enterprises
Conclusion: The issue of unemployment is alarming by the day .It's very clear that the private sector can help address this unemployment problem .Government needs to create congenial environment for the private sector to do its best .				
2.11 Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	a) Availability of Business Advisory Centre in the District	a) Availability Of Rural Enterprises Programme	a) Limited logistics & funding for Business Advisory Centre to function well	a) Low entrepreneurial orientation
Conclusion: The issue of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment needs to be encouraged. All academic institutions must have entrepreneurial skills as a subject in their curriculum to of studies.				
3.1 Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	a) Existence of forestry services department	a) Availability of Forestry Commission & District Assembly to support	a) Insufficient DACF	Limited implementation of afforestation programmes
3.2 Loss of trees and vegetative cover	a) Existence of forestry services department	a) Availability of Forestry Commission & DACF to support	a) Insufficient DACF	Limited implementation of afforestation programmes
Conclusion: The problem of climate change and its effects are real and must be tackled with all the seriousness .The vegetation is key in helping to address to climate change by making use of the over excess carbon dioxide accumulated in the atmosphere .				
3.3 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	a) Existence of District Works Department	a) Availability of Grader at VRCC b) Existence of Road Fund & Feeder Roads Department	a) Absence of road construction equipment	a) Limited funding & investment in road networks
Conclusion: Problems associated with the quality of roadsand inadequacy of transport network is a hindrance to the movement of goods and services in and out of the district as well as doing business .Funds should me mobilized for the works department to assist .				
3.5 High dependence on wood fuel	a) Availability of LPG filling stations	a) Establishment of Ghana Gas Company Limited b) Presence of Ghana Cylinder Manufacturing Company c) Availability of NGOs promoting clean cooking fuels	a) Low income levels	a) High cost of gas & gas cylinders b) Low awareness on benefits of clean cook fuel
Conclusion: The continuous use of wood for fuel attests to the cutting down of trees leading to loses of vegetation hence the effects of climate change. Alternatively the use of liquefied petroleum gas must be seriously encouraged				

or be enforced .				
3.6 Recurrent incidence of flooding.	a) Availability of information on safe havens during floods	a) Presence of radio stations for public education	a) Limited logistic & operational support	a) Limited enforcement of land development & building regulations
Conclusion: The problem of perennial flooding needs urgent attention as it retards progress attained in many spheres. Agricultural activities are seriously affected, roads get washed, homes get flooded and properties are destroyed .People should be made to avoid flood prone areas as well as radio shows on effects of flooding.				
3.7 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	a) Existence of Physical Planning Department	a) Availability of Land Use & Spatial Planning Law	a) Limited staff & transport logistics	a) Limited enforcement of land development & building regulations
Conclusion: The problem of building without obtaining permit is terrible in the municipality. This has led to a total state of confusion as regards to layout and accessibility within the municipality .The need to educate the public will help in this direction.				
3.8 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	a) Availability of Fire Service & NADMO	a) Presence of radio stations for public education	a) Limited logistic & operational support	a) Lack of societal adherence to regulations
Conclusion: This problem of disaster prevention and preparedness involves everybody. Not adhering to rules and regulations of the respective agencies and other professional bodies will increase disaster victims in future.				
3.9 Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	a) Availability of adequate labourers to support construction	a) Presence of rural electrification programme	a) In sufficient DACF to support communities with power distribution poles	a) Limited investment in power distribution
Conclusion: This is an issue that requires a prompt response as it hinges on the development of the municipality. Priority must be given to the provision of energy as it is the basis of development.				
4.1 Ineffective sub-district structures	a) The existence of Area Council Offices & Logistics b) Availability of ceded revenues	a) Existence of 2 percent DACF support for sub-district structures	a) Ineffective supervision	a) Delay in payment of Area Council commissions
Conclusion: The issue of ineffective substructures is the absence of committed staff who are prepared to work with little motivation of financial reward .Revenue ceded to the sub structures does not yield much hence the look worm attitude towards work .				
4.2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	a) Availability of Revenue Mobilisation Unit b) Presence of local radio stations for public education	a) Presence of NGOs eg. GIZ to support in street naming and property addressing for property rate collection	a) Lack of adequate logistics & committed staff	a) Limited resource envelop of the District Assembly

		b) Availability of private sector companies for revenue collection sub-contracting		
Conclusion: The problem of poor internal revenue generation has an element of limited capacity and opportunities for revenue staff. It's important to identify all the key stakeholders and bring them on board for maximum cooperating leading to accelerated development				
5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	a) Establishment of sister-city relations with a sister City	Existence of diaspora associations & unions	a) Lack of commitment towards engaging the Diaspora	a) Inadequate engagement in diaspora associations & sister-city relations
Conclusion: Ketu North Municipality is bordered to the east by the republic of Togo and there exist serious cross border activities emanating from both sides yet very little can be said about international affairs. There should be a direct local means of participating in international affairs.				

IMPACT ANALYSIS ON POCC

DMTDP GOALS 2018- 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	IMPACT ANALYSES CRITERIA
Build a Prosperous Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others 2. Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 3. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level. 4. Over dependence on wood fuel 5. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 6. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators 7. Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services 8. Challenges of internal and external migration and their multi-faceted consequences 	<p>Insufficient funds leads to slow progress of development.</p> <p>Increase deforestation a contributing factor of climate change</p> <p>A combination of effects both positive and negative</p>
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level 2. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care 3. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the 	Leads to social effects on health as well as education.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vulnerable groups 4. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 5. Limited access to social services 6. Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies 7. Poor waste collection system 8. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 	Unhygienic environment a cause to ill health
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 2. Climate variability 3. High use of charcoal and fire wood 4. Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters 5. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 6. Weak water resources management 7. Limited safety facilities and poor services on inland waterways 	<p>Bad roads poor network leading to movement of goods and services.</p> <p>Water an important resource that needs an effective management.</p>
Build effective, efficient and dynamic institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ii) Non-functioning sub-district structures iii) Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation iv) Low level stakeholder consultation 	Effective and efficient substructures brings development to the door steps of the people
Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited participation by the Diaspora in development 2. Overreliance on natural and traditional resources 	<p>Diaspora are needed development</p> <p>A need to balance orthodox and natural and traditional.</p>

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

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

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

No .	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Activity	Constructi on of Roads	Constructi on of Markets	Constructi on of Irrigation Schemes and agro processing	Social Services delivery Program mes	Provisi on of potable water	Tourism Developm ent	Constructi on of Buildings	Settlement Planning, Slum Upgrading and Zongo Developm ent	Revenue Improvem ent and Managem ent
1	Constructi on of Roads		(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2	Constructi on of Markets			(X)	(O)	(X)	(X)	(O)	(O)	(X)
3	Constructi on of Irrigation Schemes and agro processing				(O)	(-)	(X)	(O)	(O)	(X)
4	Social Services delivery Programm es					(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(O)
5	Provision of potable water						(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6	Tourism Developm ent							(O)	(X)	(X)
7	Constructi on of Buildings								(X)	(X)
8	Settlement Planning, Slum Upgrading and Zongo Developm ent									(X)
9	Revenue Improvem ent and Managem ent									

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies for the implementation of prioritized activities. The goal was formulated to reflect on the needs, priorities and aspirations of the people of the District

3.2 Development Projections

Population growth rate of 1.9% will have to be factored into all the forecast as a result of increase demand for more educational, health water and sanitation, food energy and many more as a result of annual population increase and sex structure.

3.2.1 Projections for Education

Demand for Teachers

Estimated Demand for Teachers (2018-2021)

Year	Primary school		JSS	
	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
2018	314	380	323	360
2019	330	443	360	400
2020	340	480	525	425
2021	350	535	523	450

3.2.2 Projections for Water

Demand for Boreholes

Projected Demand for Boreholes (2018-2021)

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2018	201,190	155	562	515
2019	205,870	155	686	531
2020	210,620	155	702	547
2021	215,305	155	717	562

3.2.3 Health Projections

Critical Health Staff Strength Ketu North

Staff	Existing 2018	Projected No 2019	Projected No 2020	Projected No 2020
Doctors	6	8	10	12
Physician Assistant	1	14	18	22
Midwives	12	12	15	19
Community Health Nurses	26	33	38	44
Enrolled Nurses	25	31	36	43

Demand for Health Facilities

Projected Demand for Health Facilities

Year	District Hospital		Health Centre		CHPS Compound	
	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
2018	1	1	7	10	5	8
2019	2	0	7	12	5	9
2020	2	0	7	14	5	10

2021	2	0	7	16	5	12
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3.3 Adoption of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritised issues categorised under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build a Prosperous Society	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Diversify sources of resource mobilization • Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs • Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data
	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Inadequate and unreliable electricity Limited local participation in economic development	Ensure energy availability and reliability Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network • Implement One district, one factory initiative • Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise
	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate Limited access to credit by SMEs	Enhance Business Enabling Environment Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct periodic review of business regulations to ensure significant reduction in cost and volume of regulatory compliance • Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement • Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Mobilize resources from existing financial and

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	<p>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Poor marketing systems</p> <p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns.</p> <p>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices,</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p> <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</p> <p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p> <p>High cost of aquaculture inputs</p> <p>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p>	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p> <p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p> <p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p>	<p>technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contacting for actors along the value chain. Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety • Reinvigorate extension services • Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme • Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones • Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture • Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information • Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</p> <p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p>	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing center • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations • Support the youth to have access to land • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development • Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country • Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	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>	<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases • Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence • Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans • Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions.
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</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 prominence accorded language learning in the school system</p> <p>Low participation of females in</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Accelerate the implementation of policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels • Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization • Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts. • Enhance quality of teaching and learning • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
	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>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>Strengthen healthcare management system</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities • Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services • Strengthen the referral system • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy • Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) • Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management • Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services • Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector • Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector • Expand and equip medical training facilities • Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) • Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy • Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity
	<p>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</p>	<p>Inadequate efforts to manage food maintenance systems</p> <p>Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p>	<p>Ensure food and nutrition security</p>	<p>Promote the production of diversified ,nutrient rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems</p> <p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p>
	<p>POPULATION MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Weak management of population issues Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family</p>	<p>Improve population management</p>	<p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>Develop reliable system for the collection,</p>

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>planning services</p> <p>Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</p> <p>Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p>	<p>Harness demographic dividend</p>	<p>compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people.</p> <p>Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages</p> <p>Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate</p>
	<p>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</p>	<p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p>	<p>Promote sustainable water resource development and management</p> <p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs • Build capacity for the development and

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

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			reliable environmental sanitation services	defecation • Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions
	POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	High incidence of poverty 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	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life •
	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection • Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children • Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant • Increase awareness on child protection • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<p>special needs in all spheres of child development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs • Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults • Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child • Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged • Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the well being of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an aging council to coordinate the implementation of the aging policy • Build capacity to formulate implement ,monitor and evaluation • Promote socially supportive community care system for the aged • Create safe spaces for recreational day care centers and homes foe the elderly
	GENDER EQUALITY	<p>Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p>	<p>Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p> <p>Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies • Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law • Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services • Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. • Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level • Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises • Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants • Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDIP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders • Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support
	SOCIAL PROTECTION	<p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</p> <p>Lack of sustainable funding</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups • Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries • Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, • Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable • Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system • Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme
	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of persons</p>	<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>with disability</p> <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p>	<p>country</p> <p>Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p> <p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self • Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems • Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy • Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting • Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices • Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education • Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs • Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability • Implement productive social inclusion interventions • Strengthen measures for early identification,

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
				<p>assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. • Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability
	EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<p>High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>Weak linkages between academia, training institutions and industries</p>	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p>	<p>Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws</p> <p>Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives.</p> <p>Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs</p>
	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programs</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p>		
	SPORTS AND RECREATION	<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure • Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure
Safeguard the natural environment and	WATER RECOUSES MANAGEMENT	<p>Inappropriate management of fresh water resources</p> <p>Widespread pollution of surface water</p>	<p>Promote sustainable water resources development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonies and enforce legal and regulatory institutions for strategic development and use of water recourses • Integrate water resources planning into

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTD P 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ensure a resilient built environment	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p>	Reduce environmental pollution	<p>national and sub national development plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies
	DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p>	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves • Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture • Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities • Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.
	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<p>Low economic capacity to adopt to climate change</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p>	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture • Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government • Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p> <p>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p>	Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes • Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors • Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized groups • Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention ,preparedness and response	Promote protective planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and manmade mansards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and responds mechanisms for disaster. • Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO`) to perform its functions effectively.
	TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <p>Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas</p> <p>Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</p>	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services • Priorities international corridor development programme towards completion of western, central and eastern corridors. • Promote local content and participation in the

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		Rapid deterioration of roads Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations High incidence of road accidents	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	provisions and award of contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector • Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure • Provide adequate training for motorists • Ensure implementation of the provisions on transportation under the PWDs Act, 2006, Act 715

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	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	Enhance application of ICT in national development Expand the digital landscape	Improve telecommunications accessibility Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID System, Addressing System, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen's services centre nationwide using available Government infrastructure such as Post offices, Community information centres etc.) Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
				<p>Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school</p> <p>Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services</p>
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	<p>Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</p> <p>Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation</p>	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	<p>Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects</p> <p>Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges</p>
	ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<p>Over dependence on hydro generation sources</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated</p>	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p>Renewable (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)</p> <p>Promote the conversion of waste to energy</p>

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTD P 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>communities</p> <p>Inadequate midstream infrastructure to link upstream and downstream operations</p> <p>The potential of oil and gas industry to develop as an enclave (Resource curse)</p>	<p>Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development</p>	<p>Facilitate universal access to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG),</p> <p>Promote value addition in the oil and gas industry</p>
	CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	<p>Proliferation of sub standard construction materials and products</p>	<p>Build competitive and modern construction industry</p>	<p>Establish a central agency for the construction industry to improve efficiency in the industry</p> <p>Ensure quality in all construction</p> <p>Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors</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>	<p>Address recurrent devastating floods</p>	<p>Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.</p> <p>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p>	<p>Promote proper maintenance culture</p>	<p>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</p> <p>Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for</p>

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	<p>LAND ADMINISTRATI ON AND MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p>	<p>Develop efficient land administration and management system</p>	<p>infrastructure maintenance</p> <p>Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide</p> <p>Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets</p> <p>Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach</p>
	<p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</p>	<p>Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p> <p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes</p>
	<p>RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural</p>	<p>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p>

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTPD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>infrastructure and services</p> <p>Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</p> <p>Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</p>		<p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>Fully implement the rural development policy</p> <p>Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p> <p>Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.</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> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities .</p>	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	<p>Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes</p> <p>Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums</p> <p>Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos</p> <p>Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones</p>
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISA	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and</p>	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<p>Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs</p> <p>Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-</p>

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	TION	<p>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>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy</p> <p>Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p> <p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</p> <p>Strengthen sub-district structures</p> <p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</p> <p>Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance .</p>
	HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	<p>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>Enhance security service delivery</p>	<p>Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure</p> <p>Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry</p> <p>Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties</p>

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	Limited participation by the Diaspora in development	Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora
CULTURE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	POOR APPRECIATION OF NATIONAL CULTURE	Poor appreciation of national culture. Ineffective communication between Assemblies and the creative industry Growing negative influence of foreign culture	Promote culture in the development process	Revamp center for national culture Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage Create awareness of the importance of culture for the development and creative arts.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on development programmes and sub-programmes of the Municipal Assembly for 2018-2021, Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action of the Municipal Assembly for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and Indicative Financial Strategy.

4.2 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly for 2018-2021

In relation to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies, a review were carried out to create a link between the composite budget and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its mandate and functions (where relevant) which is presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub-Programmes of MMDAs

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Diversify sources of resource mobilization • Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs • Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data 	Management and administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network 	Economic Development	Trade ,Industry Tourism Services
Pursue flagship industrial development t initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement One district, one factory initiative • Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise 	Economic Development	Trade ,Industry Tourism Services

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct periodic review of business regulations to ensure significant reduction in cost and volume of regulatory compliance • Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement • Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development • 		
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 	Economic Development	Trade ,Industry Tourism Services
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory framework for production of seed / planting materials and other agro imputes Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme		
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in the post harvest activities including storage ,transportation ,processing ,packaging and distribution		
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations • Support the youth to have access to land 		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence • Promote public private partnerships for 	Economic Planning	Trade industry and Tourism Service

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
development	<p>investment in the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans • Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in in all educational institutions. 		
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
KEY POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB PROGRAMMES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Accelerate implementation of policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p>		
Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery • Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization • Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts. • Enhance quality of teaching and learning • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 	Social Service Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library Services
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities • Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services • Strengthen the referral system 		

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy • Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) • Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management 		
Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services • Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector • Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector • Expand and equip medical training facilities 		
Ensure reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) • Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy • Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<p>Promote the production of diversified ,nutrient rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems</p> <p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p>	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Service and Management.
Improve population management	<p>Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p>		
	<p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people.</p>	Social Services Delivery	<p>Birth and death registration services</p> <p>Education services</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Harness demographic dividend	<p>Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages</p> <p>Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate</p>		Public health services and management.
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs • Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities 	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works rural housing and a water management
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	<p>Develop and implement sewerage master plans, including fiscal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlement</p> <p>Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater</p> <p>Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.</p>	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works rural housing and a water management
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. • Provide public education on solid waste management • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities • Review, gazette and enforce • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life 	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works rural housing and a water management
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions		Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community services

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensur effective child protection and family welfare system • Ensur the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children • Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant • Increase awareness on child protection • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development • Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs • Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults • Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child • Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the well-being of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an aging council to coordinate the implementation of the aging policy • Build capacity to formulate implement ,monitor and evaluation • Promote socially supportive community care system for the aged • Create safe spaces for recreational day care centers and homes foe the elderly 	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies • Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law • Institute gender-responsive budgeting 	Social ServicesDelivery	Social Welfare and community services

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>systems and outcomes</p> <p>Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<p>and training on gender equality in civil and public services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. • Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level • Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises • Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants • Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title • Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders • Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support 		<p>Social welfare and community development</p>
<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups • Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries • Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, • Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable • Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social welfare and community development</p>
<p>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national development • Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social welfare and community development</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems • Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy • Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting • Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance 	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education • Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs • Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability • Implement productive social inclusion interventions <p>Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development
Improve human capital development and management	<p>Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws</p> <p>Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives.</p> <p>Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs</p>	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community services
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure • Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure 	Social services delivery	Education youth & sports and library services
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS			

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES
Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies 	Environmental management	Natural resource conservation and management
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management. 	Environmental management	Natural resource conservation and management
Enhance climate change resilience Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized groups Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities 	Environmental management	Natural resource conservation and management
Promote protective planning for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate public and private institutions on natural and manmade mansards and disaster 	Environmental management	Disaster prevention

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>risk reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen early warning and responds mechanisms for disaster. • Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively. 		and management
<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services • Priorities international corridor development programme towards completion of western, central and eastern corridors. • Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts • Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector • Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure • Provide adequate training for motorists • Ensure implementation of the provisions on transportation under the PWDs Act, 2006, Act 715 	Infrastructure Development and Management	<p>Urban Roads and transport Services</p> <p>Urban Roads and transport Services</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p> <p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<p>Improve telecommunications accessibility</p> <p>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT</p> <p>Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms</p> <p>Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide</p> <p>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</p> <p>Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access</p> <p>Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties</p> <p>Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID System, Addressing System, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen's services centre nationwide using available Government infrastructure such as Post offices, Community information centers etc.)</p> <p>Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy</p> <p>Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)</p> <p>Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school</p> <p>Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services</p>	<p>Social Service Delivery</p>	<p>Education ,youth & sports and library se Services.</p>
<p>Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities</p>	<p>Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects</p> <p>Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges</p>	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>Human Resource</p>
<p>Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy</p>	<p>Renewable (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)</p> <p>Promote the conversion of waste to energy</p>		

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development	Facilitate universal access to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Promote value addition in the oil and gas industry		
Build competitive and modern construction industry	Establish a central agency for the construction industry to improve efficiency in the industry Ensure quality in all construction Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works ,Rural Housing and Water Management
Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works ,Rural Housing and Water Management
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development human settlements. Provide	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	management nationwide Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes		
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Establish rural service centers to promote agriculture and agro-based industries Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. Fully implement the rural development policy Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works ,Rural Housing and Water Management
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Infrastructure Development and Management Social Services Delivery	Public Works ,Rural Housing and Water Management Social welfare and community services
Deepen political and administrative decentralization Improve decentralized planning Strengthen fiscal decentralization Improve popular participation at regional and	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels Strengthen sub-district structures Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level	Management and Administration	General Administration Planning ,Budgeting , Monitoring and Evaluation

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
district levels	<p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance.</p>		Human Resource
Enhance security service delivery	<p>Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure</p> <p>Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry</p> <p>Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties</p>	Management and Administration	Human Resource
Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	<p>Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy</p> <p>Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora</p>	Management and Administration	Human Resource
Promote culture in the development process	<p>Revamp center for national culture</p> <p>Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage</p> <p>Create awareness of the importance of culture for the development and creative arts.</p>	Management and Administration	Human Resource

4.3 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Ketu North Municipal Assembly

Table: 4.2 Programme of Action (PoA)

M	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMS	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	LEAD	COLLAB
THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													LEAD	COLLAB
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Training revenue collectors in revenue management	% increase in IGF collected									
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Widen the scope of revenue items (property rates ,building permits)	Sharpe Percentage increase in revenue collected					12,000			F&A	Sub St
	Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Train Finance and Administration in revenue disaggregation	Available reliable data base for future revenue collection					7,000			F&A	Sub St.
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Communities should be supported to establish teak plantations by the provision of subsidised seedlings	More communities have reliable energy supply					30,000			KNMA	Forestry

Peruse flagship industrial development initiative	Implement one district one factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services										
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organize Ketu North Municipal Trade Fairs	Increase in business activities within the municipality				17,000			KNMA	NBSSI
	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train the youth on entrepreneurial skills	Huge number of local business men and women				20,000			KNMA	NBSSI
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Create an entrepreneurial culture among the youth	Unemployment rate reduced				12,000			KNMA	NBSSI.
	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide incentives in the form of financial packages to facilitate the take-off of MSMEs	Increase in business enterprises				25,000			KNMA	NBSSI
Improve production	Establish modalities and	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	Establish demonstration	% increase in food production				24,000			Aric	KNMA

efficiency and yield	regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs		Management	farms of maize ,rice cassava and vegetables across the municipality										
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Invest more in agricultural research activities so as to increase high and disease and pest resistant yields.	% increase in food production				18,000				KNMA	Agric
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train more farmers in high yielding farming practices	% increase in food production				14,000				KNMA	Agric
	Intensify,increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Establish PPP mechanized farm centres district wide	% increase in food production				30,000				KNMA	Agric
	Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Agricultural scientist and farmers should be supported to avert the effects of post-harvest loses	Increase in farm yields as a result of reduction in post-harvest loses				17,000				KNMA	Agric

	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Provide enough funding for the processing of agro products. (tomatoes garden eggs)	Agro processing enterprises established.				25,000			KNMA	Nbssi/Agric
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 minimize cost in all operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Introduce ICT into farmers learning programmes.	% of farmers and Agricultural Extension Officers now depend on ICT to communicate				16,000			KNMA	Agric
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support agricultural enterprises so as to make the youth embrace it	Increase number of youth in agro business				15,000			NBSSI	CA
	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support agricultural enterprises so as to make the youth embrace it	Increase number of youth in agro business				13,000			KNMA	NBSSI
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Identify friendly rural banks and support them to	Unity Rural Bank has been identified to				45,000	30,000		KNMA	NBSSI

	to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital			provide incentives to youth.	support the								
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Fund programmes and allied sub programmes aimed at increasing animal production.	% increase in livestock farming.				15,000			KNMA	MDA
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Fund research programmes and allied sub programmes aimed at increasing animal production.	Ohawu Agricultural College will be upgraded into a satellite livestock breeding centre				12,000			KNMA	Agric
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Fund programmes aimed at identifying and control of livestock diseases	% decrease in animal disease.				20,000			KNMA	Agric
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Encourage private partnership into the promotion and development of tourism.	% increase in tourist arrivals				15,000			KNMA	Agric Sub.St.

	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Encourage private partnership into the promotion and development of tourism.				17,000			N/A	NBSSI
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Encourage private partnership into the promotion and development of local tourism that meets international standards.				15,000			KNMA	NBSSI Sub St.
	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Educate assembly members on the role of tourism in social and economic development of the municipality.				65,000	100,000		KNMA	MPCU

	Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	The Center For National Culture should be resourced enough to show case the rich culture of Ghana.	Tourism redefined to mean exhibition of good cultural practices and not sex.					40,000	5,000		KNMA	CNC
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activity	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative budget			Implementing Agency	
Thematic area: Social development						1	1	2	2	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll,ng
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Establish and equip a special school with the needed modern learning materials	Schools established and equipped for special children					700,000			KNMA	GES,DW D
	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology,	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Provide more funding for the training enough quality teachers in the area of science,	% increase in the number of students who pass science, technology, engineering and					280,000			KNMA	GES

	engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education			technology, engineering and mathematics	mathematics								
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construct 8 No. 6 unit classroom blocks and ancillary at Deme Pr. Dzodze RC Pri. Ative Pri. Tadzewu, RC Pri. Afife RC Pri..Adzoati D/APrim,Adevukope DA Pri.	% increase in Primary enrolment.				2,353,000			Wrks	GES
				Construct 6 No.3 unit JHS classroom blocks and ancillary at Tove,Kave ,Adevukope Tadzi ,DA,Agorve and Zukpe	% increase in BECE results				733,000			Wrks	GES
Strengthen school management systems	Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	National and regional education activities be encouraged to be held in the districts	More and more educational activities are now decentralized				18,000			KNMA	MDE

	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Establish modern teacher professionalization centres and equip them with TLM.	% increase in the BECE Results				20,000			KNMA	MDE
	Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Establish and equip a model senior high institution in the district	% increase ⁴ in senior high schools examination pass rate				34,000			KNMA	MDE
	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	All stakeholders in teaching and learning must be performing Parents, teachers, monitors and authorities.	% increase in overall school results			12,000				KNMA	MDE
	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Fully implement action plans on the adequate supply of TLM by making funding available	% increase in overall school results			5,000				KNMA	MDE
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Extend, water, electricity and other required logistics that will make already constructed CHPS buildings functional	Seven (7) CHPS buildings constructed and functional				850,000			KNMA	MHD

				Construct seven (7)more CHPS in existing zones								
	Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide health delivery training for traditional practitioners within the musicality.	Professional traditional health delivery set ups			10,000	22,000		KNMA	MHD
	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Educate public on the need to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and how the scheme	% increase in the number of subscribers to the NHIS			8,000	2,000		NHIS	CA
	Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Increase training in ICT and provide logistics to improve the health insurance.	Increase delivery in health insurance activities			14,000			NHIS	KNMA
	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	The Municipal assembly should facilitate the and provide grounds for effective management	Health management enhanced as a result of good governance			10,000			GHS	KNMAq qqqqqq
	Improve health	Social	Health	Train and equip	% increase in			130,000			GHS	KNMA

	information management systems including research in the health sector	Services Delivery	Delivery	Health Staff on relevant applications used for Health Information Management.	Health Information Management systems								
	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train stakeholders in M&E and equip them with the needed logistics to perform	% increase in programmes ,policies and projects going according to plan				12,000			GHS	KNMA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the training and provision of logistics of Health staff on HIV education on reduction	% reduction in HIV and AIDS/STIs infections infection rates				6,000			GHS	KNMA
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Use play methods to educate people on the negative effects of stigmatization.	% decrease in stigmatization				75,000			KNMA	GHS
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV(MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train and provide logistics for the effective comparing against mother to child transmission	% decrease in mother to child transmission				4,000			KNMA	GHS

	Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide logistics for easy access to health centres	% increase in access to antiretroviral therapy				3,000			GHS	KNMA
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the Municipal Directorate to undertake Food and Nutrition Programme that increase access to Malnutrition prevention, detection and management	% decrease in Malnutrition cases				20,000			GHS	KNMA
	Promote health diets and life stiles	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Educate people on the need to eat healthy foods	% increase in health citizens				15,000			GHS	KNMA
	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Educate parents on good local sources of nutrition	% decrease in Malnutrition cases				1,000			GHS	KNMA
population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support NCCE to deliver on its mandate of educating the public.	% reduction fertility rate					2,000		GHS/NCCE	KNMA
	Develop reliable	Social	Health	Support the	Demographic				15,000			Statistica	KNMA

	system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data	Services Delivery	Delivery	statistical service to deliver on its mandate of demographic issues	database established						1		
	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support NCCE and GHS to deliver on its mandate of educating the public	% reduction fertility rate				14,000			GHS	CA
	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery Health Delivery	Support NCCE, GHS and assembly members to deliver on its mandate of educating public on teenage pregnancy	% reduction in teenage pregnancy				45,000			GHS	KNMA
	High school dropout rate among adolescents	Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support NCCE, GHS and assembly members to deliver on its mandate of educating public on teenage pregnancy	% decrease in teenage pregnancy				1,400			NCCE/GES	KNMA
	Inadequate sexual education	Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support NCCE, GHS and GES	% decrease in teenage				1,700			NCCE/GES	KNMA

	for young people			to deliver on its mandate of educating the youth on sex	pregnancy									
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Make provision in the annual action plan and budget for mechanized and small town water systems	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					2,300,000			Wrks	KNMA
	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provision of 3No. Mechanized Water Systems in 3 selected Communities	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					100,000			KNMA	Wrks
	Improve water production and distribution systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provide modern water equipment to facilitate high water production to new communities	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					60,000			KNMA	Wrks
	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Encourage entrepreneur into public-private partnership to fund for water	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					25,000			KNMA	GWC
	Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Update Municipal Water and Sanitation	Level of implementation of MESAP					15,000			MWD	Wrks

				Strategic Plan									
	Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provide enough funding to initiate the Water for All programme	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					30,000		KNMA	Wrks
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Train and provide modern logistics to facilitate a reliable environmental sanitation service	% of population with access to improved sanitation					50,000		KNMA	Wrks
	Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Introduce waste to energy technologies to the sub structures and other communities for easy and early adoption	Increase in waste-to-energy technology activities					20,000		KNMA	NBSSIZ onal council
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Retrain sanitation officials in monitoring and evaluation of sanitation implementation plans	Clean and sanitised environment					15,000		KNMA	Zonal council
	Implement the	Social	Environmental	Provide funding	% of population					25,000		MWD	Zonal

	“Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative	Services delivery	Health and Sanitation Services	for the implementation of the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes	with sustainable access to improved sanitation							council	
	Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provide refuse containers for the collection of plastic waste as inputs into the ‘waste to Energy Project’ in the Municipality					45,000			KNMA	DPs
	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organise Public Education Campaigns on Solid Waste Management Quarterly					47,000			KNMA	DPs
	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Train Artisans on the design and construction of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Number of disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities designed				60,700			CA	DPs
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ by-laws on sanitation	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Update Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws to incorporate emerging issues in sanitation management	Number of people prosecuted for Enforcement of sanitation Bye-laws				12,000			KNMA	DPs

	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Implement CLTS in all Communities	Number of communities Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)				20,000			KNMA	DP
	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Social Services delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Modernize the waste disposal sites for continue usage	% of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation				14,000			KNMA	Wrks
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify the vulnerable , poor ,PWDs and provide enough rescues for their development	Proportion of poor households covered under the LEAP Programme				5,000			KNMA	DSW&C D
	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistics and funds for District LEAP implementation committee meetings					30,000			KNMA	DSW&C D
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training programme for Heads of Departments and Units on how to mainstream	Number of reported cases of abuse				40,000			KNMA	DPs

Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Child Protection Interventions into their Action Plans and how to Monitor and Evaluate the Outcomes of these Interventions					20,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the required logistics and technical support to facilitate the training of caregiver	Number of trained caregivers delivering services in the municipality				20,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial and logistical support for effective implementation and scaling up of the School Feeding Program	% increase in enrolment and child retention at primary schools				30,000			DSW&C D	CA
				Provide financial and logistical support for easy access and effective utilisation of the Capitation Grant for effective education	Amount of capitation grant received				24,000			DSW&C D	CA

				service delive										
	Increase awareness on child protection	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct home visits and organise Neighbourhood Awareness Campaigns to sensitize families about child protection and associated rules governing child protection	Number of reported cases of abuse					40,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Administrative Directives, Logistics and Financial support to facilitate the inclusion of boys and girls with special needs in the normal schooling system	Proportion of Children with disability and special needs mainstreamed in all community schools					49,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide funds to support the procurement and facilitate the distribution of Educational Materials meant for the effective education of the orphans, vulnerable	Performance of Orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs at BECE					62,000			DSW&C D	CA

				children and children with special needs									
	Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the required logistics and secretarial services for the implementation of the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults	Number of residents benefiting from the District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults				41,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Establish and Procure the needed logistics and funds for the effective functioning of Child Panel and family courts including all related issues	Number of cases settled by Child Panel and family courts.				24,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, and Strengthen the capacity of relevant	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide the needed logistics for the monitoring of child labour and child abuse cases and facilitate the successful prosecution of	Number of reported cases of Worst forms of child labour and abuse				60,000			DSW&C D	CA

	institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking			offenders									
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop Internal Staff Recruitment and Appointments Policy that will ensure that 60% of all Employed Staff /Appointments in the Assembly Female	Proportion of male and female employees and appointees				25,000			CA	DSW&C D
				Undertake Annual Public Sensitisation program to Educate women and support them to actively participate and political activities and to take leadership roles in the communities and in politics	Proportion of Women in local politics and in leadership positions				40,000			CA	DSW&C D
	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services			Train Heads of Departments and Units on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Number of gender responsive programmes in AAP and Budget				30,000			CA	DSW&C D
	Introduce	Social	Social Welfare	Conduct a	Gender parity				25,000			CA	DSW&C

	measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Services delivery	and Community Development	survey to identify the volume of household chores assigned to boys and girls and their implications for educational attainment and economic and social development and implement the recommendations	index									D
Promote economic empowerment of women	Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Coordinate the disbursement of poverty alleviation funds to ensure that 30% of the amount are received by women for enterprise development	% of Poverty alleviation funds received by women enterprises					20,000			CA	DSW&C D
	Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicant	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise training programs for women in order to be able to apply and access MASLOC Funds and Coordinate the disbursement of	Proportion of MASLOC Funds received by women					30,000			CA	DSW&C D

				MASLOC funds to ensure that 50% of the amount are received by women applicants									
	Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise annual sensitization programs to education Land Lords and Family Heads on the need to allow women to have equal access to land titles in respect family lands	Proportion of women with Land Titles				45,000			CA	DSW&C D
	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify successful female leaders and organise annual forums for them to interact with young girls both in and out of school annually to learn their techniques of attaining their status	Number of young girls mentored				50,000			CA	DSW&C D
	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise sensitization programs for women artisans, farmers and	Number of associations formed				45,000			Cooperative	DSW&C D

	to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support			other tradesmen on how to form and maintain associations								
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise training programmes for Heads of Departments and Units on how to Mainstream social protection into their Annual Action Plans and budgets and ensure the application of the knowledge				42,000			CA	All DPTs
				Provide needed funds for registration and monitoring of Day Care Centres in the Municipality				20,000			DSW&C D	CA
				Provide logistics and technical support for the `continues implementation of and monitoring of Care Reform Initiatives(CRI)				65,000			DSW&C D	CA

				Engage or monitor the operation of CSO,RHC and children in their care					20,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Procure the needed logistics for the successful implementation and scaling up of the LEAP and other Social Protection programmes for the poor and the vulnerable and ensure that women and girls are given the needed priority	Number of people benefiting from Social Intervention Programmes				60,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update the Poverty Profile and Pro-Poor Maps to provide baseline data to guide selecting of people to benefit from social programmes	Reliable data available for pro-poor programing				11,000			CA	DSW&C D
	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse,	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise monthly radio programmes to educate the public and	Number of reported cases of abuse against the vulnerable				20,000			DSW&C D	CA

	discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable			create their awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable									
	Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise monthly radio programmes and community sensitization durbars to educate the public on the importance of Extended Family System	Number of people reached with targeted messages				67,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistics for the implementation of the productive and financial inclusion programmes alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Number of people graduating from the LEAP programmes with productive skills to be independent				20,000			DSW&C D	CA
Promote full	Ensure effective	Social	Social Welfare	Sponsor the	Amount of				25,000			DSW&C	CA

participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Services delivery	and Community Development	periodic meetings of the Disability Fund Management Committee to disburse the 3% DACF allocation to the PWDs	Disability funds disbursed							D	
	Generate database on PWD	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct a census of the PWDs in the Municipality	Profile of PWDs available				34,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train PWDs who are out of School in ICT, Artisanal Skills and other employable areas in order for them to contribute to National Development	Number of PWDs trained in employable skills				46,000			DSW&C D	CA
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide funds to support interested PWDs stand for elections and facilitate the appointment of PWDs to the General Assembly as Government Appointee	Number of PWDs Elected or Appointed to the General Assembly				15,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Strengthen	Social	Social Welfare	Organise					20,000			DSW&C	CA

	inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy	Services delivery	and Community Development	capacity building programmes for PWDs on governance and democracy							D	
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	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construct Disability Accesses and facilities to all Public Buildings and ensure that all new private properties for commercial purposes are designed with the required facilities and accesses for the PWDs				80,000			Wrks	DSW&C D
	Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Procure the needed TLMS and provide the needed funds for the effective functioning of the Schools	Performance of Pupils with Special Needs at required examinations			130,000			DSW&C D	GES
	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Set aside 10% of the PWDs Funds to support the continuous education of PWDs	Proportion of PWD Funds spent on the Education of Pupils with Special Needs			80,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Promote the	Social	Social Welfare	Hold radio	Number of			40,000			DSW&C	CA

	eradication of disability-related discrimination	Services delivery	and Community Development	programmes to educate the public on the negative effects of disability-related discrimination and facilitate the prosecution of offenders	reported cases of abuse							D	
	Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train nurses and other health professionals including staff of the Social Welfare Department on improved measures to identify infants with Disabilities and how to effectively handle the cases	Number of disability cases identified at birth				70,000			DSW&C D	CA
	Integrate PWD issues in local and national governance systems.	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise public education campaigns in order to sensitize the public on the need to recognize PWDs as an important interest group and to facilitate their active participation in any public or	% of PWDs partaking in important community meetings				78,000			DSW&C D	CA

				community meetings for the development of the communities									
	Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify the peculiar needs of children and women with disabilities from the general census of the PWDs and integrate same into the daily operations of Assembly	Number of special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability being addressed				50,000			DSW&CD	CA
Improve human capital development and management	Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Train the MPCU members and Procurement Officer on the requirements of the Local Content and Participation Laws and ensure their applications in all contracts of the Assembly	Number of residents recruited to execute contracts				70,000			CA	Wrks
	Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives.	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Conduct Annual Staff Performance Appraisals	% of staff promoted on time				7,000			CA	All Dpts

	Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Integrate Disability Concerns in the development of the Staff Recruitment Policy for the Assembly	Number of PWD employed by the Assembly				50,000			CA	All Dpts
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Complete the Construction of recreational centres in schools	Recreation Centres Constructed to promote sport development				120,000			CA	MYS
	Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services		Amount of private capital spent in sport infrastructure development				80,000			CA	DPs
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide financial and logistical support to augment the efforts of the Forestry Commission	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored				40,000			CA	FC
				Provide logistic for the				48,000			CA	NADMO	

				operations of the 12 Disaster Volunteer Groups									
	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize Annual Sensitization programmes for farmers on the need to preserve or replace vegetation after farming					75,000			CA	MuDA
	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise training programmes for sculptures to increase their knowledge on how use natural forest products to produce handicrafts and other forms of souvenirs	Number of people benefiting from alternative livelihood programs				44,000			NADMO	NBSSI, CA
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Train women and men engaged in charcoal processing on alternative livelihood skills in order to reduce their dependence on the vegetative	Number of women and men trained in alternative livelihood programmes				65,000			NADMO	NBSSI

				cover which could aggravate the conditions that will reinforce climate change									
	Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise training programmes for MPCU Members and other Heads of Units to educate them on Climate Change Issues in order for them to integrate Climate Change Interventions in their daily activities	Number of Climate change interventions integrated into Assembly Plans and Budgets				40,000			CA	All Dpts
Reduce greenhouse gases	Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise annual tree planting competitions in first and second cycle schools in the Municipality	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored				28,000			CA	GES, NADMO, FC
				Support the training of residents in Biogas technology and promote its use in order to reduce the dependence of charcoal which				36,000			CA	Wrks	

				is a major cause of environmental degradation									
	Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Facilitate the launching of the green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized in the Municipality and provide the needed logistical and technical support for its success	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored				78,000			CA	NADMO , FC
	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Integrate tree planting and landscaping as part of all Public Contracts meant to construct Buildings or other forms of physical assets					95,000			Wrks	CA
				Organise public education campaign for community stakeholders and opinion leaders	Number of community members planting trees				30,000			CA	Wrks

				to sensitize them on the need to plant trees on their land and compounds and procure seedlings to support their efforts									
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 30km of Urban Roads	Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated				600,000			DUR	MoRH, CA
				Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas in the Municipality				250,000			DUR	MoRH, CA	
				Maintenance of 15km roads Annually				400,000			MoR&H	CA	
				Spot improvement of 30km feeder roads	Proportion/ length of roads constructed			500,000			MoR&H	CA	
				Sport improvement of 20km of Feeder Roads Annually				300,000			Wrk	CA	
	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Surfacing of 10km of Urban Roads Annually				1,000,000			DUR	MoRH, CA	

	production and tourism.												
	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organise training programmes for local contractors and artisan in order to upgrade their capacity to benefit from relevant provisions of the local content and participation laws on contract awards	Number of locals employed as workers or subcontractors				85,000			CA	Private Sector
	Mainstream climate change into the transport sector	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Ensure that contracts in the Municipality make adequate provision for the planting of trees along the roads being constructed and adequate drainage systems to contain the anticipated storm waters in built-up areas	Number of contractors and subcontractors implementing climate change interventions as integral part of the work				30,000			CA	Private Sector
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design,	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Covering of open drains in DzodzeTownship	% reduction of road accidents in the Municipality							CA	MoRH

	construction and maintenance of road infrastructure			Construct speed humps at vantage points								CA	MoRH	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Liaise with network operators to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the Municipality	Tele density and penetration rate					60,000			CA	Wrks
	Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide the needed logistics to facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Digital Property addressing System	Number of settlements with complete Digital property Address Systems					55,000			CA	Phy Plg Dpt.
	Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Physical Planning Officers on the identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties						80,000			CA	Phy Plg Dpt.
Expand the digital landscape	Provide real time information to all segments of the population and	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Partner with GIZ to create a database for socio-economic	Database developed for the Assembly					70,000			CA	GIZ

	economy			and other relevant data for planning and development								
				Create a website for the Municipal Assembly	Functional website available				10,000			
				Train MPCU Secretariat on the Management of the Database					20,000			CA GIZ
	Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the training of young girls and boys in ICT skills					45,000			CA DPs
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise 16No. Public Education forums in communities and institutions to sensitize the public on disaster prevention and management	Number of Reported Cases of Disaster				66,000			NADMO CA
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters			Support surveillance activities of NADMO to uncover early signals of disasters and take measure to reduce their	Number of Surveillance activities undertaken				50,000			

				impact										
	Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Train Disaster Management staff on gender issues in order for them to mainstream same in their daily activities	Number of Reported Cases of Disaster					35,000			CA	NADMO
	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Procure the needed logistics and provide adequate funds for effective operations of NADMO						50,000			CA	NADMO
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects	Economic Development Programme	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Heads of Departments and Units on the application of relevant Science, Technology and Innovations in their activities and procure relevant equipment to support the utilisation of the knowledge gained	Level of application of Science, Technology and Innovation					39,000			CA	Dpts
	Scale up investments in research and	Economic Development Programme	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Sponsor the conduct of research to find	Number of research programs					20,000			CA	DPs

	development to find local solution to challenges			local solutions to challenges	sponsored							
Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development	Facilitate universal access to adequate, reliable and cost effective petroleum products such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG),	Economic Development Programme	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Process development applications for the establishment of Oil and Gas Filling Stations within 2 months	Time spent in processing development applications				40,000			Phy. Pg Dpt CA
				Facilitate the training and skills acquisition of residents in relevant jobs along the value chain of the Oil and Gas Industry	Number of businesses created along the value chain of the oil and gas industry				45,000			CA MoE
Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Construct drains in Dzodze and 6 other communities	Metres of concrete drains constructed				600,000			Wrks CA
	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise monthly radio discussions to educate the public on the dangers of indiscriminate	Number radios discussions held				22,000			NADMO CA

				disposal of waste										
	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide logistics for the implementation of drainage plans for all MMDAs	National Drainage Plans for all MMDAs implemented					20,000			Wrks	CA
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Update Asset Register for the Assembly	Asset register of the Assembly updated to include all assets					25,000			Wrks	CA
				Prepare Operation and Maintenance Plan for regulars operations and periodic planned maintenance of all Assembly Assets	Number of Assets serviced and maintained					70,000			Wrks	CA
	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Train Staff of the Works Department in modern technology for infrastructure delivery						45,000			Wrks	CA
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop and operationalize the Light Industrial Area	Number of workshops and machines installed at the Light Industrial Area					50,000			Wrks	CA

	Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Train the MPCU on sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach	Number of MPCU Member trained in SLM who are applying the skills				65,000			CA	Dpts.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Provide the needed equipment for the effective implementation of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016.	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) fully implemented				20,000			CA	Phy Pg Dpt
				Train the Members of the						60,000			CA	Phy Pg Dpt
	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Statutory Planning Committee and its Technical Committee on relevant Sections of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)					45,000			CA	Phy Pg Dpt

Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Spatial Planning and	Train Artisans in modern technique of building basic houses in all communities of the Municipality	Number of Artisans trained in modern technique of building basic houses					23,000			NBSSI	CA/MoR &I
	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide needed financial support for the activities of Rural Enterprise Project to promote development in the Municipality	Number of activities undertaken through Assembly's financial support.					25,000			REP	CA/MoR &I
				Provide financial support to Clients in Trade Exhibitions	Number of clients supported in trade exhibitions					35,000			CA	REP/Mo T&I
	Fully implement the rural development policy	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Support the fully implementation of the rural development policy	Level at which the implementation of the rural development policy supported					50,000			CA	MoLGR D
	Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise sensitization programmes for rural communities on how to sustainably use and manage the	Number of communities sensitised					45,000			CA	MUDA/ MoL&N R

	communities and livelihoods.			natural resource to support their development and livelihoods									
	Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Institute and Ensure that incentive package are develop for private investors who accept to invest in the rural parts of the Municipality	Number of investors invested in the rural areas of the Municipality				80,000			CA	REP
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Support the implantation of major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes in the Municipality	Number of slums renewed and redeveloped in the Municipality				140,000			Phy Dpt	Pg MoZ&IC /Wrks
	Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Support the enforcement of legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality	legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums in the Municipality enforced				98,000			CA	GPS/GJS
	Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Organise sensitisation program for slum dwellers to educate them on how to improve infrastructure facilities in their	Number of slum dwellers educated on an improved infrastructure facilities				20,000			Wrks	CA

				neighborhood										
	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provide needed financial support to promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Number of social programs in Zongos financially supported					100,000			CA	MoZ&IC
	Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provide the needed financial support for Upgrading the inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Number of new slums occurred and the Zongos upgraded					254,000			MoZ&IC	CA
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide adequate funds to support the Complete political and administrative decentralization of the remaining departments	Number of Departments Decentralised					500,000			CA	MoLGRD
				Construction of MCE's Residence	Number of Residential Accommodation					1,000,000			Wrks	CA

				Rehabilitation of MCD's Residence	constructed				90,000			Wrks	CA
				Rehabilitation of 10No. Low Cost Houses					230,000			Wrks	CA
				Provision for the implementation of Annual Action Plans of the Member of Parliament	Number of MP's activities implemented				250,000			MP	CA
				Supply of 50No. Assembly Hall Chairs and 4No. Air Conditioners	Number of furniture and Air Conditions procured				120,000			Wrks	CA
				Procurement of Generator Set/Plant	Number of Generators procured				200,000			Wrks	CA
				Organise General Assembly, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee Meeting	Number of Meetings organized				70,000			CA	Dpts
	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional	Management and Administration	General Administration	Ensure the strengthening of effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation among	Level of collaboration and cooperation among departments and other agencies in the Municipality increased				50,000			CA	All Dpts

	and national levels			departments and other agencies in the Municipality									
				Organise Quarterly Heads of Department Meetings	Number of actions taken on decisions at HoDs Meetings				45,000			CA	All Dpts
				Provision for Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Assets as contained in the Annual O&M Plans of the Assembly	Amount of Annual funds spent on operations and maintenance				90,000			CA	All Dpts
				Provision to support NALAG Activities	Amount of DA Funds spent on NALAG Activities				15,000			CA	All Dpts
				Organise 12No. Town Hall Meetings to interact with the Public on the Operations of the Assembly	Number residents participating in Town Hall Meetings				105,000			CA	All Dpts
				Prepare and Implement Popular Participation Action Plan	Number of Popular participation activities implemented				25,000			CA	All Dpts
				Celebrate Independence Day, Framers'					150,000			CA	All Dpts

				Day, Republic Day, Workers Day, etc									
				Procurement of Office Equipment and Machines	Number and type of Machines and equipment procured				98,000			CA	All Dpts
				Procurement of 2No. Vehicles	Number of vehicle procured				300,000			CA	All Dpts
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 14No. Computers, 14No Printers, 7 Copiers, 7No. Motor Cycles and provide adequate furniture, needed logistics as well as funds for operating and strengthening of Sub-district structures	Number of Zonal Councils operating				120,000			CA	Zonal Councils
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise training program for unit committee members, PWDs and Zonal Councillors etc in all zonal capitals to build their capacity on participatory	Number of zonal capitals received training on participatory planning and budgeting				40,000			CA	Zonal Councils

				planning and budgeting									
				Organise Quarterly MPCU Meeting	Number of MPCU Meetings Organise				25,000			CA	Dpts
				Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise of the Annual Action Plans	Number of M&E Reports produced and submitted on time				10,000	10,000		CA	Dpts
				Hold ½ yearly and End of Year Plan Review Meetings	Number of Plan Review Meetings organized				23,000			CA	Dpts
				Preparation of Annual Action Plans	Number of Action Plan prepared				45,000			CA	Dpts
				Conduct Development Evaluation on the impact of the Waste to Energy project, LED initiative, utilisation of Zongo Funds etc	Number of Evaluation Conducted				100,000			CA	Dpts
				Hold Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Number of Budget Committee meetings held				23,000			CA	Dpts
				Preparation of Annual Budget	Number of Annual Budgets approved on				76,000			CA	Dpts

					time									
	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Build the capacity of physical planning staff and other staff on preparation and revision of local plans and planning schemes	Number of local plans and planning schemes prepared and revised					60,000			GIZ	CA
	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support the establishment of Local Economic Development initiatives in the Municipality using the Enterprise Development Model and design incentive package for Private individuals who are into LED businesses in the Municipality.	Number of LED initiatives established and Private individuals who are into LED businesses awarded					45,000			CA	NBSSI/REP/BAC
				Provide support for the construction of Rural Technology Transfer Facility at the Light Industrial Area	Number of Artisans trained at the Centre Annually					95,000			AC	NBSSI/REP/BAC

				Rehabilitation of markets sheds in the District	Number of shed rehabilitated				20,00			KNMA	CA
				Paving the floor, provision of security gates and other ancillary facilities and provision of additional sheds, stalls and stores at Dzodze Market	% improvement in IGF collected from the Market				20,000			KNMA	CA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Make available plans and budget for the development of all sectors of the municipality	Number of staff and Hon. Assembly members trained on the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)				40,000			KNMA	GIZ
	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Development and management of billing software for property rate	% increase in revenue mobilisation				40,000	20,000		KNMA	GIZ
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure,	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide needed logistics for maintenance of security, law and order	Police Citizen ratio				40,000			KNMA	GPS/GJS

	including accommodation, health and training infrastructure													
	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise sensitisation program on FM stations to educate the public and the security agencies on the need to cooperate to fight crime in the Municipality					30000				KNMA	GPS
	Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties	Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for additional police personnel and procure the needed logistics for their operations	Police Citizen ratio				2000				KNMA	GPS
Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Organise annual investment and cultural fairs with Citizens Resident abroad in order to successfully obtain their contribution to the development of the Municipality	Number Ghanaian citizens abroad contributing to the Municipality's Development				50,000				KNMA	DPs
	Attract and retain	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and	Enter into Partnerships					5,000				KNMA	CNC

	mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora		Coordinating	with Ghanaian Resident Abroad									
				Foster Partnerships with Sister Cities for Socio-economic Development				3,000				KNMA	DPs

4.4 Conduct of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The Medium Term Development Strategic Policy Framework acknowledges the link between the ambient quality of the environment, Poverty and the need for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in order to ensure that economic growth arising from the Medium Term Development Strategic Policy Framework is sustainable and environmental friendly.

To make the programmes sustainable, the District will conduct an environmental assessment of all programmes and activities in the DMTDP. This will be tackled by using the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as a tool to assess the sustainability of Projects/programmes outlined in the MTDP. Additionally, strategies and activities to mitigate some of the negative impacts that will emanate from implementation of the projects/programs will be formulated.

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 subject to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered at all levels during plan preparation and implementation while socio-economic issues are being tackled.

This is also in fulfilment of the directives of NDPC in the preparation of the 2018-2021 which requires that the District Medium Term Development Plan was subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment using the Sustainability Test.

Purpose of SEA

The conduct of the SEA is to mainstream environmental issues into the District Medium Term Plan so as to ensure sustainable growth and development of the District. It is also aimed at improving District development decision and making it clearer and more internally consistent.

Scope of the SEA

The Strategic Environmental Assessment will be applied to the objectives, programmes and activities earmarked 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.

Major Environmental Concerns

The major environmental concerns for the conduct of the assessment include:

Natural Resources

These concerns here include:

- Protected Areas and Wildlife should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practicable.
- 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

Socio-Cultural Factors

- ▶ The factors identified are concerned with the health and wellbeing 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).
- ▶ Access to land, potable water, transport and sanitation should be improved
- ▶ Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.
- ▶ Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced

Economic factors

The environmental issues under this criterion concern the economic growth and development of the District. The major concerns 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.

Further Improvements to Projects, Programmes and Budgets

To ensure that these Projects who's Implementation could have negative impact on the environment do not pose any environmental threat to the MTDP, these projects will be isolated and specific recommendations made to that effect.

Table: 4.3 Policies, Plan and Programme subjected to SEA

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of MCE's Residence		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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)	Numbers of cattle	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

lands)		
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
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

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of MCE's Residence		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
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

Activity: Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas in the Municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 34 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) 123 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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 34 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
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 34 5
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	High information dissemination	(0) 1 2 34 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: Opening up of Access Roads to developing areas in the Municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Farmers can access loans and advice through the ce
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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
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

Activity: Provision of 3No. Mechanized Water Systems in 3 selected Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Provision of 3No. Mechanized Water Systems in 3 selected Communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	0	Not relevant
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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 costal erosion
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	0	Not relevant

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
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

Activity : Construct 6 No.3 unit JHS classroom blocks and ancillary at Tove,Kave ,Adevukope Tadzi ,DA,Agorve and Zukpe

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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

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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construct 6 No.3 unit JHS classroom blocks and ancillary at Tove,Kave ,Adevukope Tadzi ,DA,Agorve and Zukpe		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works strongly against the aim
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works strongly against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	0	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	0	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	0	Not relevant
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	4	Support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Support the project
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	2	Works against the aim
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	4	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	5	Strongly 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)	4	Support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construct 8 No. 6 unit classroom blocks and ancillary at Deme Pr. Dzodze RC Pri. Aive Pri. Tadzewu, RC Pri. Afife RC Pri..Adzoati D/APrim,Adevukope DA Pri.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construct 8 No. 6 unit classroom blocks and ancillary at Deme Pr. Dzodze RC Pri. Ative Pri. Tadzewu, RC Pri. Afife RC Pri..Adzoati D/APrim,Adevukope DA Pri.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the aim
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
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

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works strongly against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	0	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	0	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	0	Not relevant
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	4	Support the project
Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	2	Works against the aim
Job creation (the activities should create more jobs to the young people)	4	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	5	Strongly 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)	4	Support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Acquire public sanitary site for solid waste disposal in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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

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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Acquire public sanitary site for solid waste disposal in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	1	Works strongly against the aim
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)	1	Works strongly against the aim
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	2	Works against the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	1	Works strongly against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	2	Strongly against the aim
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	4	Support the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	4	It will improve health, hygiene
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low agricultural production (crops) (activities should improve yield production)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Overgrazing (the activities should not lead to reduction of arable lands)	3	Neutral effect on the project
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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
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)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	4	Support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 2No. Toilet facility in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 2No. Toilet facility in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	5	Strongly support the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	4	Support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
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)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	4	Support the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 4No. Community Based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 4No. Community Based Health Planning Service (CHPS) Compound in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	3	Newtral effect on the project
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	0	Not relevant
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	0	Not relevant
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	3	Neutral effect on the project
Loan (activities should lead to accessibility to loans)	0	Not relevant
Public education (activities should lead to more awareness creation)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 5No. Institutional Latrine in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 5No. Institutional Latrine in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the aim
Illigal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant
Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
High school dropout (the activities should improved school enrolment and retention)	5	Strongly 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)	3	Neutral effect on the project

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construction of 8No. Kindergarten Classroom block in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	Mangroves areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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)	Achievable MDG goal	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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
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: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of 8No. Kindergarten Classroom block in the District		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Destruction of mangroves (the activities should protect mangroves)	2	Works against the aim
Illgal fishing methods (activities should not lead to depletion of fisf resources)	0	Not relevant
Soil pollution (the activities should reduce soil pollution)	0	Not relevant

Coastal Erosion (the activities should not lead to coastal erosion)	2	Works against the aim
Climate change (the activities should mitigate climate change)	3	Neutral effect on the project
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Physical development in wetlands (the activities should protect the wetlands)	2	Works against the aim
Bush burning (the activities should minimize bush burning)	2	Works against the aim
Indiscriminate waste disposal (activities should lead to proper waste disposal)	4	Support the project
Land litigation (activities should not lead to land litigation)	3	Neutral effect on the project
MDGs Health (the activities should not work against the achievement of the MDGs)	5	Strongly support the project
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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)	5	Strongly support the project
Quality of salt (the activities should lead to the expansion in production and improved salt)	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
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)	4	Support the project
Bye-laws (activities should lead to the enforcement of bye-laws)	3	Neutral effect on the project

4.5 Indicative Financial Plan

Having prepared the programme of action (PoA), an adequate financial resource is required to translate the plan into action. Hence the indicative financial plan indicates how the District

Assembly intends to mobilize and utilize the available financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. Financial resources will be mobilized from both internal and external sources. The specific sources for financial resource for the implementation of the plan are:

- a) Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- b) District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- c) District Development Facility (DDF)
- d) Central Government in-flows e.g. GETFund
- e) Donors
- f) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Table 4.4 shows the yearly estimated revenue to be mobilized from the identified sources towards the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 4.4: Indicative Financial Plan

Programme	Total cost 2018-2021 GH¢	Expected revenue (GH¢)					Gap (GH¢)	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GoG	IGF	Donors	Others	Total Revenue			
Management and Administration	8,910,000.00	6,695,000.00	1,015,000.00	800,500.00	0	8,510,500.00	399,500.00	Form and resource a task force to increase IGF collection	Outsource residential property rate collection
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	15,823,000.00	10,625,000.00	498,000.00	4,034,560	0	15,157,560.00	665,440.00	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Social Services Delivery	26,678,000.00	10,336,000.00	426,600.00	5,010,000.00	0	15,772,600.00	905,400.00	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Economic Development	5,090,000.00	2,992,500.00	450,000.00	721,300.00	0	4,163,800.00	926,200.00	Form and resource a task force to increase IGF collection	Seek assistance from the Rural Enterprises Programme and others

Environmental and Sanitation Management	4,180,000.00	2,285,000.00	115,000.00	80,000.00	0	2,480,000.00	1,700,000.00	Request support from ministry of special development initiative	Collaborate with NGOs to assist in financing of the Plan
Total	60,681,000.00	32,933,500.00	2,504,600.00	10,646,360.00	0	46,084,460.00	4,596,540.00		

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter highlights Annual Action Plans prepared for 2018. Annual Action Plans (AAPs) were prepared out of the Programme of Action (PoA) for implementation by the various departments of the District Assembly.

5.2 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The District Assembly is responsible for the implementation of the Annual Action Plans through its departments and agencies, Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other development organizations. In light of this, the District Assembly will deepen collaboration with its departments and agencies to ensure that their material and human resources and logistic needs are timely addressed to facilitate timely implementation of the Plan.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .	
1. Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy	1.1 Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue			Repair of Revenue Pick up						50,000			DFO	DBA/ DPO	
					Prepare, and approve gazette fee fixing resolution, Action Plan and Budget						12,000.00			F&A	Sub St.	
					Intensify quarterly supervision of revenue collectors							4,000.00			F&A	Sub St
					Organize a 2-day annual capacity building workshop for 30 revenue collectors							20,000			KNM A	F&A
					Provide logistics to revenue collectors (motor bikes)					2,200.00			KNM A	F&A		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					Prepare Indenture and land titles on 2 No. markets						13,453.00			KNM A	F&A
					Const. of 40 Unit market store at Dzesime						600,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Const. of 2 No 16 Unit market sheds at Weta &Penyi						100,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Reconst. of Tazdewu market						120,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Const. of Mini market sheds Avalavi & Afife						100,000			KNM A	MLG RD
	1.2 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services			Provide business advisory services and training to SMEs in the district						6,000			KNM A	BAC/ NBSSI
	1.3 Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong	Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based			Collaborate with the private sector & government to establish one						10,000			KNM A	NBSSI

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .	
	linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	on the resource endowments of districts			agro-based industry in the district (Committee on one dist. One factory project)											
					National farmers Day Celebration.					30,000			KNM A	MAD U		
					Establish demo. Field in 8 operational areas in maize					10,000			KNM A	MoF A		
					Establish demo. Field in 8 operational areas in Cassava					11,000			KNM A	MoF A		
					organize 20 radio programmes on extension delivery					10,000			KNM A	MoF A		
					Train 4 seed growers to produce certified rice and maize seeds					8,000			KNM A	MoF A		
					Build capacity of 10 technical staffs on steps in rice prod.					9,000			KNM A	MoF A		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					organize exposure visit of processors on smokeless stove and solar dry technology						10,000			KNM A	MoF A
					conduct 72 monitoring and vaccination on livestock and poultry						5,000			KNM A	MoF A
					conduct monthly monitoring of pest and diseases of crops and livestock						8,000			KNM A	MoF A
					Train 8 AEAs in data collection of prod. Figures for maize						4,000			MAD U	MoF A
					Train 8 AEAs in data collection of prod. Figures for cassava						6,000			MAD U	MoF A
					Dredging of 6 No Dams in the district at Penyi,						20,000			MAD U	MoF A

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .	
					Ohawu, Dzodze etc											
	1.4 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Intensify education on the potentials in the tourism sector			Showcase & highlight tourism potentials in the district to investors					10,000			MAD U	MoF A		
	1.5 Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	Promote the use of alternative fuels (such as LPG, ethanol liquid & gel, biogas etc.) and energy efficient end use devices (such as improved wood fuel stoves, etc.)			Carry out public education on the use of clean cooking fuel Undertake sensitization for farmers, hunters & general public on effects of bush fire and flooding					9,000			MAD U	MoF A		
2. Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society	2.1 Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes			Support 60 brilliant but needy students financially					50,000			GES	MoE		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					Const. of 8 No 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities: Afife SHS, Penyi Anglican JHS Huive, Tsiyinu, Bagome, Dorwuime,						1,000,000			KNM A	MoE
					Const. of 10 No 3-Unit KG Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities: Adzoatsi, Heheme, Torkpo-Zomayi Adzinukope, Deme, Tove, Weta, Huive, Tamekope						1,200,000			KNM A	MoE
					Const. of 6 No 6-Unit JHS Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities: Ehi-Kaledzi, Tadzi, Adrume,						2,000,000			KNM A	MoE

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .	
					Torvie, Adevukope											
					Support the construction of 2000 Dual Desks for Basic Schools					100,000			KNM A	MoE		
					Support the construction of 5000 Mono Desks for Basic Schools					200,000			KNM A	MoE		
					Support the construction of 1000 Set of KG Sitting Unit					800,000			KNM A	MoE		
					Provide support for Girl-Child Education					7,000			GES	MoE		
					Provide support for Best Teacher Awards Scheme					8,000			GES	MoE		
					Support STME Clinic for school children					20,000			KNM A	MoE		
					Support Sports & culture Development					10,000			KNM A	MoE		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaboration
					Support my first day at school programme for primary schools						7,000			GES	MoE
	2.2 Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas			Construction of 3 No CHPS Compounds:Ative, Adzoatsi, Agorvega, Kuli						900,000			KNMA	MoH
					Const. of Maternity Wing at Penyi						350,000			KNMA	MoH
					Renovation of Devego Health center						200,000			KNMA	MoH
					Extension of electricity and water to Deme and Zukpe CHPS compounds						80,000			KNMA	MoH
					Procurement of medical equipment to Deme and Zukpe CHPS compounds						40,000			KNMA	MoH

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					Construction of Maternity Wing at Penyi Health Centre					300,000			KNM A	MoH	
					Provide support for National Immunization Day (NIDs) and IMCH campaign					12,000			KNM A	GHS	
					Provide support for Prevention and Control of Malaria					15,000			KNM A	GHS	
					Procure health delivery equipment such as screens, beds, BP apparatus, Vaccines fridges, and thermometers					10,000			KNM A	GHS	
					Organize radio discussion on emergency obstetric care					11,000			KNM A	GHS	
					Construct 1No RCH Clinic					350,000			KNM A	GHS	
					Organize Half Year Review					15,000			KNM A	GHS	

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab .	
					Meetings											
					Train 15 health Staffs on ICT					20,000			KNM A	GHS		
					Organize 4 meetings on epidemic management					12,000			KNM A	GHS		
	2.3 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)			Support HIV/AIDS prevention programme in the district (Response Initiative) Celebrate World AIDS Day					50,000			KNM A	GHS		
	2.4 Improve reproductive health	Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments of the population on reproductive health and family planning			Sensitize school children on effects of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and the Rights of the Child					15,000			KNM A	GHS		
					Conduct investigation on					10,000			KNM A	MSW O		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .	
					child neglect and abuses											
					Monitor Early Childhood Devt. centers in the dist.					15,000			KNM A	MSW O		
					Conduct investigation on juvenile offenders					8,000			KNM A	MSW O		
	2.5 Expand access to social protection services	Create awareness on the availability and benefits of social services			Register the aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme					20,000			KNM A	MSW O		
					Provide employable skills for PWDs					30,000			KNM A	MSW O		
					Continue identifying and collating data on PWDs					5,000			KNM A	MSW O		
					Create public awareness on human trafficking Act in the dist.					9,000			KNM A	MSW O		
					Provide & maintain 400No. street					55,000			KNM A	MoEP		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					lights in the District										
					Utilize MP's Common Fund on selected programmes & projects					60,000			KNM A	MP	
					Provision for self-help Projects					140,000			KNM A	MP/M LGR D	
					Const. of Slaughter house at Dzodze					400,000			KNM A	MLGRD	
	2.6 Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship			Facilitate employment of the youth under the youth employment programme (vegetable farming)					9,000			KNM A	MLGRD	
	2.7 Strengthen Child Protection system	Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare			Educate public on child labour & child abuse in the district					7,000			SW& CD	MG& SP	
	2.8 Improve investment for sanitation	Assess infrastructure needs and			Construct 2 No. 10-seater institutional					230,000			DEH U	KNM A	

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
		mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development			latrine in the district										
					Up-date of DESSAP					10,000			DEH U	KNM A	
					Monitoring of CLTS programme					23,000			DEH U	KNM A	
					Organize dist. Sanitation Day					10,000			DEH U	KNM A	
					Acquire land for liquid waste disposal in the district					25,000			DEH U	KNM A	
					Procure sanitation equipment for the District Assembly					40,000			DEH U	KNM A	
	2.9 Improve investment for water	Assess infrastructure needs and mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development			Const. of water reservoir at Weta					130,000			KNM A	CWS A	
					Const. Of					160,000			KNM	CWS	

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					boreholes in communities Akpatoeme-Zukpe, Kporkuve, vume, Torkanu, Torvie, Agorvie								A	A	
					Provide/extend potable water to communities Wuti-Avunu, Tamekope-Akanu, Afornyaga – Eleme-Sovie					170,000			KNM A	CWS A	
	2.10 Promote full participation of persons with disabilities in society and ensure that they enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Promote availability of assistive technologies			Support persons with disability to acquire gainful employment, education & assistive devices								KNM A	MGP S	
3. Build Safe and well-Planned Communities while	3.1 Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure			Undertake Resurfacing/spo t improvement/re shaping of the					2,000,000			DFR	KNM A	

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES			
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .		
Protecting the Natural Environment	system that meets user needs	to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs			following roads: Ehi-Penyi, Dzodze-Tornu, Afife-Tsiyinu-Ohawu, Netsikope-Dekpor, Tadzi-Ahiagbakope												
					Construct 4 No Culvert, Drains and Bridge in the district. Weta-Section 8, Dekporyia					100,000				DFR	KNM A		
	3.2 Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Ensure the protection and conservation of river basins and wetlands for water security and enhanced resilience to climate change			Dredging of dams for irrigation farming					150,000				DoA	DA		
	3.3 Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	Enhance institutional coordination and information systems and databases for effective			Organize quarterly public campaign on DRR/climate change/ bush fire & its adaption					45,000				NAD MO	KNM A		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
		adaptation monitoring and reporting													
					Enforcement of environmental bye-laws					10,000			NAD MO	KNM A	
					Education on strategies to improve measures to prevent of Fire disasters					15,000			KNM A	GNFS	
					purchase of fire extinguishers and training of all Assembly staffs					30,000			KNM A	GNFS	
					Establishment of seed nursery and tree planting in the district.					20,000			KNM A	FC/N ADM O	
					Celebration of national Disaster day					30,000			KNM A	NAD MO	
	3.6 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and			Complete Street naming and Property Addressing Systems					50,000			KNM A	PPD	

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .	
	development of human settlements	enforcement of the planning and building regulations														
					Preparation of Base map, Master Plan, and Layout for Dzodze					30,000			KNM A	PPD		
					Identify, demarcate, and register Assembly properties					42,000			KNM A	PPD		
					Enforcement of building regulations					20,000			KNM A	PPD		
					Hold four (4) Technical Sub-Committee and Four Statutory Planning Committee Meetings					5,000			KNM A	PPD		
					Educate public on land development and permit acquisition					4,000			PPD	KNM A		
4. Build Effective,	4.1 Ensure full political,	Ensure regular capacity			Support capacity					9,000			KNM A	MLG RD		

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborator	
Efficient and Dynamic Institutions	administrative and fiscal decentralization	building of district assembly staff on regular basis			building (seminars, workshops) of District Assembly Staffs											
					Procure furniture for new office complex					70,000				KNMA	MLGRD	
					Renovation of DCEs Bungalow					50,000				MWD	KNMA	
					Pay Compensation of Akanu Ecowas market land					200,000				PPD	KNMA	
					Construction of Assembly Canteen at new site					100,000				MWD	KNMA	
					Landscaping around the new Assembly hall					40,000				MWD	KNMA	
					Organize Town hall /stakeholders meetings on government policies					80,000				KNMA	MLGRD	

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					Organize General Assembly & Sub-Committee Meetings						20,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Organize DISEC meetings						15,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Submission of HRMIS						3,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Training of staffs on LGS protocols						5,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Support Area Councils to function well						6,000			KNM A	MLG RD
					Procure office equipment and stationery for the District Assembly and its departments						7,000			KNM A	MLG RD
	4.2 Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	Sensitize the citizenry on public policy			Support DPCU to carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of development projects and submission of						60,000			KNM A	MLG RD

GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGR AMMES	SUB-PROGR AMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME--2018				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTI NG AGENCIES	
							1 ST QT	2 ND QT	3 RD QT	4 TH QT	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab .
					Reports										
					Procure Lap top and hard drive for DPCU					50,000			KNM A	MLG RD	
					Preparation of 2019 Annual Action Plan					30,000			KNM A	MLG RD	
					Preparation of 2019 composite Budget					24,000			KNM A	MLG RD	
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	5.1 Mobilize citizens in the diaspora to assist in the development of the country	Ensure effective coordination on the resolution of issues affecting Ghanaians in the diaspora			Support implementation of self-help/community initiated projects					90,000			KNM A	MLG RD	
	5.2 Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships between the private sector in Ghana, international businesses, and Ghanaians in the Diaspora	Engage the diaspora in national development			Strengthen sister city relations to promote development					100,000			KNM A	MLG RD	

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter emphasizes on Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements, Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation and M&E, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting, Dissemination and Communications Strategy as well as participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) play a very important role in the implementation of Development Plans. The extent to which the District Medium term Development Plan (MTDP) will achieve its set goals and objectives depends, to a very large extent, on a well-structured M&E framework that tracks the use of resources and ensures a high level of efficiency. It is therefore advised that adequate monitoring is carried out by the DPCU on collaboration with other implementing agencies during and after the implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

The purpose of the M&E plan is to serve as a check and guide in the implementation of the MTDP by;

- ◆ Tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders in the plan.
- ◆ Ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries.
- ◆ Evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the MTDP and its goals, objectives and targets.

Monitoring

Monitoring is the process of measuring, coordinating, collecting, processing, and communicating information of assistance to management for decision-making. It is an essential part of the implementation phase of a programme, since it provides feedback. Its purpose is to identify immediate problems or deviations from the established plan and find quick practical solutions.

Table 6.1: Monitoring matrix

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 1.1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability									
1. Amount of IGF generated (baseline is as at October, 2017)	Output	330,500	625,600	688,272	688,272	688,272		Annually	MBA
2. Proportion of development partners and NGOs fund contribution to DMTDP implementation (%)	Output	21	25	27	31	32		Annually	MFO
3. Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (%)	Output	86	87	88	88	89		Annually	MFO
Objective 1.2: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives									
1. Number of agro-based industry/factory established	Output	0	1	1	0	0		Annually	BAC
Objective 1.3: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development									
1. Number of Resource Centers contracted to promote SME	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	BAC

products									
Objective 1.4: Improve production efficiency and yield									
1. Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish: Crops: (T/Ha) a) Maize b) Cassava c) Rice Livestock: a) Cattle b) Goat c) Sheep d) Poultry e) Pig Fish:	Output							Quarterly	Agric Dept.
		1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5			
		16.0	17	17.5	18.0	19.5			
		2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5			
		17,670	18,53	18,98	20,24	20,67			
		6,446	7	5	4	3			
		5,356	6,953	7,203	7,754	8,321			
		27,007	5,821	6,301	6,973	7,421			
		975	28,34	28,95	29,54	30,13			
		N/A	5	4	1	4			
			1,007	1,370	1,685	1,837			
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
2. Number of dams/dugouts constructed/renovated	Output	0	5	6	5	6		Annually	Agric Dept.
Objective 1.5: Improve Post-Harvest Management									
1. Construct 1No. Farm produce storage facility									

Goal 2: Create opportunities for all									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 2.1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels									

1. Gross enrolment rate (%):	Output							Annually	MED
a) Primary									
Total		110.5	121.4	131.2	138.7	143.3			
Male		111.0	119.4	133.4	143.0	146.7			
Female		110.0	117.5	129.0	134.4	140.0			
b) JHS									
Total		89.0	90.2	101.0	119.6	137.0			
Male		89.6	92.9	112.1	133.8	156.2			
Female		87.0	83.2	90.1	105.6	118.2			
c) SHS									
Total		52.2	59.3	66.2	87.0	90.0			
Male		49.0	56.6	64.2	86.8	90.0			
Female		56.0	61.9	68.2	87.2	90.0			
2. Net admission rate in primary schools (%):	Output							Annually	MED
a) Primary one (6yrs)									
Total									
Male		93	100	100	100	100			
Female		90	100	100	100	100			
		96	100	100	100	100			
3. Gender parity index	Output							Annually	MED
a) KG		1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06			
b) Primary		1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06			
c) JHS		1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.06			
d) SHS		1.02	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08			
4. Number of	Output							Quarterly	MPO/M

classroom blocks constructed:									E
a) 6-unit Class Blk		0	4	5	4	7			
b) 3-unit Class Blk		0	6	7	5	6			
c) 2-unit Class Blk		0	5	5	6	8			
5. Number of teachers quarters constructed	Output	5	7	8	5	6		Quarterly	MPO/ME
6. Number of needy students financially supported	Output		20	30	25	30	M F	Annually	GES
7. Number of students supported under STME clinic	Output						M F	Annually	GES
8. Number of students who benefited from the BECE candidates mock examinations							M F	Annually	GES
Objective 2.2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)									
1. Number of health facilities constructed	Output	2	6	5	8	7		Quarterly	MPO/ME
2. Number of nurses quarters constructed	Output	0	5	7	9	9		Quarterly	MPO/ME
3. Doctor–population ratio	Outcome	1:7,130	1:6,980	1:6,420	1:5,760	1:5,500		Quarterly	MHD
4. Nurse–population ratio	Outcome	1:310	1:280	1:250	1:230	1:210		Quarterly	MHD
Objective 2.3: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality									
1. Maternal mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and	Outcome	90/100,000	75/100,000	50/100,000	35/100,000	20/100,000		Quarterly	MHD

child birth per 100,000 live births									
2. Under-five mortality rate	Outcome	6/1,000	3/1,000	1/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000		Quarterly	MHD
3. Malaria case fatality in children under-five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000		Quarterly	MHD
Objective 2.4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups									
1. HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of population 15-49yrs who are HIV positive)	Outcome	14.8%	12.6%	10.1%	7.9%	6.2%		Quarterly	MHD
Objective 2.6: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all									
1. % of population with access to safe water sources	Outcome	66	69	74	77	85		Quarterly	MWST
2. Number of water tanks procured		0	10	12	11	9		Annually	MPO/M E
Objective 2.7: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services									
1. % of population with access to improved sanitation (WC, KVIP, household latrine)	Outcome	54	58	65	67	73		Annually	MEHO
2. Number of Public toilets constructed	Output	0	6	12	15	13		Quarterly	MPO/M E
3. Number of Public Pounds constructed in Area Councils	Output	0	4	0	0	0		Quarterly	MPO/M E
4. Waste disposal site acquired	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	MPO/M EHO

Objective 2.8: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children									
1. No. of child trafficking/abuse cases recorded: a) trafficking b) abuse	Output							Annually	SW&CD
2. Number of aged and vulnerable under the LEAP programme	Output						M F	Annually	SW&CD
Objective 2.11: Promote the creation of decent jobs									
1. Number of youth employed/benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Output	29	32	41	54	69	M F	Quarterly	YEA

Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 3.4: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services									
1. Length of roads maintained: a) Trunk road (km) b) Urban roads(km) b) Feeder road(km)	Output	0 5 12	0 15 35	0 14 41	0 17 46	0 13 50		Annually	GHA/DUR/DFR /
2. Number of footbridges built	Output	0	4	3	4	5		Annually	MPO/ME
Objective 3.5: Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people									
1. Number of canoes procured	Output							Annually	MPO/ME

Objective 3.6: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy									
1. % of households with access to electricity	Outcome	71	78	86	89	92		Annually	MPO
2. Acreage of trees planted	Outcome							Annually	Forestry
Objective 3.8: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements									
1. Percentage of roads/streets named	Output	0	5	7	8	10		Semi-annually	MPPO

Goal 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 4.1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization									
1. Number of staff bungalows maintained	Output	8	6	8	4	7		Quarterly	MPO/ME
2. Number of town hall/stakeholders meetings organised		4	4	4	4	4		Annually	MPO
3. Police citizens ratio	Outcome	1:10,240	1:964	1:838	1:782	1:760		Annually	MPO
Objective 4.2: Strengthen fiscal decentralization									
1. Number of markets paved	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	MPO/ME
2. Number of market sheds constructed	Output	0	6	4	4	2		Quarterly	MPO/ME
3. Number of	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	MPO/M

meat shops maintained									E
4. Number of market fence constructed	Output	1	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	MPO/ME

Goal 5: Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs									
Indicator	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018–2021)				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 5.1: Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad									
1. Number of benefits derived from sister city relations	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	MPO/ME

6.3 Data Framework (Data collection, Collation, Analysis and Usage)

A very crucial exercise to undertake in order to assess whether stated targets are being achieved is data collection. It is the data collected from the field that will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the MTDP. Specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion, contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

Table 6.2: Data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Result
Yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	
Length of roads maintained	January of every year	Interview	N/A	

Percentage of roads/streets named	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
% of households with access to electricity	January of every year	Review of reports	Male headed HHs Female headed HHs	
% of population with access to safe water sources	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
% of population with access to improved sanitation (WC, KVIP, household latrine)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Number of WC toilets constructed	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of markets paved	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of market sheds constructed	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of meat shops maintained	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of market fence constructed	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of Public Pounds constructed in Area Councils	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of staff bungalows maintained	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of public bath/urinal constructed in markets	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of population 15-49yrs who are HIV positive)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Maternal mortality	January of every	Review of reports	N/A	

ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	year			
Under-five mortality rate	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Malaria case fatality in children under-five years per 10,000 population	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Doctor – population ratio	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	
Nurse – population ratio	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	
Gross enrolment rate (%)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Net admission rate in primary schools (%): a) Primary one (6yrs)	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Gender parity index	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Number of classroom blocks	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of dormitory blocks	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of teachers quarters	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of dining halls	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of health facilities	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Number of nurses quarters	April, July, September & January	Observation & review of reports	N/A	
Proportion of unemployed youth	April, July, September	Review of reports	Male Female	

employed/benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training (%)	&January			
Amount of IGF generated	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
Proportion of development partners and NGOs fund contribution to DMTDP implementation (%)	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (%)	April, July, September & January	Review of reports	N/A	
No. of reported cases of children, women and men abuse	January of every year	Review of reports	Male Female	
Police citizens ratio	January of every year	Review of reports	N/A	

6.3.1 Reporting Arrangement

The reports on implementation of the programmes and projects will be prepared quarterly and annually submitted to management of the District Assembly for discussion and recommendation. The finalized progress report will be submitted to the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission for the preparation of regional and national progress reports. It is therefore important that the DPCU is well resourced in terms of capacity building and readily available means of transport to facilitate monitoring. It is expected that the various stakeholders play their roles to facilitate the monitoring work.

6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

The preparation of quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR) which will be made available to all stakeholders especially NDPC and RCC would prepared based on the format below.

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

6.5 Dissemination and Communications Strategy

The attainment of the desired benefits from the 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 gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritised programmes and projects in the District Medium Term Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information.

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Train MPCU members and other departmental	Create awareness on new planning cycle	MPCU members and other department	MPCU Meeting	June, 2017	MCD/MPO

heads on the MunicipaPlanning guideline		al heads			
Conduct Area Council public hearing on DMTDP to identify and discuss developmental issues and needs in communities	Know and discuss developmental issues and needs in the communities	Assembly members, traditional rulers, youth groups, women groups, NGOs, CSOs, opinion leaders and Unit Committee members	Area Council Meetings	July, 2017	MCD/MPO
Conduct departmental public hearing on DMTDP to discuss the identified developmental issues and needs from communities and make inputs	Create awareness on developmental issues and needs in the communities among department heads	MPCU members, departmental heads, NGOs, CSOs, Media	MPCU/Stakeholders Meeting	August, 2017	MCD/MPO
Disseminate the content of DMTDP at development planning sub-committee, executive committee and general Assembly meetings	Create awareness on the content of DMTDP and highlight the role of Assembly members on its implementation	Assembly members	Development Planning Sub-Committee, Executive Committee and General Assembly Meetings	November, 2017	MCD/MPO
Disseminate the progress report on the implementation	Create awareness on the implementation	Community members, NGOs, CSOs,	Community meetings	January, 2018, 2019, 2020,	MCD, MPO and MBA

of the DMTDP at town hall meetings	on of the DMTDP	Assembly members, traditional rulers, opinion leaders and Unit Committee members		2021 and 2022	
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6.5.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP

It is very necessary to win the support of all stakeholders to provide funding and logistic/ human support necessary for the implementation of the four-year medium term development plan. The dissemination of the plan will involve all stakeholders especially at the following levels:

District Assembly Level

The development focus, goals, objectives and strategies stated in the four-year medium term development plan must be known to all Assembly Members, the media, decentralized departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation. Also, the District Assembly would social media apps such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter etc.

Area Council/ Unit Committee Level

All stakeholders at the Area Council and Unit Committee levels, specifically the leaders need to be enlightened on the content of the 2018-2021 medium term development plan to enable them carry the message to their people.

This will be done through the following:

- (i) The chiefs, community based/ youth associations, market women, non-governmental organizations, the GPRTU, and other members of the private sector about their roles/ responsibilities and benefits to themselves/ society.
- (ii) Durbars, seminars, community fora, workshops should be organized on the plan to sensitize all stakeholders.

- (iii) Investment opportunities in the District need to be highlighted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan.

Regional and National Levels/ Institutions

It is also important to market the plan beyond the borders of the district so as to serve as a means of informing the public/ private institutions, and the general public on the potentials existing in the area. 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. Members of Parliament (MP) for the area should be able to market the potentials of the District. This approach will also serve as a means of soliciting for financial and material support for the plan implementation.

International Organizations

The Assembly needs to market the plan through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's needs. The Assembly should forge strong links with sister Districts, and Metropolitans in foreign countries. The plan would be summarized into brochures and leaflets whilst a Website is also created for the wider international community.

6.6 Evaluation Arrangements with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix

The Evaluation Process

Evaluation is the process of making judgements about a policy, programme or project before, on-going or completed based on systematic collection of data and analysis of data relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact for its stakeholders.

Therefore, evaluation may cover the plans effectiveness, equity, efficiency and impact. Evaluations are of two types. These are: i) Ex-ante Evaluation and ii) Ex-post evaluation.

Purpose of Evaluation

The principal aim of evaluation will be to improve decision making, resource allocation and project performance at the Assembly.

Timing of the Evaluation

- *Ex- ante evaluations*-DPCU will conduct this evaluation before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is to determine the feasibility of the intervention such as cost benefit analysis etc.
- *Mid- term Evaluation* will be conducted half way in the implementation of any intervention.
- *Final or terminal evaluation* will be conducted to assess the achievements made under the implementation of programs and projects. The results from this evaluation will be very useful in the formulation of policy.
- *Ex-post evaluation* will be conducted sometime after the implementation of any development intervention to assess the impacts of any intervention.

Building Evaluation Capacities

This will include building the technical capacities of DPCU staff to be able to conduct evaluations as well as the capacity of stakeholders to interpret and use the findings of the evaluation. Some of the methods to be used in achieving the above objective will include:

- Providing an opportunity to discuss M& E concepts with stakeholders and users to understand the logic of evaluation design and how results will be used.
- Getting stakeholders involve in evaluation training programmes and workshops
- Involving key stakeholders in periodic briefings on progress of the evaluation

Evaluation Matrix

The Evaluation matrix is a concrete translation of the TOR into key issues of the evaluation, the main and sub questions that must be addressed and the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. The Assembly would make use of the matrix in table 61 below to carry out its evaluation activities.

Table 6.3: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance					

Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

Adapted from JICA, 2004

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

Also, Participatory M&E (PM&E) is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, Areal Council members etc.

The main purpose of PM&E would be to:

- Ensure judicious use of resources
- Create an information base for future evaluations
- Identify problems and find solutions to them early
- Maintain good standards

6.8 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is expected that the District Assembly, the Government of Ghana, development partners and other stakeholders will ensure that, the needed financial resources are made available on time, capacities of the implementing departments and agencies enhanced, the environmental concerns are taken into consideration and that there is a total commitment and adherence to the implementation the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

KETU NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Public hearing on the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) for Ketu North Municipal was held with the aim of the discussing the main problems, constraints, potentials and the major programs and activities to be undertaken within the plan period and the way forward for the identification of alternative strategies at both the District and sub-district levels. The summary of report is as follows:

Name of District: Ketu North

Region: Volta

Venue: Ketu North Municipal Assembly Hall

Date: 13th June, 2017

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Notice Board, Phone Calls and Whatsapp

a) Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals invited

1. Hon. Municipal Chief Executive
2. Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee
3. Municipal Co-ordinating Director
4. Five (5) Councilors from each of the Zonal Councils
5. Assembly Members
6. Representatives of some NGOs

7. Representatives of Traditional Authorities
8. Representatives of Market Women
9. Representatives of Religious Organisations (Churches)
10. Representatives of Youth Groups

b) Total Number of Persons at hearing: 156

c) Gender Ratio (Male-Female)/ Percentage represented at the hearing: 5:2

d) Language(s) used at hearing: English and Ewe

e) Major Issues Discussed at Public Hearing (in order of importance)

- Poor nature of some road network in the Municipality
- Lack of access to potable water
- Low performance of pupils at BECE
- Lack of electricity in some schools
- Poor condition of school infrastructure
- Inadequate health facilities in rural communities
- Lack of layout for some major towns for development control
- Poor storage and processing facilities leading to post harvest losses
- Poor sanitary conditions in some communities

f) Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

g) Proposal for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints

h) Unresolved questions or queries

i) At what level is the above unresolved problems going to be Resolved

District, Regional and National/MLGRD

j) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

Participation was very high and lively and issues were discussed without malice. Constructive contributions were made. The ownership of the plan was obvious with the inputs from the participants.

Assent to the Acceptance of the Public Hearing Report

Municipal Chief Executive	.....	.....
Municipal Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Municipal Planning Officer	.....	.....

KETU NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Public hearing on the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) for Ketu North Municipal was held with the aim of the discussing the main problems, constraints, potentials and the major programs and activities to be undertaken within the plan period and the way forward for the identification of alternative strategies at both the District and sub-district levels. The summary of report is as follows:

Name of District: Ketu North

Region: Volta

Venue: Ketu North Municipal Assembly Hall

Date: 22nd November, 2017

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Notice Board, Phone Calls and Whatsapp

a) Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals invited

1. Hon. Municipal Chief Executive
2. Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee
3. Municipal Co-ordinating Director
4. Five (5) Councilors from each of the Zonal Councils
5. Assembly Members
6. Representatives of some NGOs
7. Representatives of Traditional Authorities
8. Representatives of Market Women
9. Representatives of Religious Organisations (Churches)
10. Representatives of Youth Groups

b) Total Number of Persons at hearing: 172

c) Gender Ratio (Male-Female)/ Percentage represented at the hearing: 5:2

d) Language(s) used at hearing: English and Ewe

e) Major Issues Discussed at Public Hearing (in order of importance)

- Poor nature of some road network in the Municipality
- Lack of access to potable water
- Low performance of pupils at BECE
- Lack of electricity in some schools
- Poor condition of school infrastructure
- Inadequate health facilities in rural communities
- Lack of layout for some major towns for development control
- Poor storage and processing facilities leading to post harvest losses
- Poor sanitary conditions in some communities

f) Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

g) Proposal for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints

h) Unresolved questions or queries

i) At what level is the above unresolved problems going to be Resolved

District, Regional and National/MLGRD

j) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

Participation was very high and lively and issues were discussed without malice. Constructive contributions were made. The ownership of the plan was obvious with the inputs from the participants.

Municipal Chief Executive	.....	.....
Municipal Co-ordinating Director	.....	.....
Municipal Planning Officer	.....	.....