



# WASSA AMENFI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

P.O. BOX 10 WASSA AKROPONG. WESTERN REGION



Republic of Ghana

Our Ref..... WAEDA/ MTDP.9/VOL.1/ 41

1<sup>st</sup> August, 2018


Your Ref.....

## **SUBMISSION OF REVISED MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 -2021**

I forward herewith the Revised Medium Term Development Plan 2018 – 2021 of Wassa Amenfi East Municipal Assembly.

Please accept for your perusal and necessary action.

Thank you

  
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**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL**  
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**ACCRA**

**Through**

**THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER**  
**WESTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL**  
**SEKONDI**



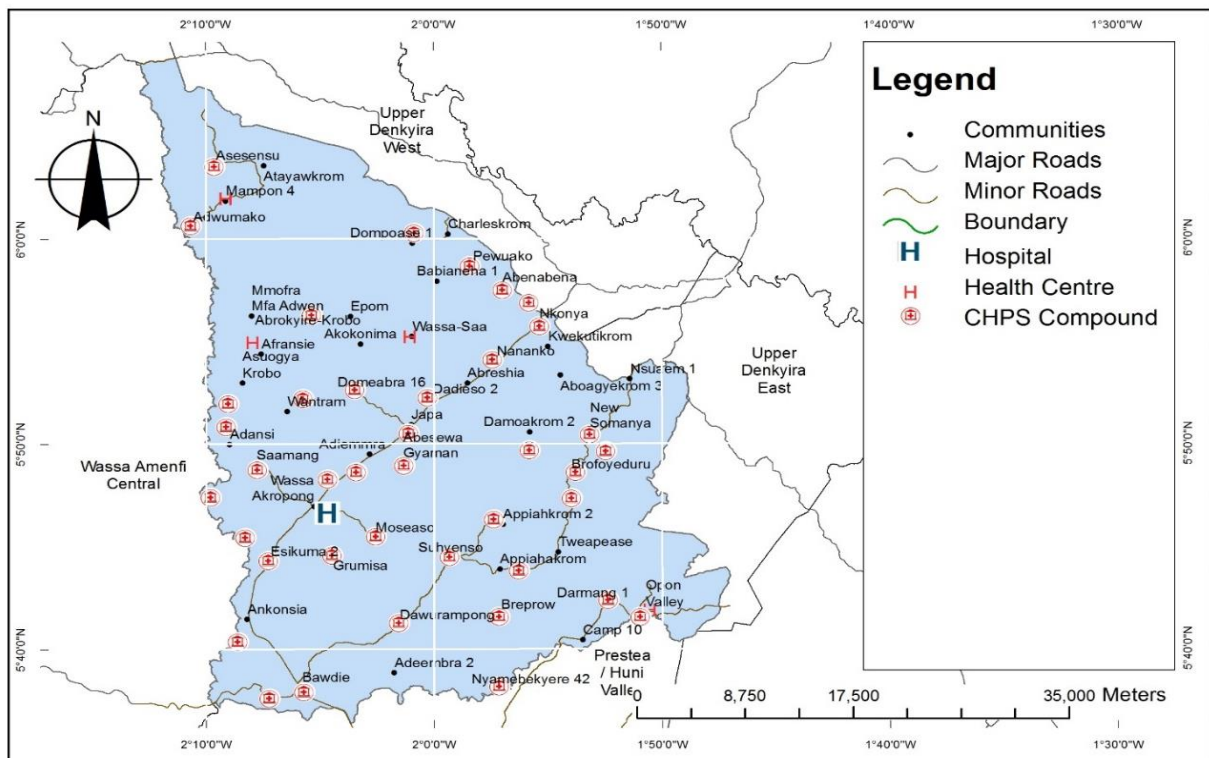
WASSA AMENFI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

(DRAFT)

# DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

UNDER

**MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**  
**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY**  
**AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**  
**2018-2021**



**DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT**

November, 2017

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AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AEAs	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCC	-	Behavioural Change Campaigns
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CUA	-	Credit Union Association
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DFR	-	Department Of Feeder Roads
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DMTDPs	-	District Medium Term Development Plans
DPCU	-	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organisations
FC	-	Forestry Commission
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Services
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GREL	-	Ghana Rubber Estates Limited
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
HIV	-	Human Immune – deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ISD	-	Information Services Department
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIPs	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pits
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGSS	-	Local Government Service Secretariat
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDF	-	Mineral Development Fund



MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	-	Ministry Of Food and Agriculture
MSME	-	Micro Small Medium Enterprises
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PGML	-	Perseus Gold Mine Limited
PLWHAS	-	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges
RCCs	-	Regional Coordinating Councils
REP	-	Rural Enterprise Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School
SRA	-	Social Responsibility Agreement
SRWSP	-	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Programme
SSNIT	-	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
STC	-	State Transport Company
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
STMIE	-	Science Technology Mathematics and Innovation Education
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WC	-	Water Closet
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
YEP	-	Youth Employment Programme

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We express our unwavering gratitude to Hon Helen Appiah, the Municipal Chief Executive and Mr. Bernard K.P. Sakyiama, the Municipal Coordinating Director, for leading in the vision to propel the Municipal to another level with the preparation of this plan. The team will forever be grateful to them for the special attention they gave to the work which saw us through the preparation of the plan on time.

To Assembly Members, Urban and Zonal Council Members, Unit Committees, the Traditional Authorities together with corporate bodies and all other stakeholders who gave us relevant information to get this work done, we are very grateful. To anyone who supported this cause in diverse ways, we say Ayekoo!

The Planning Team comprised;

- |                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Hon Helena Appiah        | - | Municipal Chief Executive              |
| 2. Mr. Bernard Sakyiama     | - | Municipal Coordinating Director        |
| 3. Mr. Malcolm Yendaw       | - | Municipal Planning Officer             |
| 4. Mr. Michael Baidoo       | - | Assistant Planning Officer             |
| 5. Mr. Ernest Tagoe         | - | Municipal Budget Officer               |
| 6. Mr. Joel Bart - Barko    | - | Municipal Finance Officer              |
| 7. Mr. Gideon Armoh         | - | Municipal Director of Education        |
| 8. Mr. Anthony Darko        | - | Municipal Director of Agriculture      |
| 9. Mrs. Felicia Amissah     | - | Municipal Director of Health           |
| 10. Mr. Gideon Sagoe        | - | Community Development Officer          |
| 11. Mr. Frederick A. Mensah | - | Municipal Works Engineer               |
| 12. Hon Francis Sowah       | - | General Assembly Representative        |
| 13. Mr. Seth Mensah         | - | Internal Auditor                       |
| 14. Mr. Joseph Arhin        | - | Town and Country Planning Officer      |
| 15. Mr. Nicholas Agyemang   | - | Feeder Roads Engineer - DFR            |
| 16. Mr. Oliver Cromwell     | - | Municipal Environmental Health Officer |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### i. Background

Section 83 of the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936) enjoins Metropolitans, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) as planning authorities to initiate and prepare development plans and to ensure that the plans are prepared with the full participation of the local communities under their jurisdiction. The Act also requires that District Assemblies initiate and prepare these district development plans in a manner prescribed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). In line with this provisions, the Wassa Amenfi East Municipal Assembly (WAEDA) prepared this District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) to span from 2018 to 2021 with the objective to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the total management of Wassa Amenfi East Municipality for the mutual benefit of all its stakeholders.

### ii. Methodology

The DMTDP 2018 - 2021 was prepared in a participatory manner, with the active involvement of local communities, public and private sector agencies, civil society groups as well as the traditional authorities. This was in line with steps for preparing the district medium-term development plan as spelt out in the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plans 2018 - 2021.

The plan was prepared based on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018 - 2021), as required by the National Development Planning Commission Act of 1994 (Act 479) and the National Planning System Law (Act 480).

### iii. Key Development Issues

Key development issues identified to be confronting the Municipality and based on which the 2018 - 2021 DMTDP has been prepared include:

- Inadequate market infrastructure for domestic trade
- Poor quality of education at all levels
- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
- Increasing demand for household water supply
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- High unemployment rate amongst PWDs
- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
- Poor drainage system

- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans

#### **iv. Development Agenda Relevant To the DMTDP 2018 - 2021**

The programmes, projects and activities earmarked and programmed to tackle the identified development issues in the plan have been categorised under the adopted goals for the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework – *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2018-2021*. These are;

- Goal one - Build a Prosperous Society
- Goal two - Create opportunities for all
- Goal three - Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Goal four - Maintain a stable, united and safe society

#### **v. Implementation Cost**

The projected cost of implementing the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018 - 2017 is estimated at Thirty Seven Million One Hundred and Twenty One Thousand Six Hundred Ghana Cedi (GH¢37,121,600.00).

- 50 percent of the cost is expected to be funded by the Government of Ghana (GH¢15,481,501.64)
- 35 percent of the cost is expected to be funded by the Assembly's internally generated fund (GHC 10,613,209.89)
- The remaining 15 percent is expected to be funded by donor funds (GH¢4,667,271.90)

#### **vi. Challenges of Implementation MTDP 2014 - 2017**

In order to ensure successful implementation of the 2018 - 2021 DMTDP, challenges encountered during the implementation of the 2014 - 2017 must be managed if not totally resolved. These challenges include:

- Data and information on certain projects were unavailable and this made it difficult for effective monitoring of projects.
- The delay in the release of funds for the implementation of projects
- Inadequate revenue mobilization
- Non-functioning of municipal substructures during the plan period
- Poor participation of communities in project monitoring and supervision
- Over-ambitious departmental plans and budgets
- Inadequate funds and logistics for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes

**vii. Organization of the DMTDP 2014-2017 Document**

The plan has been structured into six chapters. Chapter One is on performance review, district profile, current situation and ends with a summary of key development problems, gaps and issues identified in the current situation. Chapter Two is on prioritisation of development issues. This is followed by Chapter Three which focuses on the development projections, adopted goals, sub – goals, objectives and strategies. Chapter Four is on the development programmes and sub programmes of the District Assembly while the fifth chapter is on the annual action plans. The sixth chapter concentrates on Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements of the plan.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Section 83 of the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936) enjoins Metropolitans, Municipal And District Assemblies (MMDAs) as planning authorities to initiate and prepare district development plans and to ensure that the plans are prepared with the full participation of the local communities under their jurisdiction. The Act also requires that District Assemblies initiate and prepare these district development plans in a manner prescribed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

In line with these provisions, the Wassa Amenfi East Municipal Assembly (WAEMA) prepared this District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) to span from 2018 to 2021. The plan was prepared based on the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plans and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework – *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2018-2021*. It outlines the vision and mission of the Municipality and provides a comprehensive and consistent set of adopted development objectives and strategies for developing the Municipality.

The plan has been structured into six chapters. Chapter one is on performance review, district profile, current situation and ends with a summary of key development problems, gaps and issues identified in the current situation. Chapter two is on prioritisation of development issues. This is followed by Chapter three which focuses on the development projections, adopted goals, sub – goals, objectives and strategies. Chapter four is on the development programmes and sub programmes of the Municipal Assembly while the fifth chapter is on the annual action plans. The sixth chapter concentrates on Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements of the plan

This chapter of the plan focuses on the description of the vision, mission, core values and functions of the Municipal Assembly, the analysis of the performance of the Assembly in implementing programmes and projects outlined under the seven thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014 - 2017) as well as the performance of other interventions that were implemented during the same period. The chapter also presents the profile and an analysis of current development situation of the Municipality. The chapter ends with the summary key development issues identify through performance review and the analysis of the current development situation.

#### **1.2 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT**

Wassa Amenfi East Municipality is one of the 23 District Assemblies in the Western Region. The Municipality was carved out of the erstwhile Wassa Amenfi District in August 2004 as a District under the Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1788. On March 15, 2018, the Wassa Amenfi East District

## 1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

was declared and inaugurated into a Municipality with the passing of a new Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2289. It is the highest political and planning authority vested with the powers to deliberate, legislate, plan and develop the entire Municipality through the preparation and effective implementation of development plans and budgets.

### 1.2.1 Vision for Development

The vision of the Municipality for development is to become *“a progressive district that efficiently serves its people through strategic partners with business and stakeholders”*.

### 1.2.2 Mission of Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly’s mission is *to ensure effective and efficient delivery socio - economic services in collaboration stakeholders through planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes.*

### 1.2.3 Core Values

To realise these vision and mission, the Assembly is guided by; *good governance, innovation, responsibility, opportunity for all, creativity and team work* as its core values.

### 1.2.4 Functions of the Assembly

The functions of the Assembly as stipulated in Section 12 without limiting subsections (1) and (2), of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) is to;

- (a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- (b) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- (e) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (f) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- (g) in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- (h) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;

## 1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

- (j) initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- (k) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

The vision, mission, core values and functions of the Assembly have shaped the development agenda of the district over the past planning periods. They will continue to shape the selection, prioritisation and implementation of development activities in the 2018 - 2021 planning period.

### **1.3 DISTRICT'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW UNDER GSGDA II (2014 - 2017)**

#### **1.3.1 Implementation of Broad Programmes and Projects of DMTMP**

At the time of preparing the 2014 - 2017 District Medium Term Development Plan, the Wassa Amenfi East District (now Municipal) was being faced with a number development challenges. These included non-performing small and medium scale enterprises, low agricultural productivity, and limited access to socio - economic services / facilities as well as low citizenry participation in governance process among others.

Consequently the programmes and projects outlined in the District's Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017) sought to address these challenges and lay the appropriate foundation for socio-economic transformation and equitable growth in the District. The review of the District's performance in implementing the various programmes and projects have been presented under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II;

#### **(a) Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector**

The District under this theme focused on improving the competitiveness of the MSMEs, expanding the tourism industry and accelerating technology based industrialization. Broad programmes outlined included the organisation of training on business development, assisting businesses to access credit facilities and the development of tourist potentials in the district.

Towards the achievement of the efficient and competitive MSMEs, a number of youth were trained in business development and eight businesses assisted to access credit from various financial institutions. Plans to develop potential tourist sites and establish a rural technology transfer facility with planned period was not implemented. This affected the achievement of the objectives to expand the tourism industry for economic development and the acceleration technology based industrialization in the District. Table 1.1 presents details on the performance of the District under this thematic area.



**Table 1.1 - Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector**

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Improve Efficiency and Competitiveness of MSMEs</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of trainings on business development	15	9 youth	13	Fully Implemented
2015					23 youth	23	Fully Implemented
2016					15 youth	12	Fully Implemented
2017					7 youth	0	Not Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provision of support for businesses to access credit	-	2 Firms	7	Fully Implemented
2015					♦ <sup>1</sup>	♦	-
2016					2 Firms	1	Fully Implemented
2017					2 Firms	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry For Economic Development</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Development potential tourist sites	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					1	0	Not Implemented
2017					1	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Accelerate Technology-Based Industrialization with Strong Linkages to Agriculture and other Natural Resource Endowments</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establishment of a Rural Technology Transfer Facility	0	♦	♦	-
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					1	0	Not Implemented
2017					1	0	Not Implemented

**(b) Accelerated Agric Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

The District organised a number of trainings on product development for agro processors with the aim of promoting agriculture mechanisation. However, plans to establish agro industrial businesses in the District were only implemented in 2014. Access of farmers' to extension services was also increased within the planned period.

The intervention to develop an inland valley rice project in the district was not implemented in spite of the numerous trainings that were organised on cash crop development for farmers. The reclamation of 50 hectares of degraded land aimed at reversing forest and land degradation was abandoned after 30 percent of implementation. The formation of forest management committees in the communities was also implemented only in the first year. The performance of the District under this theme is presented in Table 1.2

**Table 1.2 - Accelerated Agric Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Establish Agro industrial businesses	10	2	2	Fully Implemented
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					1	0	Not Implemented
2017					1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organise training on product development for agro - processors	-	3 programmes	2	Fully Implemented
2015					3 programmes	3	Fully Implemented
2016					3 programmes	0	Not Implemented
2017					3 programmes	0	Not Implemented

<sup>1</sup> ♦ = the activities was not captured in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the particular year.

1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Increase access to extension service</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Increase farmer's access to extension service	360	400 Farmers	185	Fully Implemented
2015					250 Farmers	232	Fully Implemented
2016					250 Farmers	167	Fully Implemented
2017					500 Farmers	36	Ongoing
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organise training on cash crop development	0	4 programmes	6	Fully implemented
2015					4 programmes	5	Fully implemented
2016					4 programmes	6	Fully implemented
2017					4 programmes	0	Not Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Develop an inland valley rice project	0	1	0	Not Implemented
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					♦	♦	-
2017					1	-	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Reverse forest and land degradation</b>							
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Reclaim degraded land	150 ha	50 ha	13 ha	Started but abandoned (30%);
2015					♦	♦	-
2016					♦	♦	-
2017					250 ha	0	Not Implemented
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Form forest management committees	2	3 committees	4	Fully implemented
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					1	0	Not Implemented
2017					1	-	Not Implemented

**(c) Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development**

Planned maintenance and rehabilitation of existing roads towards the creation and sustenance of an effective transport system was fully implemented in the 2014 and 2015 but could be completed in 2016. Similarly the broad activity to develop spatial plans for major towns in the district remain ongoing till date. Table 1.3 outlines activities implemented and their level of achievement.

The construction of small town water systems and efforts to rehabilitate broken down boreholes as well as provide new boreholes for selected communities have been ongoing and were various stages of implementation. This affected the achievement of the objective of accelerating the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water supply. The District could not also implement plans to construct refuse bays and procure refuse containers for selected communities.

**Table 1.3 - Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development**

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</b>							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintain and rehabilitate roads	157.2 km	57 km	57 km	Fully implemented
2015					28.5 km	84 km	Fully implemented
2016					100 km	14.9 km	Ongoing (47%)
2017					85.1 km	12 km	Ongoing (52 %)
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management</b>							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop spatial plans for 5 major towns	3	1	1	Ongoing (20 %)
2015					1	1	Ongoing (57%)
2016					1	1	Ongoing (87%)
2017					2	-	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 6: create an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development</b>							

## 1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Connect 50 communities to the national grid (electricity)	46	10	15	Ongoing (80 %)
2015					15	15	Ongoing (94%)
2016					20	28	Ongoing
2017					10	-	Not Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 5 No. Area council offices	1	1	0	Not Implemented
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					1	0	Not Implemented
2017					1	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 7:</b> Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe, and affordable water supply							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct small town water systems	3	1	2	Ongoing (75%)
2015					2	2	Ongoing (82%)
2016					2	2	Ongoing (95%)
2017					2	2	Ongoing (95%)
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provide. boreholes	32	♦	♦	-
2015					46	13	Ongoing (28%)
2016					46	46	Fully Implemented
2017					10	-	Not Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate broken down boreholes	-	16	0	Not Implemented
2015					55	35	Ongoing (65%)
2016					55	55	Fully Implemented
2017					10	-	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 8:</b> Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct refuse bays	3	2	0	Not Implemented
2015					2	0	Not Implemented
2016					2	0	Not Implemented
2017					2	0	Not Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Procure refuse containers	6	5	0	Not Implemented
2015					5	0	Not Implemented
2016					5	0	Not Implemented
2017					♦	♦	-

### (d) Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Most of the planned activities to provide schools were not implemented. For instance the construction of 10 No. 2 unit classroom blocks earmarked for implementation in all four years of the plan were not implemented. The construction of a 6 unit classroom block outlined in the 2016 annual action plan was implemented in the same year but the construction of 3 unit classroom blocks started in 2014 are still ongoing. Details are presented in Table 1.4.

The construction of CHPS compound and the ultra-modern maternity block aimed at bridging the equity gaps in geographical access to health services in the district are still ongoing with various stages of completion. Various outreach programs and supports were given to persons living HIV/AIDS in order to ensure the reduction of the new HIV and AIDS/ STIs infections in the district.

**Table 1.4 - Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 6 unit-classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	-	3	0	Not Implemented
2015					3	0	Not Implemented
2016					3	1	Fully implemented
2017					3	-	Not Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3 unit-classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	-	1	1	Ongoing (35%)
2015					3	1	Ongoing (60%)
2016					3	1	Ongoing (68%)
2017					3	1	Ongoing (68%)
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2 unit Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	-	1	0	Not Implemented
2015					3	0	Not Implemented
2016					3	0	Not Implemented
2017					3	-	Not Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct teacher accommodation	0	-	0	Not Implemented
2015					1	0	Not Implemented
2016					-	0	Not Implemented
2017					-	-	-
<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Bridge The Equity Gaps In Geographical Access To Health Services							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct CHPS compounds	38	2	2	Ongoing (20%)
2015					2	2	Ongoing (55%)
2016					1	1	Ongoing (85%)
2017					1	1	Ongoing (85%)
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct ultra-modern hospital at Wassa Akropong	0	◆	◆	-
2015					1	1	Ongoing (10%)
2016					1	1	Ongoing (65%)
2017					1	1	Ongoing (65%)
<b>OBJECTIVE: 4</b> Ensure The Reduction Of New HIV and AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially Among The Vulnerable Groups							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize HIV/AIDS outreach programs	0	4	4	Fully Implemented
2015					4	2	Fully Implemented
2016					3	3	Fully Implemented
2017					3	0	Not Implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support PLWHAS with food items	-	25 PLWHAS	21	Fully Implemented
2015					25 PLWHAS	18	Fully Implemented
2016					25 PLWHAS	27	Fully Implemented
2017					25 PLWHAS	-	Ongoing
<b>OBJECTIVE 6:</b> To Ensure Effective Appreciation Of And Inclusion Of Disability Issues							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Extend LEAP programme to more households	-	10 Communities	0	Not Implemented
2015					10 Communities	0	Not Implemented
2016					20 Communities	15	Fully Implemented
2017					10 Communities	0	Not Implemented

**(e) Transparent and Accountable Governance**

The District continues to make considerable progress in expanding and sustaining the opportunities for effective citizens' engagement. Among key achievements were the successful organisation of the social accountability fora in 2015 and 2016; and the organisation of mid-year plan and budget reviews in 2014 to 2016.

In line with the objective of ensuring effective and efficient resource mobilisation and management, the district was able to recruit and employ additional revenue collectors in 2014 and 2015 but failed to value properties in the district for rating purposes. Towards improving internal security for protection of life and property, the district was able to construct a police post at Nkonya in 2016 and renovate the district magistrate court for the administration of justice. Table 1.5 shows the performance of the implementation of broad activities under this thematic area.

**Table 1.5 - Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Period	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
<b>THEMATIC AREA 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>							
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens' engagement</b>							
2014	Management	Planning,	Organize social accountability fora	-	2	0	Not Implemented
2015	And	Budgeting and			2	2	Fully Implemented
2016	Administration	Coordination			2	1	Fully Implemented
2017					2	0	Not Implemented
2014	Management	Planning,	Organize mid-year plan and budget reviews	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015	And	Budgeting and			1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Administration	Coordination			1	1	Fully Implemented
2017					1	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure effective implementation of the Decentralisation policy and programmes</b>							
2014			Organize capacity building training programmes for area councils		◆	◆	-
2015					1	1	Fully Implemented
2016					3	3	Fully Implemented
2017					3	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management</b>							
2014	Management	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Value properties for rating purposes		Done	Not done	Not Implemented
2015	And				Done	Not done	Not Implemented
2016	Administration				Done	Not done	Not Implemented
2017					Done	Not done	Not Implemented
2014	Management	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Employ additional revenue collectors	10	3	3	Fully Implemented
2015	And				2	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Administration				2	0	Not Implemented
2017					2	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Form and assist women in local economic business groups	0	2	2	Fully Implemented
2015					2	2	Fully Implemented
2016					1	5	Fully Implemented
2017					-	1	Ongoing
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize basic training in soap making using local raw materials	0	1	3	Fully implemented
2015					1	2	Fully Implemented
2016					2	2	Fully Implemented
2017					1	0	Not Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Assist women to access credit facilities	0	10	3	Fully Implemented
2015					5	0	Not Implemented
2016					15	12	Fully Implemented
2017					15	0	Not Implemented
<b>OBJECTIVE 6: improve internal security for protection of life and property</b>							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1No. Police post	2	◆	◆	-
2015					1	1	Ongoing (45%)
2016					1	1	Fully Implemented
2017					◆	◆	-
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovate District Magistrate Court	-	◆	◆	-
2015					Done	Done	Fully Implemented
2016					◆	◆	-
2017					◆	◆	-
<b>OBJECTIVE 7: enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&amp;E system</b>							
2014			Organize annual stakeholder meetings		Done	Not done	Not Implemented
2015					Done	Not done	Not Implemented
2016					Done	Done	Fully Implemented
2017					Done	Not Done	Not Implemented

An overall review of the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA II (2014-2017) shows that in many respects considerable progress was made. That notwithstanding, critical challenges still confronts the Municipality. These include: the non - competitiveness of the MSMEs; low performance of the Agric sector which has been characterised by limited access to extension services and inputs; significant infrastructure deficits particularly

## 1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

access to potable water and dwindling interest of citizen's in local governance among others. The persistence of some of these challenges was due to the inability of the relevant agencies to implement some of the GSGDA interventions. An analysis of the number of GSGDA activities implemented so far by the district showed that less than 50 percent of the intended projects/activities were implemented over the plan period.

### **1.3.2 Implementation of Other Interventions from 2014 - 2017**

The Municipal Assembly was supported by central government, donors, private companies, NGOs and CBOs to execute significant number of interventions that were not captured in the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP. Among such interventions was the Capitation Grant. The implementation of this intervention continued throughout 2014 to 2017 in the district. The total amount released to the district to execute the programme in the 2015/2016 academic year was GH¢99,590.00 to cater for a total enrolment of 34,628 pupils in all basic schools. The major challenge that confronted the implementation of the programme was delays in the release of the grant to the various schools.

The Youth Employment Programme (YEP) was also introduced by government to empower youth in areas of employment where the District had comparative advantage. In effect, 311 youth were enrolled in modules of Sanitation and Waste Management, Health Assistance and Community Protection. However the mid 2016 saw the suspension of the modules nationwide on the directives of the Government of Ghana for the purpose of restructuring it. Other programmes not captured in the MTDP are the National Health Insurance Scheme and the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) which are ongoing in the District. Under National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), about 57 percent of the population have since been registered. The School Feeding Programme on the other hand is being implemented in 18 basic schools.

The Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) which is aimed at assisting the rural poor in skill acquisition was also implemented. The programme focused apprenticeship training among others. A number of individuals and groups have received various trainings in soap making, batik tie and dye making, palm oil production and so forth. This programme is being implemented by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) with the collaboration of National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI). In 2014, the programme trained 105 youth, while in 2015 it trained 117. In 2016 however, it trained 80 although the target was 620 people.

Private companies like Perseus Gold Mine Limited through its Foundation addressed the needs of the communities within its catchment area. Activities implemented cut across educational, health, roads, water and sanitation as well as support to farmers and other skills development programmes. They also offer scholarship schemes to students at all levels within the catchment area.

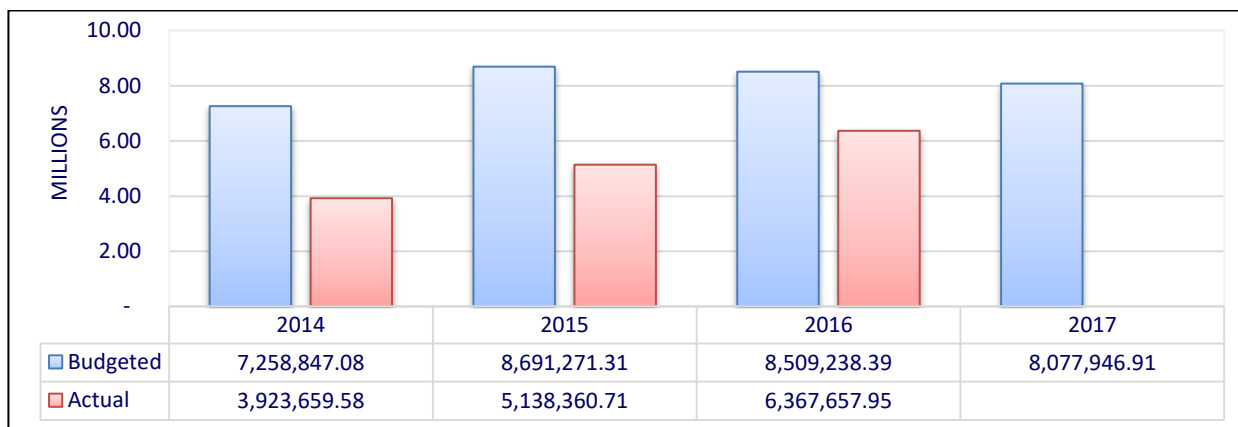
### 1.3.3 Income and Expenditure of the Assembly

The total cost of the implementing the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP was estimated at GH¢32,537,303.69. The annual breakdown of the cost was GH¢7,258,847.08 in 2014, GH¢8,691,271.31 in 2015, GH¢8,509,238.39 in 2016, and GH¢8,077,946.91 in 2017.

The plan envisaged that the revenue would be accrued from the traditional funding sources of Assembly’s activities. These are the Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG), the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), Funds from Development Partners (Donor Grants) and the Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Others are the Member of Parliament’s Common Fund (MP’s Fund), the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and in recent times, the Sanitation Fund for the organisation of the National Sanitation Day in the District. Table 1.1 shows the sources and the amounts received from 2014 to 2017.

The outturn of the first three years (2014 - 2016) shows that actual revenue generated from all funding sources of the Assembly was GH¢15,429,678.24 representing 37 percent shortfall over the budgeted revenue of GH¢41,109,356.78 for the implementation of the DMTDP. Figure 1.1 shows the annual performance revenue generation in the District.

**Figure 1.1 - Revenue performance of Amenfi East District**

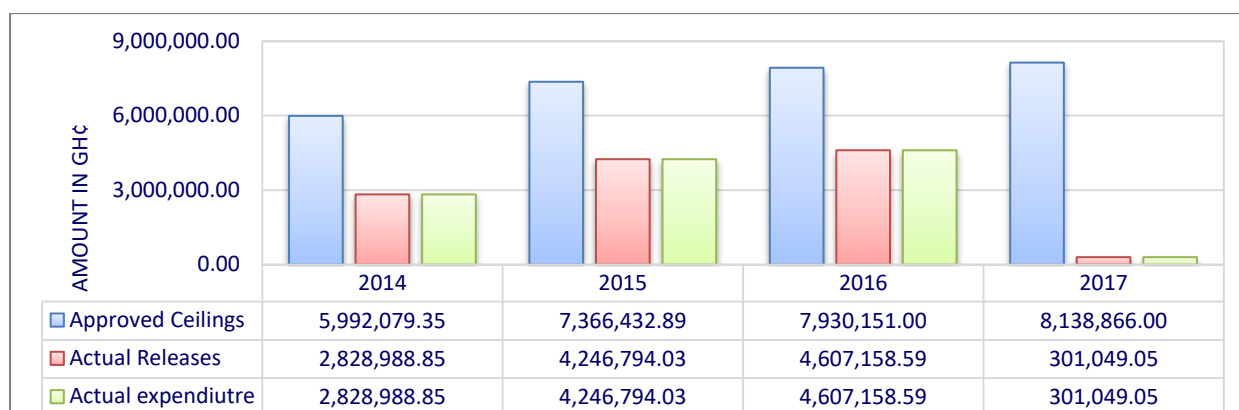


Source: District Finance Office - WAEDA, 2017

Subventions from central government constitute a major source of funding for MMDA’s developmental activities. Based on approved ceilings, the Assembly envisaged a total release of GH¢29,427,529.24. However, total amount released by central government as at first quarter of 2017 was GH¢11,983,990.52 representing 57 percent shortfall over the expected releases (approved per ceiling). Table 1.3 presents details of the releases from Government of Ghana.

Annual performance review gives an indication that actual releases from central government to the Assembly was largely at variance with the approved ceiling given. This adversely affected the actual expenditure within the planned period. Figure 1.2 presents details of the releases from government.

**Figure 1.2 – Releases from Government of Ghana**



Source: District Finance Office - WAEDA, 2017

The huge variation between budgeted and actual revenue generation as well as the variation between approved ceiling and actual releases from government of Ghana account for the poor performance of the Assembly in implementing the planned activities in the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP.

### 1.3.4 Key Issues Encountered during Implementation of the DMTDP

The planning period saw the implementation of a number of programmes and projects covering almost all the sectors. However, there were some interventions that were implemented by development partner without consulting the Municipal Assembly. As such data on these interventions are difficult to track and most often result in duplication of efforts.

In the area of revenue generation, the Assembly’s inability to meet revenue targets was a major setback for implementation of the DMTDP. The non-release of the MDF for two years (2015 - 2016) also stalled efforts in executing activities budgeted under that fund. In most cases, the Assembly had to rely on the DACF for the implementation of its planned activities. However, the irregular flow and the heavy deduction of the fund at source also made it difficult to efficiently finance programmes and projects thus resulting delays in their execution or non-implementation.

Poor performance of the Assembly’s internally generated fund (IGF) was another key issue encountered. The issue that stemmed from inadequate data on businesses; limited logistics for revenue collection; inadequate collectors among others affected the implementation of programmes and projects earmarked to be funded with the IGF.

Closely related to the above were the over ambitious targets set in the 2014 - 2017. Most of the targets were set based on the financial projections that were outlined in the plan. However, these revenue targets could not be achieved, thereby throwing the development targets overboard.

Generally, the inadequacy of logistics (particularly vehicle for monitoring of projects) was a major setback for the implementation of the plan. The DPCU on several occasions had to cancel scheduled monitoring activities due to the absence of vehicle to convey members.



**Table 1.6 – Revenue of the Assembly between 2014 and 2017**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,147,151.13	1,122,808.44	24,342.69	942,394.00	404,605.16	537,785.84	1,041,258.00	358,896.36	682,361.64			
IGF	1,235,676.23	861,172.07	374,504.18	1,892,564.52	1,342,551.93	580,012.59	1,665,683.17	3,534,658.18	3,367,975.01			
DACF	2,860,769.06	769,421.06	2,091,230.94	4,174,103.79	2,529,498.52	1,644,605.27	3,076,630.00	1,523,699.64	1,552,930.36			
DDF	590,000.00	101,465.80	488,534.20	772,336.00	355,768.00	416,568.00	711,000.00	416,568.00	294,432.00			
Dev't Partners	1,425,250.66	1,068,792.21	356,458.45	909,873.00	505,937.10	403,935.90	1,670,733.21	457,249.62	1,213,483.59			
GET fund							60,800.00	16,695.00	44,105.00			
DACF-MP							223,556.61	58,571.15	164,985.46			
Sanitation							59,577.40	1,320.00	58,257.4			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,258,847.08</b>	<b>3,923,659.58</b>	<b>3,335,070.46</b>	<b>8,691,271.31</b>	<b>5,138,360.71</b>	<b>3,582,907.60</b>	<b>8,509,238.39</b>	<b>6,367,657.95</b>	<b>7,378,530.46</b>			

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

**Table 1.7 – Expenditure of the Assembly between 2014 and 2017**

Year	Requested As Planned (A)	Approved As Per Ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES AND SALARIES)</b>							
2014	1,230,510.00	1,230,510.00	1,200,087.57	0	30,422.43	1,200,087.57	0
2015	1,067,582.00	1,067,582.00	523,361.37	0	544,220.63	523,361.37	0
2016	1,058,923.00	1,058,923.00	370,240.46	0	688,682.54	370,240.46	0
2017				0	0		0
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ ASSETS</b>							
2014	2,909,039.00	2,909,039.00	693,165.43	0	2,215,873.57	693,165.43	0
2015	3,822,960.66	3,822,960.66	1,434,730.67	0	2,388,229.99	1,434,730.67	0
2016	3,557,253.00	3,557,253.00	1,618,316.34	0	1,938,936.66	1,618,316.34	0
2017				0			0
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
2014	1,852,530.35	1,852,530.35	935,735.85	0	916,794.50	935,735.85	0
2015	2,475,890.23	2,475,890.23	2,288,701.99	0	187,188.24	2,288,701.99	0
2016	3,313,975.00	3,313,975.00	2,618,601.79	0	695,373.21	2,618,601.79	0
2017				0			0

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

### **1.3.5 Relevant lessons for 2018 - 2021 planning phase**

In view of the numerous challenges that confronted the Municipal Assembly in the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP, a number of relevant lessons have been learnt to guide the implementation of the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP;

#### **(a) Improvement in revenue mobilisation**

The District Assembly's over reliance on the allocations from District Assemblies Common Fund was a major setback for project and programme implementation in the District. Therefore efforts in this new planning phase should be directed at improving the Assembly's internally generated funds as an alternative source of funding project implementation.

#### **(b) District Assembly to make use of Public Private Partnership (PPP)**

Most capital intensive interventions outlined in the previous plan could not be implemented due to the inadequacy of funds. The Municipal Assembly should make use of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the implementation of 2018 - 2021 DMTDP so that projects and programmes that cannot be implemented by the Municipal Assembly as result of its capital intensive nature can be taken over by private entities within agreed terms of operation.

#### **(c) Improvement in Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes was also faced with a number challenges during the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP. In view of that, the District Assembly should consider strengthening the capacities of the Monitoring Team to undertake effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of the 2018 – 2021 MTDP. A dedicated vehicle and other logistics such as GPS device should be available to the team if proper monitoring is expected to be undertaken.

In summary, the success rate of implementing the 2018 - 2021 MTDP will be greater than that of the 2014 - 2017, if the challenges that confronted the implementation the latter could be minimised while access to funds for the project and programme execution was improved

## **1.4 DEVELOPMENT SITUATION AND PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT**

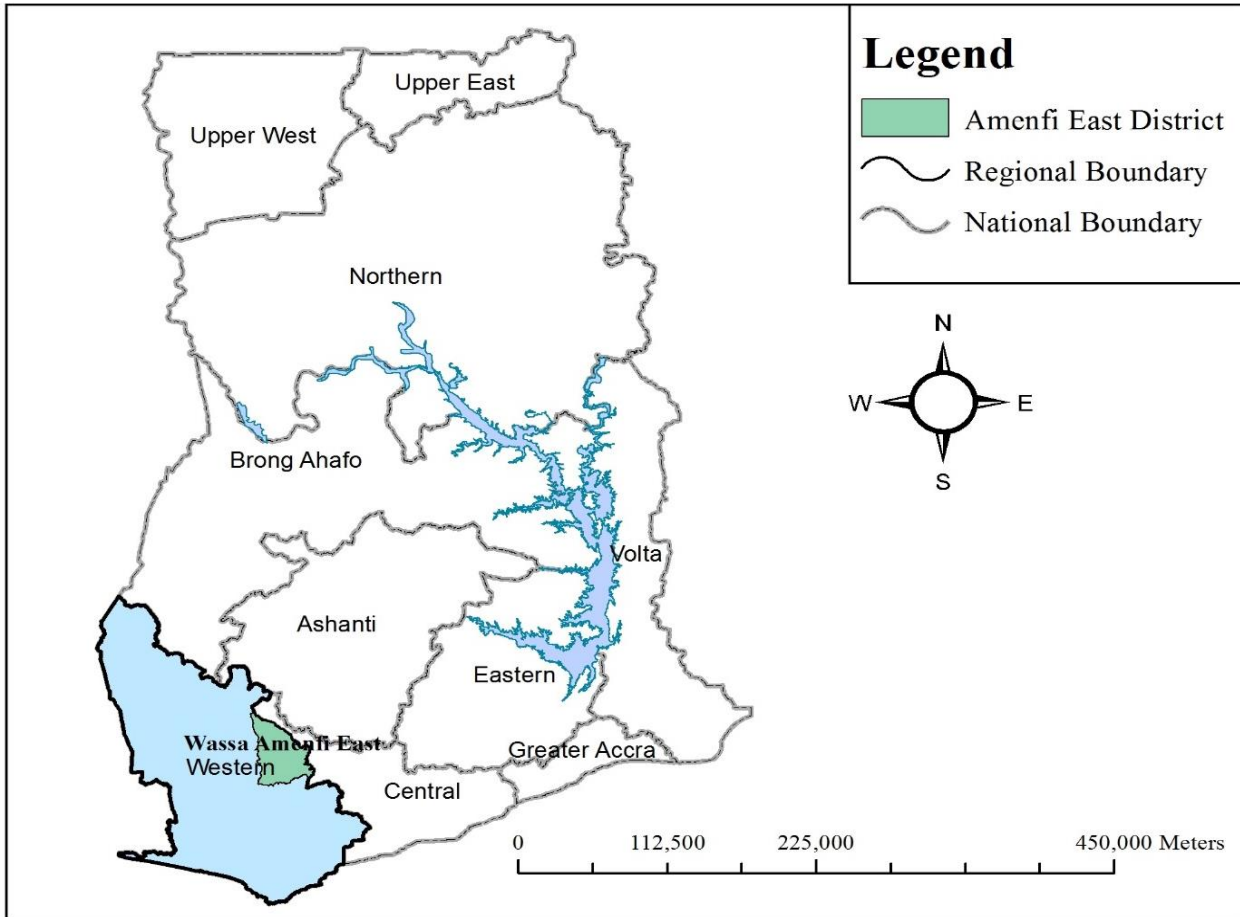
### **1.4.1 Physical and Natural Environment**

#### **(a) Location and Size**

The Wassa Amenfi East Municipality is located in the North eastern part of the region and its capital, Wassa Akropong is about 381km west of the national capital, Accra; and about 153 km north of the regional capital, Takoradi. It lies between Latitudes 5°, 30<sup>1</sup> N and 6°, 15<sup>1</sup> N, Longitudes 1°, 45<sup>1</sup> W and 2°, 11<sup>1</sup> W. and shares boundaries with Wassa Amenfi Central District to the west,

Upper Denkyira East District to the East, Prestea Huni - Valley District to the South and Upper Denkyira West District to the North. The Municipality occupies a total land area of 1,558 square kilometers which is about 7.5 percent of the total size of the Western region. Figure 1.3 shows the location of the District in the National and Regional context.

**Figure 1.3 - Wassa Amenfi East District in National Context**



Source: Municipality Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

**(a) Climate**

In the context of climatic zone, the Municipality lies within the equatorial region. The average minimum temperature is about 22°C with a maximum average temperature of 34°C. The Municipality enjoys a double maxima rainfall regime between May-July and September-October. It also experiences intermittent minor precipitations all year round. This creates high relative humidity, ranging from 70 to 90 percent in most parts of the Region.

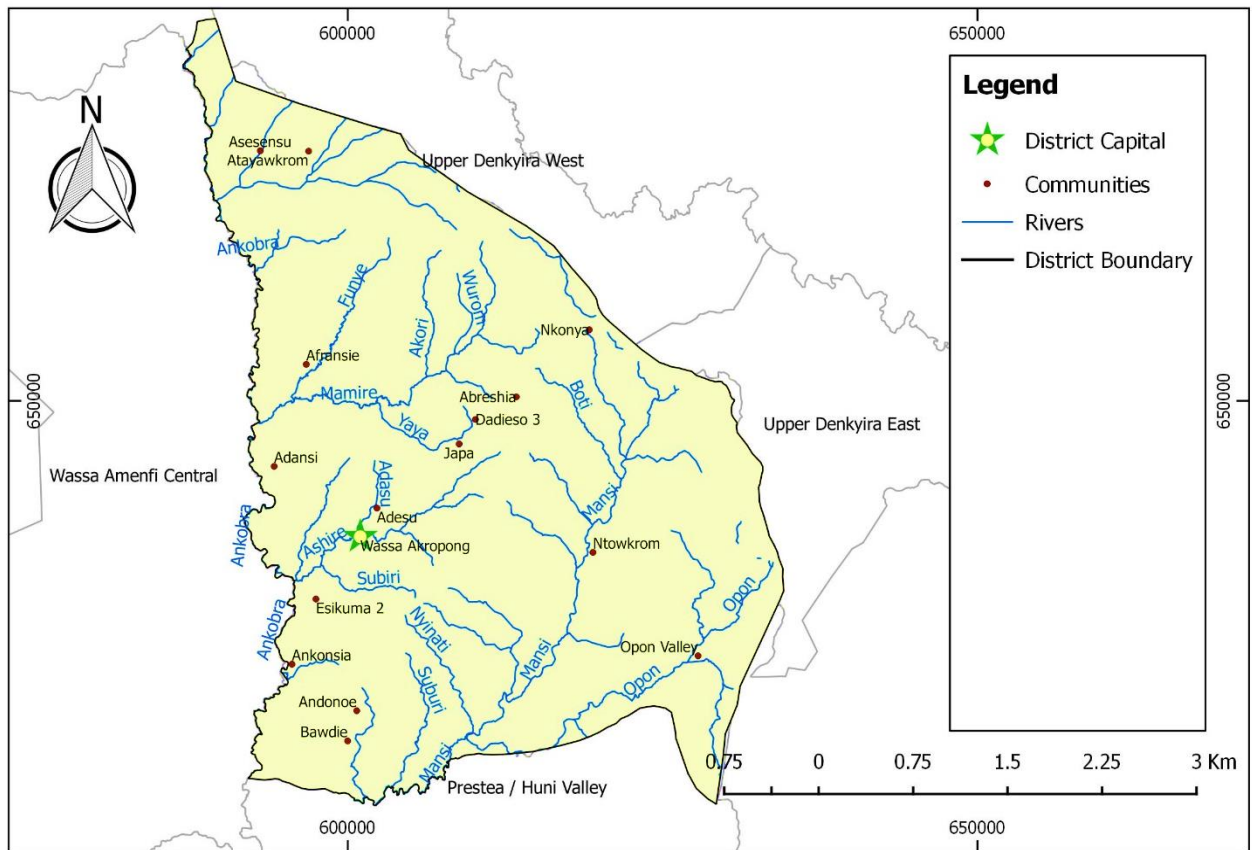
The precipitation levels has high potential for food farming without irrigation all throughout the year. The Municipality therefore has a high potential to increase output from agriculture if the other factors of production such as capital, inputs and arable land are made available. This, notwithstanding, the high rainfall coupled with the many waterbodies that traverse the Municipality equally have the potential to cause perennial flooding in parts of the Municipality.

**(b) Relief and Drainage**

There are three major rivers running through the Municipality together their tributaries and wetlands. These are Ankobra, Ashire and Manse River. These rivers have their own distinctive eco - systems and wildlife that presents an eco - tourism potential. *Figure 1.4* illustrates the specific rivers that form the drainage system. The topography on the other hand reflect a forest-disserted plateau with undulating landscape that ranges from 250 to 300 meters above sea level.

The drainage systems and the topography of the Municipality can easily support the construction of water treatment facilities and the creation of irrigable buffer dams for agricultural production. Thus access to potable urban water and irrigation services should not be a problem if the technology to tap these water resources were available.

**Figure 1.4 - Drainage of Wassa Amenfi East**



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

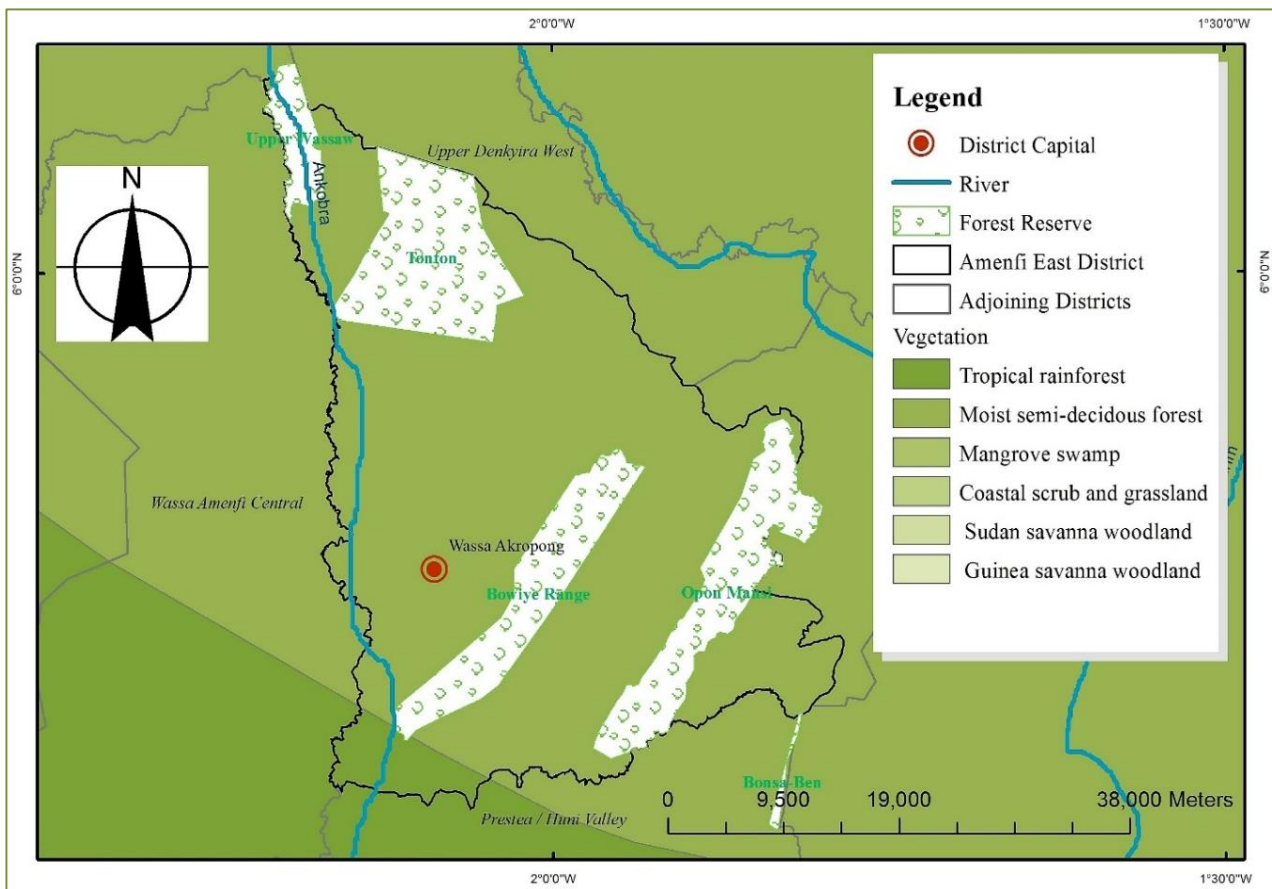
**(c) Vegetation**

About 15 percent of the Municipality’s vegetation are within the high forest zone of Region. The south-western areas are noted for their tropical rain forest, while a large expanse of semi-deciduous forest are also found in the northern part (Figure 1.5). In terms of forestry and forest management, the Municipality’s forest is among the primary forest in the country. There are four (4) legally defined forest reserves which occupies a total land area of 332.63 square kilometres. These are; Opon Mansi Reserve (104.87 km<sup>2</sup>), Bowiye Reserve (120.00 km<sup>2</sup>), Tonton Reserve (73.11km<sup>2</sup>)

and Angoben Reserve (34.65 km<sup>2</sup>). These reserves are either designated as “production” or “protection” reserves under the management of Forestry Commission

Degradation of forest reserves and “green” areas of the Municipality are rife. Data from Forestry Commission show that about 24 percent of all areas within forest reserves were degraded by the end of 2016. This has arisen largely from human activities such as illegal farming, illegal harvesting of timber plantation, illegal mining and dumping of waste into reserves. This situation has come about as a result of weak enforcement of regulations and limited logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas.

**Figure 1.5 – Vegetative Cover of Wassa Amenfi East District**



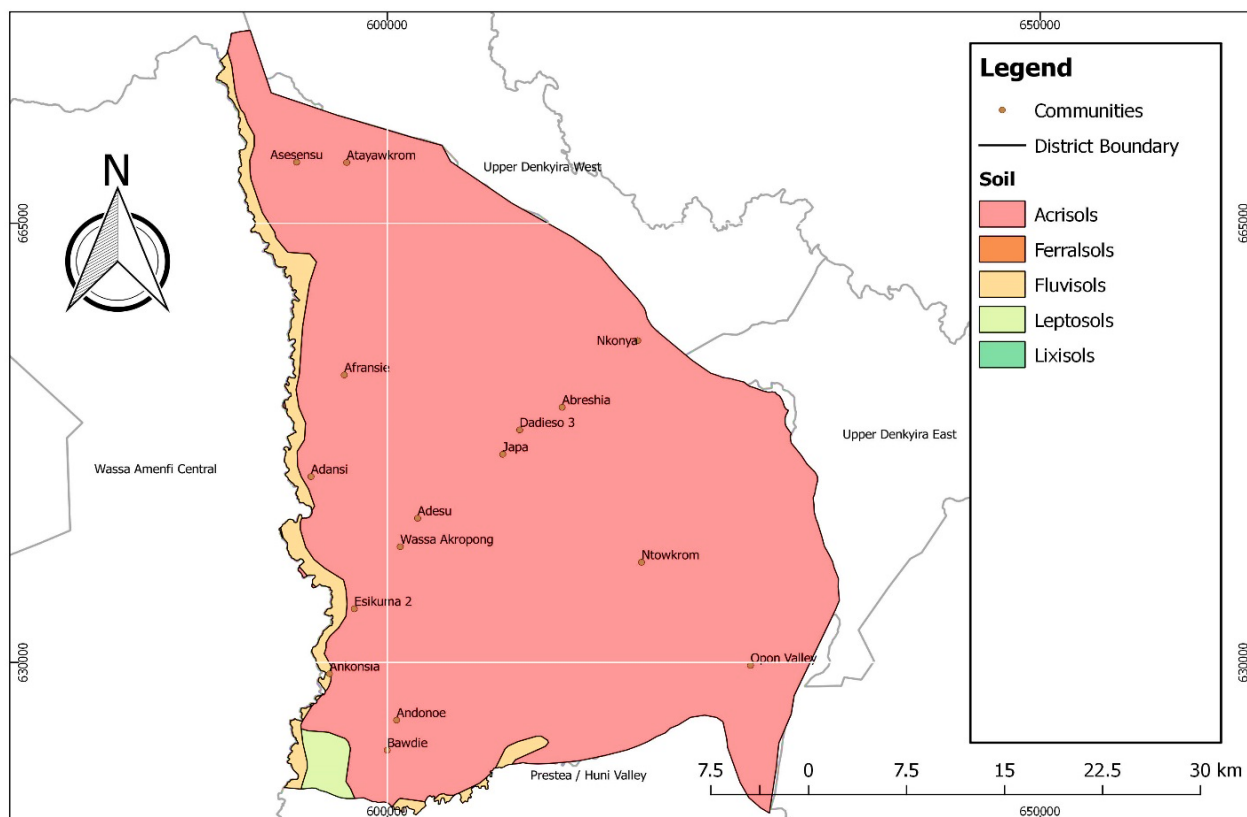
Source: District Planning and Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

**(d) Geology, Soil and Minerals**

The geological formations of the Municipality mainly comprise of Birimian and Tarkwaian rocks. The Birimian rocks are regarded as the most important formations due to its mineral potentials. This largely explains the luxuriant existence of the gold deposits in the area. The existence gold deposits also explains the influx of mining and other relating activities in the Municipality. And although these activities create employment and increase income, they also serve as the primary cause of deforestation, environmental degradation and pollution in the Municipality.

The soil type is also predominantly Acrisol (See Figure 1.6). This type is mostly deep and acidic in nature due to the heavy leaching of the layers caused by high rainfall, humidity and temperature. The acidic nature reduces the availability of soil phosphorus, calcium and magnesium, but generally, levels are acceptable for good plant growth, hence promotes the extensive cultivation of cassava, maize, plantain, rubber, cocoa and oil palm among others.

**Figure 1.6 - Soils in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: District Planning and Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

**(e) The Natural and Built Environment**

The natural environment can generally be described as vegetative thus giving it “green” physical outlook. However, the activities of the mining and poor farming practices pose a lot of challenges for the natural environment. Mining activities, particularly the small scale and illegal mining (commonly called galamsey) continues to degrade most part of the natural environment thus destroying the ecosystem of the Municipality.

The natural environment is also dominated with forestry and farming activities (that is cash crop and food farming among others). But uncontrolled lumbering and bad farming practices particularly within the forest zone is gradually reducing the existing primary forests into secondary ones making the Municipality susceptible to climate change threats. Pollution (water) is another common phenomenon within natural environment due to bad farming practices, mining within river bodies and encroachment of the riparian buffer zones and as a result aquatic life is gradually declining.

The built environment on the other hand has settlements that span the rural- urban continuum, from hamlets or farmsteads to urbanised towns. Most of the towns have been transformed over the years from villages to urban centres. In most cases; development of these settlements result in the running down of the core old structure and the rising of new structures with or without amenities. And as the years go by, additional rings are added by sparse development of new houses on land allocated by chiefs. This phenomenon accounts for the unbridled sprawl.

The different economic activities and ecological zones equally affect settlement development patterns. Whereas farming activities in the forest and cocoa growing areas promote the development of farmhouses and smaller villages, the concentration of commercial, administrative and mining activities engender the development of urban centres.

Within the built environment, building regulations are not adhered to thus posing serious consequences for the land use pattern. Until recently, over 70 percent of developers were using poor quality building materials thus affecting housing quality. Gutters are choked with garbage, creating stagnant water which breeds mosquitoes and the result is the high incidence of malaria. Erosion is widespread in most communities due to poor drainage systems, inadequate settlement planning, and landscaping among others. The foundations of some houses are exposed, leading to hanging houses making them unsafe for habitation.

**(f) Climate Change and Green Environment**

The Municipality is vulnerable to climate change and variability due to the high dependence on natural resources and limited capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change. Increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events; increased number of hot days; increased frequency and intensity of flash/ surface flooding; increased intensity and extent of river flooding and higher year to year variability are the predominant climate change stressors in the Municipality.

Climate change has adverse effect on agricultural productivity, the performance and lifespan of infrastructure, health care delivery and the provision of water and sanitation services among others. For instance, the agricultural sector is affected through damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. Cassava, cocoa, maize); increased prevalence of crops and livestock parasites and diseases; reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperatures; reduced yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures and heavy investment in productivity-enhancing assets (such as Fertilizer) due to declining soil fertility.

Water and sanitation service delivery is also affected through damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure and systems (including collection, treatment, and distribution systems). This effect primarily due to increased intensity of precipitation in the Municipality.

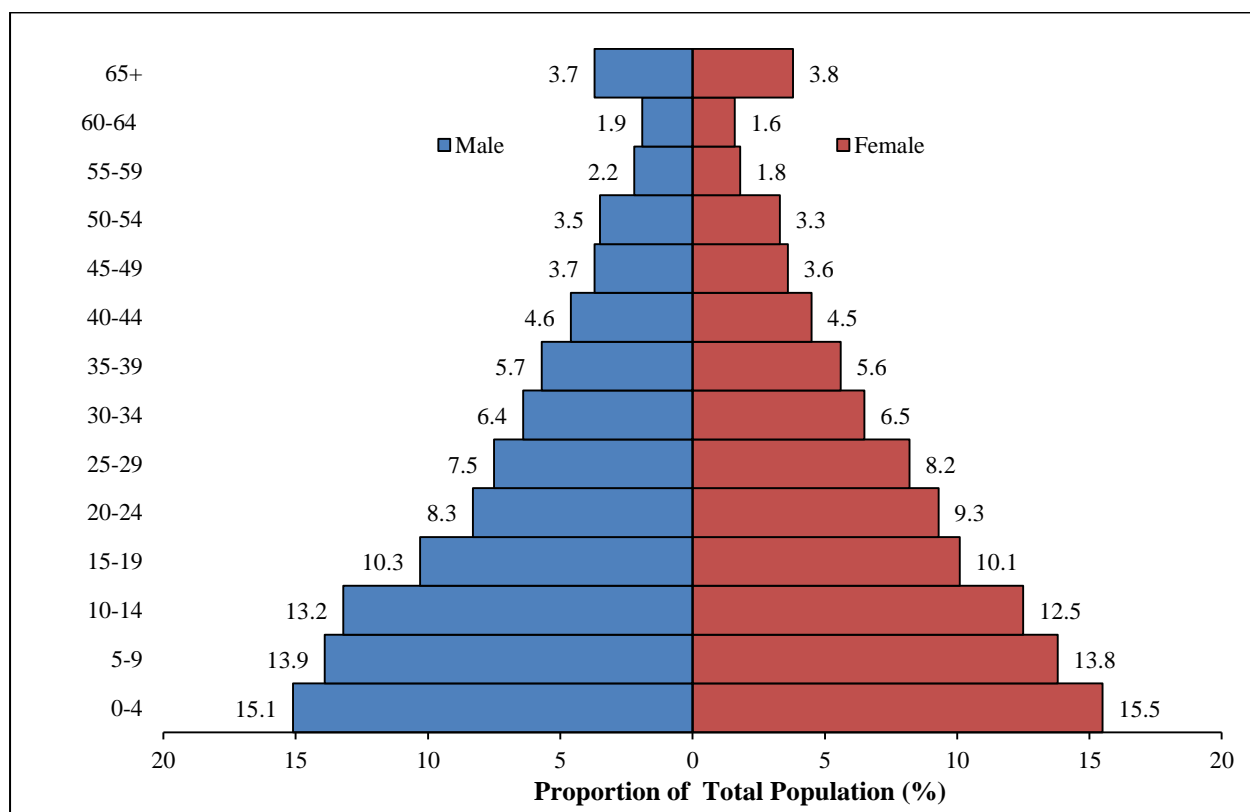
### 1.4.2 Demographic Characteristics

#### (a) Population Size, Growth and Distribution

The Municipality in 2010 had a population of **83,478** which constituted 3.5 percent of the regional population. With an inter-censal growth of 2.4 percent, this figure is expected to increase to **97,962** in 2018, **99,941** in 2019, **101,960** in 2020 and **104,020** in 2021 respectively. The anticipated increase in population implies that there will be pressure on existing socio economic facilities if steps are not taking to expand and provide new ones. It also implies that the Municipality stands to benefit from the great pool of labour and high patronage of goods and services associated with such increase in population.

In terms of distribution, the population comprise of 51.4 percent males and 48.6 percent females. The age structure also shows that persons between the ages 0 - 4 years (15.2%) are highest proportion among the age groups as depicted in the pyramid (See Figure 1.7). This is closely followed by age groups 5-9 years and 10-14 years with 13.8 percent and 12.9 percent respectively. The numbers gradually declines with increasing age. This implies that the population is generally youthful. It also indicates that that much resources are needed for the provision of schools and health care facilities as well as the creation of employment opportunities for this youthful population.

**Figure 1.7 – Population pyramid of Wassa Amenfi East**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census



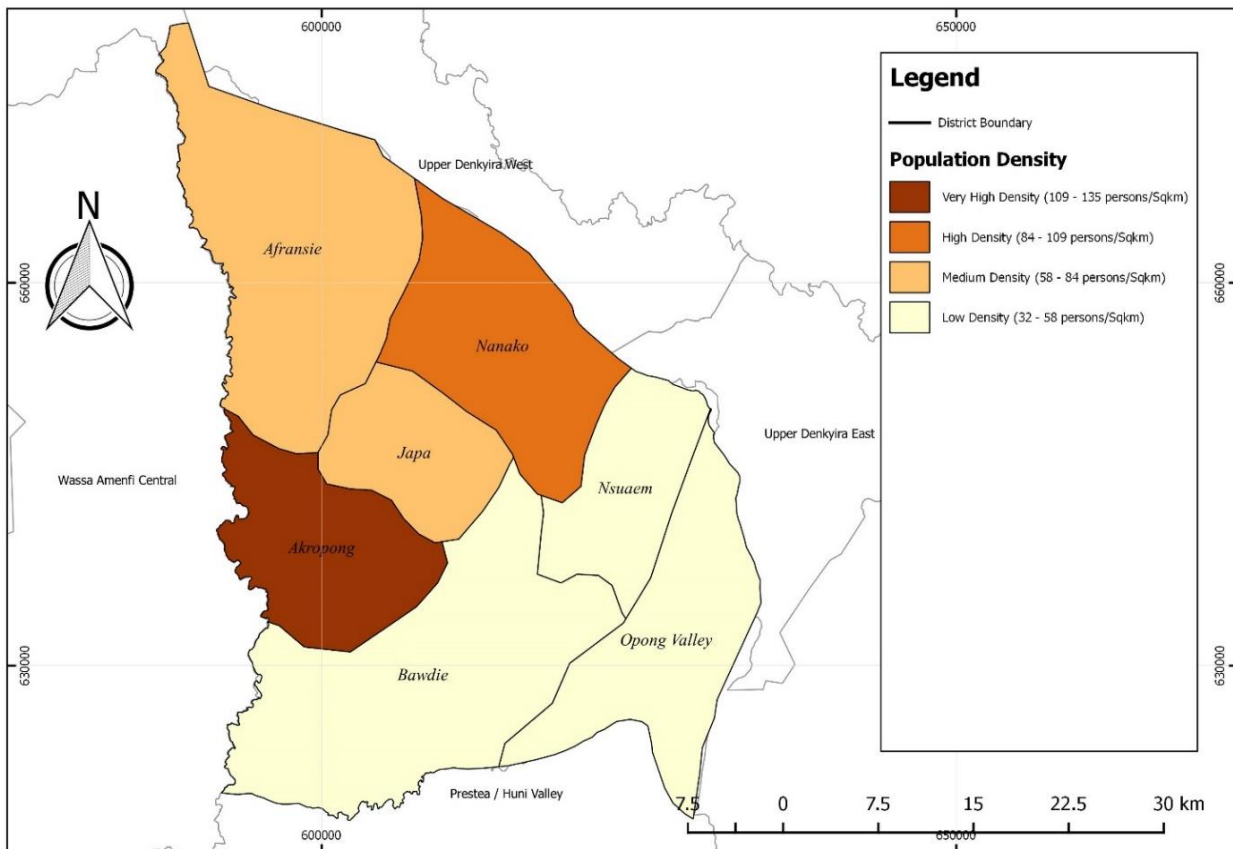
**(b) Dependency Ratio**

The dependency ratio of the Municipality was estimated at 84.3 in 2010 (GSS, 2010). This is higher than both the national and regional figures of 75.6 and 74.8, respectively. Such high dependency ration has the potential of increasing child labour as firms and businesses struggle to recruit persons with the required working age. This also has the tendency to reduce productivity growth in the Municipality as growth in the non-productive population diminishes productivity capacity.

**(c) Population Density**

The Municipality’s total population density is 53.6 inhabitants per square kilometre (GSS, 2010). This is below regional and national density of 99.3 and 103.4 persons per square kilometre respectively. An analysis of the sub districts .indicate that Wassa Akropong is the most densely populated zone with a density of 134.5 persons per square kilometre. This is followed by Nananko sub district with a density of 94.1 persons per square kilometre. Figure 1.8 depicts the spatial differentials in inhabitants per square kilometre within the zonal councils of the Munic.

**Figure 1.8 – Population Density of Area Councils in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

The recorded densities can be attributed to the influx of people into the Municipal capital and the mining operating areas like the Nkonya - Nananko sub district in search of employment and other opportunities. The skewness of the population towards the Municipal capital also presents developmental challenges as more resources are required to provide facilities and services that meet

the needs of the population. The sparsely populated areas on the other hand gives an indication that there is availability of land for agriculture and economic purposes in these areas.

**(d) Migration**

The phenomenon of in -migration is quite high in the Municipality. In 2010, the total number of migrants confirmed to be in the Municipality were 29,171 that is 34.9 percent of the total population (GSS, 2010). It was estimated that 8 percent of the total number of migrants were nationals from other countries around the world but predominant among this number were the Chinese and Indians. The influx of migrants can be attributed mainly to the growing mining activities in the Municipality. Although the district benefits from these migration trends in terms of labour availability and increased productivity especially in the area of cocoa and food crops production, there is also a high incidence of communal apathy towards community participation in development as the people tend to think first of their towns of origin. There is also likely to be high “capital flight” as most of incomes generated from cocoa, small-scale mining and other economic activities are likely to be spent outside the boundaries of the Municipality. The risk of increased incidence of social vices such as prostitution and robbery among others associated with this level of migration cannot be left unmentioned.

**1.4.3 Culture and Ethnic Diversity**

The people of Wassa Amenfi East are indigenously Wassaws. Wassa Akropong the Municipal Capital is also the Traditional capital and the paramountcy of the Wassa Amenfi traditional set up. The traditional area shares boundaries with eight other traditional areas; which are: Wassa Fiase, Denkyira, Twifu, Ebrim, Komenda, Lower Axim, Ahantaman and Mpohor. The people celebrate a number of festivals all through the year but the principal ones are the “Adimukese” and the “Kokrobuoman Akwantukese”. The former is celebrated at the last Friday of the traditional calendar year to memorialize the coming together to reflect on the development of the Amenfiman. The latter on the hand, is celebrated to commemorate the sacrifices of forefathers of Amenfiman. The celebration of these festivals offer the traditional council an opportunity to mobilize human and financial resources for the development of the traditional area.

The situation of communal spirit in the Municipality notwithstanding is waning making it very difficult to get the expected number of people to participate in communal labour. The people of Amenfiman do not have on record any negative practices that measures up to the level of “Trokosi” and others that have been publicly denounced. However, practices such as Child Labour which can appropriately be described as either a national or continental problem persists in the district, especially in communities where illegal mining (“galamsey”) is being operated.

#### **1.4.4 Spatial Organisation and Analysis**

##### **(a) Settlement Patterns**

There are **182 communities** in the Wassa Amenfi East Municipality (GSS, 2010). Wassa Akropong, the Municipal Capital, is the only urbanised settlement – that is, the only settlement with population of 5,000 or more (UN - Habitat, 2005). This confirms the high rural-urban split of 93:7 as against 58:42 for the Region. About 30 of the communities have peri-urban status (i.e. having a population of more than 1,000 but less than 5,000.). It is believed that the attainment of the peri - urban status of these communities was as a result of their proximity to the Municipal Capital. There are a number of hamlet and cottage settlements located mostly within the farming belt of the Municipality. The resulting socio - spatial organisation tends to affect the provision of essential services and facilities as most of the communities do not have the threshold population required for their provision.

##### **(b) Hierarchy of Settlements in Wassa Amenfi East**

Using a scalogram<sup>2</sup> for calculating the centrality indices of settlements in the Municipality, 31 settlements with populations above 1000 were considered together with 30 functions to determine their hierarchy (See Table 1.8). From the analysis, Wassa Akropong with a population of 6,884 emerged as the only Grade I settlement, having 27 out of the 30 functions considered. No settlement qualified as a Grade II settlement. Oppon - Valley was found to be the only Grade III settlement in the district. The Grade IV settlements were Bawdie, Dompim and Afransie. As many as 26 communities emerged as Grade V settlements. These are Adjaakuso, Abrokyire-Krobo, Nananko, Saamang, Nsuaem No.2, Japa, Wassa Asikuma, Ankonsia, Suhyenso, Abesewa-Gyamang, Grumisa, Dominase, Nkonya, Adesu, Dawurampong, Asundua, Jedua - Asaamang Wassa Saa, Subriso, Dompouse, Nyamebikyere, Aniamoate, Wantram, Domeabra, Bibianaha, Nsuopun.

The above analysis indicate that the provision of services in the District is inadequate and their distribution too skewed in favour of the capital, Wassa Akropong. Again, there is an absence of important facilities such as market structures and judicial services and so forth in most communities.

##### **(c) Transportation and Transport Infrastructure**

The Municipality has an extensive network of roads, which can be classified by their surface type and condition. In all there is a current (2010) road network length of 552.3 kilometres. This comprise of Asphaltic road (Bogoso – Ayanfuri Highway); surface dressed roads and gravel/ earth roads. As indication Table 000, the conditions of these roads vary substantially; with 35.4 percent being in “Good” condition, 3.1 percent in “Fair” condition and 61.8 percent being in “Poor” condition. A significant proportion of the total network is also unpaved.

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<sup>2</sup> A functional matrix for determining the distribution of facilities (functions) and centrality indices of settlements.

The nature of the road networks and conditions directly contribute the long delays and unpredictable travel schedules within the Municipality. It is also said to be a contributor to low access of the population to some essential service in the Municipal capital; high post-harvest losses; high transportation cost; and to some extent death on the road. The key challenge is inadequate maintenance of the road network.

**Table 1.8 - Road Condition Mix of Wassa Amenfi East**

Type of Roads	Good		Fair		Poor		Total
	Km	Percent	Km	Percent	Km	Percent	
Asphalt	55.2	100	-	-	-	-	55.2
Surface dressed	13.4	29.0	9.5	19.1	25.9	51.9	49.7
Gravel/ Earth	38.0	17.9	55.3	25.3	149.10	56.8	212.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>317.3</b>

Source: Municipal office, Department of Feeder Roads, WAEMA, 2016

#### (d) Housing

The Municipality in 2010 had a total housing stock of 13,992 houses (GSS, 2010). The majority (95.5%) of these houses were found in the rural areas with 4.5 percent (635) housing units found in the urban areas. It also had 18,620 households during the same period of which 92.4 percent (17,214) are rural households and 7.6 percent (1,406) are urban households. The average household per house was 1.3 which is lower than the 1.6 national and 1.5 regional average household per house. The average household size was **4.4** with population per house being 5.8. It is significant to note that household population per house in the urban areas is higher (8.6) than the national of 7.1 meaning urban areas of the district have a high population per house.

#### (e) Accessibility to facilities and Services

Generally, 85 percent of communities in the Municipality have poor access to high order services like hospitals, secondary schools, commercial banks and vocational training schools among others. Communities within the extreme northern and southern parts like Asesensu, Oponkron and Wassa Ajumako among others are worse off in terms of their access to such services. This level of accessibility to facilities/ services continues widening the spatial inequality gap in the Municipality. The poor road network and conditions is a major cause of this poor accessibility to facilities and services. Communities that are distant from the main highway (i.e. Bogoso - Ayanfuri Highway) in particular, have such poor road conditions, of which some parts are barely passable by motorized vehicles during raining seasons. This affects both traveling and waiting times which are relevant criteria for promoting physical accessibility to services and facilities. Thus, the issue of accessibility to facilities and service can be addressed by improving the road network and conditions as these cut down travel and waiting times in the communities.

**(f) Poverty Profiling**

A poverty mapping exercise was carried out to show the most deprived areas in the Municipality. It emerged from the study that, Nsuaem sub district is the most deprived area in the Municipality. The area has about 90 percent of its population being farmers and it is characterised by poor road network and conditions; poor school infrastructure with limited access to second cycle education and limited access to potable water. Most of the communities in this area do not have access to electricity and poor toilet facilities.

The study also revealed that other areas that fall within the poverty pockets from least to the relatively well-endowed are Opon-Valley, Japa, Nananko, Afransie and Bawdie. Most communities within these areas have poor road network and conditions making it difficult for its inhabitants to access high order services. The relatively well-endowed area in the Municipality is the Wassa Akropong sub district. The communities in this area have access to potable water, proper road network and conditions, a municipal hospital and a second cycle school. This means efforts to ensure balanced spatial economy must target the least endowed areas to bring to par with the relatively well endowed areas of the district.

**Table 1.9 - Scalogram of Wassa Amenfi East District**

S/N	Communities	Facilities	Pop. Est. 2013	Pre School	Primary	J.H.S	S.H.S	Public Library	Maternity Home	CHPs Comp.	Comm. Clinic	Health Centre	Hospital	Hand Dug Well	Borehole	Small Town Water	Public Toilet	Refuse Bay	Electricity	LPG Station	Fuel Filling Station	Post Office	Banks/ Insurance	Lorry Stations	Police Station	Fire Service Station	Court	Agric Ext	Cocoa Warehouse	Market	Hotel/ Guest House	Town/ Area Coun.	Assembly	Total No. of Func.	Percentage of Func.	Total Weighted Cent	Hierarchy Level		
1	Wassa Akropong		6,884	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	27	90	1015	1			
2	Dompim		4,667	x	x	x			x					x	x	x	x	x	x						x			x							11	36.7	111	4	
3	Bawdie		4,654	x	x	x				x	x			x	x	x	x				x							x						14	46.7	102	4		
4	Afransie		4,332	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x									17	56.7	184	4		
5	Adjaakuso		3,678	x	x	x		x						x	x		x		x									x							9	30	80	5	
6	Abronyire-Krobo		3,464	x	x	x				x				x	x		x	x	x		x			x											11	36.7	68	5	
7	Nananko		3,198	x	x	x				x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x									x		x					13	43.3	96	5	
8	Oppon Valley		3,109	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x			x		x					17	56.7	214	3	
9	Saamang		2,750	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x		x					x				x							11	36.7	56	5	
10	Nsuaem No.2		2,454	x	x	x				x				x	x		x	x	x					x				x							12	40	73	5	
11	Japa		2,223	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x		x					x				x		x					14	46.7	95	5	
12	Wassa Asikuma		2,100	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x																8	26.7	30	5	
13	Ankonsia		1,875	x	x	x		x						x	x		x		x					x						x					10	33.3	94	5	
14	Suhyenso		1,568	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x									x							9	30	36	5	
15	Abesewa-Gyamang		1,564	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x		x					x					x						11	36.7	56	5	
16	Grumisa		1,517	x	x	x								x	x		x		x																8	26.7	50	5	
17	Dominase		1,495	x	x	x								x	x		x		x									x							8	26.7	30	5	
18	Nkonya		1,439	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x									x							10	33.3	50	5	
19	Adesu		1,420	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x									x	x						10	33.3	96	5	
20	Jedua - Asaamang		1,374	x	x	x								x	x		x		x					x				x		x					10	33.3	49	5	
21	Dawurampong		1,362	x	x	x				x				x																					5	16.7	19	5	
22	Asundua		1,361	x	x	x				x				x	x		x	x	x											x					11	36.7	69	5	
23	Wassa Saa		1,338	x	x	x					x	x		x	x																				7	23.3	67	5	
24	Subriso		1,328	x	x									x	x		x																		5	16.7	17	5	
25	Dompoase		1,262	x	x	x				x	x			x	x																				7	23.3	39	5	
26	Nyamebekyere		1,244	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x						x	x			x						12	40	75	5	
27	Aniamoate		1,139	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x																8	26.7	30	5	
28	Wantram		1,100	x	x	x				x				x	x		x		x										x						10	33.3	45	5	
29	Domeabra		1,089	x	x	x				x				x															x						6	20	24	5	
30	Bibianeha		1,012	x	x	x								x	x																				5	16.7	17	5	
31	Nsuopun		1,002	x	x	x								x																					4	13.3	13	5	
	Communities With Serv			31	31	30	2	2	2	18	6	3	4	31	28	9	24	7	24	1	7	1	1	11	5	1	1	19	2	10	1	7	1						
	Centrality			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
	Weighted Centrality			3.2	3.2	3.3	50	50	50	5.6	17	33	25	3.2	3.6	11	4.2	14	4.2	100	14	100	100	9.1	20	100	100	5.3	50	10	100	14	100						

Source: Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

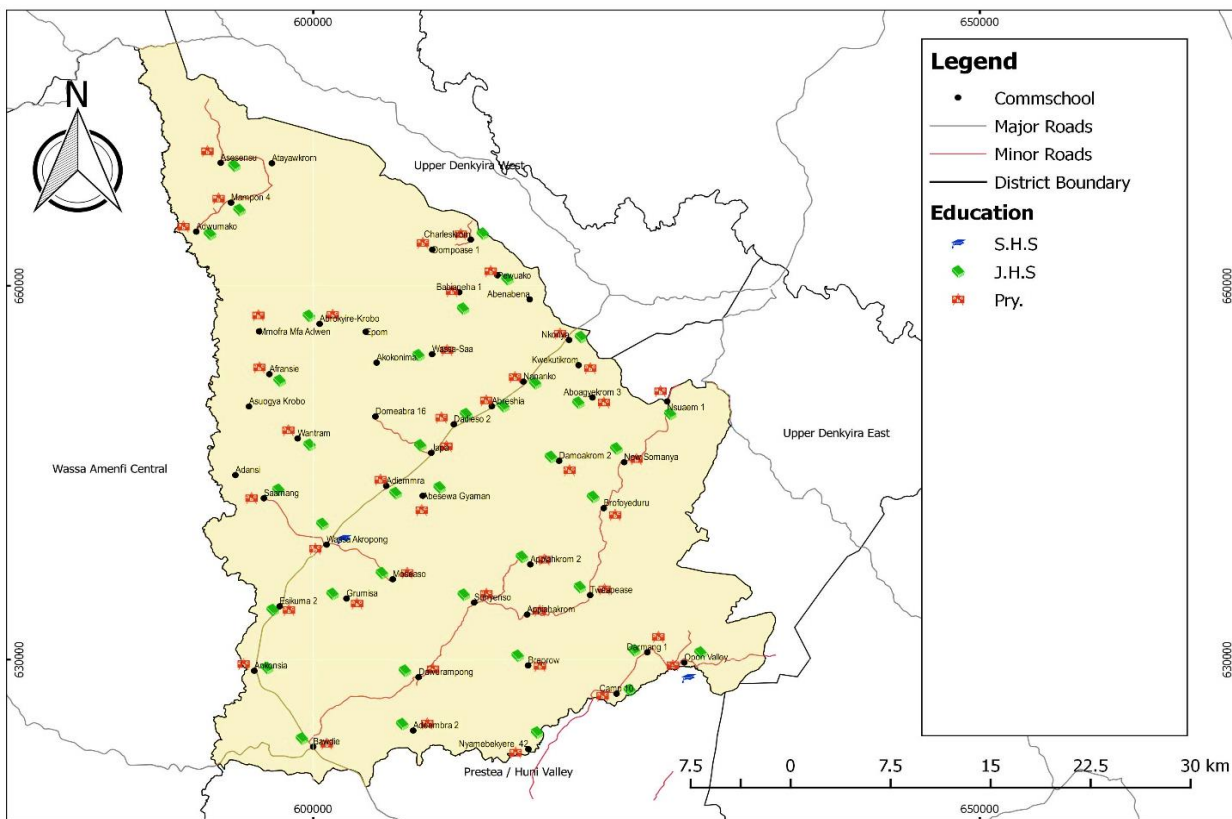
### 1.4.5 Social Services

#### (a) Education

##### *Infrastructure and Access*

Wassa Amenfi East has number of schools at all levels of distributed across the Municipality (*See Figure 1.9*). At the kindergarten level, there were 161 schools during the 2016/2017 academic year, and at the primary level, 161 during the same period. At junior high school (JHS) level, the number of schools were 99, while at senior high school (SHS) level, there were 2 schools as at 2016/2017. Together, they have significantly enhanced physical access to education at all levels. However, many of these schools have inadequate infrastructure (classrooms and other facilities) and in some cases the available infrastructure are in deplorable state and are in need of various degree of rehabilitation.

**Figure 1.9 – Education Facilities in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

There is, however, no vocational training school or tertiary institution in the Municipality. This compels students who pass out of the junior high schools and senior high schools with the intention of pursuing a vocational training or tertiary education to patronize such facilities in other districts. And for a large section of the youth, the informal economy remains the dominant avenue for skills acquisition. However, apprenticeship in the informal economy is characterized by lack of common standards and proficiency certification.

The poor state of school infrastructure among other factors continue to affect student enrolment at all levels in spite of the various programmes such the Ghana School Feeding programme (GSFP) that are being implemented in the Municipality. During the 2013/2014 academic year, the gross enrolment ratio (GER)<sup>3</sup> was estimated at 243.0 percent at kindergarten level. This declined to 191.5 percent in 2016/2017, while the GER at primary level declined from 180.2 percent to 154.7 percent during the same period. At JHS level it declined from 118.8 percent to 111.4 percent, while at SHS level it declined from 22.5 percent to 21.3 percent during the same period (See Figure 1.10).

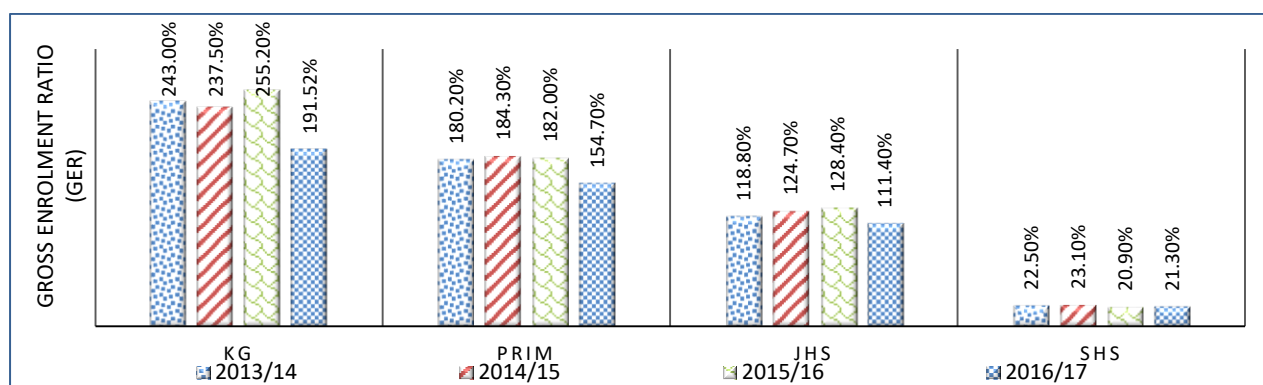
*Quality of Education*

The Municipality continues to struggle to provide quality education at all levels. This can be in parts, traced to the inadequate teachers; poor state of education infrastructure; shortages of teaching and learning materials and inadequate accommodation for teachers. The trained teacher population at all levels was 667 during the 2016/2017 academic year. Though the pupil-trained teacher ratio (PTTR) has improved between 2013/2014 and 2016/2017, it remains relatively high, with the percentage of trained teachers at KG estimated at 154 percent, primary at 77 percent, and JHS at 60 percent during the 2015/2016 academic year. This situation is compounded by the high incidence of teacher absenteeism and poor use of teacher time on tasks.

*Inclusive and Special Education*

There have been several efforts to ensure that children with disability and special needs are not denied access to education. Some of the key challenges facing the delivery of inclusive education in the Municipality are the inappropriate architectural design of schools impairing easy access for the disabled; teachers inadequately trained to handle children with special needs; the absence of disability-friendly school environments; and inadequate provision of teaching and learning materials. Despite these challenges, children with mild or moderate disability are integrated into the existing regular school system

**Figure 1.10 – Education Facilities in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: MPCU, based on data from Municipal Education Directorate - WAEMA, 2017

<sup>3</sup> (GER) measures total enrolment of pupils at a given level of education, irrespective of the age of the pupils



**(b) Health Care**

Malaria still remains the major cause of Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance in the Municipality. It is also the major cause of mortality and morbidity especially among children under five years and pregnant women. The disease is responsible for a substantial number of miscarriages and low birth weight of babies and accounts for 25 percent of all out patient illness and 46 percent of all admissions in the health institutions. Table 1.10 and 1.11 show the top ten causes of OPD attendance and diseases that led to admissions in the health facilities.

**Table 1.10 - Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendances**

Rank	2014			2015			2016		
	Disease	Cases	%	Diseases	Cases	%	Diseases	Cases	%
1	Malaria	31011	24.2	Malaria	39644	28.5	Malaria	43767	25.4
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	18356	14.3	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	19548	14.1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	17423	10.1
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	10514	8.2	Diarrhoea Diseases	9919	7.1	Diarrhoea Diseases	8857	5.1
4	Anaemia	8108	6.3	Anaemia	9489	6.8	Anaemia	8143	4.7
5	Intestinal Worms	7648	6.0	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	7071	5.1	Intestinal Worms	6768	3.9
6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5443	4.3	Intestinal Worms	6968	5.0	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5887	3.4
7	Skin Diseases	4592	3.6	Skin Diseases	4843	3.5	Skin Diseases	4377	2.5
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1026	0.8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1287	0.9	Acute Eye Infection	1550	0.9
9	Hypertension	877	0.7	Acute Eye Infection	940	0.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1117	0.6
10	PUO (not Malaria)	438	0.3	Hypertension	783	0.6	Hypertension	685	0.4
All Others		40024	31.3	All Others	38579	27.7	All Others	73417	42.7

Source: District Health Directorate – WAEDA, 2016

**Table 1.11 - Top Ten Disease that led to Admission**

Rank	2014			2015			2016		
	Diseases	Total	%	Diseases	Total	%	Diseases	Total	%
1.	Malaria	2821	41.4	Malaria	2530	39.0	Malaria	2321	46.6
2.	Anaemia	208	3.1	Anaemia	222	3.4	Anaemia	562	11.3
3.	Gastroenteritis	174	2.6	Gastroenteritis	178	2.7	Diabetes Mellitus	240	4.9
4.	Hypertension	108	1.5	Hernia	122	1.9	Gastroenteritis	216	4.3
5.	Inguinal Hernia	81	1.1	Septicaemia	99	1.5	Hypertension	179	3.6
6.	Respiratory Tract Infection	76	1.1	Pneumonia	82	1.3	Bronchopneumonia	132	2.6
7.	Diabetes Mellitus	61	0.9	Diabetes Mellitus	73	1.1	Acute Abdomen	107	2.1
8.	Sepsis	53	0.8	Hypertension	63	1.0	Enteritis	102	2.0
9.	Cellulitis	52	0.7	Road T. Accident	49	0.8	Septicaemia	96	1.9
10.	HIV/AIDS	30	0.4	HIV/AIDS	46	0.7	HIV/ Aids	65	1.3
11.	All other Diseases	3143	46.2	All Other Diseases	3017	46.6	All Other Diseases	964	19.3
<b>Total Admissions</b>		<b>6807</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>6481</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>4984</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: District Health Directorate – WAEDA, 2016

There is a significant reduction in child and maternal mortality rates in the district. Between 2014 and 2017, key child survival indicators recorded significant improvement, with infant mortality rate decreasing from about 6 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 5 per 1000 live births in 2017. Under-five mortality on the other hand increased from 10 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 11 per 1000 live births in 2017. Maternal mortality rate also reduced from 108 per 100,000 live births in 2014 to 42 per 100,000 live births in 2017 given an indication of an improvement in maternal healthcare.

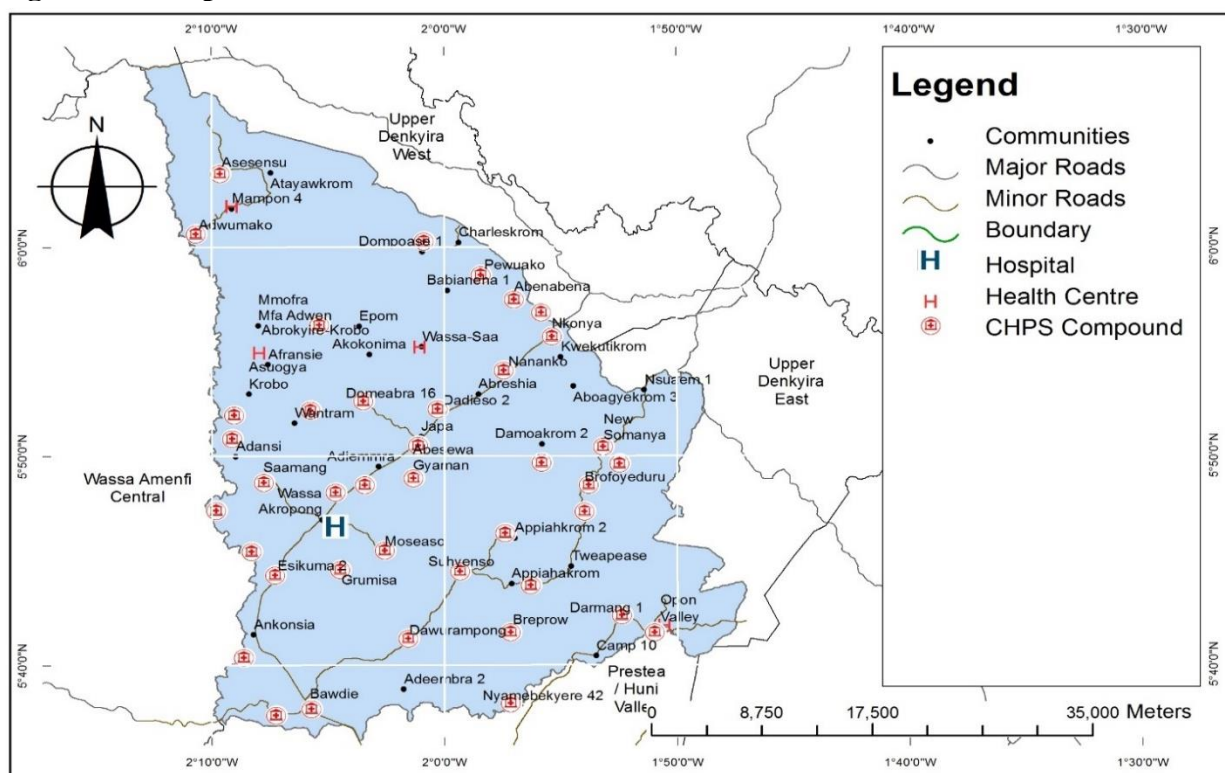
Infrastructure deficit continues to be challenge for health care delivery. The Municipality has 51 health facilities as indicated Table 1.12. Most of facilities operate in rented apartments within the communities. CHPS Compounds operating in rented apartments accounts for 70 percent of all the facilities. This places a huge financial burden on the communities where these facilities are operated. Notwithstanding the above, health facilities have relatively been distributed evenly across the Municipality as depicted in Figure 1.12.

**Table 1.12 – Health Facilities in the Wassa Amenfi East District**

Type of Health Facilities	Number of Health Facilities		
	Public	Private	Total
Hospital	1	1	2
Health Center	4	0	4
Clinics	0	1	1
CHPS Compound	42	0	42
Maternity Homes	0	2	2
Infirmary	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>

Source: District Health Directorate – WAEDA, 2016

**Figure 1.11 – Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff is also a challenge for quality health care delivery. There are only two doctors, three physician assistants and 91 nurses in the District General Hospital as indicated in Table 1.13. This is woefully inadequate with a doctor patient ratio of 1:41739 when juxtaposed against the national ratio of 1:10452 and World Health Organisation (WHO) standard of 1:500. There are 114 nurses and 5 midwives in the 41 CHPS compounds (refer to Table 1.12). This means that not more than 3 nurses can be found in CHPS facilities. Most of the facilities also lack other critical health staff like Pharmacist and Dispensary Assistants, Health Promotions Officers, Laboratory Technicians X ray Technicians among others. This should be addressed to help the facilities run efficiently.

**Table 1.13 - Health Facilities and number of technical staffs in Wassa Amenfi East District**

Type of health facilities	Number of technical staff			
	Doctors	Physician Assist.	Nurses	MDW
Hospital	2	3	91	14
Health Centre	0	1	8	4
Clinic	0	0	4	2
CHPS	0	0	114	5
Maternity Home	0	0	0	2
Infirmery	0	0	2	0
Total				

Source: District Health Directorate – WAEDA, 2016

The utilization of outpatient services in the district has also been encouraging. The OPD visits have increased from 0.52 in 2014 to 1.17 in 2017 on account of the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). Available data indicate that nearly 35,476 of the population, constituting about 42.7 percent are active members of the Scheme with valid cards. The proportion of women between the ages of 15-49 years with valid cards is estimated at 40 percent, whilst the proportion of men aged 15-59 years and children under-five years stand at 34 percent and 51 percent respectively.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) which was established to provide universal insurance coverage to all Ghanaians in order to remove the financial barrier in accessing health services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable is being operated in the district. The district currently do not have a permanent office accommodation for the scheme and therefore being accommodated in a rented apartment. The office has 18 staff making the workload heavy. Among registered members are children, 66,413, those between 19 and 69 are 41,828 and those above 70 are 6,087. Again, pregnant women totaling 11,656 have registered, while indigents number 480. SSNIT contributors constitute 20,021 and SSNIT Pensioners 1,109. All facilities nationwide render services to all card bearers.

### (c) HIV AND AIDS/ STI

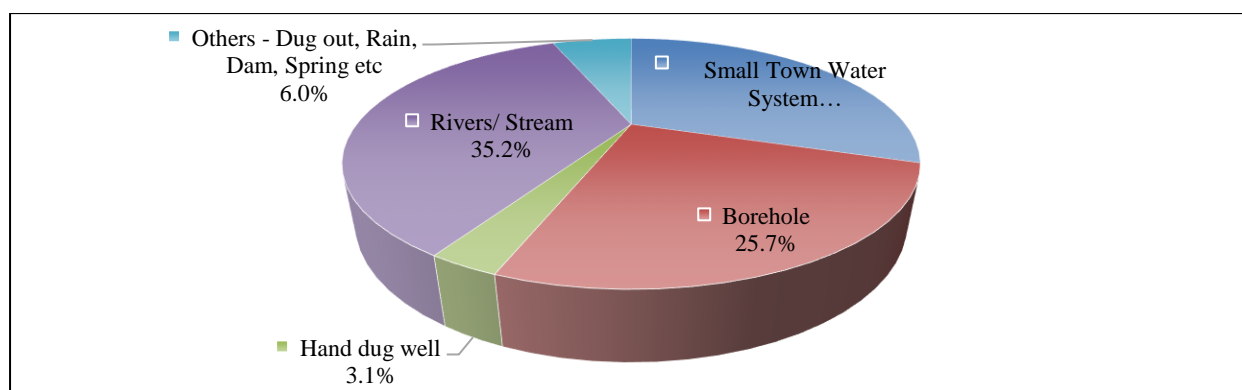
HIV/ AIDS continues to be a public health challenge with estimated 567 persons living with HIV in the Municipality. The identified vulnerable population of this health menace include the poor, migrant and displaced populations, women and youth - especially orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and the aged. The incidence rate is estimated to be 0.5 percent while the prevalence rate is estimated to be 0.2 percent. In terms of sex disaggregation, women are said to be more prone to HIV infections as the prevalence rate among women is estimated to be 1.3 percent compared to 0.7 percent for the men (GAC, 2017). HIV prevalence in Ghana has been estimated based on sentinel surveillance of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics. Other sexually transmitted infections/diseases (STIs/STDs) that also remains a public health challenge are gonorrhoea and syphilis

Among the reasons accounting for the rate of infection and spread of these HIV/ STIs is the influx of people into the district due to mining activities as well as settler farmers into the cultivation of cocoa and oil palm. There is also the case of miners who travel out of the district as expatriates. Prostitution and limited education on behavioural change are contributing factors.

### (d) Water

The current (2017) percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water in the Municipality is 55.7 percent (See Figure 1.13). And the proportion of communities benefiting from safe water services is 64 percent. More than 60 communities do not have access to any safe water services and so depend on rivers, streams, dug out or rain water, which may either be polluted with contaminants from illegal mining (Galamsey) activities or other forms of human activities. The safe water facilities in the Municipality comprise of boreholes (199), limited mechanised boreholes (2) and small town piped schemes (6). Major challenges with improving access to potable water include: meeting the increasing water demand; heavy iron pollution in some communities; inadequate maintenance of facilities; weak institutional coordination in water service delivery, and the absence WATSAN committees in some communities with safe water facilities.

**Figure 1.12 - Population with Access to Potable Water in Wassu Amenfi East District**

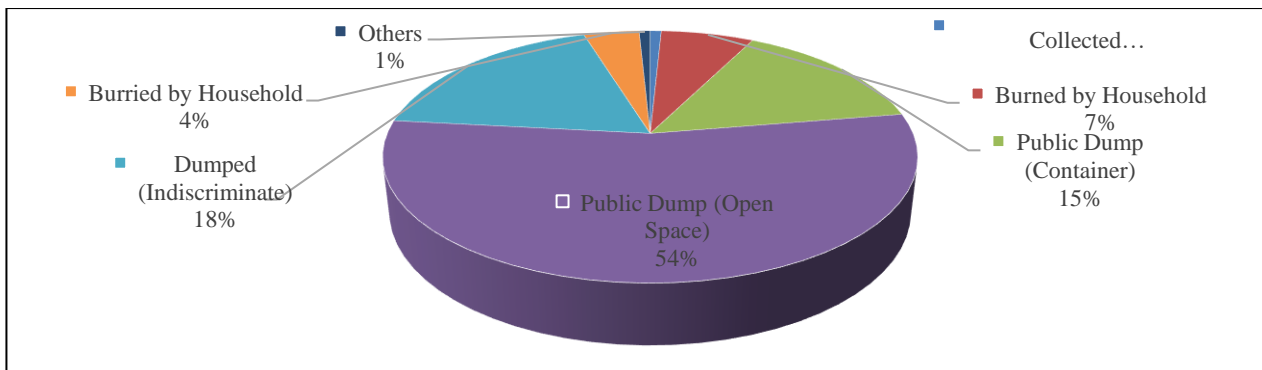


Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

(e) **Sanitation**

Management of solid waste remains inadequate as most communities do not have access to improved environmental sanitation facilities. Only 16 percent of the solid waste generated in the Municipality is properly collected and disposed as indicated in Figure 1.14. Most communities do not have communal containers and therefore resort to indiscriminate dumping, crude (open space) dumping, burning and burying among others. There 6 refuse bays and 7 communal containers in the entire Municipality. There is also a landfill site that is not engineered, thus waste dumped there are spread, ramped and covered with soil to allow for more dumping. The challenge with management solid waste include; poor solid waste collection service; poorly managed communal disposal sites; limited number of communal containers; inadequate hygiene education and inadequate refuse trucks.

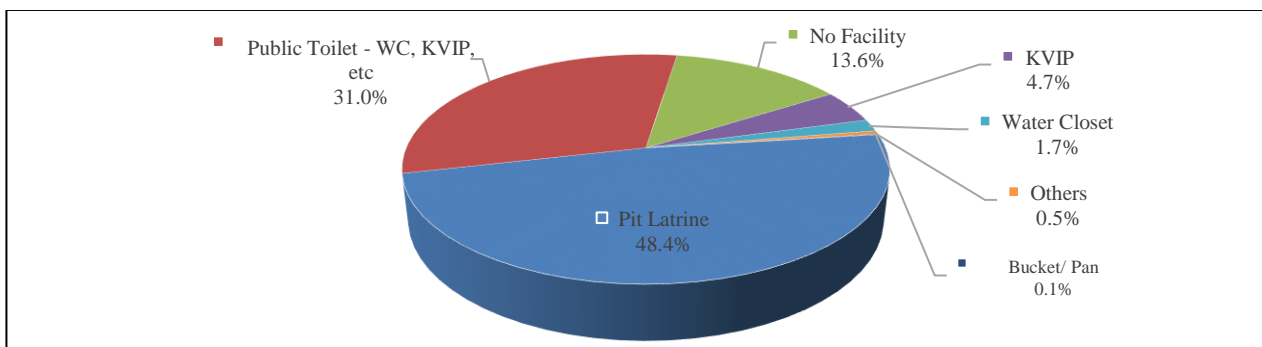
**Figure 1.13 - Method of Solid Waste Disposal in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

The situation is not different with the management of liquid waste. Most houses do not have household toilet facilities and there are 8 functional public toilets in the Municipality. The disposal of liquid waste is a great challenge to the Assembly because it has no liquid waste treatment plant; and untreated liquid waste is therefore thrown into the forest. In general, there is low access to improved toilet facilities; high prevalence of open defecation; inadequate investment in liquid waste management. Toilet facilities available in the district have been shown in Figure 1.13.

**Figure 1.14 - Toilet Facilities in Wassa Amenfi East District**

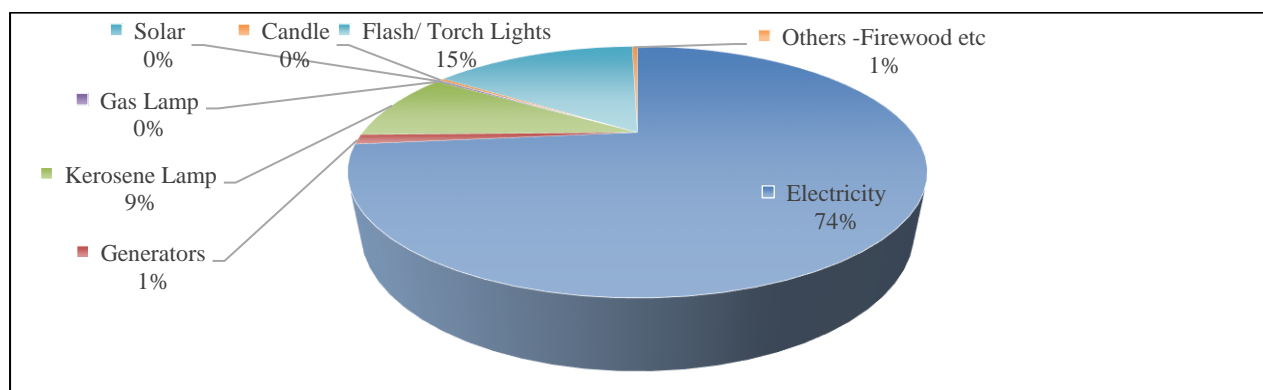


Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

**(f) Energy**

The main source of energy for lighting in the Municipality is electricity. The other sources such as kerosene lanterns, torch lights, fuel generators, and candles as indicated in Figure 1.16. The proportion of communities with access to electricity was 64 percent in 2017. More than 50 communities are yet to be connected to the grid. With implementation of the Self - Help Electrification Program (SHEP) most communities provided with poles and transformers but were not connected to the grid. Again some households could not access electricity due to non-availability of meters even though the communities are connected. The main issues with energy for lighting are; erratic power outages and the high cost of electricity to households and businesses.

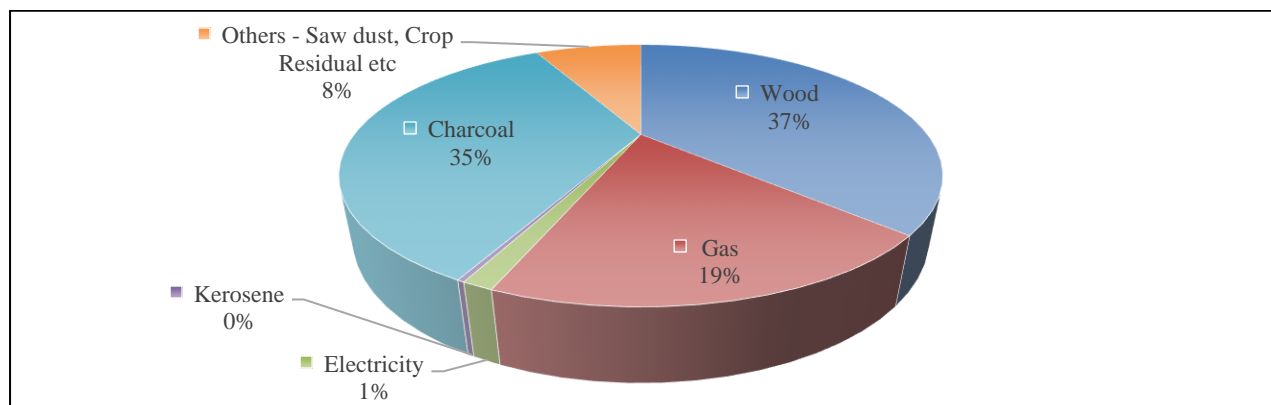
**Figure 1.15 - Sources of Lighting in Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Charcoal and firewood are also the major sources of energy for cooking. About 35 percent of the population rely on charcoal and 37 percent on firewood as indicated Figure 1.17. There are other forms such as the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and electricity that are available but quite expensive as compared to the firewood and the charcoal. There are very few Liquefied Petroleum Gas distribution outlets in the Municipality and as a result household must travel to neighbouring district to access these services. However, the felling of trees for charcoal and firewood it’s telling effect on the environment.

**Figure 1.16 - Sources of Energy for Cooking in Wassa Amenfi East District**



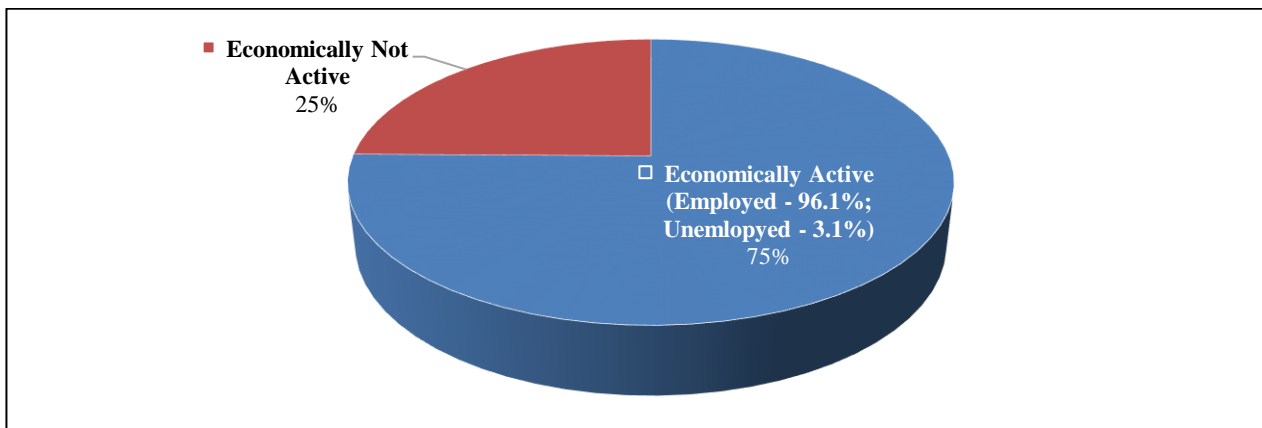
Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.4.6 Economy of the District

#### (a) Structure of the Economy

The population within the legal working age (that is 15 years and above) is estimated to be 68,423 (GSS, 2010). Out of this number, 75.2 percent are economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically not active population (including those in full time education, pensioners/retired, sick, those engaged in home duties and those too young/ old to work) constitute 24.8 percent. For the economically active population 76.9 percent are employed and 23.1 percent unemployed. For those who are unemployed, 72.7 percent are seeking for work for the first time and are available for work. Figure 1.18 illustrates the employment status in the District.

**Figure 1.17 - Economic Activity Status in the Wassa Amenfi East District**

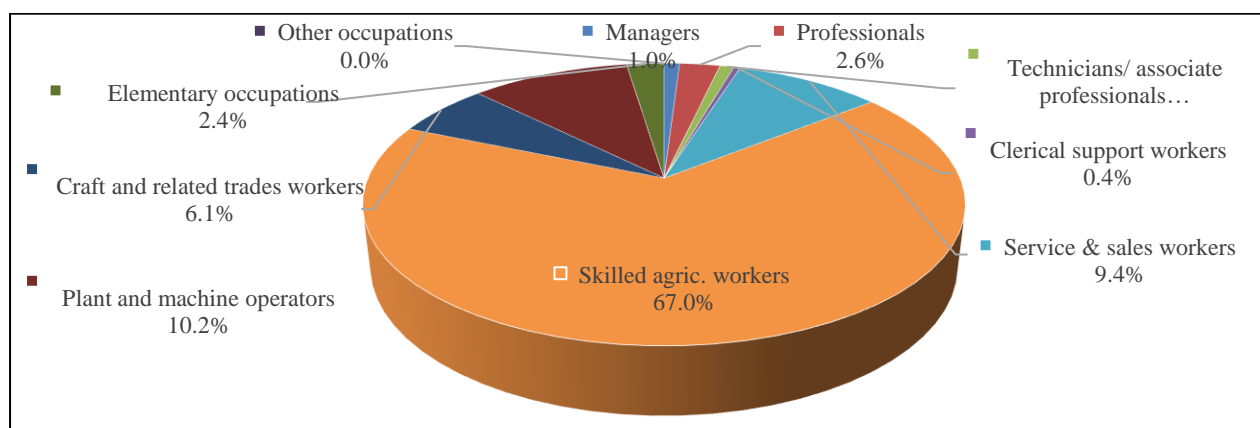


Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 GLSS

The agricultural sector is the highest employer of the economically active population, employing about 67.1 percent of the working population. This is followed by the plant and machinery sector which employs about 10.2 percent. Those in employment are managers, professionals, clerical support staff; skilled agricultural workers, plant and machine operators among others. Figure 1.19 shows the distribution. The private sector is also the largest employer accounting for 96.6 percent of the economically active population (private informal, 94.6 percent and private formal 2.0 percent). The public sector, which is the second largest employer, accounts for only 3.0 percent. The vibrant private informal sector underscores the need to create an enabling environment to maximize its contribution to employment and economic development.

#### (b) Household Income and Expenditure

The average annual household expenditure is estimated at GH¢7,137 with a mean annual per capita expenditure of GH¢4,737. The total annual household expenditure is GH¢58,507 million with the share of urban expenditure (65.8 percent) almost twice as much as that of rural localities (34.2 percent). Moreover, the average household expenditure in urban localities (GH¢13,061) is about 1.5 times that of the rural localities (GH¢8,152).

**Figure 1.18 - Major Occupation in the Wassa Amenfi East District**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

The household's mean annual per capita expenditure on food of GH¢2,203.00 accounts for the largest share (46.7 percent) of the total annual household expenditure of GH¢58,507 million. Households' total expenditure on housing accounts for 12.4 percent of total expenditure with an annual average of GH¢1,156.00 and an annual per capita expenditure of GH¢395.00.

The major source of household income is from non-farm self-employment (particularly mining and mining related activities), contributing 48.3 percent to sources of household income. Wages from employment is the second major contributor to household income (GH¢7,718.10) followed by household agriculture (GH¢3,342.23). This is because most of the farmers practice subsistence agriculture due to inadequate capital for production and inadequate knowledge in new agricultural techniques. Income from rent, remittances and other sources contribute less than 5 percent to household income in the Municipality.

### (c) Major Economic Activities

#### *Food and Agriculture*

Agriculture is the major economic activity and the largest employer in the Municipality. The sector employs about 66.7 percent of the working population with a female population estimated to be 46.3 percent of the total farming population (GSS, 2010). The sector comprise of crop farming (including cocoa and rubber), livestock rearing and fish farming. It is made up, predominantly, of subsistence smallholder production units, with weak linkages to the industrial and the services sectors.

In the context of crop production, the major crops cultivated in the Municipality can be put in five groups; cash crops (cocoa, rubber, oil palm); cereals (maize and rice), starchy staples/roots and tubers (cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain); legumes (cowpea); and fruits and vegetables. The exact farmer population in crop farming is yet to be know but of the vegetable farmers are those benefitting for the alternative livelihood programme of Perseus Gold Mining Limited (PGML).



Yields from most crops (particularly the staple) have been quite unstable with occasional high turn out from the sector (see Table 1.14). The production of food and cash crops continues to be challenged with: farmers limited access to capital; high cost of production inputs, low application of technology (especially among smallholder farmers) leading to comparatively lower yields; poor storage; poor transportation systems; poor marketing systems, heavy post-harvest losses and inadequate extension officers to offer extension services to farmers.

The production system in the Municipality which is mainly rain-fed, is also highly vulnerable to climate variability, resulting in low yields and incomes for farmers. This presents unfavourable conditions for year-round agricultural production and for reducing poverty among farmers. There is low tractor utilisation rate due to the undulating nature of the Municipality. This increases labour cost to farmers and reduces profitability of crop farming

**Table 1.14 - Yields of Staple Crops in Wassa Amenfi East District**

CROPS	2014		2015		2016	
	Area Cultivated (ha)	Yield MT/HA	Area Cultivated	Yield MT/ HA	Area Cultivated HA	Yield MTHA
Maize	980.0	1.32	1000	1.32	1020.0	1.38
Cassava	1806.0	10.25	1810.0	10.26	1815.0	10.27
Plantain	540.3	80.6	154.0	8.07	550.0	8.08
Cocoyam	276.0	5.33	280.0	5.40	286.0	5.45

Source: Department of Agriculture – WAEDA, 2017

The livestock and poultry development is second most patronized agricultural activities in the Municipality. There are pockets of farmers who are engaged in Grasscutter rearing, snail production, bee keeping and rabbit rearing in this sub sector. Worth noting is the fact that most of the farmers in livestock and poultry development sub sector are small holder farmers who are also crop farmers. The main challenges of this sub sector in the Municipality is the absence of veterinary services; high cost feed for livestock and poor adoption of improved husbandry practices.

Fisheries and fish farming has also gained some prominence in the agriculture sector of the Municipality. There were 28 farmers engaged in fish farming in 2017. The sub sector is not growing due the limited extension services delivery to fish farmers and the high cost of production inputs.

#### *Mining and Quarry*

The mining and quarry sector is the second major economic activity in the Municipality. It employs about 8.3 percent of the working population with about 19 percent of the female working population engaged in the sub sector. The sector dominated by gold mining and quarry of aggregate and dimension stone materials. The Municipality has one large scale operating mines (Perseus Gold Mining Limited) and several small scale and artisanal operating mines (most of which are illegally operated - *galamsey*). The upsurge of these illegal mining (*galamsey*) in particular, has been

associated with environmental degradation; destruction of forests and farmlands, pollution of water bodies and an increase in social vices including, prostitution, teenage pregnancy, school drop-out and truancy. This situation has come about due to the weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations, as well as poor mining practices.

#### *Wholesale and retail services*

Another major economic activity in the Municipality is wholesale and retail services. It employs about 7.6 percent of the working population and dominated by the female working population. (66.4 percent of the population employed in the sector). The key issues are; limited access to financial services, including affordable credit; inadequate market infrastructure and high cost of credit.

#### *Accommodation and food service activities*

Accommodation and food services is one of the growing economic activities in the Municipality. Most of these accommodation and food service services are however, concentrated in the Municipal capital, Wassa Akropong. The services comprise hotel and guest house accommodation services; restaurant services and chop bar and fast food services. The sector employs about 3.6 percent of the working population in the Municipality.

#### *Banking and other Financial Services*

The Municipality has 6 financial institutions that are conveniently classified as rural banks and savings and loans institutions. Amenfiman Rural Bank is the only rural bank operating in the Municipality. The savings and loans are Ghamfo Micro Credit, Boi-Susu Micro Credit and Multi-Credit Firm. There are no commercial banks operating in the Municipality and as a result, people have to travel to other places like Tarkwa, Bogoso and Dunkwa to access such services.

The concentration of the banks and financial institutions in the Municipal capital has in a way put off greater majority of the people especially those in the hinterland from accessing banking services. This has contributed to the low level of banking and seemingly lack of knowledge of banking culture and practice among the majority of the populace. The propensity to hold cash instead of savings with bank has therefore become very high among the greater proportion of the population.

#### **(d) Inter/ Intra Trade**

Wassa Akropong and Bawdie offer the biggest market for the sale of food items and other products in the district. People from all over the country come to the Municipality to market their goods in these market places. They include people from neighbouring districts like Prestea Huni Valley, Amenfi Central and Upper Denkyira among others. People from Kumasi, Takoradi, Tarkwa, Techiman and other parts of the country also patronize the market centres particularly the Thursday market day in Wassa Akropong. They come along with products such as second hand clothing,

brand new clothing, electronics, and food stuffs among others. In the same way, indigenes also access other markets outside the Municipality.

Inter and intra trade is being practiced in the Municipality. This affords people the opportunity to access all kinds of goods and service thus creating jobs and improving income of those who engage in such trade. Absence of proper market centres and facilities in some communities is a challenge for effective trading in the district.

#### **1.4.7 Local Economic Development**

Local Economic Development is the process by which local governments, local businesses and other actors outside the locality join forces and resources to enter into new partnership arrangements with each other or other stakeholders to create new jobs and stimulate economic activities in municipalities, towns and villages (*Ghana's National Decentralization Policy, 2010*). There are no such partnership arrangements in the Municipality with the final aim of creating decent jobs and stimulating sustainable economic activities.

However, there are business assets like agro – processing businesses, small and medium scale garages, woodwork industries and other agribusinesses that can be harness to promote LED in the Municipality. There are also local resources including natural resources such as the white clay deposits at Nkonya, the iron ore deposit at Oppon - Mansi, wide bamboo resources and fine clay deposits for tiles production as well as natural assets like ecotourism and mineral resources that the Municipality has competitive advantage on for promoting LED.

The biggest barrier to the harnessing these LED potentials is the absence of investors who are interested in the developing these potentials. It is expected that the Municipality would take advantage of the “One District One Factory” initiative to increase investors’ interest in these resources. The benefits of LED will also be greater if additional infrastructure is considered. For example, the road network can be upgraded to ensure easy access and decrease congestion. The erratic power outages is another area of concern.

#### **1.4.8 Tourism**

The Wassa Amenfi East Municipality has cultural and ecotourism assets that provides significant opportunity for tourism development and quality jobs creation. In the context of culture, the Wassa Amenfi Traditional council celebrates annual festivals such as “Adimukese”, the “Kokrobo Oman Akwantukese”, the “Bermutuo” and the “Eddieε” festivals which when repackaged embed creative arts will provide significant opportunities for jobs at all points in the tourism value chain.

In terms of ecotourism potentials, the Municipality can boast of the Broso Lake (5 kilometres away from Wassa Akropong - the District Capital - on the Akropong - Obuasi Road). The lake is about 2

square kilometres in size and located around the Broso community. History has it that the lake was created from a colonial mining activities and has since remained. It is surrounded by a virgin forest vegetation which has become the home for different species of flora and fauna. It can also boast of the Semsiboo rock formation (located at Asesensu about 80 kilometers from the Municipal capital). And also Arboretum Forest (situated around Bawdie, about 10 minutes' drive from Wassa Akropong). The forest has a pristine environment with various attractions including rock formation of different sizes and shapes, wild animal species such as reptiles, monkeys, antelopes among others. The main challenge that confronts the development of these sites is the poor road network.

#### **1.4.9 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection Issues**

##### **(a) Child Protection and Family Welfare**

The Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) sets the minimum age for light work at 13 years, and hazardous work at 18 years. However, some children in the Municipality aged 12 - 17 years or even younger continue to work in hazardous conditions especially in unlicensed mine sites and farms. It is estimated that about 7 percent of children, aged 7- 9 years and about 23 percent of children aged 10 - 17 years are engaged in some form of economic activities in the Municipality (ILO, 2015). There have also been a number of reported cases of child abuse in the Municipality. Some child remain vulnerable to maltreatment, domestic violence and child labour and exploitation. Most children especially those in the rural communities are forced in manual works such as farming, palm wine tapping, cocoa harvesting, head portering and other forms of exploitation. Most of these children are denied education, socialization, discipline and the right to play.

##### **(b) Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls**

Traditionally, men are the heads of families and as such take the major decisions in the family. Women take up the household chores and the keeping of the home. In the aspect of property ownership, both men and women own properties in the Municipality but properties such as land are mostly owned by men. There is also a noticeable gender differentiation in relation to poverty; men are given priority for support to agriculture, non-farming activities and other alternative employment. Men take up high investments whilst women are involved in subsistence agriculture. In the aspect of decision making, women's voices are seldom heard in either making the laws or influencing the way laws are implemented. In political life Women are underrepresented as political candidates at all levels. For example, out of 39 Candidates who were elected for District Assembly, only two members are females representing 5 percent of the total.

One of the most persistent issues is the gender gap in access to education, which favours boys. The gender gap in education becomes progressively larger from basic education onwards to the senior high school levels. Data indicates that, the gender gap in retention changes from primary to junior

high school. In 2015/2016 the percentage of girls and boys in the primary schools were 50.5 percent and 49.2 percent. This gap changes at the successive level, with females constituting only 49.3 percent of the junior high school population.

Women dominate the private informal sector when it comes to occupation. They engage activities such as food processing, textile and garment production, handicrafts and retail trade in food item and clothing. And although women play a critical role in the marketing of many goods and services, mechanisms for them to participate in the economic processes that affect them are poorly developed. Women, in general, have only limited access to productive resources. Women farmers usually only have access to informal credit since financial institutions regard the subsistence agriculture to be too risk prone. Most women have little access to improved agriculture technologies and are often not very open to their use. In addition, women are at risk of being marginalized by men whenever female dominated areas of work become more economically profitable.

### **(c) Disability and Development**

About of 900 people in the Municipality is estimated to be living with either a physical, intellectual or emotional disability. Some of these persons with disability are faced with some form of discrimination which are evident in their inadequate access to employment, education, healthcare and use of public places. The non-adherence to the accessibility standards in the built environment by some construction industries; the high cost of designs to incorporate the needs of the disabled, and the limited and unstructured consultation and involvement of PWDs in decision making continue to pose challenge to mainstreaming PWDs in the Municipal development process.

### **(d) Social Protection Interventions**

The Municipality has been benefitting from the implementation of social protection interventions since its establishment in 2004. These include the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), Capitation Grant and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

#### **1.4.10 Governance**

The Municipal Assembly is responsible for the executive and administrative functioning of the district. It is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is appointed by the President of the Republic of Ghana and endorsed by two - thirds of the Assembly members present and voting. The Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) is in charge of the administrative functions and act as the secretary to the Assembly when they sit as a body.

The Municipality has seven zonal councils at Wassa Akropong, Nsuaem, Bawdie, Afransie, Oppon Valley, Japa and Nkonya-Nananko which are supported by Unit Committees. Capacity building programmes in participatory planning and budgeting among others are often organized for members

at the council level to enable them prepare development plans and budgets. There is generally low women participation in the governance process, declining communal spirit, apathy and over politicization of development issues. Other challenges are the absence of defined roles for stakeholders as well as poor communication among actors in development.

Existing side by side with the local government administration is the traditional rule by chiefs and queens, who can be found in various towns and villages. Article 270 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic Ghana spells out clearly the roles of traditional authorities such as chiefs and queens in areas of traditional custom, religion, stool land, judicial and legislative matters. Governance in the traditional system is structured along military formation of a commander in chief, a chief of defense staff, commander of the centre, right, left and rear brigades of fighting men and women with support seniors. This traditional governance structure exists at all levels of clans (which make a town), towns (which up a traditional Area) and at that level of the traditional area, executive, legislature, judicial and military authorities reside with the Paramount Chief but power is exercised through the Traditional Council. Apart from the kingmakers, members of the traditional councils are normally chiefs of towns and villages. The Traditional Council has a secretariat headed by the Registrar. Chiefs are focal points of leadership and mobilisation of their citizens for economic development in various towns. It is generally believed that successful implementation of the development plans depends on the capacity and quality of leadership chiefs provide.

There are a number of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) operating in various spheres to the lives of people. Various avenues have been created in recent times for enhanced communication and information flow between the Assembly, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. They include, radio programmes, community visits, public hearings and Town Hall meetings to emphasise on public financial management. The key issues confronting governance is the inadequate offices; inadequate residential accommodation for staff and inadequate logistics and vehicles

#### **1.4.11 Institutional capacity of the Municipal Assembly**

To ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the institutional capacity of the Assembly was assessed. The assessment focused on organisational structure, human resource capacity, infrastructure and facilities stock of the Assembly.

With the passage of the Legislative Instrument (L.I) for the establishment of the Local Government Service, L.I 1961 of 2009, the District Assembly is expected to have 11 Departments, however, the Central Administration Department, Trade, Industry and Tourism Department and the Natural Resources Department have not been fully established. Further, some departments are yet to have

all their units in place. This tends to affect the assignment of departments to the implementation of activities in the DMTDP. The institutional set up is indicated in the organogram in *Appendix 1*.

Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly also has inadequate infrastructure, facilities or logistics for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP. The MPCU does not have a dedicated vehicle for the monitoring of activities. Most departments of the Assembly are under resourced as some even do not have computers or their accessories for processing reports

Using a perception index (Management Capacity Index), the MPCU outlined the the status of capacities within the Wassa Amenfi East District in terms of management strengths and gaps at a glance. Table 1.15 shows a set of criteria based on indicators namely; skills and knowledge, Staff Compliment and Qualification of Personnel for human and Availability of Funds. In the area of funds, the indicators are utilization, timely access, and availability. Others are leadership, management, motivation, incentives, logistics and equipment as well as workload.

In computing the Management Capacity Index, each of the 13 MPCU member's perception on every indicator was obtained in numerical values ranging from 1 to 10 as shown in the table. The average total score for all the 11 indicators enabled the calculation of the index which has been shown on the table as 6.8 which is an average performance. From the perceptive of the MPCU, this is as a result of the financial indicators which mostly scored the low values. The solution lies with the Assembly increasing efforts at generating more revenue locally, so that there can be funds available, accessible and well utilized in the area of monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 1.15 - Capacity and Management Index for Wassa Amenfi East District**

No	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total	Av
1.	Qualification of personnel	9	10	9	8	8	8	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	115	8.8
2.	Staff complement	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	7	9	125	9.6
3.	Skills & Knowledge	9	5	7	6	5	7	10	8	8	7	8	8	5	93	7.2
4.	Availability of funds	5	4	6	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	6	10	65	5.0
5.	Utilization of funds	5	2	6	6	7	8	5	6	9	4	6	9	8	81	6.2
6.	Timely Access of funds	5	4	5	6	1	3	2	6	5	3	3	5	7	55	4.2
7.	Leadership	5	4	4	9	10	8	1	7	7	5	6	9	7	82	6.3
8.	Management	10	8	7	9	9	10	9	10	7	9	8	10	9	115	8.8
9.	Work Load	10	6	5	7	5	6	2	9	7	6	8	9	10	90	6.9
10.	Motivation & Incentives	8	3	3	5	5	5	4	7	7	4	6	6	8	71	5.5
11.	Equipment / facilities	6	5	7	6	5	5	6	10	9	5	8	7	8	87	6.7
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>75.3</b>
<b>Average Score</b>		<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>

## 1.5 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, ISSUES AND GAP

### 1.5.1 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

For the purposes of ensuring that development respond to the needs of the people, the ranked needs and aspirations of communities and the sub districts gathered during public hearings at the Area Councils (*See Appendix 2*) were harmonised with the issues/ gaps that were identified through the performance review and the analysis of the current development situation of the Municipality.

Each community's needs and aspirations were matched against the identified key development issues and scored. The scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. The harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/ issues from review of performance and profiling from 2014 - 2017 has been presented in *Appendix 3*. The total score after harmonisation was **1.6** indicating that there were emerging concerns which needed to be considered in 2018 - 2021. The harmonised key development issues with implication for 2018 - 2021 as presented in Table 1.13 have been categorised under the themes of GSGDA II.

**Table 1.16 - Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capital for businesses</li> <li>• Inadequate entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of tourism potentials</li> <li>• Erratic power supply</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to extension services</li> <li>• Limited access to capital</li> <li>• High cost and limited access to agricultural inputs</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Inadequate agro-processing facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate market infrastructure</li> <li>• Low livestock production</li> <li>• Land Degradation and Deforestation</li> <li>• Increased conversion of wetlands to other forms of land use</li> <li>• Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network and condition</li> <li>• Ineffective land use planning and implementation</li> <li>• Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of potable water</li> <li>• Absence of electricity in new areas</li> <li>• Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal</li> </ul>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate Accommodation for teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate community libraries</li> <li>• Inadequate vocational schools</li> <li>• Poor access to health facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate Accommodation for health personnel</li> <li>• Prevalence of HIV and AIDS</li> </ul>



Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teenage Pregnancies</li> <li>• Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</li> <li>• Low participation of PWD in development</li> <li>• Child Labour</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor enforcement of bye-laws</li> <li>• Inadequate data on taxable items</li> <li>• Inadequate revenue collectors</li> <li>• Underperformance of revenue generation</li> <li>• Unwillingness to pay taxes due to low level of tax education and perceived non-accountability by Assembly</li> <li>• Limited information flow between government and public</li> <li>• Ineffective execution of roles by stakeholders</li> <li>• Inadequate accountability of duty bearers</li> <li>• Low performance of Sub-structures</li> <li>• Low participation of women in local governance</li> <li>• Inadequate access to police services</li> <li>• Limited capacity for policy formulation and implementation</li> <li>• Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers</li> </ul>

### 1.5.2 Adopted Issues of DMTDP of Wassa Amenfi East Municipality

The harmonised key development issues with implication for 2018 – 2021 were further matched against the outlined issues in the MTDPF - *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2018-2021* 2018 – 2021 to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Appendix 000 presents the harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the MTDPF, 2018 - 2021 Where there were similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with the stated issues in the MTDPF together with their corresponding goals and focus areas. Table 1.17 presents the adopted issues and their corresponding goals of Wassa Amenfi East District.

**Table 1.17 - Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP of Wassa Amenfi East District**

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES
1. <i>Economic Development</i>	Private sector development	- Limited access to credit for SMEs
	Agriculture and rural development	- High cost of production inputs - Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition. - Low application of technology especially among small holder
	Tourism and creative arts development	- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service - Low skills development
2. <i>Social Development</i>	Education and training	- Poor quality of education at all levels - Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment - Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools - Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Health and health services	- Gaps in physical access to quality health care - Poor quality of healthcare services

1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>- Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>- High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>- Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>- High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>
	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>- Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>- Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>- Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>- High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>- Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>- Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>- Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.</li> </ul>
	Child and family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>- Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> <li>- High incidence of children’s rights violation.</li> </ul>
	Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality.</li> <li>- Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>
	Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
	Disability and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>- High unemployment rate among PWDs</li> <li>- Limited access to education for PWDs</li> </ul>
	Youth development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>- Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</li> </ul>
	Sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>- Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</li> <li>- Limited community – level sports and recreational activities</li> </ul>
<b>3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of forest cover</li> <li>- Encroachment conservation areas</li> </ul>
	Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental degradation</li> <li>- Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey)</li> <li>- Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>
	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>- Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants.</li> <li>- Air and noise pollution, especially in urbans areas</li> </ul>
	Climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>- Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>- Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>- Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> </ul>

1. Performance Review And Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES
	Disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
	Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>- Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>
	Drainage and flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>- Poor drainage system</li> <li>- Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>- Uncovered drains</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>
	Human settlements and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>- Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>- Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>- Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
<b>4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	Local government and decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ineffective sub - district structures</li> <li>- Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</li> <li>- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>- Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> <li>- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>- Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>
	Public policy management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>- Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</li> <li>- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> </ul>
	Human security and public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)</li> <li>- Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>
	Development communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</li> <li>- Insufficient funding of development communication</li> <li>- Weak capacity of development communication institutions</li> <li>- Low awareness of government agenda</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER TWO PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The focus on effective planning and forecasting for ensuring development entail reviewing and prioritizing the identified development issues/ gaps for effective programming and budgetary allocations. The previous chapter outlined the adopted development 2018 - 2021 DMTDP. These identified key development issues were prioritised using the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the Municipality; Impact analysis and compatibility analysis. The chapter presents the sustainable prioritised issues of the Wassa Amenfi East Municipality based on objective POCC analysis; Impact analysis and sustainability analysis.

### **2.2 POCC ANALYSIS**

Due to limited resources, it was necessary to prioritise the identified development issues in order to address the most pressing ones with the resources available. The adopted development issues of the Municipality presented in Table 1.14 were subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the Municipality. This was aimed at identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address and manage those with constraints and challenges.

Potentials refer to resources within the Municipality which when tapped enhance its sustained development and overcome its challenges while opportunities refer to the external ones. Constraints however depict disadvantages emanating from within the Municipality. Challenges are external ones over which the Municipality has little control but can affect its development.

Corresponding potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges for each development were identified and related against each other to determine its feasibility/ viability. Conclusions have been drawn on the key issues that were subjected to the POCC analysis. *Appendix 4* shows the POCC for the identified issues.

### **2.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS**

Issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were further assessed with various criteria to ascertain their impact on the Municipality's development. The issues were assessed to determine their significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs or rights when addressed. Under this criteria, issues relating to health, education, water and sanitation among others were adopted.

Issues related to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs), tourism and agriculture were also adopted through the impact analysis. The adoption were based on their significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency such as the attraction of investors, job creation and increase in income.

## 2. Prioritisation Of Development Issues

Issues that affect balanced development, effective natural resource utilisation and cultural accessibility were adopted after the impact analysis. Others bothers on institutional reforms, climate change mitigation and adaption, resilience and disaster risk reduction were also adopted together with issues that offers opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, gender equality and nutrition among others. The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis to obtain sustainable prioritised issues.

### 2.4 INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/ COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were also subjected to an internal consistency/ compatibility analysis. The analysis involved comparing the prioritised issues with each other to determine how mutually supportive they are to each other or in other words how compatible they are with each other. Issues that were mutually supportive of other issues were adopted and issues that were incompatible with other issues were revised. The analysis revealed that all the prioritised issues were mutually supportive of each other (*Refer to SEA Report on the DMTDP*).

The conduct of the POCC analysis, impact analysis and the compatibility analysis led to identification of sustainable prioritised issues, which has been presented in Table 2.1 in order of priority under the various development dimensions.

**Table 2.1 - Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under goals**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
1. <i>Economic Development</i>	1.1 Agriculture and rural development	1.1.1 Low application of technology especially among small holder 1.1.2 Poor storage and transportation systems. 1.1.3 High cost of production inputs 1.1.4 Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	1.2 Private sector development	1.2.1 Limited access to credit for SMEs
	1.3 Tourism and creative arts development	1.3.1 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 1.3.2 Low skills development
2. <i>Social Development</i>	2.1 Health and health services	2.1.1 Gaps in physical access to quality health care 2.1.2 Poor quality of healthcare services 2.1.3 Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 2.1.4 High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 2.1.5 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 2.1.6 High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/ AIDS 2.1.7 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases

## 2. Prioritisation Of Development Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		2.1.8 Unmet health needs of women and girls
	2.2 Education and training	2.2.1 Poor quality of education at all levels 2.2.2 Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools 2.2.3 Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment 2.2.4 Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	2.3 Water and sanitation	2.3.1 Increasing demand for household water supply 2.3.2 Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 2.3.3 High prevalence of open defecation 2.3.4 Poor sanitation and waste management 2.3.5 Inadequate maintenance of facilities 2.3.6 Poor quality of drinking water 2.3.7 Poor hygiene practices 2.3.8 Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.
	2.4 Social Protection	2.4.1 Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	2.5 Gender equality	2.5.1 Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality. 2.5.2 Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	2.6 Disability and development	2.6.1 High unemployment rate among PWDs 2.6.2 Low participation of PWDs in decision making 2.6.3 Limited access to education for PWDs
	2.7 Child and family welfare	2.7.1 Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 2.7.2 Poor quality of services for children and families 2.7.3 Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 2.7.4 High incidence of children's rights violation.
	2.8 Youth development	2.8.1 Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 2.8.2 Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices
	2.9 Sports and recreation	2.9.1 Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure 2.9.2 Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands 2.9.3 Limited community – level sports and recreational activities
	<b>3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	3.1 Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air
3.2 Mineral Extraction		3.2.1 Environmental degradation 3.2.2 Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey) 3.2.3 Destruction of forests and farmlands
3.3 Environmental Pollution		3.3.1 Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 3.3.2 Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants. 3.3.3 Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas
3.4 Protected Areas		3.4.1 Loss of forest cover 3.4.2 Encroachment conservation areas

## 2. Prioritisation Of Development Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	3.5 Climate variability and change	3.5.1 Vulnerability and variability to climate change 3.5.2 Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 3.5.3 Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 3.5.4 Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	3.6 Human settlements and housing	3.6.1 Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements 3.6.2 Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 3.6.3 Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 3.6.4 Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 3.6.5 Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	3.7 Drainage and flood control	3.7.1 Poor waste disposal practices 3.7.2 Poor drainage system 3.7.3 Silting and choking of drains 3.7.4 Uncovered drains
	3.8 Infrastructure maintenance	3.8.1 Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	3.9 Disaster management	3.9.1 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
<b>4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	4.1 Local government and decentralisation	4.1.1 Ineffective sub - district structures 4.1.2 Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 4.1.3 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 4.1.4 Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 4.1.5 Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 4.1.6 Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 4.1.7 Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
	4.2 Public policy management	4.2.1 Weak coordination of the development planning system 4.2.2 Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies 4.2.3 Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	4.3 Human security and public safety	4.3.1 Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 4.3.2 Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) 4.3.3 Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	4.4 Development communication	4.4.1 Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels 4.4.2 Insufficient funding of development communication 4.4.3 Weak capacity of development communication institutions 4.4.4 Low awareness of government agenda

## **CHAPTER THREE**

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

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the development projections of Wassa Amenfi East Municipal for 2018 - 2021 in relation to the adopted sustainable prioritised issues captured in the previous chapter. The objective is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve district development objectives. The additional services required were driven by the projected target population as determined by development standards in the Municipality.

The chapter also outlines the adopted goals, policy objectives and strategies of the *Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021* based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues. This adopted policy objectives were subsequently subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test to determine their sustainability. The analysis was aimed at outlining sustainable objectives with enhanced environmental conditions.

#### **3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018 - 2021**

Population is a major determinant in the provision and distribution of services and facilities, in order that there will be a threshold population to sustain such services or facilities. Other considerations like distances between facilities and communities influence geographical access to facilities and equity in the distribution of services. Projections have been made for the major sub-sectors of the District that is; health, education, water and sanitation.

##### **3.2.1 Population**

As indicated in chapter one, the population of the Municipality was estimated to be 96,023 in 2017. With a regional inter- censal growth of 2.4 percent, the population is expected to increase to 97,962 in 2018, 99,941 in 2019, and 101,960 in 2020. It also is expected to be 104,020 in 2021; the end of the planning period. Such increase in population require that additional educational facilities, water and sanitation, health and other physical infrastructure and services are provided to meet the needs of the growing population.

##### **3.2.2 Educational facilities and Services**

The enrolment in schools at all level is expected to increase within the planned period. This requires that the number of existing classroom blocks are increased to accommodate the pupil. It is also expected that other facilities such as the teachers' accommodation, institutional latrines and other educational facilities are provided. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the projected enrollment in schools and the required number of School buildings for 2018 - 2021. The expected number of furniture is to cater for the increase in enrollment and replacement of broken down furniture



**Table 3.1 - Projection of School Enrolment from 2018 to 2021**

School Levels	Baseline (2016/2017)	Expected No of Pupils/ Students			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
KG (3-5 years)	10,637	10,961	11,295	11,639	11,993
Primary (6-12)	24,235	24,973	25,734	26,517	27,325
JHS (13-18 Years)	7,722	7,957	8,200	8,449	8,707
(SHS)	1,205	1,242	1,280	1,318	1,359

Source: Department of Education - WAEDA, 2017

**Table 3.2- Projection of School facilities and Teachers**

School Buildings	Additional classrooms required by 2021	Additional furniture needed by 2021	Number of teachers needed by 2021
KG (2 Unit)	37	450 Hexagonal Desks	118
Primary (6 Unit)	23	5,520 Dual Desks	91
JHS (3 Unit)	16	1,700 Mono Desks	61

Source: Department of Education - WAEDA, 2017

### 3.2.3 Health

The expected population increase also requires the provision for additional health facilities or infrastructure as well as the increase in the number of health personnel in the Municipality. These facilities when provided, must come with consulting room, dressing room, observation room, store room, telephone services, water services electricity and sanitary facilities among others. The increase in the number of personnel will require the provision of accommodation for the health staff. *Table 3.3* presents the projected number of health facilities and personnel in the Municipality.

**Table 3.3- Projection of Health Facilities and Staff**

Health Facility Levels	Additional facilities required by 2021	No. of Critical Health Staff Required by 2021			
		Doctors	PAs	MDW	Nurses (GN/ CHN/ EN)
District Hospital	0	10	PA (Medical) – 4 PA (COHO) <sup>4</sup> – 3 PA (Herbal) – 1	41	GN <sup>5</sup> – 91 CHN <sup>6</sup> – 10 EN <sup>7</sup> – 60
Health Center	9	0	PA (Medical) – 18	36	GN – 54 CHN – 72 EN – 45
CHPS Compound	58	0	0	88	GN – 88 CHN – 176 EN – 132

Source: Municipal Health Directorate (MHD) - WAEDA, 2017

### 3.2.4 Water

There is also the need to increase the number water facilities to enable an increase in access to potable water also reduce the incidence of water related diseases as the population increases. Currently, the percentage coverage for potable water is 58.7 percent. It is expected to be 62.5

<sup>4</sup> COHO – Community Oral Health Officer

<sup>5</sup> GN - General Nursing

<sup>6</sup> CHN - Community Health Nurses

<sup>7</sup> EN - Enrolled Nurses

percent by the end of 2017 upon completion of the two Small Town Systems at Japa and Abreshia/ Nananko which awarded under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP). The Municipality envisage an increase in access to potable water by the end of 2021. Achieving this requires that additional boreholes and other water facilities are provided in the Municipality. Table 3.4 presents the projections of water facilities in the Municipality.

**Table 3.4- Projection of Water Facilities**

Water Facility Levels	No of Facilities Available (Baseline 2017)	No. of facilities Required by 2021	Backlog No of facilities required by 2021
Small town pipe scheme	6	8	2
Limited mech. borehole	4	53	49
Borehole (Hand Pump)	3	14	11

Communities expected to benefit from the borehole facilities include; Adamanso; New Aboi; Old Aboi; Samangkrom; Aniamote; Brepow; Beposo; Wagadugu; Suhyenso; Kumawu; Aseidukrom; Nyamebekyere; Subriso; Mensakrom; Mehame; Adesu; Nkyiase; Dompouse; Betenase; Ayaabo; Darmang; Bonakrom; Nyametease; Tamakloe; Nsuopon; Abeneso; Mamieso; Wantram; Amanikrom; Dikoto; Broaso; Appiahkrom; Ankwa-Agya; Abotareye; Adonoi; Marfo; Nsuaem No.2; Dansokrom; Aborokyire-krobo. Again the services of the existing small town water systems in the Municipality need to be extended to achieve the envisaged access to potable water. All these facilities would come along with public education on their usage, operation and maintenance. Again, Water and Sanitation Committees would be trained in every beneficiary community.

### 3.2.5 Sanitation

In the area of toilet facilities, efforts would be concentrated at bigger communities and market centres to provide them with public toilet facilities. There will be increased public education to encourage the construction of household toilets under the community led total sanitation (CLTS) initiative while enforcing building byelaws to ensure that provision is made for toilet facilities for all new buildings.

**Table 3.5- Projection of Sanitation Facilities**

Water Facility Levels	No of Facilities Available (Baseline 2017)	No. of facilities Required by 2021	Backlog No of facilities required by 2021
Communal Refuse Disposal Site	6	10	4
Communal Refuse Containers	9	31	22
Public Toilet (functional)	5	13	8
Institutional Latrines	16	28	12

### **3.3 ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FROM AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018 - 2021**

Following the development of projections, the development goals and objectives of the *Agenda for Jobs* were also adopted based on the Municipality's sustainable prioritised adopted development issues (See Table 2.1). To achieve the objectives, corresponding strategies were also adopted to deal with the adopted sustainable prioritised issues. However to ensure that strategic environmental and sustainability concerns are adequately catered for and incorporated in the implementation of the DMTDP, the adopted policy objectives and strategies were subjected to strategic environmental assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test respectively.

#### **3.3.1 Compound matrix (Poverty - Environmental Dimension) Analysis**

The compound matrix was used principally to evaluate each of the adopted objectives from the *Agenda for jobs* against a set of poverty - environment dimensions/ criteria, which serve as indicators of the conditions affecting poverty. These criteria related to livelihood, health, vulnerability and institutional constraints. The aim of the analysis was identify whether or not the achievement of the adopted objective is likely to alleviate the conditions of poverty, result in a negative effect or be largely neutral. The results of the analysis were as follows;

##### **(a) Livelihood**

The analysis revealed that among the objectives adopted under the economic development dimension, the objective to improve production efficiency and yield likely to result in a negative effect on the conditions to ensure access to land and timber resources. In that regard, the objective to promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements was adopted minimise the likely effect.

The analysis also revealed that the objective to enhance sports and recreational infrastructure among the adopted objectives under the social development dimension was likely to affect people's access to land and the protection of non-timber forest products in the Municipality. It therefore suggest the effect of the object on the livelihood conditions is likely to be negative.

##### **(b) Health**

The evaluation of the adopted objectives against the conditions of poverty revealed that the objective to improve access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services was the only objective likely to have a negative effect on the health condition of the poverty – environment dimension. The implementation of the strategies under the objective is likely affect water quality and sanitation in the Municipality.

##### **(c) Vulnerability and Institutional Conditions**

The compound matrix analysis revealed that all the adopted objectives under the development dimensions are likely to have a positive effect on the vulnerability and institutional conditions of the poverty - environment dimensions. A record sheet was prepared on each objective to record the basic issues that were identified in the process as likely to have a negative effect in the alleviation of the conditions of poverty. Detailed analysis are captured in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report on the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

### 3.3.2 Sustainability Test

For each of the adopted objectives considered sustainable through the compound matrix analysis, their corresponding strategies were also subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment using the sustainability test tool. This tool gave a visual quantitative measure of the extent to which the adopted strategies are capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

Each adopted strategy was assessed against a set of criteria based on measures to minimise environmental degradation, reduce poverty, enhance quality of life improve social and cultural assets and create better economic conditions. A score of 1 to 5 as depicted in Table 4.4 was used to assess the performance of each strategy in relation to the criteria.

**Table 3.6 - Scale of Sustainability Test**

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works <b>strongly against</b> the aim	Works <b>against</b> the aim	On balance has <b>neutral</b> effects on the aim	<b>Supports</b> the aim	<b>Strongly supports</b> the aim
Colour:	Black	Deep Red	Light Red	Yellow	Light Green	Deep Green

Source: EPA – GHANA, 2013

#### (a) Effects on Natural Resources

The sustainability test on all the strategies revealed that strategies to develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade, expand and equip health facilities, expand educational infrastructure and facilities at all levels and develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure among others are likely to have a negative on natural resources conditions. These strategies involve the provision physical infrastructure and as a result are likely to have effect on particularly land take and scenic beauty/ aesthetic conditions of the natural resources criteria. Planting of trees and the inclusion of landscaping to the design and implementation of constructional projects have been adopted as mitigating measures to the effects of these strategies.

The application of compound matrix and the sustainability test tool resulted in the identification and outline of sustainable adopted policies objectives and strategies with enhanced environmental conditions in the Municipality. Table 3.3 presents the prioritised issues, the adopted goals, the adopted objectives and their corresponding strategies.

3. Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Objectives And Strategies

**Table 3.7 - Key Issues, Adopted Objectives and Strategies**

Sustainable Prioritised Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<b>1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Build Prosperous Society)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>- High cost of production inputs</li> </ul>	1.1 Improve production efficiency and yield	1.1.1 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 1.1.2 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor storage and transportation systems</li> </ul>	1.2 Improve Post-Harvest Management	1.2.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) 1.2.2 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> </ul>	1.3 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1.3.1 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10, 4.7.10) 1.3.2 Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption (SDG Target 2.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>- Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	1.4 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	1.4.1 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
	1.5 Enhance Domestic Trade	1.5.1 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> </ul>	1.6 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1.6.1 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9)
<b>2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity For All)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>- Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>- Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> </ul>	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.1.2 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6) 2.1.3 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>- Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>- Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> </ul>	2.2 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	2.2.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 2.2.2 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 16.6) 2.2.3 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing demand for household water supply</li> </ul>	2.3 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	2.3.1 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)

### 3. Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Objectives And Strategies

Sustainable Prioritised Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>- Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>- Poor quality of drinking water</li> </ul>		2.3.2 Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>- Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>- Poor hygiene practices</li> </ul>	2.4 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	2.4.1 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) 2.4.2 Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) 2.4.3 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 2.4.4 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) 2.4.5 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 2.4.6 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	2.5 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	2.5.1 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>	2.6 Strengthen healthcare management system	2.6.1 Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>	2.7 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.7.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) 2.7.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) 2.7.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) 2.7.4 Intensify efforts for polio eradication (SDG Target 3.2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>- Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>- High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>	2.8 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.8.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 2.8.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) 2.8.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Target 3.3) 2.8.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> </ul>	2.9 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	2.9.1 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers (SDG Target 16.3)

### 3. Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Objectives And Strategies

Sustainable Prioritised Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
		<p>2.9.2 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>2.9.3 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</p>
- Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2.10 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>2.10.1 Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c)</p> <p>2.10.2 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2).</p>
- High unemployment rate amongst PWDs - Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities	2.11 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>2.11.1 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>2.11.2 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)</p>
- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	2.12 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>2.12.1 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>2.12.2 Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)</p>
- Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure - Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands	2.13 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<p>2.13.1 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>2.13.2 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</p>
<b>3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b> (Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment)		
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network - Rapid deterioration of roads	3.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	3.1.1 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)
- Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change - Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions - Vulnerability and variability to climate change	3.2 Enhance climate change resilience	3.2.1 Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)
- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations - Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs - Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning - Scattered and unplanned human settlements	3.3 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<p>3.3.1 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</p> <p>3.3.2 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>



### 3. Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Objectives And Strategies

Sustainable Prioritised Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>- Poor drainage system</li> <li>- Silting and choking of drains</li> </ul>	3.4 Address recurrent devastating floods	3.4.1 Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) 3.4.2 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) 3.4.3 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	3.5 Promote proper maintenance culture	3.5.1 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure. (SDG Target 9.a) 3.5.2 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)
<b>4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b> (Goal: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>- Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>	4.1 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	4.1.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 4.1.2 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>- Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</li> </ul>	4.2 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	4.2.1 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> </ul>	4.3 Improve decentralised planning	4.3.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> </ul>	4.4 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	4.4.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 4.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9) 4.4.3 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>	4.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	4.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 4.5.2 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>	4.6 Enhance security service delivery	4.5.3 Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)

## CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to achieve the development goals, the broad development programmes for 2018 to 2021 have been outlined in this chapter. To effectively implement the projects, programmes and activities in the plan, a detailed financial plan has also been outlined in this chapter. The Chapter thus discusses the development programmes linked to the programme - based budgeting covering all the adopted goals and outlines indicative financial plan for the implementation of the MTDP.

### 4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

In order to address the sustainable prioritised issues and to achieve the preferred spatial development option, broad programmes were identified. These were done to ensure consistency, continuity as well as complementarity in implementation. The broad programmes which are both physical and non-physical have been presented in Table 4.1 with their corresponding sub-programmes.

**Table 4.1 - Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Amenfi East District**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programmes
<b>1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Build Prosperous Society)</b>			
1.1 Improve production efficiency and yield	1.1.1 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
	1.1.2 Reinvigorate extension services		
1.2 Improve Post-Harvest Management	1.2.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
	1.2.2 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative		
1.3 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1.3.1 Facilitate access to credit by the industry	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
	1.3.2 Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption		
1.4 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	1.4.1 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	1.4.2 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements		
1.5 Enhance Domestic Trade	1.5.1 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
1.6 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1.6.1 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

#### 4. Development Programmes And Sub-Programmes

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programmes
	1.6.2 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans		
<b>2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity For All)</b>			
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities 2.1.3 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy 2.1.4 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
2.2 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	2.2.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 2.2.2 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 2.2.3 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 2.2.4 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
2.3 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	2.3.1 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 2.3.2 Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management 2.3.3 Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
2.4 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	2.4.1 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 2.4.2 Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative 2.4.3 Provide public education on solid waste management 2.4.4 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities 2.4.5 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation 2.4.6 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
2.5 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	2.5.1 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
2.6 Strengthen healthcare management system	2.6.1 Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
2.7 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.7.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 2.7.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery

#### 4. Development Programmes And Sub-Programmes

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programmes
	2.7.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 2.7.4 Intensify efforts for polio eradication		
2.8 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.8.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 2.8.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 2.8.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 2.8.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
2.9 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	2.9.1 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers 2.9.2 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child 2.9.3 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
2.10 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	2.10.1 Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies 2.10.2 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
2.11 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	2.11.1 Promote participation of PWDs in national development 2.11.2 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
2.12 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	2.12.1 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities 2.12.2 Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
2.13 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	2.13.1 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities 2.13.2 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
<b>3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b> (Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment)			
3.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	3.1.1 Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
3.2 Enhance climate change resilience	3.2.1 Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management

#### 4. Development Programmes And Sub-Programmes

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programmes
3.3 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	3.3.1 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation 3.3.2 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
3.4 Address recurrent devastating floods	3.4.1 Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. 3.4.2 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste 3.4.3 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
3.5 Promote proper maintenance culture	3.5.1 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure. 3.5.2 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
<b>4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b> (Goal: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society)			
4.1 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	4.1.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs 4.1.2 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Mgt & Admin	Finance
4.2 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	4.2.1 Strengthen sub-district structures	Mgt & Admin	General Administration
4.3 Improve decentralised planning	4.3.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination
4.4 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	4.4.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans 4.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting 4.4.3 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Mgt & Admin	Human Resource
4.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	4.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 4.5.2 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Mgt & Admin	Planning, & Coordination
4.6 Enhance security service delivery	4.6.1 Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Mgt & Admin	General Administration

### 4.3 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

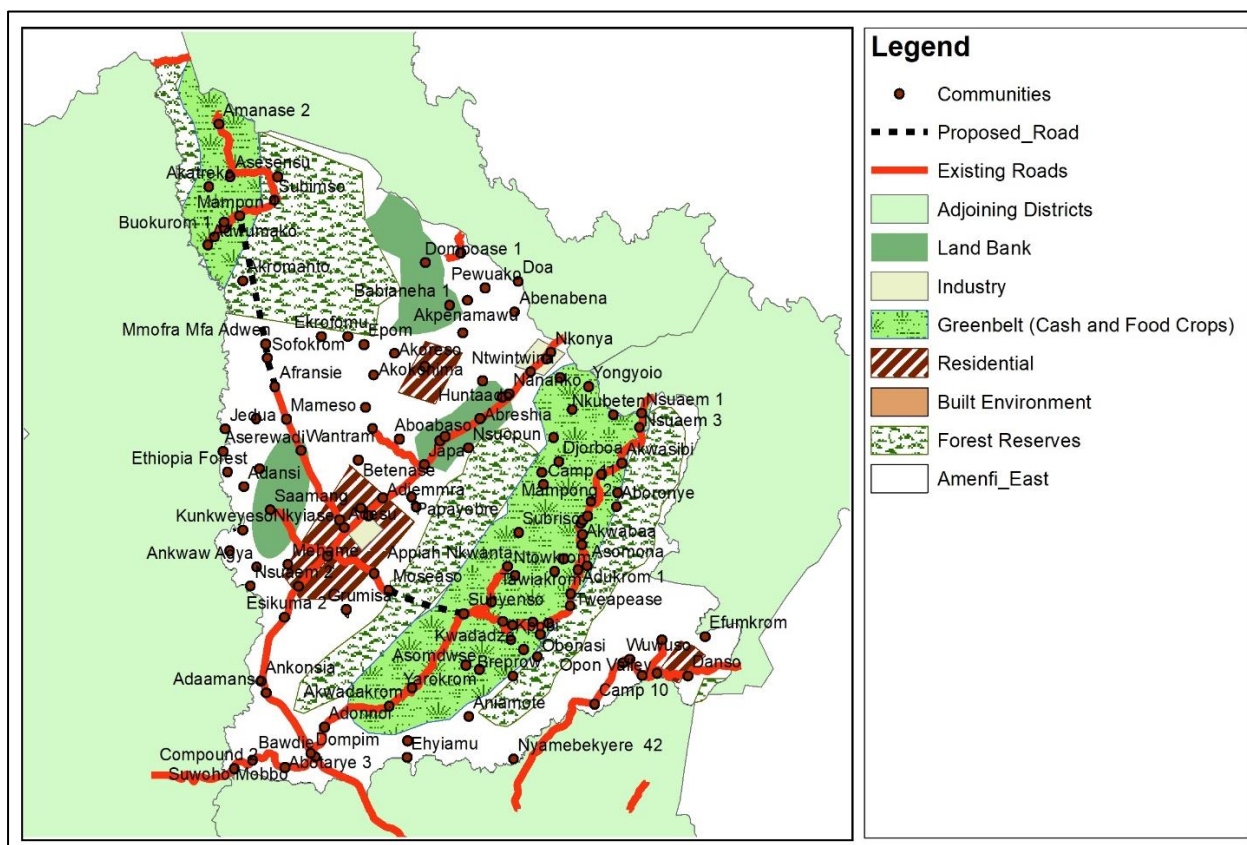
A composite Programme of Action (POA) covering the four years has been formulated based on the issues identified for each development dimension, as well as the indicators, time frame, indicative budgets and implementing department. The ranked needs of the communities/ the sub-districts (presented in Appendix 2) formed the basis on which the POA was prepared.

Development projects and activities have been phased out year by year for the four year period in Annual Action Plans. The principles guiding the phasing out were the impact of the project or activity on the larger population, its significant linkage effect on meeting basic needs as well as its multiplier effect on the local economy. The Composite Programme of Action (POA) has been presented in Appendix 5.

### 4.4 DESIRED STATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Based on the programmes/ projects outlined in the POA, the desired future state of the Municipality has been translated into a map. As indicated in Figure 4.1, it is the desire of the Municipality that urban growth and development is limited to the Bawdie - Wassa - Japa - Nananko corridor, but major settlements created at the zonal council capitals (Afransie; Opon - valley and Nsuaem) with high order services (such as health centres; market facilities and zonal council offices among others) provided to reduced migration to the Municipal capital to access such facilities/ services.

**Figure 4.1 – Desired Future State of Wassa Amenfi East Municipality**



Source: Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit - WAEDA, 2017

Agricultural activities are expected to be concentrated in the extreme northern (Wassa Mampong; Akatrika, Domeabra; Boyekrom, Afransie etc) and southern zones (Oponkron, Marfo, Mansiso, Ntowkrom etc) where there is abundant water supply and large tracts of agricultural lands. Land banks should also acquire within the central zone to socio-economic infrastructure. The Bawdie - Wassa - Japa - Nananko corridor should also be reserved for industrial and commercial development. It is also expected that with the maintenance of the 100 kilometre annually, the total length of road network in good will be increase to improve accessibility. And that proposed roads within the Adesu – Afransie – Mampong corridor will be improve to add to the existing motorable roads in the Municipality. Similarly, it is expected that roads within the Nananko – Opon Mansi – Opon valley corridor would be rehabilitated to improve accessibility in that enclave.

### 4.5 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

#### 4.5.1 Cost of Implementing DMTDP

The total costs for implementing the MTDP over the period 2018-2021 is estimated at **GH¢49,396,000.00** which amounts to about GH¢12,349,000.00 per annum. About 11 percent of the total resource requirement is expected to go into the implementation of activities related to the management and administration programme under the Programme Based Budgeting System of the Assembly. Resources to implement activities related to infrastructure delivery and management programme constitute 31 percent, while those for promoting social services delivery constituted 53 percent. Resources allocated to economic development constitute 4 percent, while those for ensuring environmental management constitute 1 percent (*Refer to Table 4.2 for details*).

#### 4.5.2 Resource Envelope

The resource envelope comprises both domestic and external sources of financing. The estimated cost of implementing the DMTDP is GH¢37,121,600.00 over the period 2018 - 2021. This cost excludes wages and salaries (compensation) expenses associated with project and programme implementation. A comparison of the projected resource inflows to the estimated cost of implementing the DMTDP 2018 - 2021 provides an indication of the resource gap that must be filled to ensure full implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the plan.

#### 4.5.3 Financing the Resource Gap

Based on the projected total revenue and planned expenditure on interventions over the period, overall resource gap of GH¢6,359,616.57 and an average of GH¢1,589,904.14 per annum was estimated. This represents an overall financing gap of about 20.7 percent over the period 2018 - 2021, which is expected to be filled through:

- (a) Valuation of properties, generation of bills and collection of property rates;
- (b) Ensuring free labour through projects funded under community initiated projects;

#### 4. Development Programmes And Sub-Programmes

- (c) Soliciting support from major companies through their corporate social responsibilities to finance projects in their catchment areas;
- (d) Use of computerized billing system and proper street addressing system to enhance bill distribution and collection

In order to fully finance the DMTDP it is important to diversify from the traditional sources of funding to more innovative ones. This will create the necessary fiscal space for investments in the large economic and social infrastructure required for economic and social transformation of the District. Public Private. A number of the initiatives outlined in the DMTDP will implemented through public private partnership (PPP) due to their capital intensive nature. Such initiatives include the construction of the New Wassa Akropong Market, construction of mini stadium, construction of toilet facilities etc.

**Table 4.2 - Indicative Financial Strategy**

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue				Total revenue	Gap
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others		
Management and Administration	4,761,000.00	2,322,225.25	2,122,641.98	-	-	4,444,867.22	-316,132.78
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	8,160,000.00	1,548,150.16	3,183,962.97	933,454.38	-	5,665,567.51	-2,494,432.49
Social Services Delivery	20,037,000.00	9,598,531.02	4,245,283.96	3,127,072.17	-	16,970,887.15	-3,066,112.85
Economic Development	3,353,600.00	1,548,150.16	1,061,320.99	233,363.60	-	2,842,834.75	-510,765.25
Environmental And Sanitation Management	810,000.00	464,445.05	-	373,381.75	-	837,826.80	27,826.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,121,600.00</b>	<b>15,481,501.64</b>	<b>10,613,209.89</b>	<b>4,667,271.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,761,983.43</b>	<b>-6,359,616.57</b>



## **CHAPTER FIVE DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

For effective implementation of the DMTDP, the Composite Programme of Action was phased out into Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for four years starting from 2018. This chapter outlines the District Annual Action Plans and demonstrates the link between the District Composite Budget and the annual action plans. The significant linkage between the district spatial plans and the annual action plans have also been illustrated in this chapter.

### **5.2 LINKAGE BETWEEN ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND ANNUAL BUDGET**

The district composite budget which is also a programme based budget is formulated based on the Annual Action Plans of the District. The activities of each year's plan serve as inputs for a fiscal year's composite budget. The budget is thus considered as allocating financial resources for the implementation each year's annual action plan.

The AAPs are to be reviewed on annual basis to identify relevant activities to be rolled-over where necessary from previous years as well as remove activities that are no longer relevant. The reviewed AAP then form the basis for the annual budget for the district and subsequently as input into the annual national budget. In effect these is a relationship between the annual action plans and the composite budgets of the District.

### **5.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN REFLECTING SPATIAL PLANNING INTERVENTIONS**

The Physical Planning Department of the Assembly lead in the preparation of structure plans for the district capital and other emerging urban areas of the District. The department also prepares within specific planning period the local plans for communities in the District. Such proposals and actions for spatial development incorporates and reflects the planned activities in the AAPs of the District.

### **5.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

The Annual Action Plans of the District are expected to be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the Assembly in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation of the planned activities are to be supported by timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its schedule. *Appendixes 6 to 9*, details out the Annual Action Plan for 2018 - 2021. These include schedules on the participation of stakeholders for the implementation of the DMTDP

### **5.5 ADOPTION OF MTDP**

The draft DMTDP was subjected to public consultations held on Tuesday, 30<sup>th</sup> January 2018 at the Municipal Assembly Hall in line with Guidelines/ procedure for organising public hearing on

DMTDP. All inputs generated from the consultations were incorporated into the draft MTDP for the consideration of the General Assembly of the Municipality and the review of the NDPC. A copy of the Public Hearing report on the MTDP has been presented in *Appendix 16*

The draft MTDP was presented to and subsequently adopted by Members of the General Assembly at their first ordinary meeting of 2018 held on Tues day, 17<sup>th</sup> April 2018 in accordance with Section 5 of the National Development Planning System Regulation 2016 (LI 2232) or through Administrative instruction issued by NDPC. The minutes of the Assembly has details of the adoption of the MTDP.

## CHAPTER SIX IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation form a vital part of both planning and implementation. This chapter presents a detailed strategy on how monitoring and evaluation would be carried out to ensure a smooth implementation of the plan and also provide the necessary feedback. It highlights the monitoring arrangements as prescribed by the NDPC as well as methodologies adopted.

### 6.2 MONITORING ARRANGEMENT

#### 6.2.1 Monitoring Indicators and Matrix

Overall, a total of 62 indicators were agreed upon for monitoring the MTDP 2018 - 2021 implementation, of which 20 are core indicators, while 42 are district specific indicators (*Refer to Appendix 9*). The core indicators are largely output and outcome indicators, reflecting the broad objectives of the *Agenda for Jobs*. The district specific indicators, on the other hand, are largely output indicators that reflects the key interventions in the MTDP. These two sets of indicators together provide the basis for managing the implementation of projects and programmes in the MTDP. *Table 6.1* presents the core indicators of the Municipality.

The frequency for collecting data and reporting on each indicator was determined by the nature of the indicator and the availability of a mechanism to collect data on them. Data on input indicators such as public finance and sector expenditure are tracked at least annually and, in most cases, shall be reported monthly/ quarterly as part of the budget tracking mechanisms. Output data will be tracked annually, but it is necessary to have information on key outputs mid-year to permit corrective actions. Data on some outcome indicators are also expected to be available annually, while that on impacts do not usually change rapidly therefore it takes about three to five years to collect. There may also be a time lag between the action and manifestation of its effect.

**Table 6.1 - National Core Indicators**

No	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)					
	- Maize	2.6	15	15	15	15
	- Rice (milled)	20.5	15	15	15	15
	- Cassava	8.2	15	15	15	15
	- Yam	7.4	10	10	10	10
	- Pineapple	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	- Pawpaw	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	- Mango	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- Banana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

## 6. Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation

No	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021
2.	Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated					
	- Trunk Roads (in km)	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0
	- Urban Roads (in km)	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8
	- Feeder Roads (in km)	54.0	100	100	100	100
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%
4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/ restored:					
	- Forest	65	120	135	140	145
	- Mining	96	174	150	170	180
	- Dry and wetland	-	200	250	300	350
5.	Percentage change in tourist arrivals	14%	75%	25%	23%	15%
6.	Tele-density / Penetration rate	NRD <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.4
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio ( <i>Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births</i> )*	305	260	230	200	170
9.	Under-five mortality rate ( <i>Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births</i> )*	12.4	11.4	10.4	9.4	8.4
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population*	61	50	30	20	10
11.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources* for Drinking	84%	86%	88%	90%	92%
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation ( <i>flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine</i> )	70%	72%	74%	76%	78%
13.	<b>a.</b> Gross Enrolment Rate					
	- Primary	79.5%	80.5%	81.5%	82.5%	83.5%
	- JHS	72.9%	73.6%	74.6%	75.6%	76.6%
	- SHS	20.5%	21.5%	22.5%	23.5%	24.5%
	<b>b.</b> Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	41.3%	42.3%	43.3%	44.3%	45.3%
14.	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)					
	- Primary	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	- JHS	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	416	800	1500	1500	1500
16.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	902,498.84	2,536,844.00	2,612,949.53	2,691,338.01	2,772,078.15
17.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	409,192.07	604,231.21	622,358.15	641,028.89	660,259.76
18.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
19.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	41	0	0	0	0
20.	Police citizen ratio	1:724	1:500	1:500	1:500	1:500

<sup>8</sup> NRD = No Reliable Data

### **6.2.2 Monitoring Data Collection, Collation and Validation**

The importance of collecting and collating accurate, complete and reliable monitoring data for decision making and development planning cannot be over emphasised. As part of the monitoring process, monitoring data will be collected using a programme/ project register (*See Appendix 11*). The register will capture details of implemented activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the MTDP. The register will be updated regularly by the project/ programme inspection team of the MPCU and the Works Department of the Assembly.

To complement the programme/ project register, monitoring data on all indicators outlined in the MTDP 2018 - 2021 will be collected using an indicator data collection sheet/matrix as presented in Appendix 12. The matrix details out the indicator on which data is being collected, the data collection period, the method of collection, data disaggregation and results. Each department and unit of the Assembly will be given a copy of the data collection matrix to furnish the MPCU secretariat with data pertaining to their respective departments and units

Data collected will be collated using a Microsoft office suite particularly MS Excel. The Municipal Assembly is expected to procure a Database Management Information System (DBMIS) for the collation and management of revenue and financial data. In addition to the above, a geographic information system (specifically ARCGIS) will be used to collate geographic information on physical projects implemented in the Municipality

In order to minimize inaccuracies in data collection, the DPCU undertakes validation sessions to review all the data collected with stakeholders before and after collation. This is meant to reduce inaccuracies and all possible errors.

### **6.2.3 Monitoring Data Analysis and Utilization**

Data collected will be reviewed in line with the objectives of the MTDP in order to check for data completeness and accuracy and the selection of the type of analysis to perform. Both descriptive and comparative analysis will be performed on monitoring data collected. Charts and associational analysis showing the frequency counts, percentages and averages will be employed in analyzing data collected on the indicators of the MTDP.

The data would be analyzed in a systematic way so that lessons learnt can be fed into the Annual Action Plans and the next MTDP. However, project data analysis and presentation may depend on the information needs of Development Partners and other stakeholders, thus the DPCU Secretariat refines relevant data to suit particular needs to generate reports to the RPCU, NDPC and the MDAs as well as all the identified stakeholders.

### **6.3 DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT**

#### **6.3.1 Types and Method of Evaluation to be conducted**

For the purposes of determining the feasibility of particularly the physical projects and ensuring their responsiveness to environmental issues, an ex-ante evaluation will be conducted prior to the implementation of each project/ programme in the MTDP. Using a Standard Screening Form as presented in *Appendix 13*

An ex - ante evaluation will be conducted prior to the implementation of each physical project in the MTDP. Specifically, a social and environmental screening will be conducted prior to the commencement of all constructional projects using the Standard Social and Environmental Screening Form. This is to determine the feasibility and environmental responsiveness of the interventions.

A mid-term evaluation will also be conducted half way (precisely in 2020) into the implementation of the MTDP. This will be done to review the performance of the Assembly and to assess the first outputs of implementation of the programmes and projects in the MTDP. This will also afford the Assembly an opportunity to make modifications to the set targets of implementation in the MTDP.

#### **6.3.2 Evaluation Process**

The evaluation process as outlined in the National M&E Manual will be followed in conducting the various evaluation on the MTDP (NDPC, 2013). The key step of this process include;

- Assessing the need for the evaluation (background to the evaluation)
- Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- Determining the type of evaluation to undertake
- Specifying the method, scope and timing of the evaluation
- Identifying and analyzing the stakeholders of the evaluation
- Costing the evaluation process
- Preparing the Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreement (if applicable) based on the items 1 to 4 above
- Recruiting consultants or teams in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act 2016, (Act 914)
- Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders
- Organising a validation meetings with stakeholders on the draft reports
- Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations of the evaluation

#### **6.3.3 Evaluation Framework/ Matrix**

Evaluation of the MTDP 2018 - 2020 will be done based on the Evaluation Matrix presented in Table 6.2. The matrix translates the TOR for evaluating the MTDP into key questions and sub questions that will provide information on whether the underlying assumptions considered during project and programme design were valid; what worked and what did not work and why. It also

outlines the indicators and method to be deployed for the evaluation data collection and analysis. The matrix primarily aims at determining the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness (impact) and sustainability of programmes and projects outlined in the MTDP. Successful use of the matrix will depend on data generated through a field survey as well as information obtained from other sources (e.g., studies, research, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, etc.)

## **6.4 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)**

### **6.4.1 Method of PM&E**

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) involves all key stakeholders in the MTDP M&E design and implementation process. The scope and level of participation depends on the method used for the process. For the purpose of ensuring that variety of perceptions on whether interventions implemented have met expectations of the people are captured and assessed, a community score card tool of PM&E as discussed in the National M&E Manual will be adopted (*Refer to NDPC National M&E Manual*). This tool uses focus group discussions to collect data from members of project/ programme communities and analyze it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which services are provided at the local level.

A Citizen Report Card (CRC) / Citizen Satisfaction Survey (CSS) will also be used to obtain a summative feedback from people and members of communities on the performance of the Municipal Assembly in implementing the projects/ programmes of the MTDP as well as providing services in the Municipality. The results of this survey will form the basis for joint reflection and decision making among key stakeholders. The CSC will be conducted and reported annually whereas the CSS will be conducted at the end of the plan period (i.e. after 2021).

### **6.4.2 PM&E Process**

The step by step process for conducting PM&E depends on the tools and techniques adopted. However, in conducting the Community Score Card and the Citizen's Satisfaction Survey, the outlined general process will be followed;

- Identification of key stakeholders
- Identification of lead facilitator/ consultant
- Determination of the performance questions
- Determination of the resources and time available
- Definition of the TOR for the lead facilitator / consultant
- Training of the team that will carry out the PM&E
- Dissemination of the results
- Acting on the findings and recommendations

Details of these general steps have been provided in the National M&E Manual (NDPC, 2013).

**Table 6.2 - Evaluation Matrix of Wassa Amenfi East District**

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Evaluation Questions</b>	<b>Data Needed (Rating Criteria)</b>	<b>Data Sources</b>	<b>Data Collection Methods</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	(a) Consistency of the Project Objectives with identified development needs of the communities	(a) Fully consistent with needs (b) Partially consistent with needs (c) Not consistent with needs	(a) DMTDP (b) Public Hearing Report	Documents and records review
<b>Efficiency</b>	(a) Actual project implementation period compared to planned period (b) Actual project cost compared to the budgeted cost	Project Implementation Period (a) Completed on schedule (b) Delayed Project Implementation Cost (a) Less than estimated cost (b) More than estimated cost	(a) Project Completion Report (b) Site Inspection Report (c) Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (d) Financial Records (Trial balance and Annual Accounts)	Documents and records review
<b>Effectiveness</b>	(a) Degree of achievement of planned targets for the project purpose (including the degree of utilization of each project outputs); (b) Degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries of the project outputs and other positive changes brought by the project, promoting/inhibiting factors for the achievement of the project purpose.	(a) Good (80% or more of the target) (b) Satisfactory (50% or more, but less than 80% of the target) (c) Below average (Less than 50% of the target)	(a) Photographs showing the situations before and after the project (b) Field or beneficiary survey record of revenue from the project outputs (particularly water projects) (c)	Interviewing of beneficiaries Focus group discussions
<b>(Impact)</b>	(a) Degree of achievement of planned targets for the overall goal and the contribution of the project to the achievement. (b) Impacts on economic development, positive and negative changes in life of the project-affected people (including beneficiaries and those affected by land acquisition and resettlement), and appropriateness of the countermeasures for alleviating negative impacts; (c) Impacts of the project on the natural environment and the appropriateness of the countermeasures for alleviating negative impacts.	(a) Good (80% or more of the target) (b) Satisfactory (50% or more, but less than 80% of the target) (c) Below average (Less than 50% of the target)	(a) Environmental Impact evaluation (EIA) reports, (b) beneficiary survey reports, (c) impact evaluation studies of other related project reports (d) observation or direct measurement by the evaluator, (e) public hearing reports from surrounding communities	
<b>Sustainability</b>	(a) Adequacy of the number and technical capacity of operation and maintenance (O&M) staff for the project facilities (b) Degree to which the decision-making system and organizational control of the relevant organizations assure proper O&M activities; (c) Financial status of the executing and O&M agencies and their capacity to bear necessary O&M costs (including the degree of cost recovery or stability of subsidization from the government); (d) Appropriateness of on-going O&M practices (including daily, periodic, on-demand and preventive maintenance), availability of spare parts or fuel, and conditions of the project facilities at the time of ex-post evaluation	(a) Highly satisfactory (b) Small concern, but no major problem at evaluation (c) Major concern at evaluation	(a) Training record of O&M staff (b) O&M manuals (c) Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for project facilities (d) Financial statements of the executing and O&M agencies (e) Observation by the evaluator	



## 6.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTING

All the identified project actors, communities, departments and agencies involved in the monitoring and evaluation processes would be made aware of the key observations and findings of the exercise. This will allow stakeholders to take the necessary action that require redress before the next monitoring exercise based on their roles as identified during the stakeholder analysis (*Appendix 13*). Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports will be prepared on M&E activities carried out.

### Box 1 - Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

#### 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

The MPCU after each Monitoring exercise will make its key findings to the management which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and the Presiding Member who also chairs the General Assembly. These reports as prescribed by the Commission entail progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This will help the Assembly to address the issues before the next monitoring exercise and also inform policy and decision making.

## 6.6 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

It is an obligation of the Assembly to disseminate information on programmes, projects and activities as part of efforts to include the citizenry in the governance process. Again, the Assembly ought to create awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the programmes by promoting dialogue and generating feedback on performance. The targeted audience of this plan includes; the General Assembly, Zonal Councils, Traditional Authority, Development Partners, CSOs and NGOs.

Some of the dissemination techniques to be used are the following.

## 6. Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation

- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media and newspapers
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers, Urban and Zonal councils, Assembly Persons and other Opinion Leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities
- Holding community durbars
- Organizing Town Hall meetings
- Organising fora on monthly basis to track the Assembly's development process

### **(a) Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Reports**

The dissemination aspect of M&E reports are as useful as their preparation. Copies of the APR (which is a compilation of all the Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the year) and quarterly reports would be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders. Sharing the content of these reports with stakeholders at the sub-district and community levels will increase the accountability and transparency as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction. Furthermore, it will boost the commitment of the stakeholders to support development interventions that emerge from the Monitoring and Evaluation exercise.

The issue of reporting is key in any monitoring and evaluation exercise. All the identified project actors, communities and sector departments involved would be made aware of the key observations and findings after every monitoring exercise. This will allow all stakeholders to take the necessary action that require redress before the next monitoring exercise based on their roles as identified during the stakeholder analysis. The MPCU would include all the findings and reactions in its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR).

### **(b) Creating Awareness on Roles of Stakeholders**

Stakeholders in Wassa Amenfi East include all the organisations and groups of people with an involvement in issues and strategies connected with development. The identification and participation of these stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation results. The stakeholders were identified and analysed with a critical look at their background information and their various roles, needs and responsibilities. A total of 15 stakeholders were identified and are expected to participate in the public hearings. These have been presented in *Appendix 13*.

Table 6.3 shows the sequence of activities for the communication aspect of the plan. It spells out the specific activities and their frequencies among others.

**Table 6.3 - Communication Plan for Wassa Amenfi East Assembly**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/ Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities	Community durbars	Quarterly	DCD/ DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
DPCU Meeting	To go through framework and draft guidelines	DPCU Selected Heads of Departments and Units	Power point Presentation	Every Quarter	DPCU
Meeting with Political leadership and other Stakeholders	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Presentation	First Quarter	DPCU
Meeting with Political leadership and other Stakeholders	To update stakeholders on the status of implementation the Plan	Execo, General Assembly	Round-table discussion	Second Quarter	DPCU
Area Council Level Public Hearing	Gather data on needs and solicit inputs	Council Members, community Members Assembly Members	Meeting using flip chart stand pair-wise ranking	Third Quarter	DPCU
General Public Hearing	To formulate goal, development option focus	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Third Quarter	DPCU
Final Public Hearing	To go through the draft Plan	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Third Quarter	DPCU

## 6.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CALENDAR

The Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan is an important component of the plan. This presents the budget line for the monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP. It outlines the M&E activities to be implemented in the four year plan. It also indicates the time frame and budget relating to the activities and stakeholders involved in each activity.

The M&E calendar specifies the activities within one calendar year and allows for follow ups on responsibilities while improving coordination, communication and information sharing and also establish deadlines. *Appendix 14* shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar. The activities in the work plan influenced the preparation of calendar.

**Table 6.4 - Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan for Wassa Amenfi East Assembly**

M and E ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>DMTDP Evaluation</b>						
DMTDP Mid Term Evaluation	Start 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2020				DPCU and other stakeholders	25,800
Terminal Evaluation	Start 16 <sup>th</sup> March 2022					32,000
Participatory M and E	Start First Tuesdays Of September – Annually					8,000
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>						
Monthly field visit to project sites	1 <sup>st</sup> Tuesday in every month				Works Department	26,720
Quarterly Field Visits	Last Tuesday in March, June, September and December				DPCU and Stakeholders	33,280
Quarterly Review Meetings	Last Wednesday				DPCU and stakeholders	44,800
Preparation of Quarterly Reports	15 <sup>th</sup> of April, July and October				DPCU Secretariat	2,400

M and E ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>APR Preparation</b>						
Data Collection	From 15 <sup>th</sup> January Annually				DPCU and Departments	8,000
Draft District APR Prepared	31 <sup>st</sup> January Annually				DPCU	8,000
Draft APR Review Workshop	15 <sup>th</sup> February Annually				DPCU and stakeholders	9,500
<b>Dissemination</b>						
Final APR Submitted to RPCU/ NDPC	28 <sup>th</sup> February Annually				DPCU Secretariat	
Dissemination of District APR	15 <sup>th</sup> March Annually				DPCU and Stakeholders	26,480
<b>Total</b>						<b>224,980</b>

## 6.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

Monitoring and Evaluation budget outlines the cost estimates for the creating the necessary conditions and implementing the activities required for functional monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP. It involves estimated cost of items, allowances for personnel and specific inputs of the budget over a specific period.

In preparing the budget, a careful consideration was done as regards staff time, training events, office equipment, documentation, logistics and equipment as well as reviews and field inspections. A separate amount is set aside for Monitoring and Evaluation and all MPCU activities in the Annual Budget of the Assembly. The total amount involved in monitoring the Medium Term Development Plan from 2018 to 2021 is GH¢446,000. Details of the budget have been presented in Table 6.5.

**Table 6.5 - Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Budget**

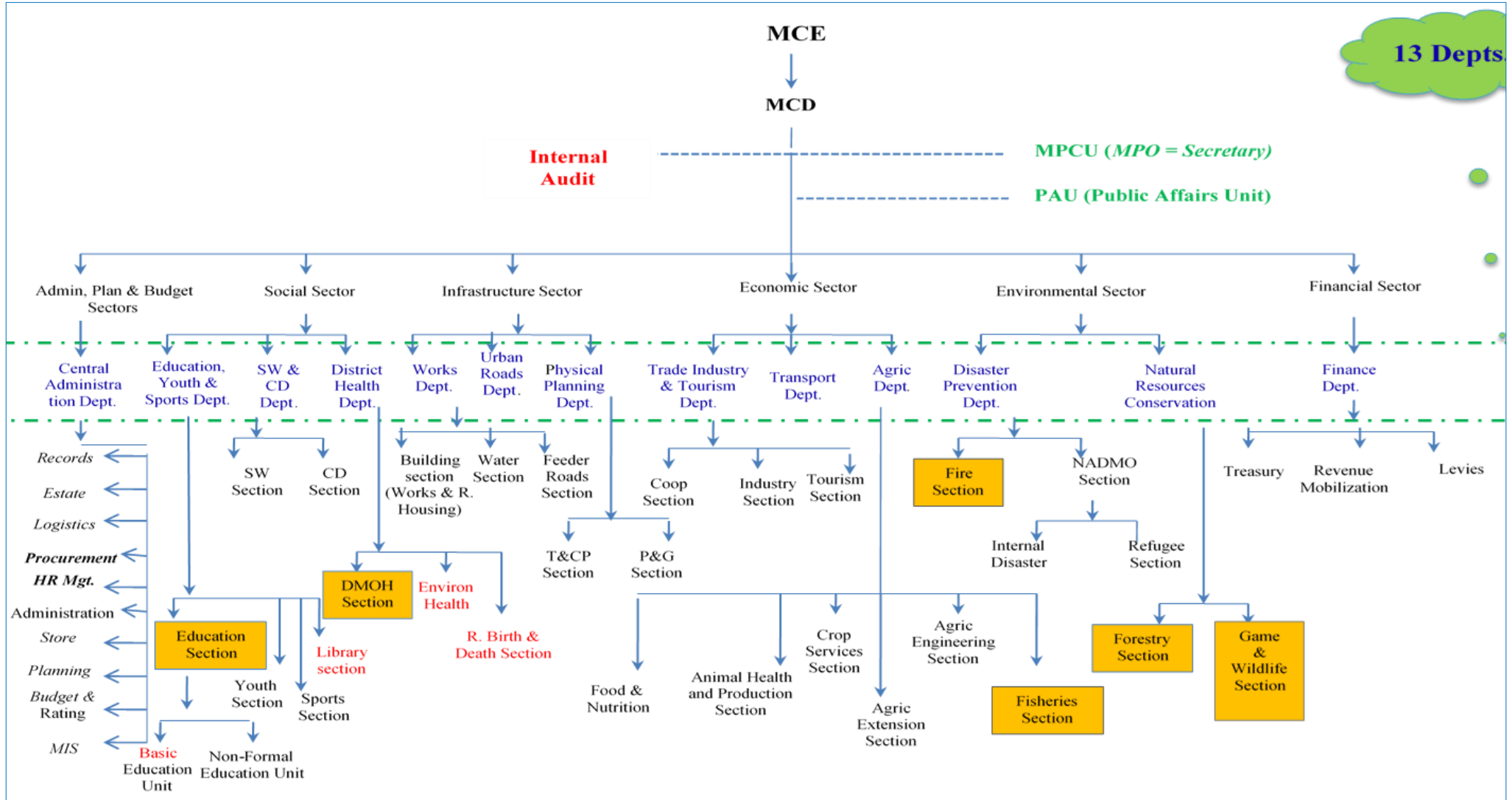
No	Item	Activity	Inputs	Qty.	Freq.	Unit Rate (GH¢)	Total Amount (GH¢)
1.	Terminal Review	Organise Terminal Review in 2018	Consultants	1	1	20,000	20,000
			Facilitators	4	1	1000	4,000
			Conference Package	20	1	60	1,200
			Travel	4	1	500	2,000
			Logistics	6	1	600	3,600
			Printing	20	1	60	1,200
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				
2.	Midterm Review	Organise Mid-Term Review in 2020	Consultants	1	1	15,000	15,000
			Facilitators	4	1	800	3,200
			Conference Package	20	1	60	1,200
			Travel	4	1	400	1,600
			Logistics	6	1	600	3,600
			Printing	20	1	60	1,200
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				
3.	Annual Progress Report (APR)	Organise workshops to prepare 4 APR	Facilitators	5	4	200	4,000
			Conference Package	5	4	80	1,600
			Travel	4	1	80	320
			Logistics	50	4	80	16,000
			Printing	20	4	80	4,800
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				

## 6. Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation

No	Item	Activity	Inputs	Qty.	Freq.	Unit Rate (GH¢)	Total Amount (GH¢)
4.	Dissemination of APR	Hold Dissemination Workshops on APR	Facilitators	2	4	60	480
			Conference Package	50	4	50	10,000
			Travel	50	4	20	4,000
			Logistics	50	4	30	6,000
			Printing	50	4	50	6,000
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				
5.	Monthly Field Visits	Undertake monthly inspection of projects by Works Dept	Facilitators	4	48	80	15,360
			Travel	4	96	30	11,520
			Printing	1	48	60	2,880
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>29,760</b>
6.	Quarterly Field Visits	Organise Quarterly visits to project sites	Facilitation	15	16	60	12,000
			Driver	4	16	20	1,280
			Fuel	4	16	200	12,800
			Logistics	1	16	300	4,800
			Printing	1	16	150	2,400
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>33,280</b>
7.	Quarter Review Meetings	Organise Quarterly Review Meetings	Facilitation	2	16	200	6,400
			Conference Package	20	16	100	1,280
			Travel	20	16	20	6,400
			Logistics	20	16	10	32,000
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>44,000</b>
8.	Build M&E Capacity	Organise M&E Training Workshop	Facilitators	3	4	80	960
			Conference Package	15	4	80	4,800
			Travel	15	4	30	1,800
			Logistics	15	4	50	3,000
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>10,560</b>
9.	External training programme in M and E	Sponsor DPCU members in M&E	Course Fees	1	8	4,000	32,000
			Accommodation	1	8	3,000	24,000
			Travel	1	8	500	4,000
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>60,000</b>
10.	Provision for Equipment and Vehicle	Desktop Computers Pick-up for monitoring	Desktop Computers	4	1	4,000	16,000
			Pick-up	1	1		100,000
			<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>136,000</b>
11.	Other P M & E activities			1	4	2,000	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>446,000</b>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Wassa Amenfi East Departmental Organogram as adopted from the LGS



Source: LGS, 2010

## Appendix 2 - Ranked Needs and Aspirations of Town and Area Councils

Rank	Afransie	Bawdie	Japa	Wassa Akropong	Nananko	Nsuaem	Opon-Valley
1 <sup>st</sup>	Roads	Roads	Clinic/Health Centers	Roads	Roads	Roads	Road
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Health Facilities	School Buildings	School	Schools	Schools (Basic)	Water	Health Facilities
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Library/ICT	Potable Water	School Furniture	Health Facilities	Health Facilities	Health Facilities	Cocoa Depot
4 <sup>th</sup>	School Furniture	Market	Water	Electricity	Water (STWS)	School Feeding	School
5 <sup>th</sup>	School Feeding	Health Facility	Roads	Toilet Facilities	Library/ICT Centre	School	Public Toilet
6 <sup>th</sup>	Health Accommod.	Police Station	Market	Water	Market	Teachers	Farm Inputs
7 <sup>th</sup>	School	Layout	Refuse Sites	Teacher/ Nursing School	Public Toilet	School Furniture	Drains & Gutters
8 <sup>th</sup>	Teachers Quarters	Electricity	School Feeding	Commercial Bank	Local /Structural Plans	Market	Electricity
9 <sup>th</sup>	Teaching & Learning Materials	Public Toilet	Electricity	Market	Refuse Disposal Sites	Area Council Office	Water
10 <sup>th</sup>	Market	School Furniture	Police Station	Special School for the Disable	Tertiary/Institution	Electricity	Community Centre
11 <sup>th</sup>	Health	Teachers/Nurses Sponsorship	Library/ICT Centre	Telecommunication		Library/ICT	
12 <sup>th</sup>	Water	Teacher/Nurses Quarters	Community Centre	Sport Stadium		Teachers Quarters	
13 <sup>th</sup>	Telecommunication Network	Lorry Park	Toilet	Community Centre		Public Toilet	
14 <sup>th</sup>	Police Station	Library/ICT	Teachers Accommodation	Police Station		Agric Extension Officers	
15 <sup>th</sup>	Community Centre	Community Centre	Drains	Fire Station		Cocoa Mass Spraying	
16 <sup>th</sup>	Motivation for Unit Committee Members	Agric Extension Officers	Health Accommodation			Cocoa Depot	
17 <sup>th</sup>	Refuse Site		Bank			Community Centre	
18 <sup>th</sup>	Electricity		Lorry Park			Police station	
19 <sup>th</sup>	Toilet					Sanitary Inspectors	
20 <sup>th</sup>	Football Park					Residual spraying	

### Appendix 3 - Harmonised of Community needs with Identified Development Issues from review of Performance and Profiling 2014 - 2017

No	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
1.	Agric Extension Officers	□ Limited access to extension services	2
		□ Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts	1
2.	Area Council Office	□ Low performance of Sub-structures	2
3.	Commercial Bank	□ Inadequate capital for businesses	2
		□ Limited access to capital	2
4.	Cocoa Depot	□ Underperformance of revenue generation	1
5.	Cocoa Mass Spraying	□ High cost and limited access to agricultural inputs	1
6.	Community Centre	□ -	0
7.	Drains & Gutters	□ Ineffective land use planning and implementation	1
8.	Electricity	□ Absence of electricity in new areas	2
		□ Erratic power supply	1
9.	Farm Inputs	□ High cost and limited access to agricultural inputs	2
10.	Fire Station	□ -	0
11.	Football Park	□ -	0
12.	Health Accommodation	□ Inadequate health personnel	2
		□ Inadequate Accommodation for health personnel	2
13.	Health Facilities	□ Poor access to health facilities	2
		□ Prevalence of HIV and AIDS	1
14.	Spatial Plans	□ Ineffective land use planning and implementation	2
15.	Library/ICT Centre	□ Inadequate community libraries	2
16.	Lorry Park	□ -	0
17.	Market	□ Inadequate market infrastructure	2
18.	Motivation for Unit Committee Members	□ -	0
19.	Police station	□ Inadequate access to police services	2
		□ Child Labour	1
20.	Water Facilities	□ Inadequate supply of potable water	2
21.	Public Toilet	□ Inadequate toilet facilities	2
22.	Refuse Sites	□ Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal	2
23.	Residual Wall spraying	□ -	0
24.	Roads	□ Poor road network and condition	2
		□ Post-harvest losses	1
25.	Sanitary Inspectors	□ Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal	2
26.	School	□ Inadequate school infrastructure	2
27.	School Feeding	□ -	0
28.	School Furniture	□ Inadequate school infrastructure	2
29.	Special School for the Disable	□ Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)	1
		□ Low participation of PWD in development	2
30.	Sport Stadium	□ -	
31.	Teacher/ Nursing Training School	□ Inadequate vocational schools	
32.	Teacher/Nurses Quarters	□ Inadequate teachers	1
		□ Inadequate Accommodation for teachers	2
33.	Teachers	□ Inadequate teachers	2
34.	Teachers/Nurses Sponsorship	□ Inadequate teachers	1
35.	Teaching & Learning Materials	□ -	0
36.	Telecommunication Network	□ -	0
37.	Tertiary/Institution	□ Inadequate vocational schools	1



## Appendix 4 - POCC of Wassa Amenfi East District

### GOAL ONE: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGE
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Business Advisory Centre of the DA</li> <li>- Provision of learning centre</li> <li>- On-going skills improvement training for SMEs</li> <li>- Huge presence of micro, small and medium enterprises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from dev. partners</li> <li>- Capacity development activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak trade associations</li> <li>- Low management and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in accessing credit.</li> <li>- High cost of inputs.</li> <li>- Low investor interest in the district</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Assisting enterprises and local artisans to adopt the appropriate / basic modern technology to increase productivity and production in the district is a priority. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be tapped to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through an integrated capacity and development programmes</p>				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Eco Site at Nkonya (Lake)</li> <li>- Standard hotel facility</li> <li>- Local NGOs and CBOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development Partners</li> <li>- Cultural Initiative Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor road network linking tourist attractions sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor nature of roads</li> <li>- Poaching and encroachment of protected flora and fauna.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Developing the tourism potentials / attraction sites into world class standards to attract more tourists to the district is a key issue. Numerous potentials and opportunities are available to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through comprehensive policies interventions by DA and its stakeholders particularly donors.</p>				
Inadequate market infrastructure for domestic trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of agricultural produce</li> <li>- High demand for food staples and industrial goods</li> <li>- Highly patronized weekly markets.</li> <li>- Markets centres are accessible by roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from development partners in promoting local economic development</li> <li>- Availability of DACF for capital investment</li> <li>- Support from CBRDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of market management committees</li> <li>- Unwillingness of traders to pay taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate Donor support</li> <li>- Inadequate DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate and quality market facilities to boost trading is a key issue to the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are available to support this objective. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.</p>				

### GOAL TWO: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGE
Poor quality of education at all Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High communal spirit</li> <li>- Presence of D.A. technical staff to supervise and monitor project implementation</li> <li>- Presence of raw materials (e.g. sand and gravels) for building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from GET Fund</li> <li>- Donor support through the District Development Facility</li> <li>- Availability of DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remote locations of most schools and inaccessible nature of roads linking schools</li> <li>- Very humid weather condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- delays in the release of DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate educational infrastructure and teaching &amp; learning materials to enhance academic performance in schools in the district are a priority. Great potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through integrated development programmes.</p>				
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attractive D.A. sponsorship package for teacher trainees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- G.E.S incentive package for teachers in difficult to reach areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor and inadequate rental accommodation facilities for teachers in rural communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy on recruitment is restricted</li> </ul>

ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for the provision of residential facilities in deprived communities of the district</li> <li>- Recruitment of pupil teachers</li> <li>- NYEP supply teaching assistants to engage pupils/students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inaccessible nature of communities due to poor surface condition of roads</li> <li>- Remote locations of communities</li> <li>- Inadequate basic social amenities</li> </ul>	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate qualified teachers to enhance academic performance in schools in the district is a priority. Great potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through integrated development programmes.				
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DA support for the construction of health centres/clinics</li> <li>- Community provision of appropriate infrastructure for service extension</li> <li>- Existence of preventive health promotion workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On-going donor assisted governmental programme</li> <li>- GHS support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate number of professional health nurses (midwives and medical assistants)</li> <li>- Poor surface conditions of road networks linking communities.</li> <li>- Lack of electricity to store vaccines.</li> <li>- Poor quality of housing facilities</li> </ul>	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Increasing and improving critical staff mix and logistics at health facilities in the district are priorities of the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are there to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be handled through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Zoom lion, a private sector waste management organization, collaborating with DA</li> <li>- High Communal spirit</li> <li>- Local NGO involvement in health promotion activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor Support</li> <li>- Ministry of Health Programs on promotion of ITN</li> <li>- National Programme – regular spraying of mosquito breeding points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High presence of water bodies in major settlements</li> <li>- Limited drainage facilities</li> <li>- bushy and unsanitary environmental conditions</li> <li>- Lack of toilet facilities</li> </ul>	- -
<b>Conclusion:</b> Reducing morbidity and mortality by providing equipment and logistics at health facilities and others in the district are priorities of the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are there to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be handled through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.				
Poor quality of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favourable hydrological condition</li> <li>- Existence of community to contribute towards facility provision</li> <li>- Functional nature of District Water and Sanitation Team</li> <li>- Support from religious bodies and leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor support for water provision</li> <li>- Technical support from CWSA</li> <li>- Support from Philanthropists</li> <li>- Availability of DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-existent Water and Sanitation Teams at the communities</li> <li>- Non-payment of water user fee</li> <li>- High iron content of soil at some locations</li> <li>- Most communities are not accessible</li> </ul>	- Delays and diminishing size of DACF
<b>Conclusion:</b> Supply of adequate potable water to all communities in the district is a major issue of the Assembly. There exist potentials and opportunities to help achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate interventions by DA and other stakeholders.				
Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On-going private sector participation in waste management (Zoom lion)</li> <li>- Technical staff of the Environmental Health Unit</li> <li>- Existence of DA solid waste collection track</li> <li>- Presence of local radio stations ,</li> <li>- Existence of DA byelaws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from Community Water and Sanitation Agency</li> <li>- NGO support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor knowledge, attitude and hygiene practices</li> <li>- Inadequate household toilet facilities</li> <li>- High level of water table</li> <li>- Limited number of public toilets in market centres</li> <li>- Inadequate sanitation facilities and equipment.</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary engineer.</li> </ul>	- Untimely release of DACF
<b>Conclusion:</b> Ensuring clean and safe environment and providing adequate sanitation facilities to improve sanitation situation throughout the district are priorities of the Assembly. A number of potentials and opportunities exist to help move towards the objective. The constraints and challenges can be reduced drastically by implementing appropriate policies and programmes by DA, GOG, Donors etc.				

ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGE
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Social Welfare Department</li> <li>- On-going employment programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from development partners</li> <li>- Activities of PWD centred NGOs</li> <li>- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on relevant laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate external support, GoG, NGOs</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Strengthening the social support systems is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through integrated policies and programmes by all stakeholders				
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On-going Youth and Employment Agency Programme</li> <li>- Presence of master craftsmen and artisans</li> <li>- Support from DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development Partners</li> <li>- NVTI at Manso Amenfi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of skill for self-employment</li> <li>- Low level of education (JHS)</li> <li>- High parental neglect of responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate external support, GoG, NGOs</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Creating more jobs for the people particularly the youth is a priority to the Assembly. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the DA, central government and other stakeholders.				

### GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGE
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grader</li> <li>- Availability of laterite for gravelling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cocoa board sponsored Cocoa Road Improvement Programme</li> <li>- Support from the Road Fund</li> <li>- GoG support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rainfall pattern</li> <li>- High preponderance of rivers</li> <li>- Lack of Technical officers of the District Department of Feeder Roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding for feeder roads construction</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Improving the road conditions of the district to enhance easy accessibility is a major priority of the Assembly. Numerous potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate interventions by the District Assembly, Central Government and support from Donors.				
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of bye laws</li> <li>- Traditional Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land administration project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the major settlements do not have planning schemes</li> <li>- Non-functionality of the statutory planning committee</li> <li>- Uncoordinated actions of groups/agencies involved in land administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of national policy on spatial planning and land uses</li> <li>- Lack of Technical staff of DA Town and Country Planning Department</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Ensuring effective spatial/land use development control in our communities is a key issue to the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are available to support this objective. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.				
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical staff of DA works department.</li> <li>- Availability of sand for construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing</li> <li>- NADMO support for disaster prevention</li> <li>- Regional hydrologist</li> <li>- UNDP climate change adaptation support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate knowledge about climate change and disaster risk reduction process.</li> <li>- Lack of storm drain structures and culverts</li> <li>- Haphazard construction of buildings in low lying areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate GoG, Donor Support</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate infrastructure to effectively manage disaster in the communities is a key issue to the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are available to support this objective. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.				
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abundance of Land for building</li> <li>- Existence of well to do farmers</li> <li>- Availability of land for construction of buildings in the communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On-going rural housing spatial planning programme</li> <li>- Habitat Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor perception about building regulations.</li> <li>- Lack of local plans in housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low GoG Support</li> </ul>

**GOAL FOUR: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGE
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Local Council of Churches</li> <li>- Presence of traders associations</li> <li>- Private sector organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs involved in governance processes</li> <li>- Institute of Local Government Studies</li> <li>- Development Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low capacity of existing organizations</li> <li>- Non-existence of umbrella civil society organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of civil society to attend programmes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Involvement of the CSOs in the development process is a priority to the Assembly. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the District Assembly, central government and other stakeholders.</p>				
Low capacity of Assembly to ensure improved performance and service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On-going training programme for DA staff and Assembly members</li> <li>- Availability of some vehicles and logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILGS refresher training for DA staff</li> <li>- NALAG refresher training for Assembly members</li> <li>- Support from NGOs involved in governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inability of Assembly members to apply knowledge gained to their work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving the capacities of the Assembly is a priority. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the District Assembly, central government and other stakeholders.</p>				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Area Councils members constituted</li> <li>- District Assembly Staff to provide technical support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from DACF</li> <li>- NGOs involved in local governance activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low revenue mobilisation.</li> <li>- Lack of office accommodation</li> <li>- Non-appointment of administrators and secretaries for area councillors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Dual allegiance of D.A. staff to Assembly and parent organization</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Strengthening District Assembly sub-structures to enhance their performance is a major priority. There are potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of clay and sand deposits.</li> <li>- Presence of wood from forest Reserve concession.</li> <li>- Presence of District Assembly Staff</li> <li>- Existence of bye laws by Assembly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Habitat for Humanity International.</li> <li>- Support from DACF</li> <li>- Rural Housing Corporation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No brick production factory.</li> <li>- Lack of appropriate technology for development of local materials laterite for building construction</li> <li>- High cost of sand and gravel for building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rainfall pattern.</li> <li>- Untimely release of DACF</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Providing adequate and comfort accommodation to District Assembly Staff to enhance their performance is a major priority. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Assembly Staff</li> <li>- Technical staff of departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decentralization Policy</li> <li>- Implementation of the Decentralization Action Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness to disclose benefits</li> <li>- Lack of sharing</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.A staff owe allegiance to parent ministry and agency</li> <li>- Passage and Implementation of Local Government Service Act</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Strengthening DA structures to enhance effective M&amp;E Systems is a major priority. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large and economically active population.</li> <li>- Viable economic base</li> <li>- Presence of bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job creation through Social Investment Fund activities.</li> <li>- Assembly, Unit Committee and Area Council members are mandated to collect revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited number of permanent revenue staff</li> <li>- Unwillingness of inhabitants to pay tax to Assembly.</li> <li>- Poor nature of market infrastructure</li> <li>- Lack of logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bad nature of roads</li> <li>- Capital flight</li> <li>- Delays in the release of Government grants and donor support.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Mobilizing adequate IGF for the Assembly to meet its growing demands by communities is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to be tapped to meet this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through appropriate policies interventions by DA and participation of all stakeholders.</p>				

## Appendix 5 - Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Build Prosperous Society)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield	- Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme - Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	Average productivity of selected crop					200,000	-	-	Agriculture	-
		Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Establishment of 10 No. demonstration farms	Number of farmers engaged under the planting for food and jobs					50,000	-	-	Agriculture	-
		Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of AEAs and farmers on agric. technologies	Number people engaged in the IVR business					20,000	-	-	Agriculture	-
		Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provision of Support the dev't of inland valley rice farms						150,000	-	600,000	Agriculture	-
Improve Post-Harvest Management	- Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of farmers on post-harvest techniques	Percentage post-harvest losses in selected crops production					80,000	-	-	Agriculture	BAC
		Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises						90,000	-	-	BAC	Agriculture
Promote livestock and poultry dev't for food security and income generation	- Facilitate access to credit by the industry - Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Rehabilitation of District Veterinary office	Number of farmers engaged in poultry and other livestock production					250,000	-	-	Works	Agriculture
		Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Completion of the District Agric Office						200,000	-	-	Works	Agriculture
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter House						-	-	300,000	Works	Agriculture
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	- Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training on business dev't for SMEs	Number of MSME groups trained					40,000	-	-	BAC	Agriculture/ NGOs
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training non-farm product development	Number of non-farm jobs created					40,000	-	-	BAC	Agriculture/ NGOs
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provision of support for Rural Enterprise Programme (REP)	Number of beneficiaries under the REP					60,000	-	-	BAC	Central Admin
Enhance Domestic Trade	- Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of sheds / stores for 6 No markets	Proportion of communities with markets facilities					2,000,000	1,000,000	-	Works	-
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 5 No. markets						300,000	-	-	Works	-

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	- Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Development of 3 No. potential eco - tourist sites	Percentage of eco tourist sites developed					90,000	40,000	80,000	Ghana Tourist Board	Works/ Central Admin

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity for All)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
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  - Expand and equip health facilities  - Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy  - Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 12 No CHPS Compounds	No of functional health facilities					4,800,000	-	-	Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitation of 4 No CHPS Compounds	Proportion of health staff accommodated in public bungalows					500,000	-	500,000	Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrading of 4 No. Health facilities						800,000	-	-	Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 1 No. Ultra-Modern Maternity Block						-	-	200,000	Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 No Health centres with staff quarters						1,400,000	-	-	Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion of 1No. Clinic facility						450,000	-	-	Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 No quarters for Health staff						700,000			Health	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support outreach services on mental health services	No of outreach services supported					20,000	10,000		Health	-
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	- Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels  - Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children  - Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science,	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 10 No 6 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Proportion of public schools with decent classroom blocks					6,000,000	-	-	Education	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 10 No 3-unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting					4,500,000			Education	Works	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 5 No 2-unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting					1,500,000			Education	Works	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Rehabilitation of 10 No. classroom blocks					1,500,000			Education	Works	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education - Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Procurement of 2000 school furniture for pupils	Proportion of public school with furniture deficit					700,000			Education	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Procurement of 200 Teachers' Desks						80,000			Education	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 3 No. comm. library and ICT centres	No. of community libraries constructed					400,000		100,000	Education	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Rehabilitation of Comm. Information Centre (CIC)						100,000	-	-	Education	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of Annual Mock Exams	BECE pass rate					-	120,000	-	Education	-
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Provision of support for "My first day at school" event	Gross enrolment at KG level						10,000		Education	-
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of STMIE Clinics	BECE pass rate in science and Math					20,000			Education	-
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 4 No Teacher's Quarters including landscaping and tree planting	Proportion of trained teachers in public school					800,000			Education	-
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Provision of sponsorship for teacher trainees						100,000			Education	-
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	- Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems - Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources mgt - Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 40 boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Percentage coverage of access to potable water					400,000	-	400,000	Works	CWSA
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 No limited mechanised boreholes						-	-	400,000	Works	CWSA
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of broken water facilities						50,000	20,000	20,000	Works	CWSA
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Extension of small town water system						200,000	-	300,000	Works	CWSA
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Constitution and training of WATSAN Committees/ WSMTs	Proportion of broken down borehole					40,000	20,000		Works	CWSA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	- Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative - Provide public education on solid waste management	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 8 No 20 Seater WC Toilets	Percentage of population with access to toilet facilities					960,000	-	-	Env'tal Health	Works
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 3 No toilet facilities						120,000	-	-	Env'tal Health	Works
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12 Institutional latrines							-	2,280,000	Env'tal Health	Works
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No. refuse bays	Number of communities with					450,000	-	-	Env'tal Health	Works

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation</li> <li>- Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> </ul>	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of 22 No. refuse containers	access to communal refuse points					220,000	-	-	Env'tal Health	Works
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for env'tal health programmes	Proportion of communities with improved sanitation					50,000	-	-	Env'tal Health	-
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of public education on poor sanitation						50,000	-	-	Env'tal Health	-
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Enforcement of bye - laws on sanitation						20,000	10,000	-	Env'tal Health	-
Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</li> <li>- Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</li> <li>- Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases</li> <li>- Intensify efforts for polio eradication</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support for health outreach programmes	No of health outreach programmes organised					5,000	5,000		Env'tal Health	NGOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support for malaria control programmes						20,000	20,000	20,000	Env'tal Health	NGOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Celebration of world health events (such as Malaria Day, Breast Cancer Day etc.)						20,000	20,000		Env'tal Health	NGOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization programme						10,000	10,000		Env'tal Health	NGOs
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support maternal health and SRH programmes						20,000	20,000	40,000	Env'tal Health	NGOs
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) prog</li> <li>- Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV&amp;AIDS and TB</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of behavioural change campaign against HIV/AIDS	Percentage change in HIV prevalence and incidence rate					20,000			Env'tal Health	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support of PLWHAs and OVCs						50,000			Env'tal Health	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	celebration of World AIDS Day						20,000			Env'tal Health	Central Administration
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers</li> <li>- Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Organisation of public education against child labour	No of child protection cases recorded					5,000	5,000	10,000	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Formation and training of Municipal child panel						10,000	-	-	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Celebration of World Child labour day	Proportion of child protection cases managed.					10,000	-	10,000	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Provision of support for rescued victims of child labour						20,000			SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Enforcement of bye - laws on child labour						10,000			SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration



Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
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	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Formation and training of women groups on economic empowerment	No of women groups formed and trained on governance issues					-	-	21,000	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Organisation of public education on gender and governance issues	Proportion of women in the Municipal Assembly					20,000	-	-	-	SW/ Com. Dev
	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Organisation of training on governance for women groups							-	-	15,000	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Provision of support for women aspirants in Assembly elections						-	50,000	-	-	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	- Promote participation of PWDs in national development - Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Organisation of business development programmes for PWDs	No of PWDs enrolled on the Disability Fund					40,000	-	-	SW/ Com. Dev	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Provision of start-up capital for PWDs						100,000	-	-	-	SW/ Com. Dev
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	- Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities - Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth dev't	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of the Youth Centre	No of youth enrolled in training programmes					120,000	-	-	NYA	Works
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of training on business dev't for the Youth	No of youth engaged in NABCO					50,000	-	-	NYA	BAC
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for Nation builder corps programme						100,000	-	-	Central Admin	OoP
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	- Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No. community centres	No of communities with recreational facilities					800,000	-	-	Works	-
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Mini stadium including landscaping and tree planting						3,000,000	-	-	Works	-
	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Acquisition and documentation of land banks for community parks						150,000.00	-	-	Physical Planning	Works	

## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 100 km Feeder Roads Annually	Km of roads in good condition					400,000	80,000	-	Works	-

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub - programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
road transport infrastructure and services	- Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 No. Bridges on selected roads						50,000	80,000	-	Works	-
Enhance climate change resilience	- Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Training of farmers on climate smart agriculture techniques	No of public education on climate change organised					50,000	-	100,000	Forestry	USAID
		Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Organisation of public education on climate change		70,000	10,000	-	Forestry	USAID				
		Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Organisation of public education on agroforestry		20,000	10,000	-	Forestry	USAID				
		Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Provision of Support for reclamation of degraded land		-	-	150,000	Forestry	USAID				
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly dev't of human settlements	- Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation - Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and mgt nationwide	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical and Spatial Plg.	Preparation of spatial plans	No of spatial plans prepared					20,000	20,000	-	Physical Planning	Traditional Council
		Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical and Spatial Plg	Organisation of public education on dev't control		20,000	20,000	-	Physical Planning	Works				
		Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical and Spatial Plg	Enforcement of bye - laws on Physical/ Building Dev't		60,000	-	-	Physical Planning	Works				
Address recurrent devastating floods	- Construct storm drains in cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 40 km storm drains	Number of flood cases per annum					750,000	-	-	Works	-
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Desilting of town drains		30,000	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health				
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Dredging of streams/ rivers		20,000	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health				
Promote proper maintenance culture	- Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of Assembly block/ offices	No of offices/ block rehabilitated					400,000	-	-	Works	-
		Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of staff quarters		No of staff quarters rehabilitated	120,000	-	-	Works	-			

### GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	- Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Valuation of landed properties	Change in IGF performance					80,000	20,000	-	Finance	LVD
		Mgt & Admin	Finance	Establishment of revenue database						40,000	-	-	Finance	-
		Mgt & Admin	Finance	Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan						50,000	-	-	Finance	-

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
	- Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Recruitment and training of revenue collector						20,000	-	-	Finance	-		
		Mgt & Admin	Finance	Procurement of logistics for Revenue collectors						50,000	-	-	Finance	-		
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Gazetting of Municipal bye - laws						-	40,000	-	-	Central Admin	All Departments	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	- Strengthen sub-district structures	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Construction of 3 No. Areas Council Offices	Proportion of functional substructures					800,000	-	-	Works	-		
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Recruitment and training of Area Council Clerks/ members						-	20,000	-	-	Central Admin	Area Councils	
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for Urban and Zonal Councils						30,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-	
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of assistance for the implementation of CIPs						120,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-	
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	- Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of office logistics and equipment						100,000	60,000	-	-	Central Admin	-	
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Repair and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles						120,000	40,000	-	-	Central Admin	-	
		Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Preparation of plans, budget and other reports of the Assembly						160,000	140,000	-	-	Central Admin	-	
		Mgt & Admin	Human Resource	Organisation of training for staff and Assembly Members						60,000	60,000	-	-	Central Admin	-	
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of statutory meetings of the Assembly						120,000	80,000	-	-	Central Admin	-	
	- Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for National celebrations						120,000	120,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of Ad-Hoc and other committee Meetings of the Assembly						80,000	80,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-
		Mgt & Admin	Planning, & Coordination	Organisation of M&E activities						100,000	100,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of 2 No. 4X4 vehicles						200,000	200,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of 45 KVA Generator set						-	80,000	-	-	-	Central Admin	-

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	- Promote effective stakeholder involvement in dev't planning process, local democracy and accountability	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Creation of Assembly Website	No of town hall meetings organised					10,000	-	-	Central Admin	-	
		Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Organisation of town hall meetings							-	50,000	-	Central Admin	-
	- Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in gov't	Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Organisation of DMTDP Terminal Evaluation							60,000	-	-	Central Admin	-
		Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Organisation of Participatory M & E with stakeholders							80,000	-	-	Central Admin	-
Enhance security service delivery	- Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accomm., health and training infrastructure	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Construction of 4 No. Police Station with Accommodation	No of police stations constructed					1,600,000	-	-	Works	-	
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Furnishing of 1 No. Police Station							50,000	-	-	Works	Central Administration
		Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement and repair of street lights/ bulbs							-	80,000	-	Works	Central Administration

## Appendix 6 - Annual Action Plan - 2018

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Build Prosperous Society)

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	Municipal Wide		No of Farmers Enrolled on the Programme					50,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
2.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Establishment of 5 No. demonstration farms	Municipal Wide	0	No of demonstrations farms established					25,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
3.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of AEAs and farmers on agric. technologies	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of AEAs and Farmers trained					5,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
4.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Celebration of Farmers' Day	Municipal Wide	1	No of Farmer's Day Celebrations Organised					30,000.00	10,000.00		Agriculture	All departments
5.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of farmers on improved production, storage and processing techniques	Municipal Wide		No of farmers trained on improved production techniques					20,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
6.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training on business dev't for SMEs	Municipal Wide		No of SMEs trained on business dev't					7,500.00	-	-	BAC	Cooperatives
7.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training non-farm product development	Municipal Wide		No of people trained on non-farm product dev't					7,500.00	-	-	BAC	-
8.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provision of support for Rural Enterprise Programme (REP)	Municipal Wide		No of REP activities implemented					15,000.00	-	-	BAC	-
9.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of sheds for 1 No markets	Wassa Akropong		No of Market Sheds Constructed					400,000.00	100,000.00	-	Works	-

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity for All)

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
10.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Compound	Ajumako	0	No of CHPS Compound constructed					250,000.00			Works	Procurement
11.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Compound	Asesensu	0	No of CHPS Compound constructed					250,000.00			Works	Procurement

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
12.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 1 No. Ultra-Modern Maternity Block	Wassa Akropong	1	No of maternity blocks constructed							200,000.00	Works	Procurement
13.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 6 unit classroom block	Marfo	1	No of 6 Unit Classroom block constructed					600,000.00			Works	Procurement
14.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 6 unit classroom	Suhyenso	1	No of 6 Unit Classroom block constructed					150,000.00			Works	Procurement
15.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Ntawkrom	0	No of 3 Unit classroom block constructed					160,000.00			Works	Procurement
16.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Wassa Akropong	9	No of 3 Unit classroom block constructed					150,000.00			Works	Procurement
17.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Rehabilitation of classroom blocks	Abreshia	0	No of classroom block rehabilitated					150,000.00			Works	Procurement
18.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Procurement of 500 school furniture for pupils	Municipal Wide	0	No of dual and mono desk procured					175,000.00			Works	Procurement
19.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Procurement of 50 Teachers' Desks	Municipal Wide	0	No of teachers' desks procured					20,000.00			Works	Procurement
20.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of Annual Mock Exams	Municipal Wide	1	No of Mock Exams organised					-	30,000.00		Education	-
21.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Provision of support for "My first day at school" event	Municipal Wide	1	No of My first Day School Prog. Organised					-	2,500.00	-	Education	-
22.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of STMIE Clinics	Municipal Wide	1	No of pupils participating in STMIE					5,000.00	-	-	Education	-
23.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected Communities	0	No of boreholes constructed					-	-	80,000.00	Works	MWST
24.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 No limited mechanised boreholes	Selected Communities	0	No of mechanised boreholes constructed					-	-	400,000.00	Works	MWST
25.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of broken water facilities	Selected Communities	13	No of boreholes rehabilitated					-	20,000.00		Works	MWST
26.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Extension of small town water system	Wassa Akropong	0	Km of extension completed					-	-	300,000.00	Works	MWST

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
27.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Constitution and training of WATSAN Committees/ WSMTs	Municipal Wide	0	No of committees constituted and trained					20,000.00			MWST <sup>9</sup>	-
28.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Institutional latrines	Selected Schools	5	No of institutional latrines constructed						156,000.00		Works	Environmental Health
29.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No. refuse bays	Bawdie; Japa; Wassa Akropong	0	No of refuse bays constructed						210,000.00		Works	Environmental Health
30.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of 8 No. refuse containers	Municipal Wide	0	No of refuse containers procured						100,000.00		Works	Environmental Health
31.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for env'tal health programmes	Municipal Wide	5	No of env'tal health programmes organised					12,500.00			Environmental Health	-
32.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of public education on poor sanitation	Municipal Wide	2	No of public education organised					12,500.00			Environmental Health	-
33.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Enforcement of bye - laws on sanitation	Municipal Wide	2	No of sanitation cases prosecuted					5,000.00	2,500.00		Environmental Health	Bye - law Committee
34.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support for health outreach programmes	Municipal Wide	2	No of outreach programmes organised					1,250.00	1,250.00		Health	-
35.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support for malaria control programmes	Municipal Wide	3	No of Malaria control programmes organised					5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Health	-
36.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Celebration of world health events (such as Malaria Day, Breast Cancer Day etc.)	Municipal Wide	1	No of world health events celebrated					5,000.00	5,000.00		Health	-
37.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization programme	Municipal Wide	412	No of children immunised					2,500.00	2,500.00		Health	-
38.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support maternal health and SRH programmes	Municipal Wide	2	No. of SRH programmes organised					5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	Health	-
39.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of behavioural change campaign against HIV/AIDS	Municipal Wide	3	No of Behaviour change campaigns organised					5,000.00			HIV/ AIDS Desk Office	Health
40.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support of PLWHAs and OVCs	Municipal Wide	45	No of PLWHAs and OVCs supported					12,500.00			HIV/ AIDS Desk Office	Health

<sup>9</sup> MWST = Municipal Water and Sanitation Team

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
41.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Celebration of World AIDS Day	Municipal Wide	1	No of World AIDS Day celebrated					5,000.00			HIV/ AIDS Desk Office	Health
42.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Organisation of public education against child labour	Municipal Wide	2	No of public education against child labour organise					1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	SW/ Comm Dev	NGOs
43.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Celebration of World Child Labour Day	Municipal Wide	1	No of World Child labour's Day celebrated					2,500.00	-	2,500.00	SW/ Comm Dev	NGOs
44.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Enforcement of bye - laws on child labour	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of child welfare cases prosecuted					2,500.00			SW/ Comm Dev	
45.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Formation and training of women groups on economic empowerment	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of women groups formed and trained								SW/ Comm Dev	NGOs
46.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Organisation of public education on gender and governance issues	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of public education on gender and governance organised								SW/ Comm Dev	NGOs
47.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Dev't	Provision of start-up capital for PWDs	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of PWDs enrolled on the Disability Fund					25,000.00			SW/ Comm Dev	Finance
48.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No. community centres	Wassa Ajumako	0	No of community centres constructed					200,000.00			Works	Procurement

## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment)

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>				Lead	Collaborating
49.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 100 km Feeder Roads Annually	Municipal Wide	82.4	Km of road maintained					100,000.00	20,000.00		Works	-
50.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Training of farmers on climate smart agriculture techniques	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of farmers trained on climate smart agric.					12,500.00	-	25,000.00	Agriculture	Forestry Commission -
51.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Organisation of public education on climate change	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of public education on climate change organised					17,500.00	2,500.00		Forestry Commission	Agriculture
52.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Organisation of public education on agroforestry	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of public education on agroforestry organised					5,000.00	2,500.00		Forestry Commission	Agriculture



S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>				Lead	Collaborating
53.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Cons. and Mgt	Provision of Support for reclamation of degraded land	Municipal Wide	NRD	Hectares of degraded land rehabilitated							37,500.00	Forestry Commission	EPA/ Env'tal Health
54.	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical and Spatial Plg.	Preparation of spatial plans	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of spatial plans prepared					5,000.00	5,000.00		Physical Planning	Works
55.	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical and Spatial Plg	Organisation of public education on dev't control	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of public education on dev't control organised					5,000.00	5,000.00		Physical Planning	Works
56.	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical and Spatial Plg	Enforcement of bye - laws on Physical/ Building Dev't	Municipal Wide	NRD	No of dev't control cases prosecuted					15,000.00			Works	Physical Planning
57.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Desilting of town drains	Wassa Akropong	0	Km of town drains desilted					7,500.00			Works	-
58.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Dredging of streams/ rivers	Wassa Akropong	0	Km of streams/ rivers dredged					5,000.00			Works	-
59.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of Assembly block/ offices	Municipal Assembly	0	No of offices/ block rehabilitated					100,000.00			Works	Procurement
60.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of staff quarters	Municipal Assembly	2	No of staff quarters rehabilitated					25,000.00			Works	Procurement

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society)

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
61.	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Valuation of landed properties	Municipal Wide	0	No of rateable properties valued					40,000.00	20,000.00		Finance	-
62.	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Establishment of revenue database	Municipal Assembly	0	No of revenue database operationalised					40,000.00			Finance	Budget
63.	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Municipal Assembly	0	No of activities in the RIAP implemented					50,000.00			Finance	Budget
64.	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Recruitment and training of revenue collector	Municipal Assembly	13	No of revenue collectors recruited and trained					10,000.00	10,000.00		Finance	Budget
65.	Mgt & Admin	Finance	Procurement of logistics for Revenue collectors	Municipal Assembly	0	No and type of logistics procured					25,000.00			Procurement	Finance
66.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for Urban and Zonal Councils	Municipal Assembly		No of urban and zonal councils supported					35,000.00			Central Admin	Zonal Councils

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
67.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of assistance for the implementation of CIPs	Municipal Wide	0	No of electoral areas/ communities provided with assistance					40,000.00			MPCU	Procurement
68.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of office logistics and equipment	Municipal Assembly	0	No and type of logistics/ equipment procured					25,000.00	15,000.00	-	Central Admin	-
69.	Mgt & Admin	Human Resource	Organisation of training for staff and Assembly Members	Municipal Assembly	18	No of staff and Assembly Members trained					15,000.00	15,000.00		Central Admin	All department
70.	Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Preparation of plans, budget and other reports of the Assembly	Municipal Assembly	-	Plans, budget and report prepared					75,000.00			Central Admin	All department
71.	Mgt & Admin	Human Resource	Organisation of statutory meetings of the Assembly	Municipal Assembly	-	No of statutory meetings held					40,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	-
72.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Provision of support for National celebrations	Municipal Assembly		No of Nationals Celebration organised					60,000.00	60,000.00	-	Central Admin	-
73.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of Ad-Hoc and other committee Meetings of the Assembly	Municipal Assembly		No of meetings held					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	Central Admin	-
74.	Mgt & Admin	Planning, & Coordination	Organisation of M&E activities	Municipal Wide	4	No of monitoring and evaluation exercise conducted					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	Central Admin	-
75.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Repair and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles	Municipal Assembly	4	No of vehicles repaired and maintained					40,000.00	10,000.00		Central Admin	-
76.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Creation of Assembly Website	Municipal Assembly	-	Functionality of the Assembly website					10,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	
77.	Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Organisation of town hall meetings	Municipal Wide	0	No of town hall meetings organised					20,000.00	-	-	MPCU	All department
78.	Mgt & Admin	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Organisation of Participatory M & E with stakeholders	Municipal Wide	3	No of PM&E activities organised					20,000.00	-	-	MPCU	CSOs
79.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Furnishing of 1 No. Police Station	Nkonya	0	No of furniture procured					50,000.00	-	-	Works	Procurement
80.	Mgt & Admin	General Administration	Procurement and repair of streetlights and bulbs	Municipal Wide		No of streetlights and bulbs repaired/ procured					40,000.00	-	-		

## Appendix 7 - Annual Action Plan – 2019

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Build Prosperous Society)

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	Municipal Wide		No of Farmers Enrolled on the Programme					50,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
2.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Establishment of 5 No. demonstration farms	Selected Communities	0	No of demonstration farms established					25,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
3.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of AEAs and farmers on agric. technologies	Municipal Wide	-	No of farmers and AEAs trained					5,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
4.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provision of Support the dev't of inland valley rice farms	Selected Communities	0	No of inland valley rice (IVR) farms established					50,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	-
5.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of farmers on post-harvest techniques	Municipal Wide	-	No of farmers trained on post-harvest techniques					20,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	BAC
6.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises	Municipal Wide	-	No of agro processing enterprises/ groups supported					30,000.00	-	-	BAC	Agriculture
7.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter House including landscaping	Wassa Akropong	-	No of slaughter houses constructed					-	-	300,000.00	Works	Environmental Health
8.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training on business dev't for SMEs	Municipal Wide		No of SMEs trained on business development					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	Agriculture/ NGOs
9.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training non-farm product development	Municipal Wide		No of persons/ groups trained					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	Agriculture/ NGOs
10.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provision of support for Rural Enterprise Programme (REP)	Municipal Assembly	-	Number of beneficiaries of REP					15,000.00	-	-	BAC	Central Admin
11.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of markets sheds and stores including landscaping	Wassa Akropong	-	No of market sheds and stores constructed					350,000.00	-	-	Works	-
12.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of markets	Nananko	-	No of markets rehabilitated					60,000.00	-	-	Works	-
13.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Development of potential eco - tourist site	Broso	-	No of eco tourist sites					-	-	80,000.00	GTB	Central Admin

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity for All)**

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
14.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Comp. and quarters with landscaping	Nkonya		No of CHPS compound constructed					400,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
15.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Comp. and quarters with landscaping	Dikoto - Nsuaem		No of CHPS compound constructed					400,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
16.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Comp. and quarters with landscaping	Abrokyire Krobo		No of CHPS compound constructed					400,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
17.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrading of health facilities	Dawurampong		No of health facilities constructed					400,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
18.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Upgrading of health facilities	Nananko		No of health facilities constructed					400,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
19.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion of 1 No Clinic	Japa		No of health facilities constructed					250,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
20.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 6 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Marfo		No of classroom blocks constructed					600,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
21.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 6 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Dompoase		No of classroom blocks constructed					600,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
22.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 6 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Adansi		No of classroom blocks constructed					600,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
23.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 6 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Nkrumahkrom		No of classroom blocks constructed					600,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
24.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 3 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Dikoto Junction		No of classroom blocks constructed					450,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
25.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 3 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Akwaboa		No of classroom blocks constructed					450,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
26.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 3 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Jonjonso		No of classroom blocks constructed					450,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
27.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 2 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Wassa Saa		No of classroom blocks constructed					300,000.0	-	-	Education	Works

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
28.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 2 unit classroom block including landscaping and tree planting	Wassa Saa		No of classroom blocks constructed					300,000.0	-	-	Education	Works
29.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Rehabilitation of 4 No. Classroom Blocks	Selected Schools		No of classroom blocks rehabilitated					600,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
30.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Procurement of 500 school furniture for pupils	Selected Schools		No of school furniture procured					175,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
31.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Procurement of 50 Teacher's Desks	Selected Schools		No of school furniture procured					20,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
32.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Construction of 1 No. Comm. library and ICT Centre	Saamang		No of library and ICT Centre constructed					200,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
33.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of Annual Mock Exams	Municipal Wide		No of participating students					-	40,000.00	-	Education	-
34.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Provision of support for "My first day at school" event	Municipal Wide		No of My First Day at school organised					-	2,500.00	-	Education	-
35.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Organisation of STMIE Clinics	Municipal Wide		No of participating students					5,000.00	-	-	Education	-
36.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Dev't	Provision of sponsorship for teacher trainees	Municipal Wide		No. of teacher trainees sponsored					25,000.00	-	-	Education	-
37.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected Communities		No of boreholes constructed							200,000.00	Works	MWST
38.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of broken water facilities	Selected Communities		No of boreholes rehabilitated					30,000.00	-	-	Works	MWST
39.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Extension of small town water system	Wassa Akropong		Km of extension completed					200,000.00	-	-	Works	MWST
40.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Constitution and training of WATSAN Committees/ WSMTs	Municipal Wide	0	No of committees constituted and trained					20,000.00			MWST	-
41.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 No 20 Seater WC Toilets	Selected Communities		No of 20 seater W/C toilet constructed					360,000.00				
42.	Infrastructure delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 1 No toilet facilities	Selected Communities		No. of toilets rehabilitated					40,000.00				

## Appendix 8 - Annual Action Plan - 2020

### Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial dev't	Assist Businesses to access credit facilities	District Wide	0	Proportion of SMEs in the formal sector					50,000.00	-	40,000.00	Trade and Industry	Agriculture
2.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial dev't	Organisation of training prog. on business dev't services	District Wide	0	Proportion of SMEs in the formal sector					28,000.00	-	20,000.00	Trade and Industry	Agriculture
3.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial dev't	Organisation of sensitisation prog on investment opportunities	District wide	0	Proportion of SMEs in the formal sector					5,000.00	8,000.00	-	Trade and Industry	Central Admin
4.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial dev't	Development of 3 No. potential eco - tourist sites	Selected communities	0	No of District tourist sites developed					4,000.00	-	-	Trade and Industry	Agriculture
5.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organisation of demonstrations on staple crops planting	Wassa Akropong	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					15,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
6.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of AEAs and farmers on agriculture technologies	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					24,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
7.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Celebration of Farmers' Day	District Wide	0	No Farmers' Day celebrations organised					30,000.00	-	10,000.00	Agriculture	Central Admin
8.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Development of inland valley rice project	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					12,500.00	5,500.00	30,000.00	Agriculture	Central Admin
9.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Introduction of improved food crops planting materials	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					7,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
10.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provision of Support for farmer groups to access credit facilities	Selected communities	0	No of farmer groups supported to access credit					26,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
11.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organisation of livestock production and mgt programmes	Nananko, Oppon valley	0	Percent change in livestock and poultry production					290,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
12.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter House	Selected communities	0	Per cent change in livestock and poultry production					110,000.00	8,000.00	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
13.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provision of equipment support for agro – processing groups	District wide	0	Percentage change in post-harvest losses					60,000.00	20,000.00	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
14.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organisation of training on post-harvest technologies for farmers	District wide	0	No of traders accommodated in the sheds					30,000.00	15,000.00	-	Works	Trade and Industry

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
15.	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Construct market sheds with ancillary facilities for 6 communities	Selected communities	0	No of traders accommodated in the sheds					750,000.00			Works	Trade and Industry
16.	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Construction of 6 No. ancillary facilities for existing markets	Selected communities	0	No of traders accommodated in the sheds					500,000.00			Works	Trade and Industry

**Goal Two: Create Opportunities for all**

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
17.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10 no 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Wassa Akropong	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					120,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
18.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10 no 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Ntowkrom	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					170,000.00	10,000.00	-	Education	Works
19.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 5 no 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Abreshia	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					140,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
20.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of 10 No. classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					2,000,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
21.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 2000 school furniture for pupils	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					350,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
22.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 100 Teachers' Desks	District Wide	0	Gross PTR ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					80,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
23.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of Comm. Information Centre (CIC)	Wassa Akropong	0	Increased ICT knowledge in primary, JHS, SHS					60,000.00			Works	Education
24.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organisation of Annual Mock Exams	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					10,000.00	-	-	Education	-GES
25.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	My first day at school programme	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS						12,000.00	-	Education	Central Admin
26.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organisation of 4 STMIE Clinics	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					5,000.00	-	-	Education	Health

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
27.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4 No Teacher's Quarters	Wassa Ajumako	0	Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools					120,000.00	-	-	Health	Works
28.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsorship of teacher trainees	Asesensu	0	Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools					60,000.00	60,000.00	-	Health	Works
29.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 10 No CHPS Compounds	Wassa Akropong	0	Proportion of functional CHPS zones					120,000.00	60,000.00	-	Health	Works
30.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of Mass distribution of LLINS	Selected communities	0	Malaria incidence per OPD Attendance					5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Health	Central Admin
31.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organization of blood donation campaigns	Selected communities	0	Units of blood available at the blood bank					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Health	Central Admin
32.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Celebration of world health events	Selected Communities	0	Coverage of health promotion information					20,000.00	10,000.00	-	Health	Central Admin
33.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support outreach services on mental health services	Bawdie, Japa	0	Number of outreach services on mental health conducted					50,000.00	-	-	Health	Central Admin
34.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization prog	Bawdie, Japa	0	Under - five mortality ratio					20,000.00	-	-	Health	Central Admin
35.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 40 No Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	District Wide	0	% of population with access to potable water					120,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
36.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of broken water facilities	District Wide	0	% of population with access to potable water					40,000.00	-	-	Works	Central Admin
37.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Constitution and training of WATSAN Committees/ WSMTs	District Wide	0	% of population with access to potable water					10,000.00	15,000.00	-	DWST	Central Admin
38.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No. refuse bays	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					70,000.00	-	-	Env'tal Health	Central Admin
39.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Procurement of 8 No. refuse containers	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					3,000.00	1,000.00	-	Env'tal Health	Central Admin
40.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No 20 Seater WC Toilets	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					370,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
41.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 2 No toilet facilities	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					48,000.000	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
42.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12 Institutional latrines	District Wide	0						2,600,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
43.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Organisation of public education on CLTS	District Wide	0	% of communities with ODF status					10,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health



S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
44.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of BCC against HIV/AIDS	District Wide	0	HIV Prevalence rate					6,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
45.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of support of PLWHAs and OVCs	District Wide	0	HIV Prevalence rate					40,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
46.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support for the celebrate of World AIDS Day	District Wide	0	HIV Prevalence rate					1,000.000	3,000.00	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
47.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of public education on reproductive health	District Wide	0	No of youth reached with information on reproductive health					8,000.00	-	-	Health	Central Admin.
48.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of business development programmes for PWDs	District Wide	0	Percentage of PWDs employed					3,000.00	5,000.00	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
49.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of start-up capital for PWDs	District Wide	0	Percentage of PWDs employed					120,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
50.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Sponsorship for PWDs in school	Wassa Ajumako	0	Percentage of PWDs employed					100,000.00	30,000.00	-	Central Admin	SW/ Comm Dev
51.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of public education against child labour	Wassa Akropong	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					150,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
52.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Celebration of World Child labour day	District Wide	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					10,000.00	8,000.00		SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
53.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of support for rescued victims of child labour	District Wide	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					8,000.00	7,000.00		SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
54.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Enforcement of bye - laws on child labour	District Wide	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					8,000.00	7,000.00		SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
55.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of public education on gender and governance issues	District Wide	0	Proportion of women in the District Assembly					8,000.00	7,000.00		SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
56.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of training on governance for women groups	District Wide	0	Proportion of women in the District Assembly					15,000.00	7,000.00		Central Admin	-
57.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4 No. community centres	Selected communities	0	No of recreational facilities developed					370,000.00			works	Central Admin
58.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct mini stadium	Akropong	0	No of recreational facilities developed					100,000.00	20,000.00		works	Central Admin

**Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment**

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
59.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of eco system mgt and climate change adaptability progs	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land					15,000.00		20,000.00	Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
60.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Conservation and Mgt	Provision of Support for reclamation of degraded land	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land						35,000.00		Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
61.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Conservation and Mgt	Sensitisation of communities on forest management	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land					20,000.00	5,000.00		Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
62.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Conservation and Mgt	Sensitisation of communities on REDD+ Programmes	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land					20,000.00	5,000.00		Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
63.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 100 km Feeder Roads Annually	Selected Communities	0	Length (in km) of feeder roads maintained					60,000.00	10,000.00	-	Feeder Roads	Works
64.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 No. Bridges on selected roads	Selected Communities	0	No of bridges constructed					40,000.00	20,000.00	-	Feeder Roads	Works
65.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 40 km storm drains	Wassa Akropong	0	Length (in km) of storm drains constructed					70,000.00	-	50,000.00	Works	Central Admin
66.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Physical and Spatial Planning	Preparation of local plans	District Wide	0	No of local plans prepared					7,000.00	4,000.00	-	Physical planning	Works
67.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Physical and Spatial Planning	Preparation of structure plans	District Wide	0	No of structure plans prepared					6,000.00	4,000.00	-	Physical planning	Works
68.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organisation of public education on dev't control	District Wide	0	No of public educations organised					2,000.00	7,000.00		Physical planning	Works
69.	Management & Administration	General Administration	Procurement of 2 No. 4X4 vehicles	Wassa Akropong	0	No of vehicles procured					400,000.00			Central Admin	

**Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
70.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Construction of 4 No. Police Station with Accommodation	Selected communities	0	No of police constructed					420,000.00	-	-	Works	Ghana Police Service
71.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of revenue improvement program	Nkonya	0	Revenue improvement program organised					25,000.00	--	-	Finance	Central Admin
72.	Management & Admin	Finance	Construction of 3 No. Areas Council Offices	District wide	0	Areas councils constructed					80,000.00	30,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
73.	Management & Admin	Finance	Rehabilitation of Assembly Offices	Wassa Akropong	0	Assembly Offices rehabilitate					100,000.00	-	-	works	Central Admin

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
74.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Rehabilitation of Staff Quarters	Wassa Akropong	0	Staff Quarters rehabilitate					300,000.00	-	-	works	Central Admin
75.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Construction of 2 No. Semi-detached Bungalows for staff	Wassa Akropong		Proportion of D/A staff accommodated					1,500,000.00	-	-	works	Central Admin
76.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of office logistics	District Wide	0	Logistics procured					100,000.00			Works	Central Admin
77.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of capacity building for staff at all levels	District Wide	0	Capacity for staff organised					25,000.00	-	35,000.00	Central Admin	-
78.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of capacity building for Assembly members	Wassa Akropong	0	Capacity for Assemblymen organised					300,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	-
79.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of town hall meetings	District Wide	0	No of office logistics					15,000.00	15,000.00		Central Admin	-
80.	Management & Admin	Human Resource	Organisation of participatory M&E with stakeholders	District Wide	0	No f capacity building programmes organised					20,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	-

## Appendix 9 - Annual Action Plan - 2021

### Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Assist Businesses to access credit facilities	District Wide	0	Proportion of SMEs in the formal sector					50,000.00	-	40,000.00	Trade and Industry	Agriculture
2.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of training prog. on business dev't services	District Wide	0	Proportion of SMEs in the formal sector					28,000.00	-	20,000.00	Trade and Industry	Agriculture
3.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of sensitisation prog on investment opportunities	District wide	0	Proportion of SMEs in the formal sector					5,000.00	8,000.00	-	Trade and Industry	Central Admin
4.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Development of 3 No. potential eco - tourist sites	Selected communities	0	No of District tourist sites developed					4,000.00	-	-	Trade and Industry	Agriculture
5.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organisation of demonstrations on staple crops planting	Wassa Akropong	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					15,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
6.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Training of AEAs and farmers on agriculture technologies	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					24,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
7.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Celebration of Farmers' Day	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					30,000.00	-	10,000.00	Agriculture	Central Admin
8.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Development of inland valley rice project	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					12,500.00	5,500.00	30,000.00	Agriculture	Central Admin
9.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Introduction of improved food crops planting materials	District Wide	0	% change of production output of selected staple crops					7,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
10.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provision of Support for farmer groups to access credit facilities	Selected communities	0	No of farmer groups supported to access credit					26,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
11.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organisation of livestock production and mgt programmes	Nananko, Oppon valley	0	Percent change in livestock and poultry production					290,000.00	-	-	Agriculture	Central Admin
12.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provision of equipment support for agro – processing groups	District wide	0	Percentage change in post-harvest losses					60,000.00	20,000.00		Agriculture	Central Admin
13.	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organisation of training on post-harvest technologies for farmers	District wide	0	No of traders accommodated in the sheds					30,000.00	15,000.00		Works	Trade and Industry

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
14.	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Construct market sheds with ancillary facilities for 6 communities	Selected communities	0	No of traders accommodated in the sheds					750,000.00			Works	Trade and Industry
15.	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Construction of 6 No. ancillary facilities for existing markets	Selected communities	0	No of traders accommodated in the sheds					500,000.00			Works	Trade and Industry
16.	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organisation of eco system mgt and climate change adaptability progs	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land					15,000.00		20,000.00	Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
17.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Conservation and Mgt	Provision of Support for reclamation of degraded land	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land						35,000.00		Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
18.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Conservation and Mgt	Sensitisation of communities on forest management	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land					20,000.00	5,000.00		Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture
19.	Environmental Management	Nat. Res. Conservation and Mgt	Sensitisation of communities on REDD+ Programmes	District Wide	0	Hectares of degraded land					20,000.00	5,000.00		Natural Res. Conservation	Agriculture

### Goal Two: Create Opportunities for all

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
20.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10 no 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Wassa Akropong	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					130,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
21.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10 no 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Ntowkrom	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					170,000.00	20,000.00	-	Education	Works
22.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 5 no 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Abreshia	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					150,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
23.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of 10 No. classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					2,000,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
24.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 2000 school furniture for pupils	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					360,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
25.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 100 Teachers' Desks	District Wide	0	Gross PTR ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					90,000.00	-	-	Education	Works
26.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No. comm. library and ICT centres	Wassa Akropong	0	Increased ICT knowledge in primary, JHS, SHS					600,000.00			Works	Education

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
27.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organisation of Annual Mock Exams	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					10,000.00	5,000.00	-	Education	-GES
28.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	My first day at school programme	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					1,000.00	12,000.00	-	Education	Central Admin
29.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organisation of 4 STMIE Clinics	District Wide	0	Gross enrolment ratio in KG, primary, JHS, SHS					6,000.00	-	-	Education	- Health
30.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4 No Teacher's Accommodation	Wassa Ajumako	0	Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools					120,000.00	20,000.00	-	Health	Works
31.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of sponsorship for teacher trainees	Asesensu	0	Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools					70,000.00	60,000.00	-	Health	Works
32.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 10 No CHPS Compounds	Wassa Akropong	0	Proportion of functional CHPS zones					120,000.00	70,000.00	-	Health	Works
33.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of Mass distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets	Selected communities	0	Malaria incidence per OPD Attendance					7,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Health	Central Admin
34.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organization of blood donation campaigns	Selected communities	0	Units of blood available at the blood bank					20,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	Health	Central Admin
35.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Celebration of world health events (such as Malaria Day, Breast Cancer Day etc.)	Selected Communities	0	Coverage of health promotion information					20,000.00	10,000.00		Health	Central Admin
36.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support outreach services on mental health services	Bawdie, Japa	0	Number of outreach services on mental health conducted					50,000.00	-	-	Health	Central Admin
37.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support national immunization prog	Bawdie, Japa	0	Under - five mortality ratio					20,000.00	-	-	Health	Central Admin
38.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 40 No Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	District Wide	0	% of population with access to potable water					120,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
39.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of broken water facilities	District Wide	0	% of population with access to potable water					40,000.00	-	-	Works	Central Admin
40.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Constitution and training of WATSAN Committees/ WSMTs	District Wide	0	% of population with access to potable water					10,000.00	15,000.00	-	DWST	Central Admin
41.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No. refuse bays	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					70,000.00	-	-	Env'tal Health	Central Admin

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
42.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Procurement of 8 No. refuse containers	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					3,000.00	1,000.00	-	Env'tal Health	Central Admin
43.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No 20 Seater WC Toilets	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					370,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
44.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 2 No toilet facilities	District Wide	0	% of population with access to improved sanitation services					48,000.000	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
45.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12 Institutional latrines	District Wide	0						2,600,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
46.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Organisation of public education on CLTS	District Wide	0	Percentage of communities with ODF status					10,000.00	-	-	Works	Env'tal Health
47.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of BCC against HIV/AIDS	District Wide	0	HIV Prevalence rate					6,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
48.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of support of PLWHAs and OVCs	District Wide	0	HIV Prevalence rate					40,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
49.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of support for the celebrate of World AIDS Day	District Wide	0	HIV Prevalence rate					1,000.000	3,000.00	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
50.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organisation of public education on reproductive health	District Wide	0	No of youth reached with information on reproductive health and rights					8,000.00	-	-	Health	Central Admin.
51.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of business development programmes for PWDs	District Wide	0	Percentage of PWDs employed					3,000.00	5,000.00	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
52.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of start-up capital for PWDs	District Wide	0	Percentage of PWDs employed					120,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
53.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of sponsorship for PWDs in school	Wassa Ajumako	0	Percentage of PWDs employed					100,000.00	30,000.00	-	Central Admin	SW/ Comm Dev
54.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of public education against child labour	Wassa Akropong	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					150,000.00	-	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.
55.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Celebration of World Child labour day	District Wide	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	SW/ Comm Dev	Central Admin.

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
56.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Provision of support for rescued victims of child labour	District Wide	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					8,000.00	7,000.00		SW/Comm Dev	Central Admin.
57.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Enforcement of bye - laws on child labour	District Wide	0	Percentage of children engaged in child labour					8,000.00	7,000.00		SW/Comm Dev	Central Admin.
58.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of public education on gender and governance issues	District Wide	0	Proportion of women in the District Assembly					8,000.00	7,000.00		SW/Comm Dev	Central Admin.
59.	Social Services Delivery	Soc. Welfare & Comm. Development	Organisation of training on governance for women groups	District Wide	0	Proportion of women in the District Assembly					15,000.00	8,000.00		Central Admin	-
60.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4 No. community centres	Selected communities	0	No of recreational facilities developed					370,000.00			works	Central Admin
61.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Const. of 2 No semi-detached quarters for Health staff	Selected communities		Health staff quarters constructed					900,000.00			works	Health

**Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment**

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
62.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of 100 km Feeder Roads Annually	Selected Communities	0	Length (in km) of feeder roads maintained					60,000.00	10,000.00	-	Feeder Roads	Works
63.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 No. Bridges on selected roads	Selected Communities	0	No of bridges constructed					40,000.00	20,000.00	-	Feeder Roads	Works
64.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 40 km storm drains	Wassa Akropong	0	Length (in km) of storm drains constructed					80,000.00	-	50,000.00	Works	Central Admin
65.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Physical and Spatial Planning	Preparation of local plans	District Wide	0	No of local plans prepared					8,000.00	4,000.00	-	Physical planning	Works
66.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Physical and Spatial Planning	Preparation of structure plans	District Wide	0	No of structure plans prepared					6,000.00	4,000.00	-	Physical planning	Works
67.	Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organisation of public education on development control	District Wide	0	No of public educations organised					8,000.00	7,000.00		Physical planning	Works



**Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

S/N	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline (2017)	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
68.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Construction of 4 No. Police Station with Accommodation	Selected communities	0	No of police constructed					430,000.00	-	-	Works	Ghana Police Service
69.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of revenue improvement program	Nkonya	0	Revenue improvement program organised					30,000.00	--	-	Finance	Central Admin
70.	Management & Admin	Finance	Construction of 3 No. Areas Council Offices	District wide	0	Areas councils constructed					90,000.00	30,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
71.	Management & Admin	Finance	Rehabilitation of Assembly Offices	Wassa Akropong	0	Assembly Offices rehabilitate					1100,000.00	-	-	works	Central Admin
72.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Rehabilitation of Staff Quarters	Wassa Akropong	0	Staff Quarters rehabilitate					300,000.00	-	-	works	Central Admin
73.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Procurement of office logistics	District Wide	0	Logistics procured					100,000.00			Works	Central Admin
74.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of capacity building for staff at all levels	District Wide	0	Capacity for staff organised					27,000.00	-	35,000.00	Central Admin	-
75.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of capacity building for Assembly members	Wassa Akropong	0	Capacity for Assemblymen organised					320,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	-
76.	Management & Admin	General Administration	Organisation of town hall meetings	District Wide	0	No of office logistics					15,000.00	15,000.00		Central Admin	-
77.	Management & Admin	Human Resource	Organisation of participatory M&E with stakeholders	District Wide	0	No f capacity building programmes organised					25,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	-
78.	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Conduct citizen satisfaction survey	District Wide	0	No of surveys conducted					100,000.00			Central Admin	

## Appendix 10 - Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

	Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
						2018	2019	2020	2021				
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Build Prosperous Society)</b>													
1.	Improve production efficiency and yield	No. of farmers enrolled on the PFJ programme	The number of farmers engaged in the PFJ programme	Outcome		850	900	1000	1200	Gender	Quarterly	Agriculture	
2.		No. of demonstration farms established	The number of demonstrations farms established	Output		5	5	5	5	Location	Quarterly	Agriculture	
3.		No of AEAs and farmers trained on Agric technologies i. AEAs ii. Farmers	The total number of AEAs and farmers trained on best practices	Output		9	60	70	85	90	Gender	Quarterly	Agriculture
4.		No. of farmers engaged in Inland Valley Rice Dev't programme			The number of farmers involved in inland valley rice farming	Outcome	26						
5.	Improve Post-Harvest Management	% change in post-harvest losses in selected crop production	The change in losses in incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	Outcome	0	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	Agriculture	
6.	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	No. of farmers engaged in poultry and other livestock production	The number of farmers engaged in poultry and other livestock production	Outcome	96	250	300	350	400	Gender	Quarterly	Agriculture	
7.	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	No of SMEs trained on business development	The total number of business groups trained on business development services	Output	14	20	25	30	35	-	Annually	BAC	
8.		No of people trained on non-farm product development	The number of participants of non-farm product dev't training	Output	47	100	150	180	200	Gender	Annually	BAC/ Agriculture	
9.		No of REP activities implemented	The number of activities implemented under the Rural Enterprise Programme	Output	17	30	30	23	20	-	Quarterly	BAC	
10.	Enhance Domestic Trade	Proportion of communities with markets facilities	(Number of communities with market facilities / total number of communities in the Municipality)*100	Outcome	8.2%	9.3%	10.4%	10.9%	12%	-	Annually	Central Admin	
11.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic dev't	Number of ecotourism potentials developed	Number of tourist sites developed in the Municipality	Outcome	0	0	1	1	1	-	Annually	Central Admin	
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Goal: Create Equal Opportunity for All)</b>													
12.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	No of functional health facilities	Number of functional health facilities	Outcome	53	56	59	63	67	Location	Quarterly	Health/ Works	
13.		Proportion of health staff accomm. in public staff quarters	Number of health staff accommodated/ no. of health staff in the Municipality	Outcome	7	11	13	15	16	Gender	Annually	Health	
14.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	No of classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed □ 6 Unit □ 3 Unit □ 2 Unit	The number of classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed in a year	Output		1	1	3	3	3	Location	Quarterly	Education
					2	1	3	3	3				
					0	0	2	2	1				

	Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
						2018	2019	2020	2021			
15.		No of classroom block rehabilitated	The number of classroom with ancillary facilities rehabilitated in a given year	Output	4	3	4	4	4	Location	Quarterly	Education/ Works
16.		No of school furniture procured	The number of furniture for school pupils procured and supplied to schools in a year	Output	0	500	500	500	500	-	Quarterly	Education/ Works
17.		No of community library and ICT centre constructed	The number of community library and ICT centres constructed in a given year.	Output	0	-	1	1	1	Location	Quarterly	Education/ Works
18.		No of Student that participated in the Mock Exams	The count of students that participated in the Mock Exams	Output						Gender	Annually	Education
19.		No of My First Day School programme organised	The count of MY First Day at School organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Education
20.		No of pupils participating in STMIE	The count of pupils that participated in the STMIE	Output						Gender	Annually	Education
21.	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	% coverage of access to potable water	Share of population with access to basic drinking water/ total population	Outcome	58%	61%	67%	72%	79%	-	Annually	DPCU
22.		Number of functional water facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Boreholes</li> <li>▫ Small town water systems</li> </ul>	The count of functional listed water facilities	Output						-	Quarterly	MWST
23.	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	% coverage of improved sanitation	Share of population with access to basic sanitation facilities/ total population	Outcome						-	Annually	Environmental Health
		Number of functional sanitation facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Public toilet</li> <li>▫ Institutional latrines</li> <li>▫ Communal refuse bays</li> <li>▫ Communal refuse containers</li> </ul>	The count of functional listed sanitation facilities	Output						-	Quarterly	Environmental Health
24.	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	No. of health outreach programmes organised	The number of health outreach prog. (e.g. world malaria day) organised	Output						-	Annually	Health
25.	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	No of child protection cases recorded	Number of reported and recorded cases of abuse against children	Outcome						-	Annually	Social Welfare and Comm. Dev
26.		No. of women groups formed and trained on governance issues	The number of women groups formed and trained in governance	Output						Gender	Quarterly	SWCD/ NGOs
27.		Proportion of women in the Municipal Assembly	No. of women in the Assembly/ total no. of Assembly members	Outcome						Gender	Annually	Central Admin
28.	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	No. of PWDs enrolled on the Disability Fund	No. of Persons with Disability registered and receiving the Disability Fund	Output						Gender	Quarterly	SWCD/ Finance

	Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
						2018	2019	2020	2021			
29.	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	No of youth enrolled in training programmes	The count of youth enrolled in business development training programme	Output						Gender	Quarterly	NYA/ BAC
30.		No of youth engaged in NABCO	The count of graduate unemployed youth engaged under the NABCO programme	Output						Gender	Annually	-
31.	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	No of communities with recreational facilities	The number of communities with recreational facilities	Output						-	Quarterly	Works

**ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment)**

32.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Km of roads in good condition	The length of road in good condition	Output						-	Quarterly	Works
33.	Enhance climate change resilience	No of public education on climate change organised	The number of public education on climate change organised	Output						-	Quarterly	Forestry/ Agriculture
34.	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly dev't of human settlements	No of spatial plans prepared	The number of local and structure plans/ maps prepared	Output						-	Quarterly	Physical Planning
35.	Address recurrent devastating floods	Number of flood cases recorded	The number of flood cases recorded per annum	Outcome						-	Annually	NADMO
36.	Promote proper maintenance culture	No of offices/ block rehabilitated	Number of Assembly offices and accommodation blocks rehabilitated	Output						-	Quarterly	Works

**GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society)**

37.	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	% Change in internally generated funds	The average of annual growth in the Internally Generated Funds	Outcome	43.5%	53%	27%	30%	30%	-	Quarterly	Finance/ Budget
38.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Proportion of functional substructures	The number of functional substructures/ the total number of substructures	Outcome	3	7	7	7	7	-	Quarterly	Central Admin
39.	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	No of town hall meetings organised	The number of town hall meetings organised	Output	0	1	2	2	2	-	Quarterly	Central Admin
40.	Enhance security service delivery	No of police stations constructed	The count of police with accommodation provided	Output						-	Quarterly	Works



**Appendix 12 - Data Collection Matrix/ Sheet**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection period</b>	<b>Data Collection Collection</b>	<b>Data Disaggregation</b>	<b>Result</b>

## Appendix 13 - Standard Screening Report For Sub-Projects (Physical Projects)

Name of MMDA: .....

Name of Officer filling form: .....

Contact: Tel/email:.....signature..... date: .....

### 1.0 Description of Sub-Project

#### 1.1 Nature of Sub-Project and Duration

.....  
 .....

#### 1.2 Scope of Sub-Project [Size of labour force, area covered or length & width of road, type of raw materials (quantities and sources), types of equipment, implements, machinery, etc.]

.....  
 .....

## ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS ISSUES

### 2.0 Sub-Project Sitting

#### 2.1 Location [attach a site plan or a map (if available)]

i. Location or Area (and nearest town(s): .....

ii. Land take (total area for sub-project and related activities): .....

#### 2.2 Land Use of the Area for the Sub-Project:

Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> *	Existing Dugout	<input type="checkbox"/>
Existing Road	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Park/Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>		

#### 2.3 Site Description [Attach photographs and sketches showing distances]

i. Distance from nearest water body or drainage channel (minimum distance measured from the edge of proposed site to the bank of the water body or drain).

More than 100 meters \*                      100 meters                       Less than 100 meters

ii. Number of water bodies and/or drainage channels/depressions crossed by the route/road corridor:

.....

iii. Distance to nearest community (house) and/or other existing structures from the proposed site:

.....

iv. Number of communities (structures) along the entire stretch of the Sub-project road:

.....

#### 2.4 Land Cover and Topography

i. Land cover of the site consists (completely or partly or noticeably) of:

Vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sparse Vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical Structure(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flood Plane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture (Animals)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resource	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture (Crops)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other specify: Bare Land	

ii. Elevation and topography of the area for the Sub-Project:

Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> *	Valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slope	<input type="checkbox"/>	Undulating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>		

iii. Elevation and topography of the adjoining areas (within 500 meters radius of the site):

Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> *	Valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slope	<input type="checkbox"/>	Undulating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### 3.0 Infrastructure

i. The Sub-project would be developed in/on:

Undeveloped site       Partly developed site \*      Existing route       Other (specify) .....

ii. The Sub-project would involve excavation      Yes \*      No

iii. Estimated number and depth of the excavations, etc):      N/A

vi. Are any of the following located on-site or within 50 metres from the edge of the proposed site?

Water supply source	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
Pipeline	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
Power supply source (electric pylon)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
Drainage	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
Other(s) specify: .....		

### 4.0 Waste Generation Issues

#### 4.1 Waste Generation

i. Types: Solid     Liquid       Gaseous       Other .....

ii. Quantity: Cannot be determined presently

iii. Means/Place of Disposal: N/A

#### 4.2 Air Quality - Would the proposed Sub-project:

i. Emit during construction

Dust <input type="checkbox"/> *	Smoke <input type="checkbox"/>	VOCs <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Expose workers or the public to substantial emissions?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
ii. Result in cumulatively increased emissions in the area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
iii. Create objectionable odour affecting people?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *

#### 4.3 Biological Resources - Would the proposed Sub-project:

i. Have adverse effect on any reserved area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
ii. Have adverse effect on wetland areas through removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
iii. Interfere substantially with the movement of any wildlife species or organisms?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
iv. Be located within 100m from an Environmentally Sensitive Area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *

#### 4.4 Cultural Resources - Would the proposed Sub-project:

i. Disturb any burial grounds or cemeteries?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
ii. Cause substantial adverse effect on any archeological or historic site?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
iii. Alter the existing visual character of the area and surroundings, including trees and rock outcrops?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *

#### 4.5 Water Quality and Hydrology - Would the proposed Sub-project:

i. Generate and discharge during construction:

Liquid waste <input type="checkbox"/>	Liquid with oily substance <input type="checkbox"/>
Liquid with human or animal waste <input type="checkbox"/>	Liquid with chemical substance <input type="checkbox"/>
Liquid with pH outside 6-9 range <input type="checkbox"/>	Liquid with odour/smell <input type="checkbox"/>

i. Lead to changes in the drainage pattern of the area, resulting in erosion or siltation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
ii. Lead to increase in surface run-off, which could result in flooding on or off-site?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
iii. Increase runoff, which could exceed the capacity of existing storm water drainage?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *

#### 4.6 Noise Nuisance - Would the proposed Undertaking:

i. Generate noise in excess of established permissible noise level?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *
ii. Expose persons to excessive vibration and noise?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> *



**SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ISSUES**

**5.0 Will the Sub-Project cause any social concern?**

- i. Temporary loss of land, farms or other land resources for any families? Yes  No \*
- ii. Permanent loss of land, farms or other land resources for any families? Yes  No \*
- iii. Conflict in water use right and related social conflicts? Yes  No \*
- iv. Impediments to movements of people and animals? Yes  No \*
- v. Temporary displacement / dislocation of people? Yes  No \*
- vi. Permanent displacement / dislocation of people? Yes  No \*
- vii. Involuntary resettlement of people? Yes  No \*
- viii. Potential Social Conflicts arising from land, tenure and land use issues Yes  No \*
- ix. Deterioration of livelihoods or living conditions of women or the poorest families in the sub- project area? Yes  No \*
- x. Will the sub-project affect women headed households? Yes  No \*
- xi. Will sub-project affect other vulnerable groups? Yes  No \*

**6.0 Other Environmental and Social Impacts**

.....  
.....

**7.0 Management of Environmental and Social Impacts**

**7.1 Air Quality**

.....  
.....

**7.2 Biological Resources**

.....  
.....

**7.3 Cultural Resources**

.....  
.....

**7.4 Water Quality and Hydrology**

.....  
.....

**7.5 Noise**

.....  
.....

**7.6 Any Other Issues (EG Land Compensation / Crop Compensation issues)**

.....  
.....

**8.0 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS BY MLGRD**

.....  
.....  
.....

## Appendix 14 - Analyses of Stakeholders in Wassa Amenfi East

No	Stakeholder	Background Information	Roles and Responsibilities
1	General Assembly	70 percent are elected members 30percent are appointed They represent the people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They make laws and Approve Plans and budgets</li> <li>- They champion the needs of their electorates and initiate and monitor projects</li> <li>- They help in revenue mobilisation</li> </ul>
2	Local Community	The communities are headed by Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They are recipients of development projects</li> <li>- They demand accountability</li> <li>- They provide resources for development</li> </ul>
3	LGSS	Employees of Government Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They provide Technical Assistance to D/A</li> <li>- They build capacity of staff</li> </ul>
4	NDPC	Headed by a Commissioner Appointed by Government Employees of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They provide guidelines and capacity building for MMDAs</li> <li>- Approve plans</li> <li>- Undertake monitoring</li> </ul>
5	R C C	Headed by a Political Appointee Employees of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They harmonise MTDP</li> <li>- They supervise the administration of the D/A</li> <li>- They undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects</li> </ul>
6	Member of Parliament	Elected to represent the people She is a member of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiate and Support projects with MPs DACF</li> <li>- Responsible for collating the concerns of the people for parliament and higher authority</li> <li>- They monitor development</li> </ul>
7	Decentralised Departments	They are employees of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They are responsible for implementation of policies</li> <li>- Provision of social, economic and other services</li> </ul>
8	Political Parties	They emanate from the National Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They act as pressure groups</li> <li>- They evaluate the performance of government</li> </ul>
9	Development Partners	They include private companies (foreign and local)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act as donors for various projects</li> <li>- Initiate and monitor projects</li> <li>- Provide employment</li> </ul>
10	Media	Press and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They inform, Educate and Entertain the public</li> </ul>
11	Civil Society Groups and NGOs	Organised groups like CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Vulnerable Groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They act as advocates,</li> <li>- They initiate projects</li> <li>- They demand accountability and transparency</li> </ul>
12	Traditional Authority	They are Community heads Embodiment of culture They are custodians of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They influence decision making</li> <li>- They initiate development projects</li> <li>- They lobby for projects</li> </ul>
13	MLGRD	They include employees of government They have a vertical link with the MA and Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They mediate on the MAs behalf with Donors</li> <li>- They monitor and coordinate MAs Programmes</li> <li>- They support capacity building programmes</li> <li>- They formulates policies</li> </ul>
14	Sector Ministries	They are employees of government Their leaders are appointed They receive donor support and GoG Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They translate gov't policies vertically to all levels of administration</li> <li>- They generate funds</li> <li>- They initiate, monitor and evaluate projects at all levels</li> <li>- They provide guidelines to the sub national structures</li> </ul>
15	Office of the Administrator of DACF	The leader is appointed by government The other office staff are employees of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They receive and disburse at least 7.5 percent of the consolidated fund to Sub-national structures</li> <li>- They monitor MAs Programmes</li> </ul>

## Appendix 15 - Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar of Wassa Amenfi East District

M and E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparing for M and E Indicator Review									11th			
Organise a retreat on indicator review										14th		
Monthly Field Visits	29th	26th	26th	30th	28th	25th	30th	27th	22nd	28th	24th	22nd
Organise Monthly Review Meetings	29th	26th	26th	29th	27th	24th	30th	26th	23rd	29th	25th	23rd
M and E Monthly Reports	30th	27th	27th	30th	28th	25th	31st	27th	24th	30th	26th	24th
Field Visits			20th			25th			24th			18th
Organise Review Meetings			24th			26th			25th			21st
M and E Reports			25th			29th			28th			22nd
Conduct Mid-Term Review			9th									
Conduct Terminal Evaluation			15th									
Specific Evaluation on Impact of Mining					20th							
Conduct M and E Capacity Building for core staff of MPCU										13th		
Prepare for APR Preparation	16th											
Data Collection	19th											
Data Collation	21st											
Data Analysis	22nd											
Organise APR Validation Workshop	23rd											
Internal Review of Draft APR	26th											
Peer Review of APR	27th											
Print APR	28th											
Organise Dissemination of APR	29th											
Distribution of APR	30th											
Prepare for PM and E with Stakeholders	12th											
Train Personnel To Conduct Field Work		17th										
Conduct P M and E			18th									
Review of AAP									9th			

## Appendix 16 - Report on Public Hearing

### Public Hearing on Medium Term Development Plan (2018–2021) at Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly on Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> January 2017

**Name of District:** Wassa Amenfi East Municipal      **Region:** Western  
**Venue:** District Assembly Hall      **Date:** 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2017

1. **Medium of invitations and notices:** Letters, Radio Announcements, Personal Contacts and Telephone calls.
2. **Names of Special or Interest groups and individuals invited:** See *Appendix 16*
3. Identifiable representation at the hearing:
  - × Assemblymen and Women
  - × Traditional Authority
  - × Representatives of the Decentralized Departments
  - × Regional Economic Planning Officer
  - × Representative from National Development Planning Commission(NDPC)
  - × Labour Unions
  - × Persons With Disabilities
  - × Non-Governmental Organisations
  - × Community Based Organisations
  - × Chairmen and Unit Committee Members
  - × Chairman of Development planning Sub-Committee
  - × Zonal Council members
  - × Government Agencies
  - × Private Companies
  - × Trade Associations
  - × Opinion Leaders
  - × Market Women
  - × Women Groups
  - × Political Party Representatives
  - × Development Partners
  - × The Media
4. Total Number at Hearing: 149
5. Gender Ratio: Male: 126 (84%) and Female: 23 (26%)
6. Languages used; English and Akan
7. Major Issues at the Public Hearing in order of Importance:

## *Presentation of the draft Medium Term Development Plan*

- ❖ Background to the Plan Preparation
- ❖ Summary of Key Development Problems
- ❖ Prioritised Needs
- ❖ Programmes of Action and Action Plans

### **8. Major Areas of Concern**

#### *Infrastructure:*

The participants concerned were the general state of infrastructure in the Municipality especially roads. Most roads were in poor condition and its network were also bad thus affecting the transportation of goods and service to and from communities. They expressed their frustration over the delays with which roads in the District were attended to. Another area of concern was extension of electricity supply to communities which were not yet connected. They pleaded with management as a matter of urgency to improve such infrastructure the District.

#### *Water and sanitation*

The invitees expressed their displeasure on Water and Sanitation situation. They were of the view that all the rivers and Streams in the district had been polluted by the galamsey activities and if the Assembly does not take urgent steps to solve the issue a lot of people in such communities would be exposed to water related diseases. They participant, urge the Assembly to commit more funds to Sanitation management, which is both liquid and solid waste. Another area of concern was that public education had to be carried out on sanitation issues in the district to change the negative attitude towards the disposal of waste.

#### *Health:*

The request under the health sub-sector was increased access to health delivery. Some communities were requesting for permanent facilities for their CHPS Compound since most of the CHPS were in rented Stores and does affect efficient health delivery. Secondly, the health directorate should increase personnel enrollment. Issue of accommodation for health personnel was another concern of the participants.

#### *Education:*

Some community members expressed their displeasure about the inadequate furniture for teachers and pupil. Accommodation for teachers in the district was also inadequate which has affected teachers' enrollment. The Assembly was urged to construct such facilities to attract teachers into the rural areas. They tasked the assembly to provide community libraries and ICT centers to enhance effective teaching and learning in the rural communities. The participant also tasked the Assembly to Offer sponsorship to needy but brilliant students who want to be in the teaching profession. Lastly the participants urged the Assembly to initiate process of establishing a teacher training college in the District.

### *Market Structures*

Stakeholders complained about the poor state of Wassa Akropong Market with its congestion during market days. They therefore, entreated the Assembly to put up a modern one for the Town to ease the current congestion. Stakeholders advocated for establishment of more market structures in the district which would help the revenue generation base of the Assembly

### *Sub District Structures:*

Participants Complained about the poor state of Sub-structures in the district. Most area councils do not have offices and there was lack of motivation for Unit Committee members. They advocated for more programmes to enable more people take part in the governance process at the local level.

## **9. Proposals for Resolution**

In responding to the issues raised, stakeholders were informed that the District Assembly could only execute more projects across the sub-sectors if more funds are generated from within, giving the nature of flow of funds externally.

On Sanitation the participants were informed that it was a shared responsibility for all citizens. They were however assured that more funds would be channeled into sanitation issues in order that the District would be kept clean.

## **10. Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

The Public hearing was well attended by stakeholders from diverse backgrounds who also participated fully. People took turns to ask questions during the open forum and Heads of relevant departments responded to specific questions. At the end of the programme, the plan was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

## **11. Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:**

### **Signature of:**

Hon. Helena Appiah

Municipal Chief Executive:

-----

Mr. Bernard K. P. Sakyiama

Municipal Coordinating Director:

-----

Ohemeng Hayford

Hon. Presiding Member:

-----

Hon. Patrick Goddson Ampoful

Chairman, Development Planning Sub – Committee:

-----

Mr. Malcolm Yendaw

District Planning Officer:

-----

Appendix 17 – Invitation to the 1<sup>ST</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly



**WASSA AMENFI EAST  
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

P.O. BOX 10 WASSA AKROPONG. WESTERN REGION



Republic of Ghana

Our Ref. *WASSA/AM-17/001-10*

Your Ref.....

*12<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2018*

**SUMMONS TO THE 1<sup>ST</sup> ORDINARY MEETING OF WASSA AMENFI EAST MUNICIPAL  
ASSEMBLY**

You are hereby summoned to attend the 1<sup>st</sup> Ordinary meeting of the Third Session of the Sixth Assembly scheduled for Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 at the Municipal Assembly Hall, Wassa Akropong at 9:00 a.m. prompt.

**Agenda:**

- 1) Opening prayer.
- 2) Opening Remarks by the Presiding Member
- 3) Discussions and Approval of Minutes of meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2018
- 4) Address by the Municipal Chief Executive
- 5) Presentation of Executive Committee Report
- 6) Discussion and Approval of Municipal Chief Executive Address
- 7) Discussion and Approval of Executive Committee Report
- 8) Adoption of 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)
- 9) Other Matters
- 10) Presiding Member's Closing Remarks
- 11) Closing Prayer

Counting significantly on your usual co-operation.

HON. OHEMENG A. HAYFORD  
(PRESIDING MEMBER)

**DISTRIBUTION**

1. ALL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, WASSA AMENFI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY-WAEDA
2. HON. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, AMENFI EAST CONSTITUENCY-WAEM.
3. ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS-WAEMA

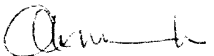
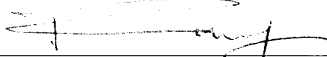
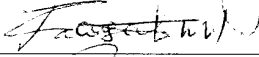
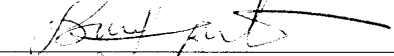
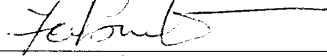
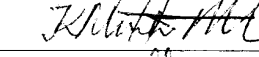
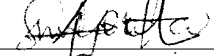
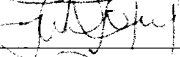
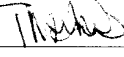
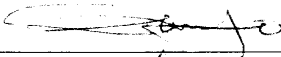
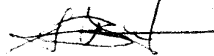

Appendix 18 – Cross section of Participants of the Public Hearing

WASSA AMENFI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 - 2021

ATTENDANCE SHEET – NGOS/CSOS/ BUSINESS ASSOC AND COMPANY. REPS

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2018

S/N	NAME	M/F	COMPANY/ ASSOC/ NGO/ CSO	SIGNATURE
1.	Anthony Ameh	M	Perseus Gold Mining Ltd	
2.	Feyin Emmanuel	M	African Mining Service	
3.	Faisal Mohammed	M	USCORN/CSO	
4.	Joseph Baraboo	M	Nature Act Ghana	
5.	EVELYN M. TERBATH	F	HFFG/NGO	
6.	Kwaku Nkrumah	M	HFFG/NGO	
7.	Simon Peter Adabor	M	WYNDEV/CSO	
8.	Fredrick Agyeekoh	M	Wassa Amenfi Youth Ass	
9.	Thomas Operi Danse	M	Nsohem FBO	
10.	Fausty	F	Akropong Market Assoc	
11.	Esabiah Attipoe	F	Market Woman	
12.	Eugene Sanyo	M	CSRL	
13.	Anita Dabor	F	PGML	
14.	Masta Abu	M	FITCY	



**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 - 2021**

**ATTENDANCE SHEET – HODs/STAFF**

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2018

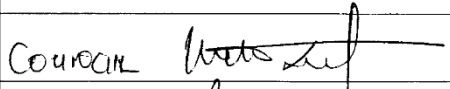
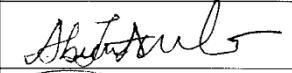

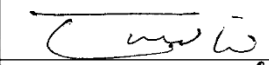
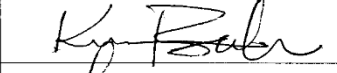
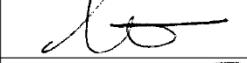
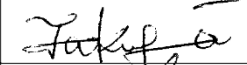

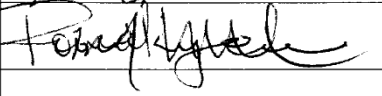
S/N	NAME	M/F	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Ransford Paditey	M	C. E. O	
2.	Jacob T. Ademang	M	Works	
3	Evans Asiadu	M	Revenue	
4	Stephen Tashie	M	ISD	
5	Nsiah Isaac	M	BAC	
6	Felicia Amisah	F	Asst. DDHS	
7	Gideon Sagne	M	DSW/CD	
8	Edwin Chinnwale	M	Deputy	
9	SITH NUTSANT	M	IA	
10	ERNEST TAFLOE	M	BA	
11	MARCO M. TENSAW	M	DPO	
12	LARRY M. AHADJE	M	ESTATE	
13	Richmond Sowah	M	Procurement	
14	Rita Mortei	F	Revenue	
15	Agnas Darkwah	F	Sec.	
16	Francis O. Adde	M	Stores	
17	ASHBE ELYAH	M	Budget	
18	Nathaniel Frantue	M	Works	
19	Edward Abazing	M	DCD	
20	Peter Asmah	M	Stores	

WASSA AMENFI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 - 2021

ATTENDANCE SHEET – TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2018

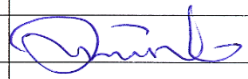






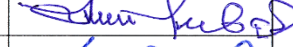




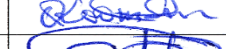






S/N	NAME	M/F	COMMUNITY	SIGNATURE
1.	P. K. THOMSON	m	REGISTRAR WASSA AMENFI TRAD. COUNCIL	
2.	Nana Banner II		Ankobeahene	
3.	Nana Kwesi Siao	m	Adaamanso	
4.	Nana Kofi Jakyi	m	Dikoto	
5.	Nana Kwakye Badu	m	Asafoanteye	
6.	Opanyin Takwira Musah	M	Zongo	
7.	NANA KOFI TANDOTT	M	NSUAEM	
8.	Ohenemaa Esi Nkotseil	F	TRAD. COUNCIL	
9.	Oboahemaa Akyea Poma	F	//	
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				

WASSA AMENFI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 - 2021

ATTENDANCE SHEET – ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2018

S/N	NAME	M/F	ELECTORAL AREA	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Yaw Oppong	M	Asikofsement		
2.	Hon. Amos Burch	M	Dikoto Junction		
3.	Hon Patrick Ofori Aprentang	M	Akwaboo		
4.	Charles Anane Natch	M	Appointee		
5.	Nana Kwame Tano	M	K/Mampong		
6.	Hon. Stephen Kwadwo Tandoh	M	Nsirem II		
7.	Hon Maitlo Mann	M	Bawdie		
8.	Akwaboo - Tidom	M	Ofon Valley		
9.	Patrick Armoh	M	Jaga		
10.	Hon. Frederick Mensah	M	Dawakrom		
11.	Hon. Kwame Ousu Ansh	M	Kwawaso		
12.	Hon Joshua Ken Tetteh	M	Kantam		
13.	Hon Joseph Anan Koomson	M	Mansiso		
14.	Hon Bismark Gyem	M	Adansi		
15.	Hon. Peter Korsah	M	Akwopong		
17.	Hon J.K. Bwakye	M	NKongy		
18.	Hon Francis Sowal	M	Ofon Valley		
19.	Hon. J.F.K. Essien	M	Nansulso		
20.	Obiemeng A. Hyfud	M	Wassa SSS		
21.	Stephen Nana M...	M	Nansulso		