

**WASSA AMENFI WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.  
WESTERN REGION**



**DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2018-2021.**

POLICY GUIDELINE:

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

Prepared By: MPCU

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AAP	Annual Action Plan
AEA	Agric Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWDA	Amenfi West District Assembly
WAWMA	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBT	Community Based Training
CCP	Cocoa Community Project
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CHPS	Community-Based Health and Planning Service
CIC	Community Information Centre
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DAO	District Agric Officer
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DISEC	District Security Committee
DP	Development Partners
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DTMDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DVG	District Volunteers Group
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EU	European Union
FSD	Forestry Service Division

GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring Systems
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHABA	Ghana Hairdressers and Beauticians Association
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNTDA	Ghana National Tailors and Dressmakers Association
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarters
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JHS	Junior Secondary School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LTA	Local Trade Association
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGF	Matching Grand Fund
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprises
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
MWST	Municipal Water and sanitation Team
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
MTNDPF	Medium- Term National Development Policy Framework
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
PHC	Population and Housing Census

PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDs
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDF	Rural Enterprises Development Fund
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Programme
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SPC	Statutory Planning Committee
STMIE	Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education
TA	Traditional Authority
UC	Unit Committee
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Committee
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The MPCU heartfelt gratitude first and foremost goes to the Almighty God for His abundant grace, favour and mercies through out the period and how far He has brought us.

To the Municipal Chief Executive, Hon. George Agyiri and the Municipal Coordinating Director, Mr. Saaka Ibrahim, no amount of words can equal your continuous support, encouragement, motivation and selfless leadership.

For the wonderful cooperation and support towards the preparation of the document by the Heads of Department/Institutions/Agencies, Corporate bodies and other stakeholders who were ready to ensure a smooth plan preparation and execution, we say, accept our humble Thank You.

We also acknowledge the support of the ever ready to serve Hon. Assembly members, Zonal Council Members, Unit Committee Members, Traditional Authorities, communities for availing yourselves to take part in the decision making process etc. We say may the good Lord grant you abundance grace and wisdom.

Finally, to the entire Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) members who sacrificed your all in ensuring the document becomes a reality within the stipulated period, Kudos to all of us and a very big THANK YOU.

**MAY THE GOOD LORD BLESS US ALL**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly (WAWMA) with Asankrangwa as its capital is located in the middle part of the Western Region of Ghana. It was elevated to a municipal status through LI 2288 and inaugurated on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 from the erstwhile Amenfi West District created in 2012 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2012. The municipal has three Zonal Councils with a projected 2018 population of 112,555.

The sixth Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) serves as a blueprint to guide the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal in its development agenda. The MTDP 2018-2021 like previous plans is prepared based on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021 prepared by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in which government's policy direction is clearly spelt out.

The Assembly followed sequentially the guidelines issued by NDPC which is presented below in preparing the document:

- Step 1: Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values
- Step 2: Performance Review
- Step 3: Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile
- Step 4: Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021
- Step 5: Prioritisation of development issues
- Step 6: Development projections
- Step 7: Adoption of District Development Goals and sub-goals
- Step 8: Adoption of objectives and strategies
- Step 9: Review and formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes
- Step 9: Formulation of programmes of action (PoA) of MMDAs
- Step 10: Preparation of Indicative Financial strategy
- Step 11: Preparation of District Composite Annual Action Plans
- Step 12: Adoption of DMTDP
- Step 13: Monitoring
- Step 14: Dissemination and Communication strategy
- Step 15: Evaluation
- Step 16: Participatory M&E

The municipal adopted four out of the five goals of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021 to address its development issues. These are:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Accountability

The proposed interventions in the plan is expected to impact positively in all sectors of the municipal resulting in the realization of the municipal goal “improving the standard of living of the people by reducing poverty through the provision of infrastructure development with emphasis on education, health, roads, water and sanitation, creating opportunities for local economic development, agriculture to thrive as well as an enabling environment through good governance for public private partnership and tackling cross-cutting issues”

The document is structured in six chapters:

The Vision, Mission, Functions of the Municipal Assembly (MA), Core values, review of Performance, compilation of Municipal profile, summary of key development issues and POCC analysis of the issues are the focus of Chapter one.

Chapter two focuses on the prioritized issues which have implications for the development of the Municipal which were further subjected to the analysis POCC using the criteria below, Impact as well as Sustainability analysis of the issues.

- i. Significant effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on even development and addressing the challenges of the vulnerable and marginalised, different age groups etc
- iv. Promoting cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS etc.

In Chapter three, development projections for the planning period (2018-2021) based on the analysis of key development issues together with community aspirations to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that the MA should provide is presented. It also presents the adopted development issues, thematic goals, objectives and strategies adopted from the National Medium Term Development Framework.

Chapter four also focuses on the reviewed and formulated programmes and sub-programmes of the MA for the planning period 2018-2021 based on its mandate and functions. It also includes Composite Development Programmes which was prepared using the under listed criteria, as well as the Indicative Financial Strategy to be employed by the MA.

- i. Impact nationally (economic, social, environment);
- i. Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region);
- ii. Have reliable source of funding;
- iii. Have identified target group(s).

Chapter five of the Development Plan presents the Composite Annual Action Plans for 2018-2021.

Finally, the document ends with chapter six which focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements to be used in monitoring the implementation of planned interventions in relation to set targets and objectives.

# CHAPTER ONE

## PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter begins with the vision, mission, core values, and functions of the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly and continues with analysis of the performance of the Municipal in implementing programmes and projects under the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 11 (2014-2017). It also focuses on the current situation/profile and their implications for development as well as the summary of the current development issues in the Municipal identified from the situation analysis.

### 1.1 Vision

The vision of the Municipal is ‘Enabling People to improve their standard of living’

### 1.2 Mission Statement

‘The Amenfi West Municipal Assembly exists to promote the standard of living of her people by being transparent and accountable in collaborative with other stakeholders’.

### 1.3 The Core Values

The Municipal Assembly as one of the public institutions at the local level follows the principles and core values of state institutions to provide quick, adequate and quality services to its clients (citizens) in the Municipal. The core values are key and fundamental to the effective and efficient functioning of the Municipal Assembly. They influence the thinking and performance of staff towards service delivery and the stated vision. The key ones among them are:

1. Staff of the Assembly in the performance of their official duties shall act with professionalism and integrity
2. Municipal Assembly staff shall serve the Assembly with honesty, fairness, integrity, neutrality and impartiality.
3. Staff of the Assembly shall ensure that their personal interests or activities do not interfere with or appear to interfere with their obligations to serve the Assembly and the state.
4. Staff of the Assembly shall perform their official duties with honesty and efficiency, adhering to appropriate standards and processes.
5. Staff of the Assembly shall not bring the public service into disrepute through their official or private activities and conduct.

6. Staff of the Assembly shall not put themselves in a position where their personal interest conflicts or is likely to conflict with the performance of their functions/duties.
7. Municipal Assembly staff shall maintain political neutrality in the performance of their official duties.

#### **1.4 Functions**

In accordance with the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016, the functions of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly includes:

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

### **1.5 The Performance Review**

The performance of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP, 2014-2017) was reviewed to ascertain the progress made, challenges encountered in implementing programmes and projects under GSGDA 11 (2014-2017) and useful lessons drawn for subsequent plans. In doing this, the objectives of the various thematic areas covered by the plan were compared with activities planned and the status of their implementations.

The then Amenfi West District Assembly prepared and implemented the DMTDP (2014 – 2017) along five out of the seven Thematic Areas outlined in GSGDA 11, namely:

- Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and sustainable natural resource management
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment and
- Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

In line with the Thematic Areas the outcome of the review is presented in table 1.1

**Table 1.1: Performance of the Municipal from 2014-2017**

Period	Thematic Area 1: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective 1: To strengthen capacities of existing and MSEs						
	Programmes	Sub – Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in fish farming and poultry farming	25%	100 Clients	71 Clients	Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in Soap Making	25%	50 Clients	48 Clients	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in Soap Making And Gari Production	25%	50 Clients	33 Clients	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in fish Farming, mushroom cultivation, poultry farming and bee keeping.	25%	200 Clients	151 Clients	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in mushroom Cultivation and poultry farming	25%	65 Clients	29 Clients	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in Soap Making and Batik Tie and Dye	25%	70 Clients	73 Clients	Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in fish Farming	25%	100 Clients	-	Not Implemented at June 2017)
2017	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic Community Base Training in Fruit Juice Processing	25%	20 Clients	11 Clients	On-going
	<b>Policy Objective 2: To Strengthen Marketing and Managerial skills of MSEs</b>						
2014	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Training in small business Management, financial management and counselling	50%	160 Clients	116 Clients	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Training in small business Management, financial management, marketing Concept and counselling	50%	180 Clients	378 Clients	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Training in Marketing Exports	50%	160 Clients	-	Not Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Training in Banking Culture	50%	160 Clients	-	Not Implemented
	<b>Policy Objective 3: Strengthen capacities of Artisans</b>						
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Technology and Industrial Development	Organize NVTI Proficiency Test for 100 Students	25%	25 Students	34 students	Implemented



2015	Economic Development	Trade, Technology and Industrial Development	Train in Occupational safety Health & Environmental Management, Organize NVTI Proficiency Test	25%	100 People	77 people	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Technology and Industrial Development	Train in Occupational safety Health & Environmental Management, Organize NVTI Proficiency Test	25%	50 people	46 people	Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Technology and Industrial Development	Technology improvement & Finishing in and fabrication	25%	25 Artisans	-	Not implemented
<b>Policy Objective 4: Improved and facilitate MSEs access to financial support</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Local Economy Development	Medium and Small Enterprises have access to matching Grand Fund	50%	30 Clients	24 Clients	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Local Economy Development	Medium and Small Enterprises have access to RED Fund	50%	30 Clients	24 Clients	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Local Economy Development	Organize Consultative meeting on safe Food and Quality Management	50%	30 Clients	-	Not Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Local Economy Development	Organize MSE Sub- committee Meeting	50%	Quarterly	Quarterly	Implemented

Period	Thematic Area 2: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management						
	Policy Objective 1: Increase productivity of major food crops by 5% by 2017						
	Programmes	Sub – Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Field work supervision and coordination by DDA	35%	15 supervision	15 supervision	Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization of communities on the negative effects of galamsey on agriculture	50%	10 Communities	5 Communities	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Field work supervision and coordination by DDA	35%	15 supervision	13 supervision	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization of communities on the negative effects of galamsey on agriculture	50%	10 Communities	10 Communities	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Field work supervision and coordination by DDA	35%	15 supervision	15 supervision	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization of communities on the negative effects of galamsey on agriculture	50%	10 Communities	10 Communities	Implemented

2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Field work supervision and coordination by DDA	35%	15 super vision	5 super vision	On-going and at about Implementation level
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization of communities on the negative effects of galmsey on agriculture	50%	10 Comm unities	5 Comm unities	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 2: Increase Livestock production by December,2017</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization on Animal / fish health extension and livestock disease surveillance	40%	5 Comm unities	3 Comm unities	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization on Animal / fish health extension and livestock disease surveillance	40%	5 Comm unities	5 Comm Unities	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization on Animal / fish health extension and livestock disease surveillance	40%	5 Comm unities	5 Comm unities	Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization on Animal / fish health extension and livestock disease surveillance	40%	5 Comm unities	3 Comm unities	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 3: Reduce Post-Harvest Loss by December,2017</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmer groups on prevention, preservation and post-harvest handling	25%	10 Groups	10 Groups	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmer groups on prevention, preservation and post-harvest handling	25%	15 Groups	10 Groups	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmer groups on prevention, preservation and post-harvest handling	25%	15 Groups	12 Groups	Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmer groups on prevention, preservation and post-harvest handling	25%	10 Groups	8 Groups	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 4: To reduce degradation of the natural resources in the district by December,2017</b>							
2014	Natural Resour Sustainability	Resource Management	Enforce laws on illegal Chain Saw Operations	50%	Law enfor cement	Law Enforced	Implemented
2015	Natural Resour Sustainability	Resource Management	Enforce laws on illegal Chain Saw Operations	50%	Law enfor cement	Law Enforced	Implemented
2016	Natural Resour Sustainability	Resource Management	Enforce laws on illegal Chain Saw Operations	50%	Law enfor cement	Law Enforced	Implemented
2017	Natural Resour Sustainability	Resource Management	Enforce laws on illegal Chain Saw Operations	50%	Law enfor cement	Law Enforced	Implemented
<b>Policy Objective 4: To reduce degradation of the natural resources in the district by December,2017</b>							
2015	Natural Resour Sustainability	Resource Management	Organize Stakeholders forum/Workshop on the needs to conserve forest resources and Sensitiz communities along forest reserves	50%	100%	40%	Implemented
2016	Natural Resour Sustainability	Resource Management	Organize Stakeholders forum/Workshop on the needs to conserve forest resources and Sensitiz	50%	100%	35%	Implemented

			communities along forest reserves				
2017	Natural Resource Sustainability	Resource Management	Organize Stakeholders forum/Workshop on the needs to conserve forest resources and Sensitize communities along forest reserves	50%	100%	20%	On-going

Period	Thematic Area 3: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective 1: Provide one market and rehabilitate two others by December, 2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of new Market & Lorry Park	2	2	1	On-going
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate existing markets	2	2	1	On-going
	Policy Objective 2: To Rehabilitate Feeder roads and some tarred roads in the district by December, 2017						
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads and tar roads including Asankrangwa	62.80km	150 Km	35 Km	On-going
	Policy Objective 3: Expand electricity in 10 communities, extension of electricity to 78 communities by December, 2017						
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to communities in the and new development site through SHEP	20	20 Comm.	10 Comm.	On-going
	Policy Objective 4: Increase water coverage from 30% to 70% by 2017 by December, 2017						
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct Small Town Pipe system, bore holes and hand dug well in communities	40%	23Comm.	60%	On-going
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of institutional latrine with hand washing facilities	40%	23Comm.	60%	On-going
	Policy Objective 5: To develop final disposal site, procure waste containers and waste bins by December, 2017						
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Environmental Sanitation Improvement	Acquire and develop final disposal site for solid and liquid waste	40%	60%	20%	On-going
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Environmental Sanitation	Procure four (4) and repair 10 refuse Containers	40%	60%	0%	Not implemented

	Management	Improvement					
	<b>Policy Objective 6:</b> To Provide places of convenience in district by December, 2017						
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Environmental Sanitation Improvement	Facilitate construction of appropriate low cost household latrine	40%	125 Household Latrines	0%	Not implemented
	<b>Policy Objective 7:</b> To Provide Public Education on Sanitation						
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Personal Hygiene Promotion	Organize Hygiene education in schools, churches and FM stations	50%	100%	90%	Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Personal Hygiene Promotion	Organize Hygiene education in schools, churches and FM stations	50%	100%	90%	Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Personal Hygiene Promotion	Organize Hygiene education in schools, churches and FM stations	50%	100%	90%	Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Personal Hygiene Promotion	Organize Hygiene education in schools, churches and FM stations	50%	100%	90%	On-going

<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area 4:</b> Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	<b>Policy Objective 1:</b> To increase school infrastructure by 20 classroom blocks and rehabilitate 8 old schools by December, 2017						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub - Programmes</b>	<b>Broad Project/ Activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8 No. Classroom Block	80%	90%	80%	Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block-		100%		
	<b>Policy Objective 2:</b> To increase the number of trained teachers by 100 by December, 2017						
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 4 No. Teachers' Accommodation And Support Teacher Trainees	80%	90%	On going	On-going
	<b>Policy Objective 3:</b> To supply 3000 dual desks and other text & exercise books and free uniforms by December 2017						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Supply 3000 l desk schools and Distribute Free Books & uniforms to deprived School	80%	90%	80%	Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Supply 3000 l desk schools and Distribute Free Books & uniforms to deprived School	80%	90%	80%	Implemented
2016	Social Services	Education & Youth	Supply 3000 l desk schools and Distribute Free	80%	90%	80%	Implemented

	Delivery	Development	Books & uniforms to deprived School				
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Supply 3000 l desk schools and Distribute Free Books & uniforms to deprived School	80%	90%	80%	Implemented
<b>Policy Objective 4:</b> To enhance health care delivery by December, 2017							
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct eight (8) CHPS Compound, Support 8 nurses trainees, Construct 4 No. Residential Accommodation for health staff and Organise Nutrition Education	50%	100%	50%	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 5:</b> To intensify education in communities on behavioural change and reduce stigmatisation by December, 2017							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Development	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	20%	10%	Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Development	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	20%	20%	Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Development	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	20%	25%	Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Development	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	25%	5%	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 6:</b> To create 1000 jobs for the people in the district by December, 2017							
2014	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic CBT in fish, poultry, bee keeping, mushroom farming , CBT in soap making, Tie & Die, gari production and fruit Juice Processing	100 Clients	250 Clients	90%	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic CBT in fish, poultry, bee keeping, mushroom farming , CBT in soap making, Tie & Die, gari production and fruit Juice Processing	100 Clients	250 Clients	91%	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic CBT in fish, poultry, bee keeping, mushroom farming , CBT in soap making, Tie & Die, gari production and fruit Juice Processing	100 Clients	250 Clients	85%	Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial Development	Basic CBT in fish, poultry, bee keeping, mushroom farming , CBT in soap making, Tie & Die, gari production and fruit Juice Processing	100 Clients	250 Clients	70%	On going
<b>Policy Objective 7:</b> To support PWD financially, Protect children against child labour, monitoring child labour in the district.							
2014	Social Services	Social Welfare and	Support and sensitize PWD and encourage		150	120	Implemented

	Delivery	Community Development	them to participate in District Assembly Election		People		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	To sensitize 100 families on good parental Care and organize training programme for 30 (ECCDC) day-care centre owners		130 people	80%	Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support and sensitize PWD and encourage them to participate in District Assembly Election		150 People	120	Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	To sensitize 100 families on good parental Care and organize training programme for 30 (ECCDC) day-care centre owners		130 people	80%	Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support and sensitize PWD and encourage them to participate in District Assembly Election		150 People	120	Implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	To sensitize 100 families on good parental Care and organize training programme for 30 (ECCDC) day-care centre owners		130 people	80%	Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support and sensitize PWD and encourage them to participate in District Assembly Election		150 People	100	Implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	To sensitize 100 families on good parental Care and organize training programme for 30 (ECCDC) day-care centre owners		130 people	80%	Implemented

Period	Thematic Area 5: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective 1: To equip Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees with skills and resources to build their capacity by December, 2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	3 Town/ A Councils function	Nothing	Not implemented
2015	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	3 Town/ A Councils function	Have Offices & Executives	implemented
2016	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	3 Town/ A Councils	Have Offices &	implemented

					function	Executives	
2017	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	3 Town/ A Councils function	Have Offices & Executives	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 2:</b> To achieve 100% annual revenue collection target by December 2017							
2014	Management & Administration	General Administration	Prepare data on revenue base, build revenue collectors capacity and Reevaluate properties in the district		100%	50%	Implemented
2015	Management & Administration	General Administration	Prepare data on revenue base, build revenue collectors capacity and Revaluation of properties in the district		100%	50%	Implemented
2016	Management & Administration	General Administration	Prepare data on revenue base, build revenue collectors capacity and Revaluation of properties in the district		100%	50%	Implemented
2017	Management & Administration	General Administration	Prepare data on revenue base, build revenue collectors capacity and Revaluation of properties in the district		100%	50%	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 3:</b> To increase women participation in local governance by Dec, 2015 and empower 100 women to effectively take up economic and social responsibilities by December, 2017.							
2014	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Educate, motivate, encourage and support women on their rights, roles and responsibilities and provide them with livelihood skills	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed in policies	Implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Educate, motivate, encourage and support women on their rights, roles and responsibilities and provide them with livelihood skills	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed in policies	Implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Educate, motivate, encourage and support women on their rights, roles and responsibilities and provide them with livelihood skills	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed in policies	Implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Educate, motivate, encourage and support women on their rights, roles and responsibilities and provide them with livelihood skills	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed	On-going
<b>Policy Objective 4:</b> To support the security services , To ensure effective participation of the citizenry in governance by December, 2017							
2014	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Conduct sensitization campaign on civic rights and responsibilities of citizens in 20 major communities		20 comm.	5 comm.	Implemented
2014	Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct Accommodation for Security Services and Ensure regular meeting of DISEC		Quarterly Meetings	Meetings organized	Implemented

2015	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Conduct sensitization campaign on civic rights and responsibilities of citizens in 20 major communities		20 comm.	5 comm.	Implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct Accommodation for Security Services and Ensure regular meeting of DISEC		Quarterly Meetings	Meetings organized	Implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Conduct sensitization campaign on civic rights and responsibilities of citizens in 20 major communities		20 comm.	5 comm.	Implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct Accommodation for Security Services and Ensure regular meeting of DISEC		Quarterly Meetings	Meetings organized	Implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Conduct sensitization campaign on civic rights and responsibilities of citizens in 20 major communities		20 comm.	5 comm.	On-going
2017	Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct Accommodation for Security Services and Ensure regular meeting of DISEC		Quarterly Meetings	Meetings organized	On-going

#### PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Thematic Area 4: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Location	Year started	Source of Funding	Status	Remarks
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Yirase	2010	GETfund	90%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Asankran-Saa	2010	GETfund	90%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	1.No.6-Unit Classroom Block	Ohiamatuo	2016	GETfund	60%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound	Fordorkrom	2016	NHIA	20%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound	Pataase	2016	NHIA	40%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound	Abelloage	2017	NHIA	5%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. Clinic	Yirase	2016	NHIA	30%	On-going
Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Construct 1 No. Clinic	Asankran-Kwabeng	2010	NHIA	90%	On-going



<b>Thematic Area 5: Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>							
Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Breman	2016	DACF		On-going
Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Wasa Dunkwa		SIF	-	Not implemented
Management & Administration	Security Services	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Mumuni		SIF	-	Not implemented

Source: DPCU, 2017

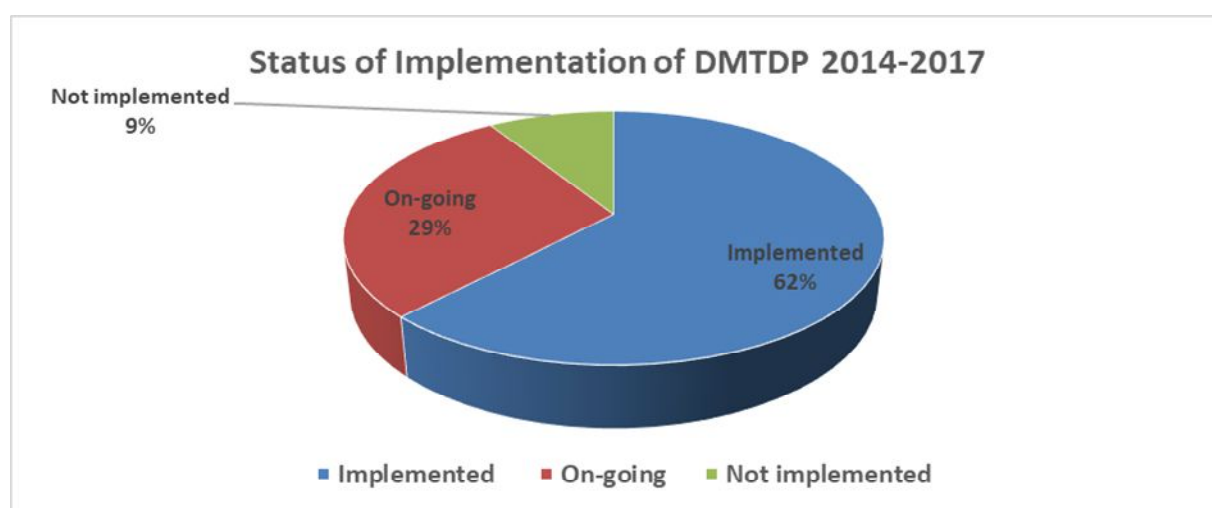
**Table 1.2: Summary of Performance of DMTDP 2014-2017 under 2014-2017 GSGDA II Thematic Areas**

S/N	GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Areas	Planned Projects/ Programmes	Fully Implemented	On-going	Not Implemented
1.	Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	20	14	1	5
2.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and sustainable natural resource management	24	19	5	-
3.	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	13	3	8	2
4.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	31	19	12	-
5.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	23	14	6	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: DPCU, 2017

Out of 111 broad programmes / projects earmarked for implementation under the five (5) Thematic Areas in the district, 62% were implemented, 29% still on-going and 9% were not implemented as shown in figure 1.1. The Assembly was not able to execute all programmes and projects due to inadequate funding. The Assembly will therefore intensify its revenue generation activities to augment that of the Central Government, collaborate more with Donors, NGOs, key stakeholders as well as development partners in addressing the numerous challenges confronting citizens. It will also instil the idea of community initiatives and ownership and implement fewer projects to ensure successful completion and usage for planned interventions to serve their respective purposes.

**Figure: 1.1: Status of Implementation of DMTDP 2014-2017**



Source: DPCU, 2017

## **1.6. Performance of Other Interventions Including Cross-Cutting Issues (2014 – 2017)**

The Amenfi West District Assembly was supported in diverse ways to execute significant number of interventions both physical and non-physical projects from central government, donors, NGOs and CBOs during the implementation of 2014-2017 DMTDP period. Key among them are:

### **1.6.1 Mobilizing Community Action and Promoting Opportunities for Youth in Ghana’s Cocoa Growing Areas (MOCA)**

MOCA is a 4-year project that started on the 5<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and will end on 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2019. It is funded by the U.S. Department of Labour (USDOL), a U.S. Government Agency with a long history of supporting efforts to reduce child labour and trafficking-in-persons globally and in Ghana. MOCA is managed by Winrock International but is implemented through strong partnerships with communities, government and the private sector. The goal is to reduce incidence of child and hazardous labour in 40 target cocoa-growing project communities. The objectives are:

1. Communities design and implement Community Action Plan (CAP) to address child labor at the community level
2. At-risk youth possess skills and education directly related to labor market needs
3. Youth of legal working age transition to acceptable work
4. Households access livelihoods services and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) training

MOCA Focus Communities, Regions and Districts

Western	-	Amenfi West and Sefwi Wiaso
Ashanti	-	Atwima Nwabiagya and Atwima Mponua

### **1.6.2. Promoting Social Accountability through Citizens Participation in Local Governance Project**

The Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) is implementing a social accountability project dubbed “Promoting Social Accountability through Citizens Participation in Local Governance”. Funded by the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) and within the framework of the Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA), the project seeks to mobilise citizens’ interest in Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) budgeting and planning processes. Furthermore, the project rationale is to help

cultivate positive attitude among citizens and MMDAs with respect to participation, transparency and accountability in the design, implementation and monitoring of MMDAs plans and budgets.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

1. Build the capacity of citizens to monitor budgetary allocations of MMDAs and to track how these allocations are expended;
2. Enhance media practitioners' understanding of local governance issues to give informed reportage and dissemination of information on finances and budgets of MMDAs to the public;
3. Build the capacity of key staff of the District Assemblies to cultivate positive attitude towards promoting transparency in the management of local resources and revenue; and
4. Increase citizens' Budget Forum (CF) in the target districts.

### **1.7. Cross-cutting Issues in the Municipal**

The cross-cutting issues during the last four years in the district included Child Labour, HIV/AIDS, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), climate change, environmental issues, etc.

The status of implementation or performance with regards to their impacts on the general improvement in the lives of the people and their implementation challenges have been clearly outlined below.

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

There are 126 beneficiary households of the LEAP programme in the Municipal. All the households have both been enrolled onto the e-zwich card and registered on the National Health Insurance Scheme. The beneficiary communities are Wassa Dunkwa, Yirase, Tigarikrom, Attobrakrom, Gonokrom, Bremang, Oda-Kotoamso, Afiena, Oda-Ahiam/Ahenkro, Odumase, Kwabeng, Saa, Moseaso 1 & 2, Brodzekrom, Sika Nti, and Nsabrekwa/Nyamena.

#### **1.7.2. School Feeding Programme**

The implementation of the School Feeding National Programme started in 2006 on pilot basis, but continued according to the plan period. The objectives of the School Feeding Programme are

1. To enhance school enrolment;
2. To encourage attendance;
3. Ensure retention; and

4. Improve the nutritional and health status of children

The total number of schools benefiting from the School Feeding Program in the district is fourteen (14) with 5351 pupils.

The following achievements have been recorded within the few years that the programme started in the district:

1. There has been increase in enrolment in all the beneficiary schools.
2. There has been high retention rate.
3. Absenteeism has reduced drastically in all the beneficiary schools.

Some of the challenges the programme is facing includes:

- Delay in the payment of caterers affects the smooth implementation of the programme.
- Payment in tranches also poses a lot of problems to caterers.
- Lack of coordination between the District, Region and National
- The district most time is not aware of monitoring visits and issues relating to the programme.
- Political interference hinders the smooth running of the programme

**1.7.3. Youth Employment Agency (YEA)**

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation. Its objective is to support the youth between the ages of 15 to 35 years through skills training and internship modules to transit from a situation of unemployment to that of employment. Table 1.3 details the modules and its corresponding employed people

**Table 1.3: Statistics on Youth Employment in the Amenfi West District**

S/N	CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT (MODULE)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Youth in Community Policing	17	5	22
2	Youth in Community Health Workers	28	74	102
3	Youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant	51	33	84

4	Youth in Fire Service	15	3	17
5	Youth in Arabic Education	4	1	5
6	Environmental Protection Officer	8	4	12
7	E-Health Assistant	3	1	4
8	Community Policing Protection	12	5	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>277</b>

Source: YEA, AWDA, 2017

#### **1.7.4. National Health Insurance Scheme**

The main focus of the National Health Insurance Scheme is to bridge financial gap between the poor and vulnerable population. This therefore makes health care and nutritional services accessible to all.

The categories of clients of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in the district are;

1. Informal
2. SSNIT Contributors
3. SSNIT Pensioners
4. Indigents
5. Clients under 18 Years
6. Clients 70 Years and above, and
7. Pregnant Women

The estimated total active members for all the categories as at September 2017 were 61,725 members. The district recorded 25,489 active males and 36,236 active females for all the categories.

### 1.7.5. Implementation of HIV & AIDS Activities

The Municipal Assembly intensified activities of HIV&AIDS in the municipality in the area of sensitization, counselling and testing.

**Table 1.4: HIV/AIDS/STI Status Second Quarter, 2017**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>NUMBER TESTED</b>	<b>NUMBER POSITIVE</b>	<b>% POSITIVE</b>	<b>Clients on ARV</b>
PMTCT	1,280	23	1.8	16
HTC	134	15	11.19	15

*Source: DHIMS2*

### 1.8. Other interventions not captured in the MTDP 2014-2017

In the course of implementing the DMTDP 2014-2017, new interventions from Government aimed at creating jobs and alleviating poverty and increase access to secondary education emerged in 2017. Notable among them are One-District-One-Factory flagship industrialization programme, and Planting for and Jobs.

The “One District One Factory” programme is a flagship industrialization programme of Government. The main objective is to create employment and alleviate poverty. Its component is to building a factory in each of the 216 MMDAs in the country. The programme, which will be implemented with the private sector, will also provide business support services and capacity building. Currently, a committee has been formed to see to the smooth implementation of the Project.

**Table 1.5 A: Total Releases from Government of Ghana**

Personnel Emoluments (Wages And Salaries )							
Year	Requested As Planned (A) (GH¢)	Approved As Per Ceiling (B) (GH¢)	Released (C) (GH¢)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D) (GH¢)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	500,000.00	500,000.00	480,637.02	-	(19,362.98)	480,637.02	-
2015	500,000.00	500,000.00	1,091,128.72	-	(591,128.72)	1,091,128.72	-
2016	1,102,042.81	1,102,042.81	1,273,821.44	-	171, 778.62	1,273,821.44	-
2017	1,095,598.00	1,095,598.00	912,998.30	-		912,998.30	-
Capital Expenditures / Assets							
2014	2,316,318.44	2,316,318.44	1,044,905.25	-	1,271,413.19	1,029,905.25	15,000.00
2015	3,384,471.44	3,384,471.44	1,796,278.10	-	1,588,193.34	1,761,28.10	35,000.00
2016	4,332,388.92	4,332,388.92	1,786,174.52	-	2,546,214.40	1,776,174.52	10,000.00
2017	3,696,510.91	3,696,510.91	5,035,57.65	-		496,557.65	8,000.00
Goods And Services							
2014	7,012,78.19	7,012,78.19	519952.63	-	181,325.56	514952.63	5,000.00
2015	1,334,635.23	1,334,635.23	895,639.05	-	438,996.18	880,639.05	15,000.00
2016	2,166,194.46	2,166,194.46	1,562,908.97	-	603,285.49	1,556,908.97	6,000.00
2017	1,848,255.46	1,848,255.46	479,376.66	-	1,368,878.80	475,376.66	4,000.00

Source: District Finance Office, 2017



**Table 1.5 B: All Sources of Financial Resources**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Actual Received	Variance	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	30,000.00	26,657.05	3,342.95	26,274.62	48,113.19	21838.57	4,613.19	(25386.81)	(3342.95)	30000.00	28030.74	(1969.26)
IGF	375100.00	354153.10	20,946.90	323800.00	240208.38	(83591.62)	293,892.18	(34542.18)	(20946.90)	413660.00	230713.01	(182946.99)
DACF	2022873.00	756809.47	1,266,063.53	2962339.00	1211715.66	(1750623.34)	1926608.37	(1333993.63)	(1266063.53)	3370730.23	2096561.54	(1274168.69)
DDF	632700.00	445180.03	1,875,19.97	711163.00	—	(711163.00)	501421.00	(261425.50)	(187519.97)	632700.00	368202.96	(264497.04)
UDG												
Development in partners												
GET FUND												
Other (HIPC)	10000.00	—	10000.00	100000.00	—	(10000.00)	25000.00	15000.00	(10000.00)	—	—	—
Total												

Source: District Finance Office, 2017

**Table: 1.5 C: All Sources of Financial Resources (Percentage of Achievement)**

Sources	2014	2015	2016	2017
GOG	90%	93.44%	16%	184%
IGF	95%	56%	114%	75%
DACF	38%	63%	59%	41%
DDF	71%	59%	66%	0%
HIPC	0%	0%	250%	0%
<b>Average</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>54.29%</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>60%</b>

Source: District Finance Office, 2017

### **Expenditure**

From table 1.5c above, the 2016 performance for GoG Funds was poor. This was due to the non release of sufficient funds from Government. There was improvement in 2017 due to government initiative on the modernization of Agriculture in Ghana programme for the period 2017 – 2021.

It can also be deduced that the 2015 performance for IGF was also poor. This was due to the decrease in property rates and building permits. The District Assembly improved revenue mobilization in property rates, building permits, business operating permits and other licenses revenue in 2016 by empowering and motivating the revenue collectors and the revenue task force. In the year 2014, the third and fourth quarter allocation for DACF was delayed for long, leading to only 38% of the budgeted being received. Furthermore, in the year 2015, three (3) quarters for the DACF allocation was released leading to 63% of the budget being received.

In the year 2014, the DDF revenue received was 71% of the budgeted figure; it fell to 59% in 2015 and rose up to 66% but unfortunately in the year 2017 nothing has been received so far.

In the year 2016, GH¢25,000.00 was received as HIPC funding (MP’s Social Intervention programme) given a percentage increase of 150% over the budgeted GH¢10,000.00.

### **1.9. Key Challenges Encountered in Implementing the DMTDP 2014-2017**

The municipal did not generate enough funds internally to augment that of Central Government. Further to that is the erratic nature of releases from Central Government, over reliance on the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) for most of the capital projects and heavy deductions of DACF at source. These delayed the implementation of programmes/projects within the period under review.

Inadequate revenue collection techniques aggravated by inadequate revenue collectors coupled with the uncommitted revenue collectors, inadequate commission revenue collectors, inadequate market facilities and absence of physical structures where tolls, licenses and rates could be collected made it difficult to improve the revenue base of the Assembly.

There was also the challenge of inadequate logistics especially vehicles for revenue collection and monitoring of projects among others thus leading to ineffective monitoring and evaluation. Closely linked to this is the absence of reviews and evaluations as spelt out in the Monitoring and Evaluation Manual.

There are enormity of municipal problems with inadequate funds making it difficult to attain the needed physical growth and change. Physically, the outlook of the municipal in terms of the built environment has not changed much within the period. The poor nature of most roads which makes it impossible to ply during the rainy seasons hampers the free flow of goods and services within the district. Illegal mining activities (galamsey) also brought in its fold destruction of the environment.

In the health sector, malaria is the top reported case and there have been cases of maternal mortality in communities which were not reported and recorded in any of the Health Facilities because these mothers delivered at home.

The non-functioning of most Water and Sanitation Management Teams leading to breakdowns of water facilities which the Assembly must spend resources to repair hampers efforts of the Assembly to achieve total water coverage for all communities.

Abandoned projects especially GETfund Projects have also put pressure on existing facilities and increased the call of citizens to the Municipal Assembly to either complete or provide new facilities.

In certain instances, projects implemented were not from the Medium Term Development Plan due to poor coordination among development actors in projects implementation.

### **1.10 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP (2018-2021)**

Based on the challenges discussed above, useful lessons have been learnt as a way forward for the planning period 2018-2021. This includes:

- Increasing efforts aimed at generating enough revenue internally should be a priority of the Assembly.
- The Assembly must also sensitize communities to initiate projects as well as take proper care of public facilities within their communities.
- The Assembly must collaborate with stakeholders, development partners, NGOs in the implementation of Medium Term Development Plans.
- Monitoring and evaluation must be conducted in a participatory manner to strengthen and improve projects/programmes implementation in the municipal.
- The Assembly must also consider Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements in the implementation of some projects.
- The Assembly must also provide the necessary logistics and vehicles for revenue mobilization and projects monitoring.

## 1.11. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF MUNICIPAL PROFILE

### 1.11.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly through its Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) assessed the municipal's institutional capacity needs to ensure that adequate materials, incentives, appropriate stakeholders and human resources are available to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the MTDP (2018-2021).

For effective M&E activities to be carried out, the capacities of the various actors was assessed by identifying type of Human Resource available, equipment, vehicles among others in the district purposely to ascertain the strengths and gaps that needs to be addressed. The MPCU Capacity and Management Index which is a perception index designed to determine the status of capacities and management strengths and gaps that exist in any organization at a glance was employed.

In all, eleven (11) indicators as it relates to the MPCUs capacity and conditions to conduct M&E were adapted from the Draft Guidelines for the Preparation of DMTDP under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 and each MPCU member was asked to score.

Below is a table representing the responses of members of the MPCU as it relates to their capacities to conduct M&E:

**Table 1.6: MPCU Capacity and Management Index**

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
<b>Qualifications of personnel</b>	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	(10+5+10+10+10+10+5+5+10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10=155/17) <b>9.1</b>
<b>Staff Compliment</b>	There are numerous key positions that	Most key positions are filled but	All positions in the MPCU positions are Filled	(10+10)

	are unfilled	there are still gaps		+10=170/17) <b>10.0</b>
<b>M&amp;E Skills &amp; Knowledge</b>	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and Knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	(5+5+5+10+10+5+5+10+5+10+10+10+10+10+5+5+10=130/17) <b>7.6</b>
<b>Availability of Funds</b>	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	(5+1+5+5+5+1+5+5+10+10+5+10+5+5+10+10+10=107/17) <b>6.3</b>
<b>Utilization of Fund</b>	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the MA, but management continues to direct some funds	inappropriately Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	(5+5+5+10+10+10+10+10+5+10+10+10+5+10+10+5+5=135/17) <b>7.9</b>
<b>Timely Access to Funds</b>	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on Schedule	(5+5+5+10+10+5+5+10+10+10+5+5+5+10+10+5+5=115/17) <b>6.8</b>

<b>Leadership</b>	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the MA staff and members to work together for long term development	(5+5+5+5+10+10+10+10+5+10+10+10+5+10+10+5+5=130/17) <b>7.6</b>
<b>Management</b>	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	(10+10+10+5+10+10+10+10+5+10+10+10+10+5=155/17) <b>9.1</b>
<b>Workload</b>	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete even basic administrative	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff are able to complete all jobs within regular working hours	(10+10+10+10+10+5+5+5+5+10+10+10+10+5+5+5+5=130/17) <b>7.6</b>

	tasks			
<b>Motivation/ Incentives</b>	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentive s are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentive s are easy to access and development partners incentives also exist	(1+1+5+5+5+5+10+1+5+5+10+5+10+1+1+5+5=80/17) <b>4.7</b>
<b>Equipment/ Facilities</b>	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	(1+1+5+10+10+5+10+1+5+5+10+5+10+1+1+5+5=90/17) <b>5.3</b>
Total Individual Scores				<b>1397</b>
Average total score for the indicators				<b>1397/17=82.2</b>
Average individual score (The index)				<b>82.2/11 =7.5</b>
The MPCU have average capacity to perform the M&E functions				

**Key**

- Index 1-4 represents low capacity and conditions
- Index 5-7 represents average capacity and conditions
- Index 8-10 represents high capacity and conditions

From table 1.6 it can be deduced that 17 MPCU members Out of the total membership of 24 turned up to score. It is realized from the scores that apart from the indicator motivation/incentives which was rated below average, the other 10 indicators received scores above average.

The total average index of the MPCU is 7.5 indicating its average capacity to conduct M&E.



This implies that Management must intensify efforts at generating more revenue and also institute incentive packages both intrinsic and extrinsic to motivate MPCU members for effective and efficient conduct of M&E in Amenfi West Municipal.

### **Solution to Identified Challenges**

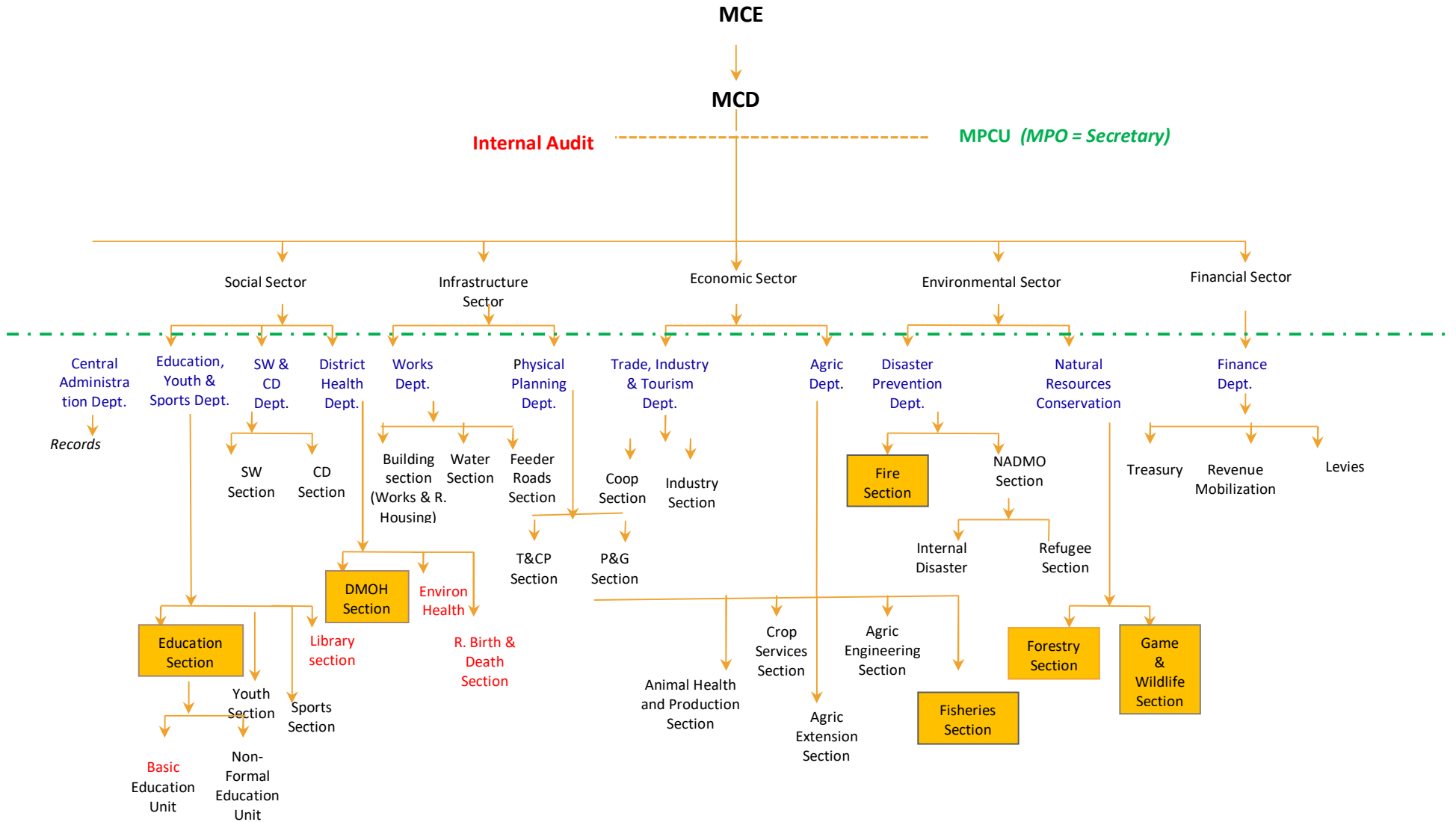
- a) Provide incentives to MPCU members to enhance monitoring and evaluation in the District.
- b) Workers motivation will be looked through the institution of ‘Best Worker Scheme’ to encourage dynamism, seriousness of purpose, and change attitudes towards work etc.
- c) Quite apart from the above solutions, there are plans to conduct more training programmes for the MPCU to further enhance their capacities.

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly like all other Assemblies in Ghana has the General Assembly as the highest decision making body chaired by the Presiding member. Administratively, the Municipal Chief Executive who is the chief representative of the Central Government in the municipal, appointed by the President with prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of the Municipal Assembly present and voting in a meeting is the highest authority followed by the Municipal Coordinating Director, Heads of Departments and other staff. All Staff are answerable to the Municipal Chief Executive through the Municipal Coordinating Director.

The organogram of the Assembly is presented in figure 1.2

Figure 1.2:

Organogram of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly



## 1.12. PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### 1.12.1 Brief History, Location and Size

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly (WAWMA) with Asankrangwa as its capital is located in the middle part of the Western Region of Ghana. It was elevated to a municipal status through LI 2288 and inaugurated on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 from the erstwhile Amenfi West District created in 2012 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2012.

Historically, the municipal was part of the Aowin/Amenfi District Council with Asankrangwa as the Council's capital that existed before the promulgation of PNDC Law 207 in 1988 which brought the current system of local governance and decentralization in Ghana.

In 1988, both the Wassa Amenfi District and the Aowin District were created through LI 1391 and LI 1392 respectively from the then Aowin/Amenfi District Council.

In 2004, LI 1788 also carved out the Wassa Amenfi East District with Wassa Akropong as its capital from the then Wassa Amenfi District. Furthermore, in 2012, the Amenfi Central District with Manso Amenfi as its capital was also carved from the erstwhile Wassa Amenfi District thereby creating the Amenfi West District.

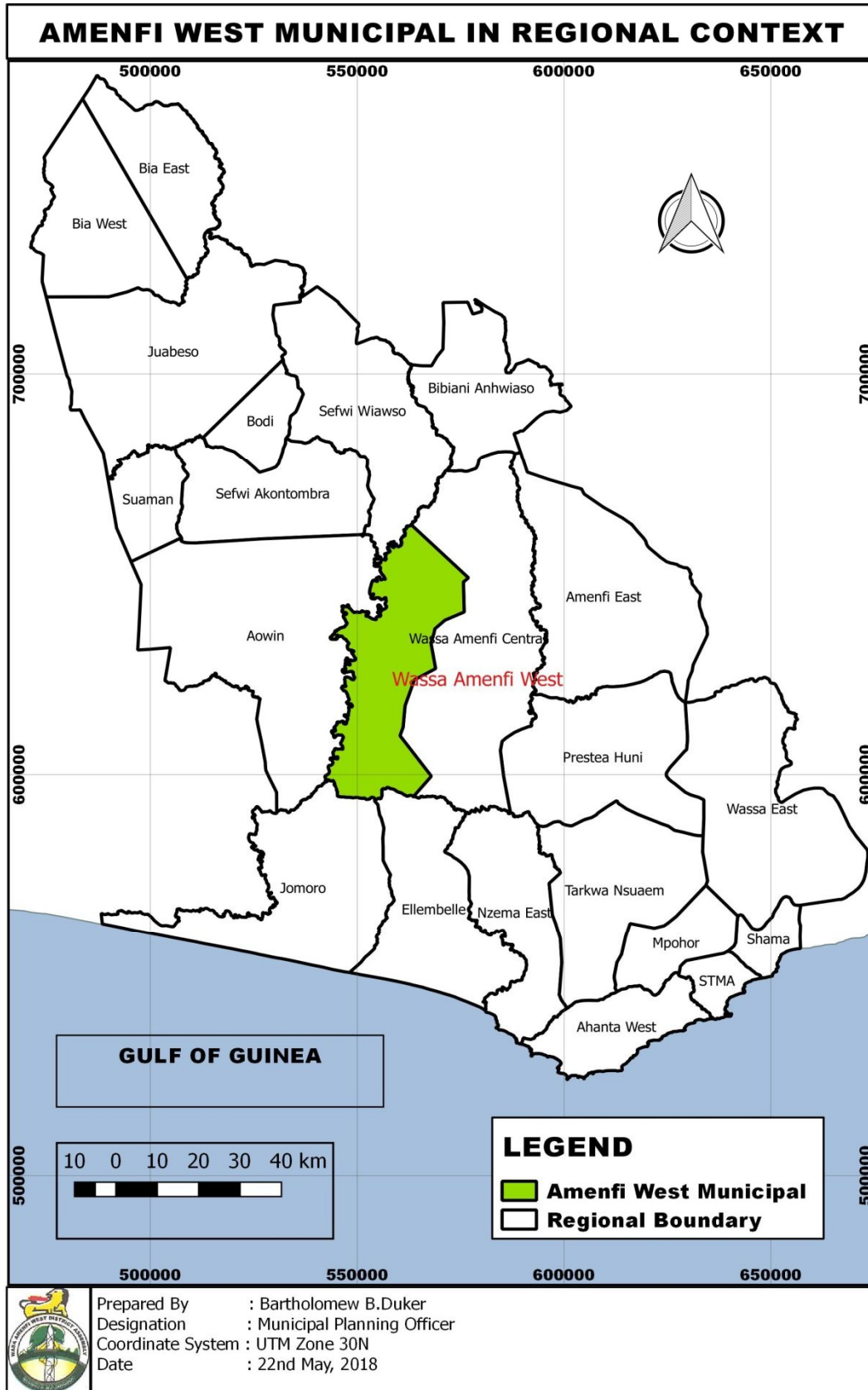
The municipal is bounded to the west by Aowin Municipal, south by Jomoro Municipal and Ellembelle District, east by Prestea Huni Valley Municipal and Wassa Amenfi Central District and north by Sefwi Akontombra District and Sefwi Wiawso Municipal. WAWMA lies between latitude 5° 22'N and 5° 60'N and longitude 2° 18'W and 2° 37'W. It has a total land area of 1448.6 Square Kilometres (2010 PHC, GSS) with over 198 communities. Figure 1.3 and 1.4 shows the location of the municipal in both national and regional context.

The location of the municipal enhances networking administratively with adjoining districts. Labour force, both skilled and unskilled from adjoining districts is also attracted to the municipal. Transportation of goods and services to and fro the municipal is easy thereby boosting economic activities and enhancing trade. This however enjoins on the Assembly to improve service delivery, put in place good market infrastructure, provide conducive environment both for the exchange of goods and services and to woo investors.

Figure 1.3: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal in National Context



Figure 1.4: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal in Regional Context



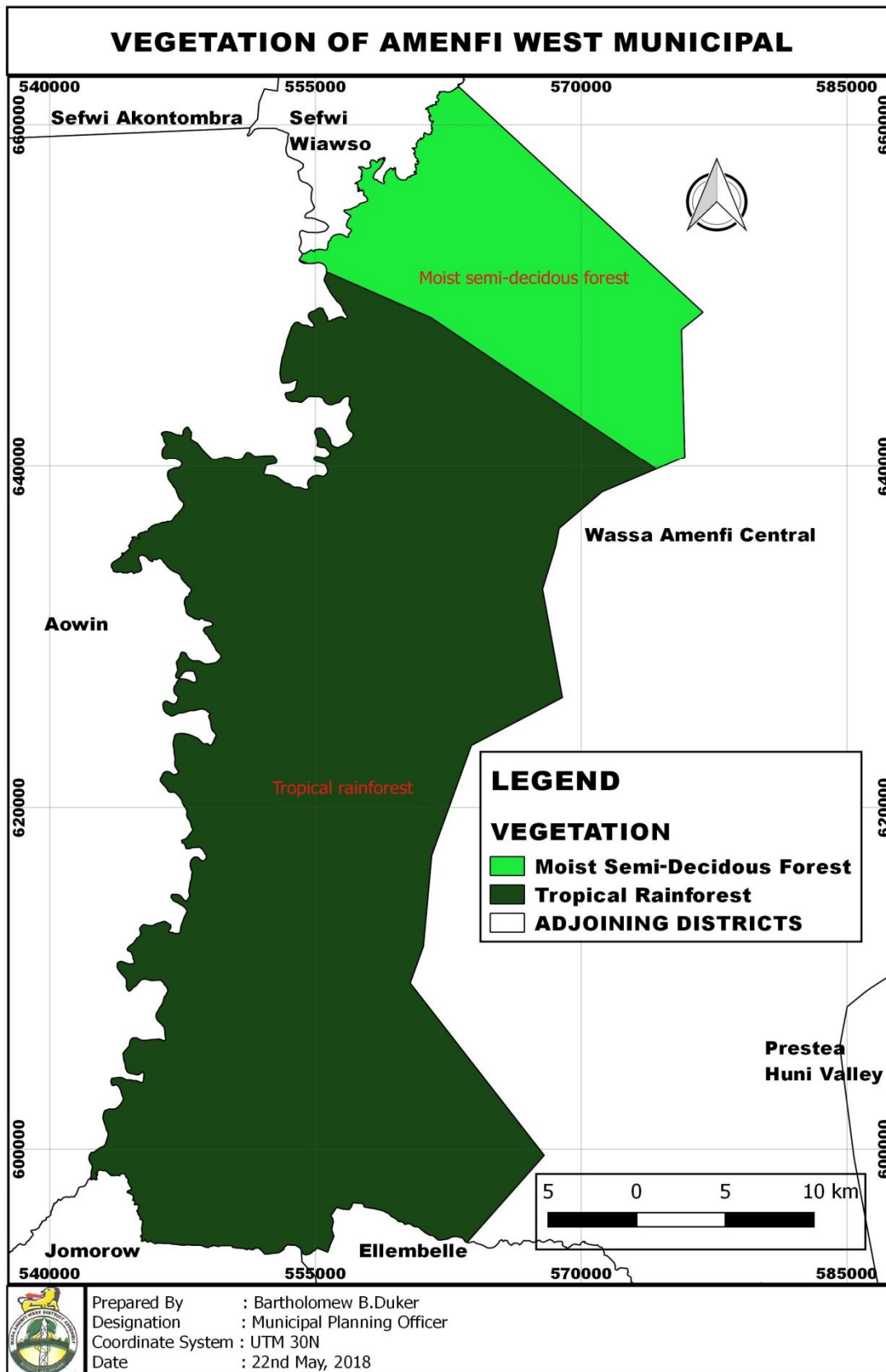
### **1.12.2 Climate**

The municipal falls within the wettest parts of the country. Average annual rainfall tapers off from 1750mm at the south to 1500mm at the north. There are two main rainfall regimes: March to July and September to early December. Two dry periods separate them: December to February and in August in terms of range and intensity. Temperatures are generally high ranging from 24<sup>0C</sup>-29<sup>0C</sup> (75<sup>0F</sup>-83<sup>0F</sup>). Maximum temperatures are in March and coolest month is August. The climatic condition makes the district a suitable place for the cultivation of both cash and food crops. However, the prolong and heavy rainfall affects roads in the Municipal negatively especially untarred roads as most of them become unmotorable in the rainy season.

### **1.12.3 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the municipal (as shown in figure 1.5) is made up of tropical rainforest which is found in the south where rainfall is heaviest and the moist semi – deciduous forest found in the northern part of the municipal. The vegetation support agricultural activities.

Figure 1.5: Vegetation of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal



The municipal has three (3) forest reserves covering a total area of 17,536 hectares as shown in table 1.7

**Table 1.7: Forest Reserves in Wassa Amenfi West Municipal**

NAME	AREA (HA)	LOCATION/ AREA	COMPANIES
Mamire Forest Reserve	4,814	Manso Amenfi	Samartex Co.Ltd
Fure Head Waters	7,192	Samreboi	JCM,SAX,TTE
Fure River	5,530	Prestea	JCM,SAX
Total	17,536		

Source: Forest Services Division, AWDA, 2017

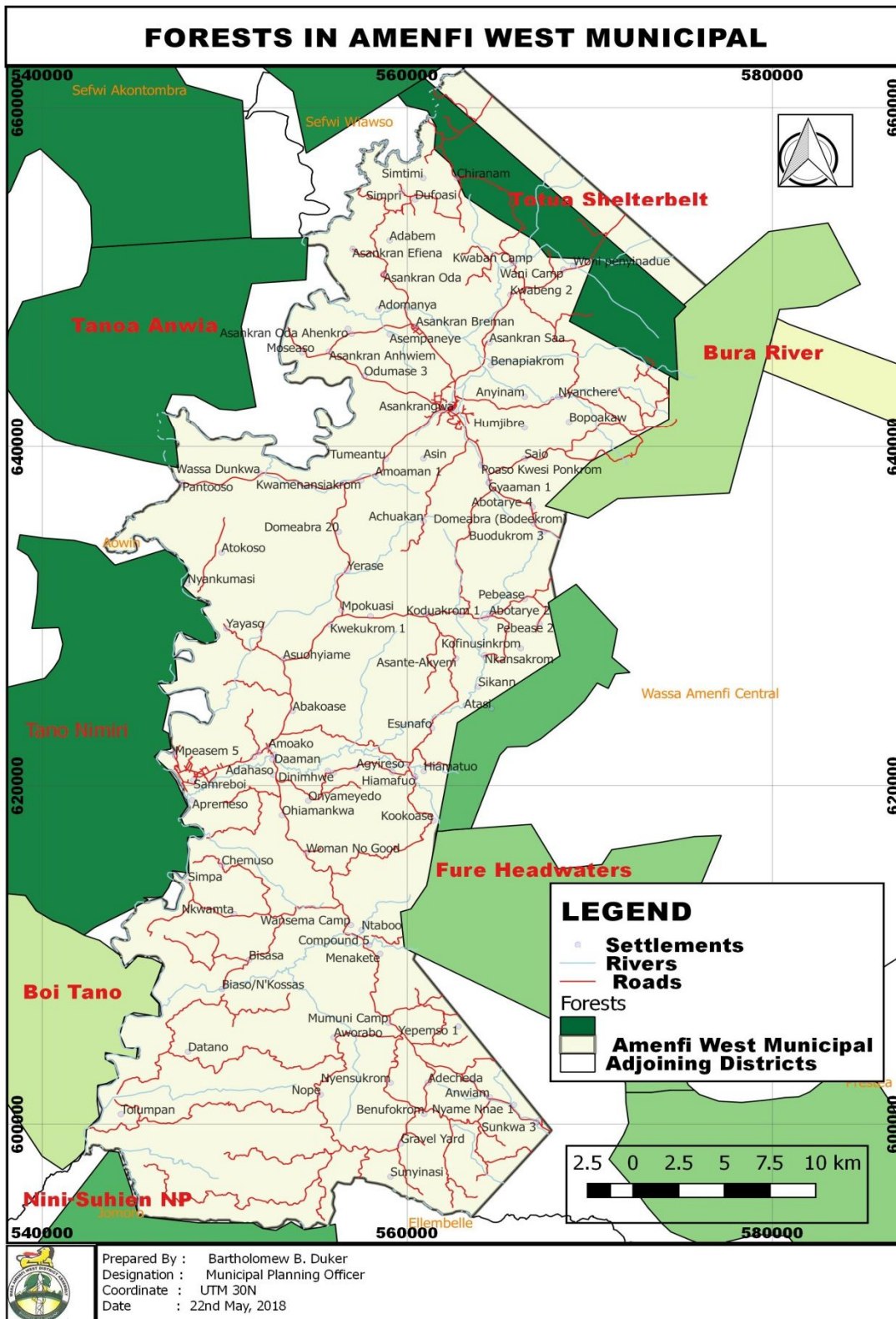
The forests contain many timber species like Sapele, Odum, Mahogany, Wawa, Makore, Kroma, Sopi, Esia, Asoma, Denya, Onyina, Kusia, Dahoma among etc. Most are exploited to feed the two large expatriate wood processing firms' Samartex and SMS in Samreaboi and Manso Amenfi respectively. Some are exported mostly to European countries. A very small proportion feed the new indigenous wood processing concerns springing up lately.

Furthermore, some trees and plants in the forest have high medicinal value. The forest also protects water bodies such as rivers Tano, Tutua etc. The various forests in the district also provide the necessary natural habitat and congenial atmosphere for different species of animals such as antelopes, deer, elephants, birds, squirrels, snails and a host of other forest animal species which provide the source of meat to not only the inhabitants of the municipal but also those outside. The different species of animals also add to the beauty of the environment and as tourist attractions.

Fortunately, small scale mining and illegal mining (galamsey) activities are not affecting the forest very much due to measures put in place by the Forest Services Division to stop mining in the reserves. There are however, a few instances where illegal miners operate at odd hours at the blind side of authorities. There are also activities of illegal chain saw operations in the forest reserves which negatively affect the environment. These activities deny the Government and the Assembly as well as Traditional authorities the needed revenue. The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Forests is presented in figure 1.6



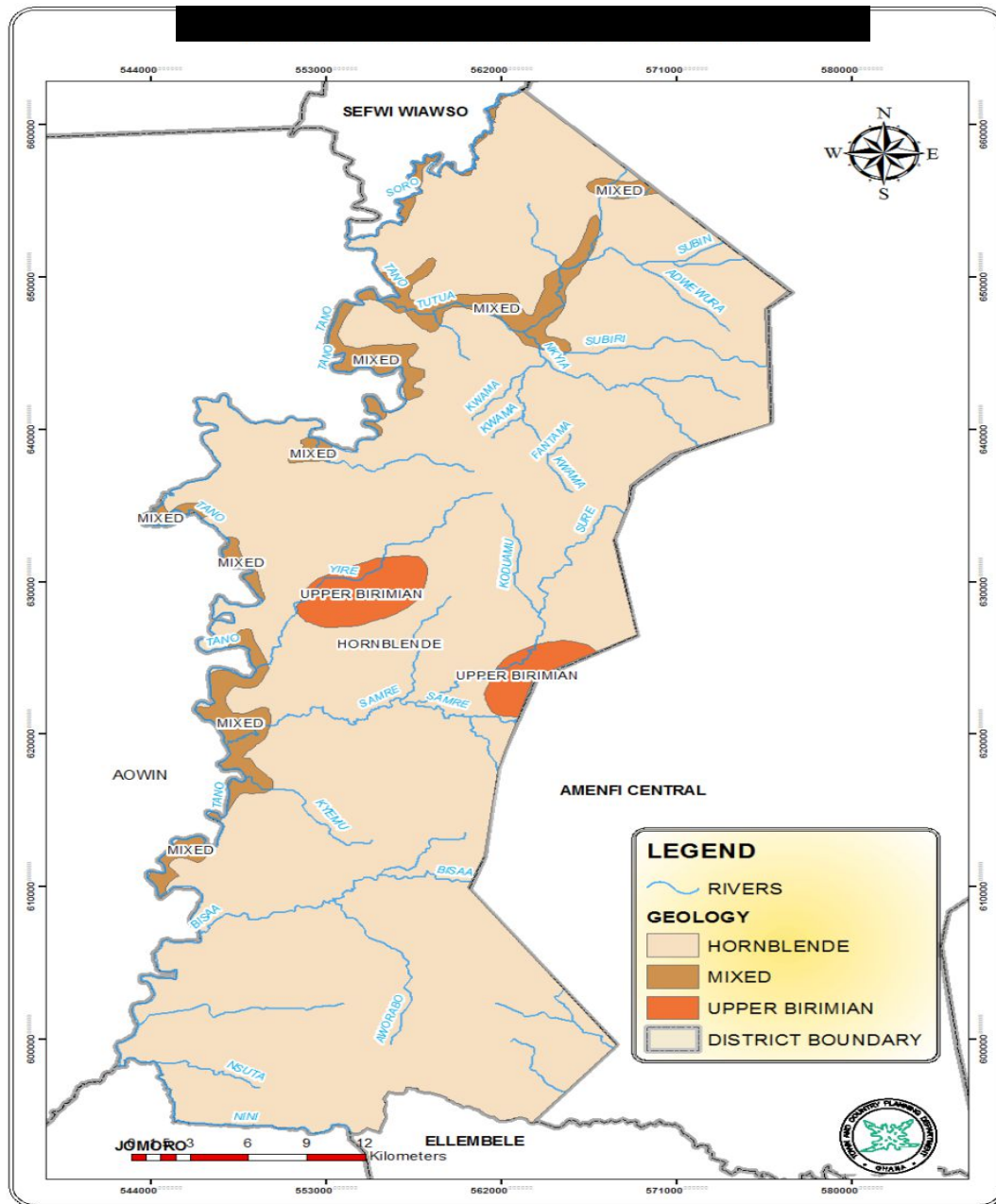
Figure 1.6: Forests in Wassa Amenfi West Municipal



### 1.12.4. Geology

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal lies geologically within the Ghanaian Shield area which consists of the lower Proterozoic volcanic and the flyschoid metasediments of the Birimian System. The municipal is associated with part of gold belt, namely Asankrangwa-Mansu-Nkwanta which is associated with the Birimian rocks. The rock type also provides mineralization for Bauxite, Manganese, and Iron-ore. Wassa Amenfi West Geology is presented in figure 1.7.

**Figure 1.7 Geology of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal**



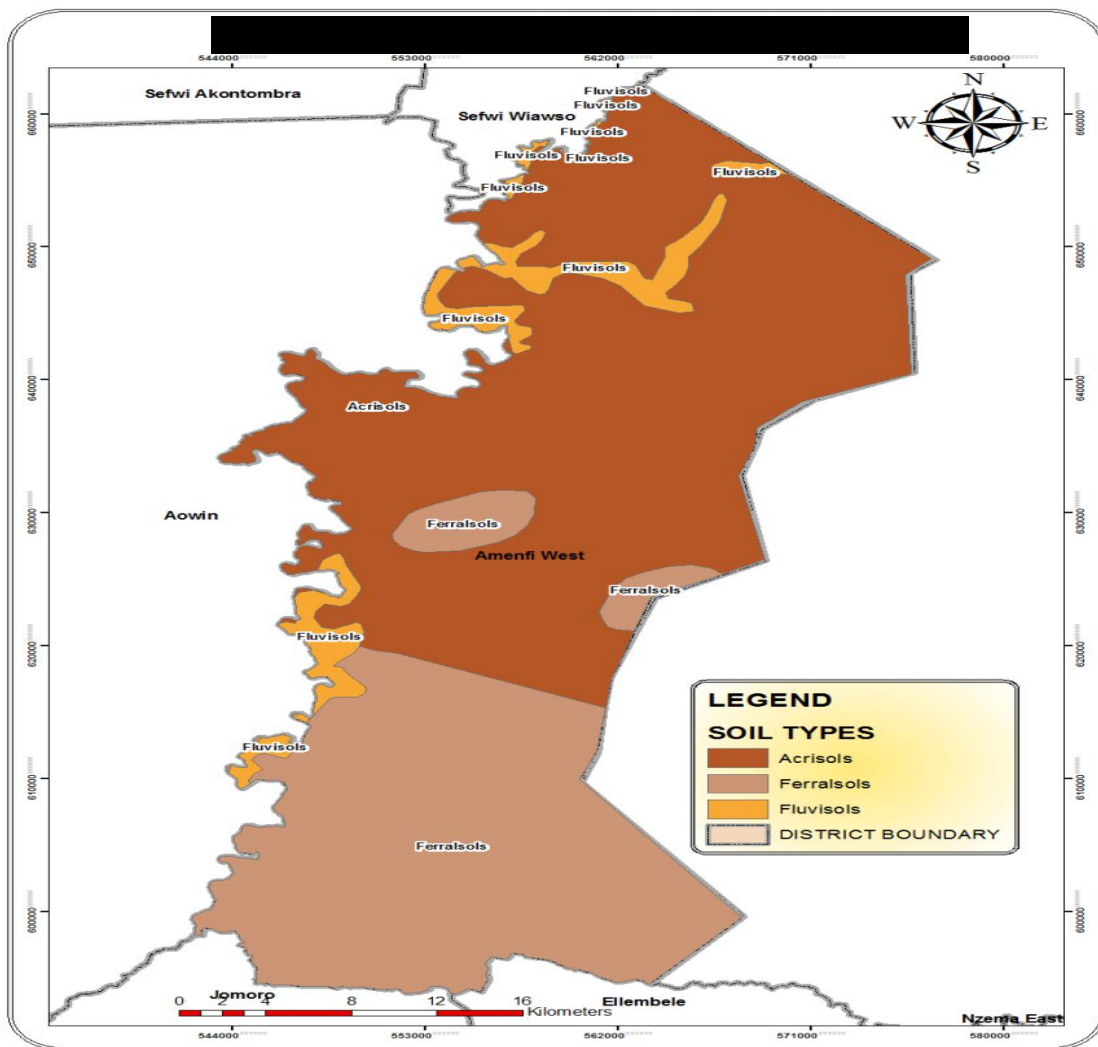
Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

The presence of minerals deposits in the district has the potential to affect the quality of underground water. The colour of potable water at times looks brownish due to the iron content thereby making it difficult for some domestic activities. Illegal gold mining is intensive within all tributaries of River Tano and River Ankrobra.

### 1.12.5 Soil Types

The geological soil formations identified in the municipal is associated with the Birimian rocks and Granites. There are also two main agricultural soil groups identified. These are the forest ochrosol - oxysols and oxysols. The soil supports the cultivation of tree crops like coffee, oil palm, rubber, cola and cocoa. It also supports the cultivation of food crops like plantain, cassava, maize, rice, tomatoes, pepper and garden eggs etc. The soil types is present in figure 1.8

**Figure 1.8 Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Soils**



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

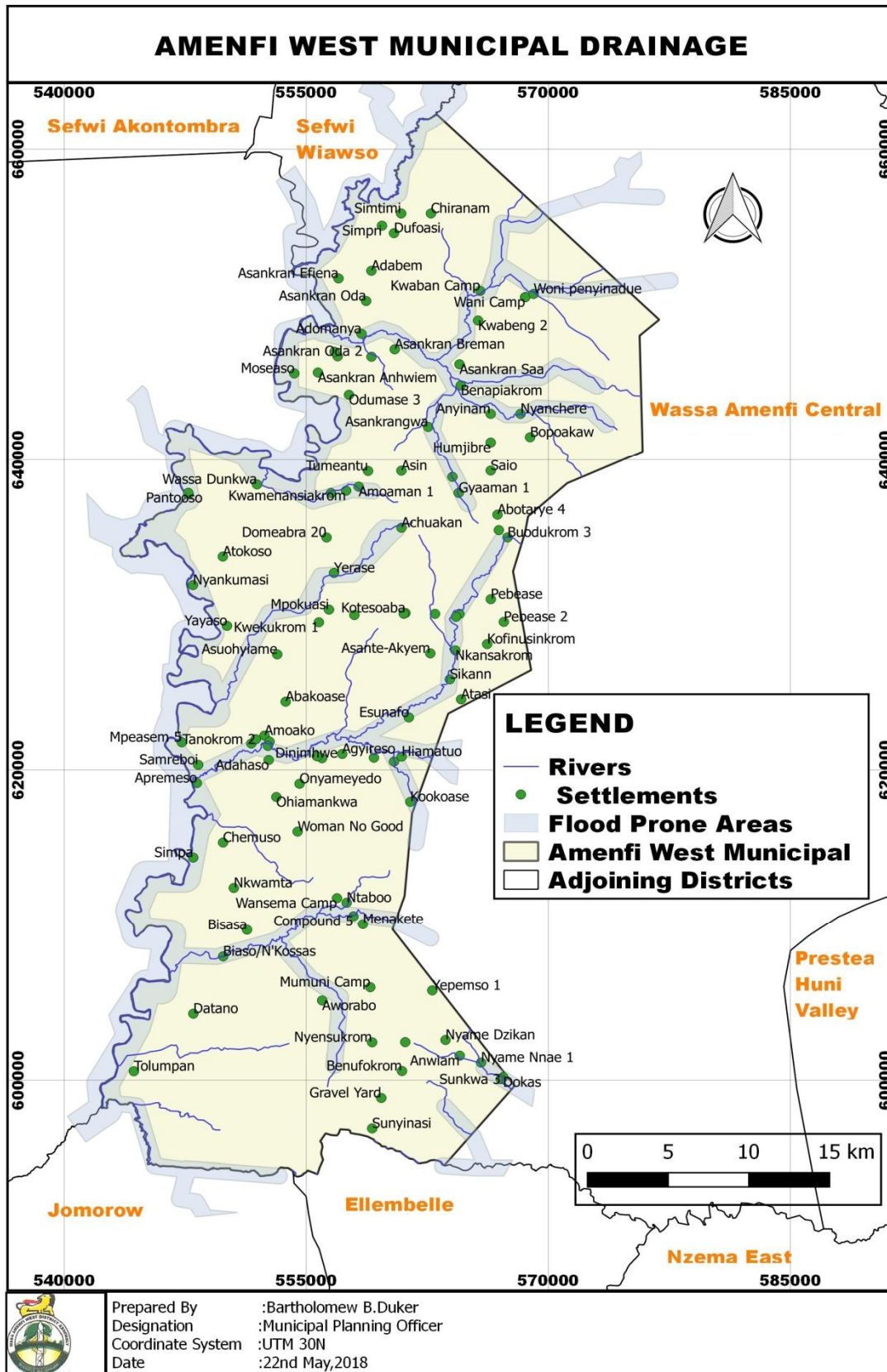
### **1.12.6 Topography & Drainage**

The topography is generally undulating with summit averaging 153 meters (500ft).

There is a good network of rivers and streams. Notable are river Tano, Yire, Kwama, Samre among others. These rivers used to serve as a source of water for domestic and farming (irrigation) purposes especially for vegetable farmers in the dry season. Thus, many enclaves in the district suffer acute water short. The Assembly through its Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) will therefore make provisions to solve the challenge. Notwithstanding this, the rivers and other streams contribute significantly to the socio-economic development of the municipal. However, as a result of illegal mining (Galamsey) activities in the municipal, most of these rivers and streams are polluted. There is the need to sensitise community members on the need to protect water bodies in the municipal. The drainage map is presented in figure 1.9.



Figure 1.9: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Drainage



### 1.12.7. Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general

In years back there exist diversity of life with much better opportunities for economic development and responsiveness to climate adaptation and change. Increase in population and the desire to use all means to exploit resources hidden in the earth without putting in measures to reclaim degraded lands has the potential to deprive the future generation of safe environment.

Activities of lumbering in the forest and reserve areas are gradually destroying the natural habitats of animals and birds. Rivers like Tano, Ankobra have been polluted to the extent that it becomes difficult to use for domestic purposes. It is therefore very necessary for lawful agencies and institutions to intensify efforts aimed at protecting the environment for a better future.

Climate change and Natural Disaster issues contributes to the development of the municipality. An analysis of the changing nature of the climate in the municipal would enable for proper planning to mitigate risks associated with it. The table below captures climate change data of the municipal for 2018.

#### Climate Change Data

ISSUES	AFFECTED AREAS	AFFECTED POPULATION	MITIGATION METHODS
1. Flooding	Samreboi, Wassa Dunkwa, Sika Nti, Asante Kyem, Asankrangwa	1, 679	Educate the public to stop throwing solid waste /refuse into gutters/ rivers. People should stop building in water ways. Dredging/ Desilting of drains and river Kwama.
2. Domestic Fires	Oda Kotoamso, Moseaso, Asankrangwa	50	Quickly repair all faulty electrical equipment, socket, switch, off all gadgets whenever there is power instability.
3. Rainstorm	Gravel Yard, Breman, Yirase, Juantuakrom, Asankran Saa	160	Planting of more trees to serve as wind breaks at the outskirts of towns, communities and around houses/ buildings such as schools, churches, mosque, Clinics etc
4. Weak building	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Wassa Dunkwa, Breman, Mumuni.	5,670	Regular maintenance of buildings especially the roofs.
5. Illegal mining	Asankrangwa, Aboi Nkwanta, Moseaso, Breman, Samreboi,	10,474	Public education should be organized to educate the people on the effects of illegal mining.

	Pantuso		Sensitize citizens on the dangers of wrongful application of mercury at galamsey sites
6. Erosion	Breman, Asankrangwa, Fordjsokrom, Kwabeng, Samreboi, Mumuni.	2,450	Constructions of drains to allow free flow of rain water to the outskirt.
7. Pollution of water bodies	Moseaso, Wassa Dunkwa, Samreboi, Asankrangwa.	2,914	Sensitization of the public to stop throwing solid wastes and chemicals into water bodies.
8. Poor Refuse Sites/Dumps	Asankrangwa, Kwabeng, Breman, Samreboi, Wassa Dunkwa, Mumuni.	8,413	Provision of refuse containers at Vantage Sites/ areas. Sensitize the public not to throw refuse at proper sites/areas

Source: NADMO, 2018.

Flooding displaces a lot of people. In 2018, about 1,678 people were affected. Flooding destroyed human lives, properties and animals, damaging buildings, bridges, drains, roads and destroy supply of water, gas, electricity, communication among others.

Fires cause death and injuries to human beings, livestock and poultry. Fires also damage valuable rewards, documents, offices, houses/buildings (churches Schools clinics) leading to rendering of people homeless.

Erosion causes soil infertility through leaching. Erosion also damage/destroy buildings, houses and roads. Pollution of water bodies causes water borne diseases such as cholera etc. Most water bodies in the municipality have been polluted by illegal miners making it unsafe to drink as well as for farming purposes.

Weak buildings constructed with mud have been weakened in flooding communities making it difficult for occupation. Illegal Mining activities led to destruction and degradation of farm lands and forests. It is also contributed to serious trenches filled with underground water. It again destroys human lives. Poor refuse Dumps/ and heaping of refuse at unauthorized places also lead to outbreak of diseases and air pollution.

In view of the aforementioned,

- NADMO should be resourced to assess disasters and also provide the needed relief to victims of disasters.

- Assembly must also liaise with Forestry Services Division to plant more trees in degraded forests.
- The Department of Agriculture must also sensitize farmers on climate smart agricultural practices
- The Assembly must also ensure that all constructions are sustainable through landscaping and tree planting
- CREMA activities within the landscape should also be supported.

### **1.12.8. Water Security**

The availability and accessibility to good drinking water is key to human well-being as well as for use in agricultural, industrial, domestic and mining activities. A number of potable water supply systems are available in the municipal. These are pipe borne from Small Town Piped Water Systems, mechanized boreholes, boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps. The other sources of water supply are streams, rivers, dug wells etc.

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that River/stream (27.9%) is the major source of drinking water for dwelling units in the municipal, followed by bore hole/pump/tube well (23.4%). Pipe-borne inside dwelling unit (4.1%), pipe borne outside dwelling unit (9.9%) and public tap/standpipe (11.5%) collectively represent 25.5 percent of drinking water sources in the municipal.

The main source of drinking water for households in rural localities is rivers/streams (47.3%), followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.3%) while in the case of urban areas, protected well (26.0%) is relatively more commonly used, followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (22.3%). The use of pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (7.6%), pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.7%) and public tap/standpipe (15.9%) is higher in urban than the rural localities where all the three sources together are used by 13.9 percent of the households. The use of sachet water is also higher in urban (4.1%) than in rural (0.5%) households

Table 1.8 gives water distribution situation in the Municipal. The table indicates that not all the water facilities are functioning and therefore there is the need to rehabilitate the facilities, form and train Water and Sanitation management Teams in respective communities to adhere to guidelines on the operations of these facilities.

**Table1.8: Water Distribution Situation in the Municipal.**



Facility	Number	Population being Served	Facility Functioning	Facility Not Functioning
Small Town Water System	2	30,615	2	-
Borehole with Hand pump	112	33,600	62	50
Mechanized Borehole	71	10,650	12	59
Hand Dug-Well with pump	5	2,500	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>77,365</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>110</b>

Source: DWST, 2017

### 1.12.9. Natural and Man-made disasters

The municipal has had its fair share of disaster happenings over the years. The major disaster occurrence is Hydrometeorological and fire.

**Table 1.9 Details the disaster types from 2015-2017.**

Disaster Type	2015		2016		2017	
	Number	No.Affected	Number	No.Affected	Number	No.Affected
Hydrometeorological	1	-	1	405	2	2,068
Fire	1	-	2	54	1	4

Source: NADMO, AWDA, 2017

Disasters destroy properties and life, it bring hardships to families affected, put pressure on government to spend resources aimed for other developmental activities to provide relief to victims.

### 1.12.10. Natural Resource Utilization

The municipal is blessed with many natural resources. Rivers such as Tano, Kwama, Tutua, Subiri, Yire etc serve as sources of water for both domestic purposes and agricultural activities. They however, over flow their banks in the rainy seasons and cause destructions to some farm lands. In addition to this, gold deposits are found in many communities in the district. There are some gold prospecting companies in the district prospecting for the precious mineral.

There are forest reserves which provide economic and medicinal trees like Mahogany, Wawa, Sapele, Odum etc. The trees are exploited to serve as raw materials for wood processing firms in the district and beyond as well as for export. The forest also protects water bodies like river

Tano, Tutua among others. It also serve as natural habitat and congenial atmosphere for different species of animals such as antelopes, deer, elephants, birds, squirrels, snails and also host of other forest animal species which provide the source of meat to not only the inhabitants of the district but also those outside.

Efforts must be intensified at curbing the activities of illegal miners and illegal chainsaw operators in the district to safeguard the environment for generations and also for the district to benefit immensely from these natural resources.

#### **1.12.11. Demographic Characteristics**

Demographic characteristics including population size, distribution and age-sex structure are necessary inputs for effective planning for socio-economic development of the municipal. These characteristics are influenced by the components of population change i.e. fertility, mortality and migration. The dynamics of the components of population change have numerous demographic and socio-economic implications for development.

#### **1.12.12. Population Size, Growth Rate and Distribution**

The current population of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal is projected at 112,555 at a growth rate of 2.5% per annum with 2010 population as the base. The population of the municipal according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is 92,152 comprising of 47,361 (51.4%) males and 44,791 (48.6%) females. Rural dwellers accounts for 58.6% of the population with the remaining 41.4% in urban centres. A tabular representation of the Population by Age, Sex and type of Locality based on the 2010 PHC is shown in table 1.10

**Table 1.10: Population by Age, Sex and type of Locality**

Age Group	Box Sexes	Sex			Type of Locality	
		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Urban	Rural
<b>All Ages</b>	92,152	47,361	44,791	105.7	38,113	54,039
0-4	13,800	7,112	6,688	106.3	4,979	8,821
5-9	12,562	6,401	6,161	103.9	4,789	7,773
10-14	11,813	5,985	5,828	102.7	5,119	6,694
15-19	9,843	5,196	4,647	111.8	4,523	5,320
20-24	8,451	4,038	4,413	91.5	3,637	4,814
25-29	7,447	3,596	3,851	93.4	3,179	4,268
30-34	6,112	2,981	3,131	95.2	2,511	3,601
35-39	5,412	2,819	2,593	108.7	2,157	3,255
40-44	4,378	2,426	1,952	124.3	1,901	2,477

45-49	3,394	1,857	1,537	120.8	1,395	1,999
50-54	2,886	1,562	1,324	118.0	1,214	1,672
55-59	1,769	1,078	691	156.0	788	981
60-64	1,408	810	598	135.5	628	780
65-69	777	407	370	110.0	315	462
70-74	873	461	412	111.9	381	492
75-79	441	248	193	128.5	216	225
80-84	401	194	207	93.7	189	212
85-89	193	110	83	132.5	99	94
90-94	133	50	83	60.2	59	74
95-99	59	30	29	103.4	34	25
<b>All Ages</b>	92,152	47,361	44,791	105.7	38,113	54,039
<b>0-14</b>	38,175	19,498	18,677	104.4	14,887	23,288
<b>15-64</b>	51,100	26,363	24,737	106.6	21,933	29,167
<b>65+</b>	2,877	1,500	1,377	108.9	1,293	1,584
<b>Total Dependency Ratio</b>	80.3	79.6	81.1		73.8	85.3
<b>Child Dependency Ratio</b>	74.7	73.9	75.5		67.8	79.8
<b>Old age Dependency Ratio</b>	5.6	5.6	5.5		5.8	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.12.13. Age-Sex Structure

The municipal's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The age-sex structure is useful for population projections. It can be deduced from table 1.10 that 41.4% of the total population of the municipal as at 2010 were in the 0-14 age group. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population. The sex ratio of 105.7 is indicative that, relatively, males outnumber females in the municipal.

### 1.12.14. Age Dependency Ratio

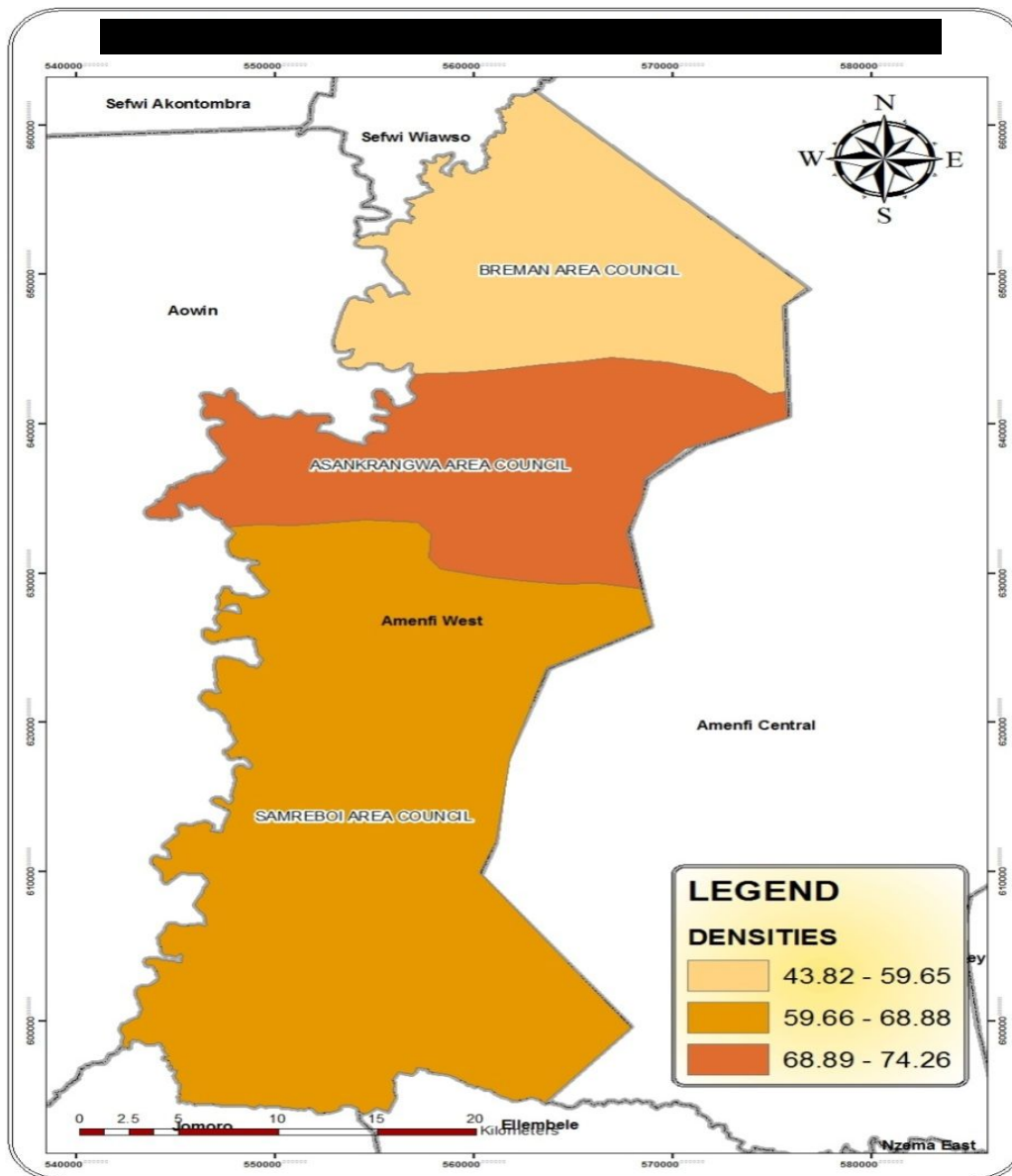
Age-dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to the independent population, that is, those in the 15-64 age group. The ratio is used to measure the burden borne by those in the working age group. From table 1.10, the

age dependency ratio of the municipal is 80.3 implying that the proportion of those who depend on the independent group for their sustenance is high. This may have adverse effect on savings for the age cohort 15-64years thereby putting pressure on the Municipal Assembly and Government to increase social interventions like Livelihood Empowerment Programme (LEAP), School Feeding Programme and the Assistantship to needy but brilliant students among others.

#### **1.12.15. Population Density**

This is the ratio of the population of a locality or region to land. The population density of the municipal has risen from 64 persons per square kilometre in 2010 to 78 persons per square kilometre, indicating that currently, more pressure is being exerted on available land for farming as well as domestic and industrial purposes. This therefore enjoins on the Assembly to ensure effective utilization of land especially in the municipal capital as well as other zonal council centres, acquisition of land banks by the Assembly should also be a priority. The population density of the municipal is presented in figure 1.10

**Figure 1.10 Population Density of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal**



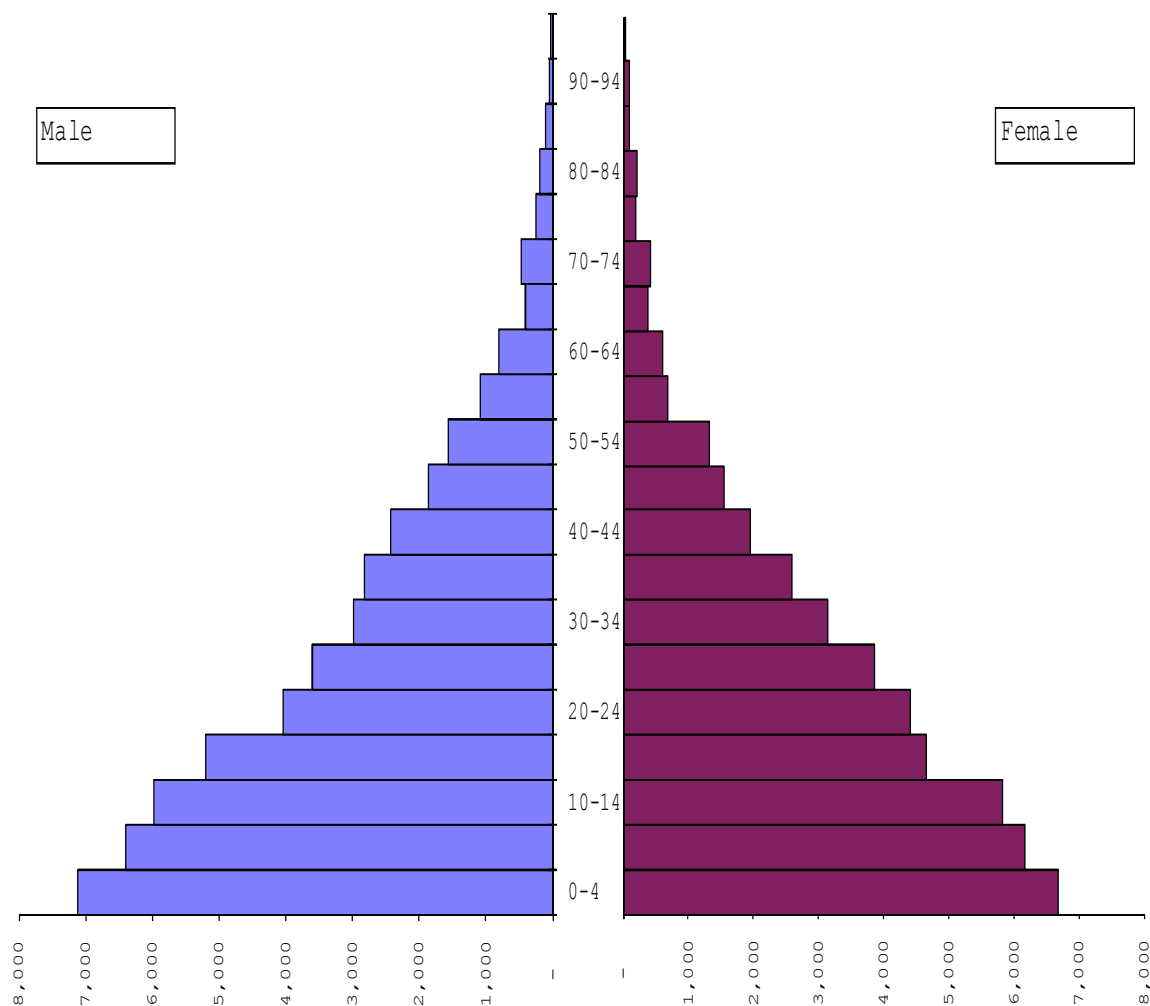
Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

### 1.12.16. Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Figure 1.11 shows the population pyramid of the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal. The pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with increasing age. It depicts a youthful population similar to the population pyramid of the country. This is because in typical developing country like Ghana, fertility rate tends to be relatively high and the average life expectancy low accounting for the broad base and narrower upper end of the population pyramid. Fertility rate of the district is 3.7 as compared to the regional figure of 3.6.

The pyramid as shown implies that the Municipal Assembly needs to put in place measures aimed at encouraging more of the youth to enrol in educational institutions, learn vocations, establish skill development centres, create conducive business atmosphere as well as increasing efforts to expand infrastructure. It also indicates that businesses and investors would also be assured of labour force to work with. The Social Welfare/Community Development should also liaise with relevant institutions to fashion out programmes aimed at improving the lives of the aged.

**Figure1.11: Population Pyramid of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal**



Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

### 1.12.17. Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Data from the 2010 PHC indicates that the migrant's population is 36,538 out of the then population of 92,152, thus representing 39.6% of the population. Majority (75.6%) of the migrants were born outside the Western Region. Those born outside Ghana represent 1.5% of the migrant's population. Table 1.11 shows data on migration in the municipal.

**Table 1.11: Birthplace by Duration of Residence of Migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of Residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-19 Years	20+ Years
Total	36,538	11.7	27	18.9	21	21.2
Born elsewhere in the region	8,923	12.3	27.2	19.1	19	22.1
<b>Born elsewhere in another region</b>						
Central	5,093	12.4	20.1	14.8	20	32.5
Greater Accra	838	19.3	28.5	13.8	16	22.6
Volta	2,330	15.8	27.2	13.9	20	22.7
Eastern	3,120	9.9	20.8	14.8	24	30.5
Ashanti	4,083	10.3	26.3	18.5	22	23.2
Brong Ahafo	4,368	10.6	28.9	21.4	22	17.1
Northern	1,781	13.5	27.6	21.7	26	11.5
Upper East	3,237	9	29.3	23.9	28	10
Upper west	2,225	10.2	39.6	25.8	16	7.8
Outside Ghana	540	49	228	109	82	72

**Source:** GSS, 2010 PHC

In recent times, the influx of foreign nationals into the municipal has gone up significantly. The expatriates comprise of Chinese and other ECOWAS nationals. They have been identified to be engaged in some economic activities including petty trading and small scale and illegal mining. Some Chinese nationals are engaged in the small scale mining activities as investment partners to Ghanaian counterparts. The upsurge of expatriates has affected the economic activities in the municipal as some have established restaurants, casinos, entertainment centres and mechanical shops for the provision of mining support services. That notwithstanding, it is also evident that the activities of those engaged in small scale and illegal mining is affecting forest and other natural bodies.

### **1.12.18. Gender Equality**

The 2010 population census shows that the proportion of males (51.4%) is higher than that of females (48.6%) in the Municipal.

- ***Societal Role of Gender***

Women play a major role in the society but most at times they are discriminated upon when it comes to decision making. They seek the welfare of the family, from preparation of meals to fetching of water. In the Amenfi West Municipal where water coverage is low, women/girls have to walk long distances in search of water. This affects the girl child's education as most of them have to fetch water for the family before attending school.

- ***Socio-Economic Role***

Women play important role in the development of rural economy. In the municipal, women are involved in the following economic activities; trading, Soap making, farming among others.

They also provide services such as hairdressing and dressmaking. However, they are faced with numerous challenges. Most of the female farmers do not own land hence the size of their farms are small, this has resulted in female farmers producing on subsistence basis. Another challenge hindering their economic empowerment is limited access to credit. This is due to the fact that most women do not own property which could be used as collateral. They also lack adequate technical skills to undertake their trade.

The poor accessibility to health facilities due to inadequate health infrastructure and the poor nature of roads in the district affects the women more than the men. This has resulted in increased maternal mortality.

- ***Political Situation***

The Municipal Assembly which is the highest political decision making body of the Municipal has only 4 Assembly women (2 Elected and 2 Appointed) out of a total number of 27 members. This may be due to the traditional belief that when it comes to governance and decision making, women have no place. Another reason is that most women have low esteems coupled with low literacy rate of women.

### **1.12.19. Settlement Systems**

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal is strategically located in the middle of the Western Region and shares boundaries with other adjoining districts. Due to its location in the forest belt where rainfall is rampant, farming activities thrive very well in the municipal. The municipal has three



(3) hospitals, a number of other health facilities and a Nursing Training School. It also has 174 Kindergartens, 521 Primary Schools, 359 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High/Technical Schools. Most Departments/Agencies are well established in the municipal administrative capital serving the needs of citizens and the adjoining districts. They include Ghana Police Service, Ghana Immigration Service, Minerals Commission, Forest Services Division, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), and Electoral Commission among others.

There are number of financial institutions established and operating in the municipal. They include commercial as well as rural banks with offices in the municipal capital and other communities.

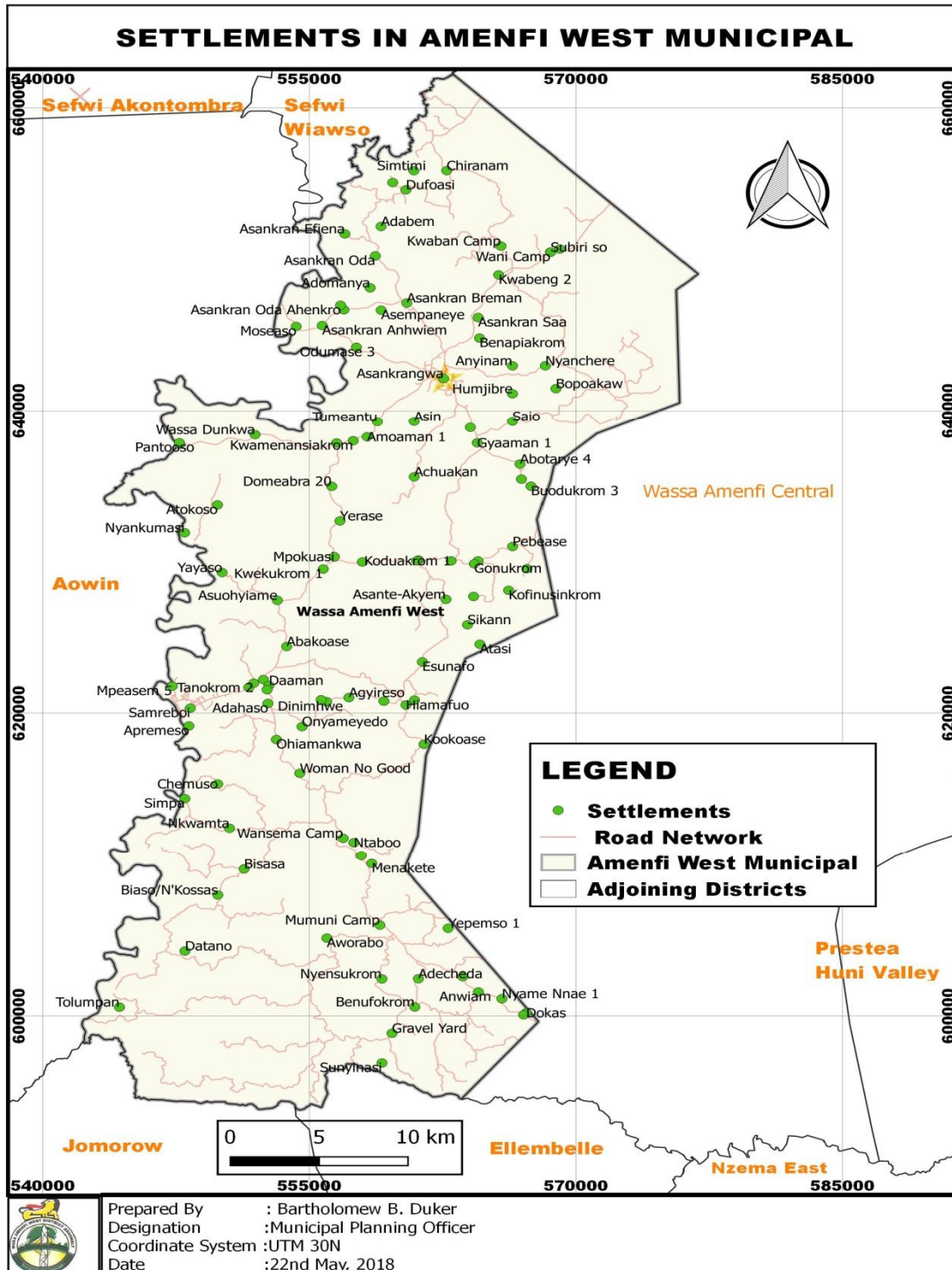
Land usage in the municipal is mainly for agricultural, residential, commercial and other uses. There is a highway that runs through the municipal capital, Asankrangwa to Takoradi, the regional capital. It also extends to Elubo in the Aowin Municipal. Some section of the road from Asankrangwa to Bogoso in the Prestea Huni Valley Municipal has deteriorated and needs attention. Some communities have constructed unauthorized speed ramps in their respective areas to check speeding drivers and reduce the pollution of environment with dust all geared ensuring public safety. The conditions of most of the feeder roads are deplorable making it usage very difficult in both the rainy and dry seasons.

The current population of the municipal is projected at 112,555. Only three communities namely Asankrangwa (24,009), Samreboi (15,839) and Wasa Dunkwa (6,703) have populations above 5000. Twenty (20) out of over 200 communities with projected 2018 populations were considered and analysed based on population distributions, the functions (goods and services) they provide to determine their hierarchies. The scalogram which is a tool used to analyse the Hierarchy of Settlements based on functions each settlement provide was therefore employed. The categorization of the hierarchy of settlements was based on the centrality index of each settlement, and not merely the number of functions of the settlement. The scalogram is presented in table 1.12 whiles' figure 1.12 also present settlemnts in the municipality.

The provision of services in the municipal although inadequate as shown in the scalogram, is skewed in favour of the capital; Asankrangwa which has 26 out of the 27 functions. Again, the

absence of some basic amenities such as potable water in some communities enjoins on the Assembly to spread developments evenly in the municipal, especially providing the basic amenities to communities that lack.

Figure 1.12: Settlements in Wassa Amenfi West Municipal



**Table 1.12: Scalogram**

Settlements	2018 Projected Population	Pre-School	Primary School	J.H.S	S.H.S	Vocational / Technical School	Hotels/Guest House	Nursing Training College	Borehole	Stand pipe	Hand dug well	Public Toilet	market	Bank	Post Office	Telephone Network	Electricity	Police Station	Processing factory	I.C.T Centre	Agric Extension Officer	Cocoa warehouse	Lorry park/Station	CHPS Compound/Health Post	Hospital	Health Centre/Polyclinic	Fire Service Station	Court	No. of Functions	Weighted Centrality Index	Level
<b>Weight (W)</b>		1	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	-		
Asankragwa	24,009	11.1	7.2	18.2	300	300	66.6	400	10	100	14.3	12.5	28.6	150	150	20	20	99	300	100	50	16.7	16.7	280	200	300	300	26	2,870.4	1 <sup>st</sup> Order	
Samreboi	15,839	11.1	7.2	18.2			66.6		10		14.3	12.5	28.6	150	150	20	20	99	300	100	50	16.7	16.7	280	200			21	1,470.4	4 <sup>th</sup> Order	
Wassa Dunkwa	6,703	11.1	7.2	18.2					10		14.3		28.6			20	20					16.7	16.7	28.6				11	191.4	6 <sup>th</sup> Order	
Asankran Bremang	2,924	11.1	7.2	18.2			66.6		10		14.3		28.6			20	20	99					16.7					11	312.6	6 <sup>th</sup> Order	
Asankran Saa	2,839	11.1	7.2	18.2					10		14.3											16.7	16.7	28.6				8	122.8	6 <sup>th</sup> Order	
Adowaho	2,048																											-	-		6 <sup>th</sup> Order
Kwahu Bissagya	2,013		7.2													20												2	27.2		6 <sup>th</sup> Order
J.K Oteng	1,938																20											1	20		6 <sup>th</sup> Order
Asankran Oda	1,913	11.1	7.2	18.2					10			12.5	28.6			20	20				50	16.7	16.7	28.6				12	239.6		6 <sup>th</sup> Order
Yirase	1,537		7.2	18																								2	25.		6 <sup>th</sup>



### **1.12.20. Culture**

Culture is the way of life of a group of people. This includes the knowledge, values and beliefs of the people, traditional set-up among others. The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal has 3 divisional areas and chiefs who pay homage to the Paramount Chief (Omanhene) of the Wassa Amenfi Traditional Area at Wassa Akropong. These three divisional areas within the municipality are Asankrangwa Divisional Area, Breaman Divisional Area and Moseaso Divisional Area. Below the divisional chiefs are the sub- chiefs (Odikro) for minor settlements.

Tradition has it that, the people of the municipal are a mixture of migrants from Akwamu, Ashanti, Assin and Ivory Coast. The cultural practices and characteristics of the Wassa Amenfi West municipal are not different from other Akan settlements. Inheritance is through matrilineal lineage whilst funerals, chieftaincy and marriage rites are purely of Akan origins. Like other Akan groups, there five (5) notably clans namely: Agona, Abrade, Asona, Bretuo and Ahene

Every third Friday of the month is observed as taboo day and no one is supposed to go to farm at Asankrangwa. This is referred to as Adum. In certain communities of the municipal, it is also a taboo to rear or keep goats especially in communities where the Tano River drains.

The major festival of the people in the municipal is the Yam Festival, which is celebrated annually between March and April to herald the harvest of the water yam. The Adipa festival is celebrated to offer thanks and food to the gods for bumper harvest and for protection throughout the year.

The Chiefs are the custodian of the land and have leased some to family members, migrant farmers, private organizations/individuals etc. There is however the need to strengthen the collaboration between the chieftaincy institution and the Assembly to deepen decentralization and ensure effective and sustainable development.

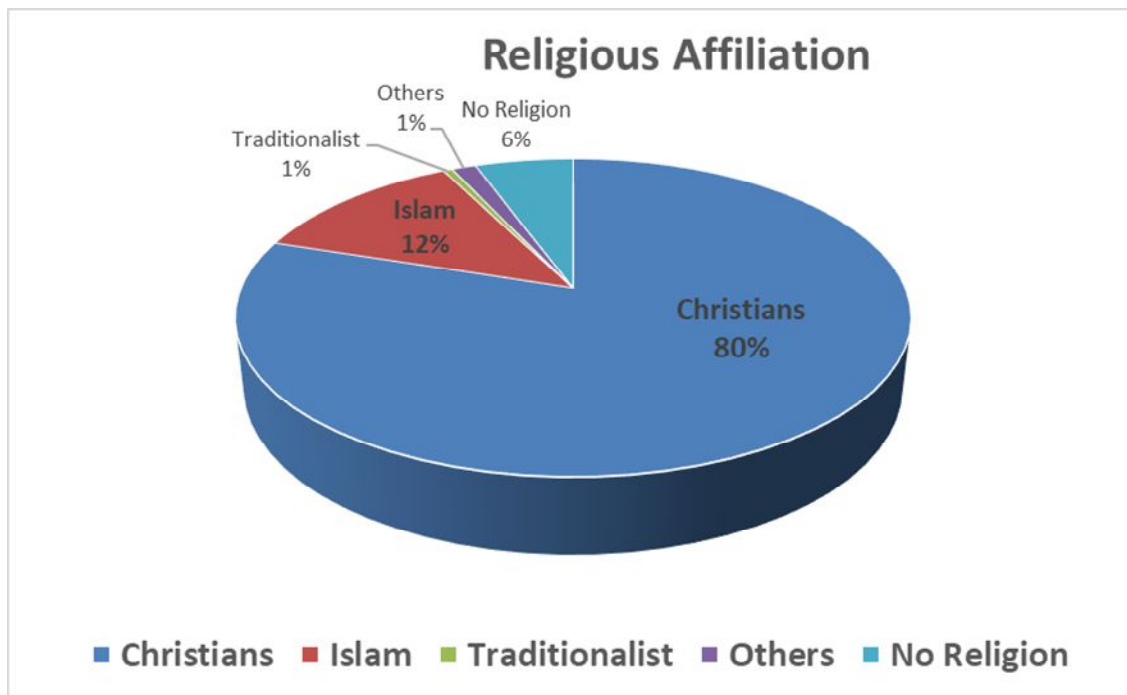
### **1.12.21 Ethnicity**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Akans constitute the largest ethnic group (77.5%) of the total population in the municipal. Other minority ethnic groups are Mole Dagbon (7.0%), Ewe (6.0%), Ga Dangme (4.8%), Guans (1.8%), Grusi (1.1%), Gurma (0.8%), Mande (0.7) and all other ethnic group forms 0.4%.

### 1.12.22. Religious Affiliation

Every citizen in Ghana is enjoined by the 1992 constitution to have freedom of worship and may choose to join any religious group provided the practices of the said group are consistent with the same constitution. From figure 1.13 majority (80%) of the people in the municipal are Christians (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/ Charismatic and other Christians) followed by Islam (12%). Only a small proportion of the population adhere to traditional religion (1%) or other religions not specified whilst those not affiliated to any religion accounts for 6%. Although there is religious pluralism, practitioners co-exist peacefully.

**Figure 1.13: Religious Affiliation**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

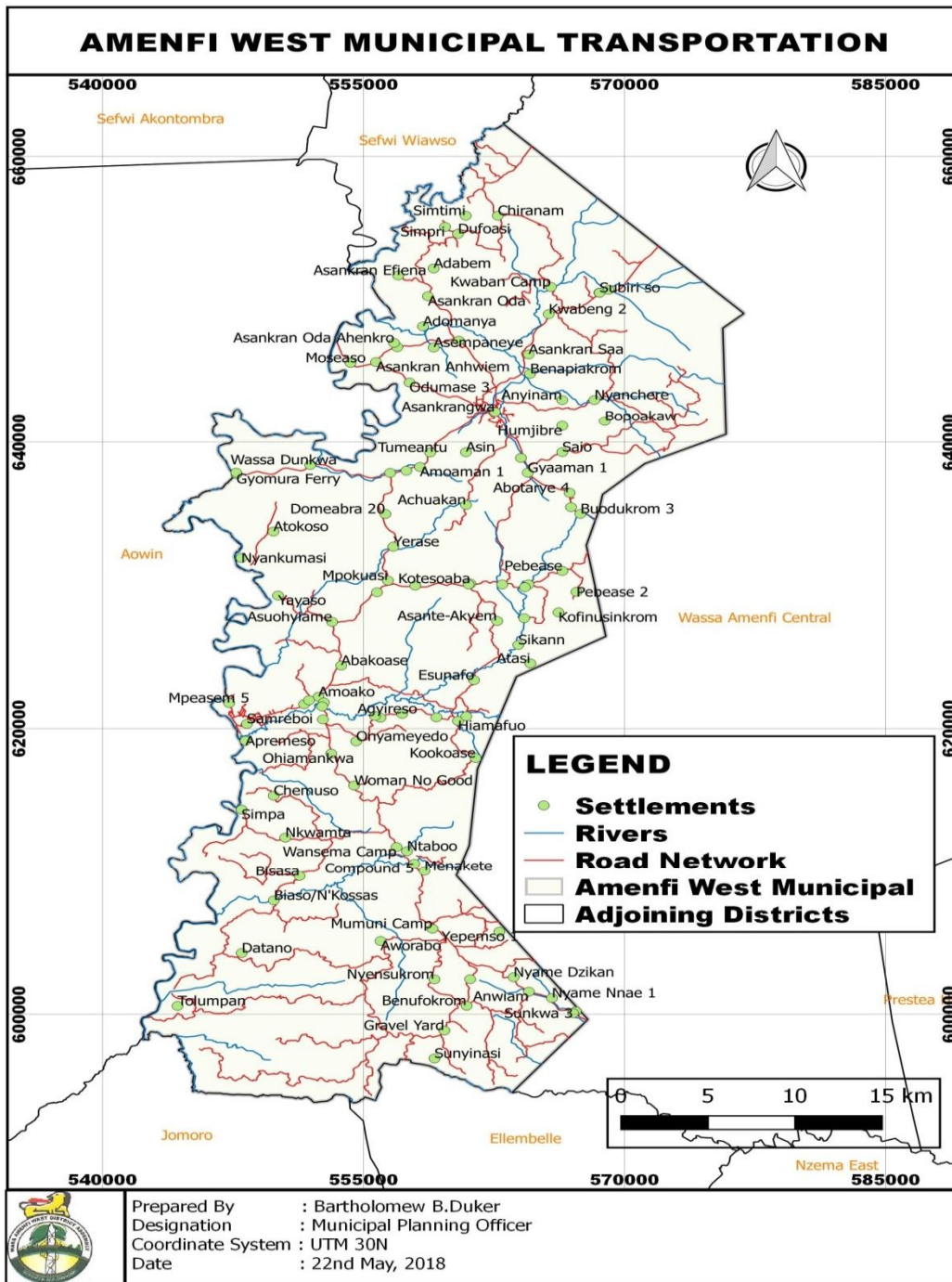
### 1.12.23 Roads Network

The Wassa Amenfi West Municipal has 996.7km length of feeder roads; out of which 13.7km have been tarred, 526km are Engineered Roads, 173km are partially engineered roads and 254km are non-engineered.

The municipal is greatly handicapped by its poor road network and quality. The poor nature of the roads has adversely affected the effective delivery of goods and services to most communities in the municipality. The problem is pronounced during the raining season. It poses

a problem in the carting of agricultural and timber products to major markets both within and outside the municipal. The bad nature of roads also makes it difficult for the people to access social facilities such as health, educational among others. The transportation of the municipality is presented in figure 1.14

Figure 1.14: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Transportation



### **1.13. GOOD GOVERNANCE**

The WAWMA is the highest political and administrative authority in the municipal. It is made up of twenty seven (27) members of which nineteen (19) are elected by universal adult suffrage and eight (8) are appointed by the President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups in the municipal.

#### **1.13.1. Composition of the Assembly**

In accordance with provisions in the local Governance Act, Act 936 of 2016, the WAWMA is composed of:

- the Municipal Chief Executive;
- one person from each electoral area within the district elected by universal adult suffrage in accordance with regulations made for the purpose by the Electoral Commission. There are 19 electoral areas in the Municipal.
- the member of Parliament of the Amenfi West Constituency
- other members not exceeding thirty per cent of the total membership of the Municipal Assembly appointed by the President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups in the Municipal.
- The Municipal Co-ordinating Director is the Secretary to the Municipal Assembly.

#### **1.13.2. Sub-structures of the Assembly**

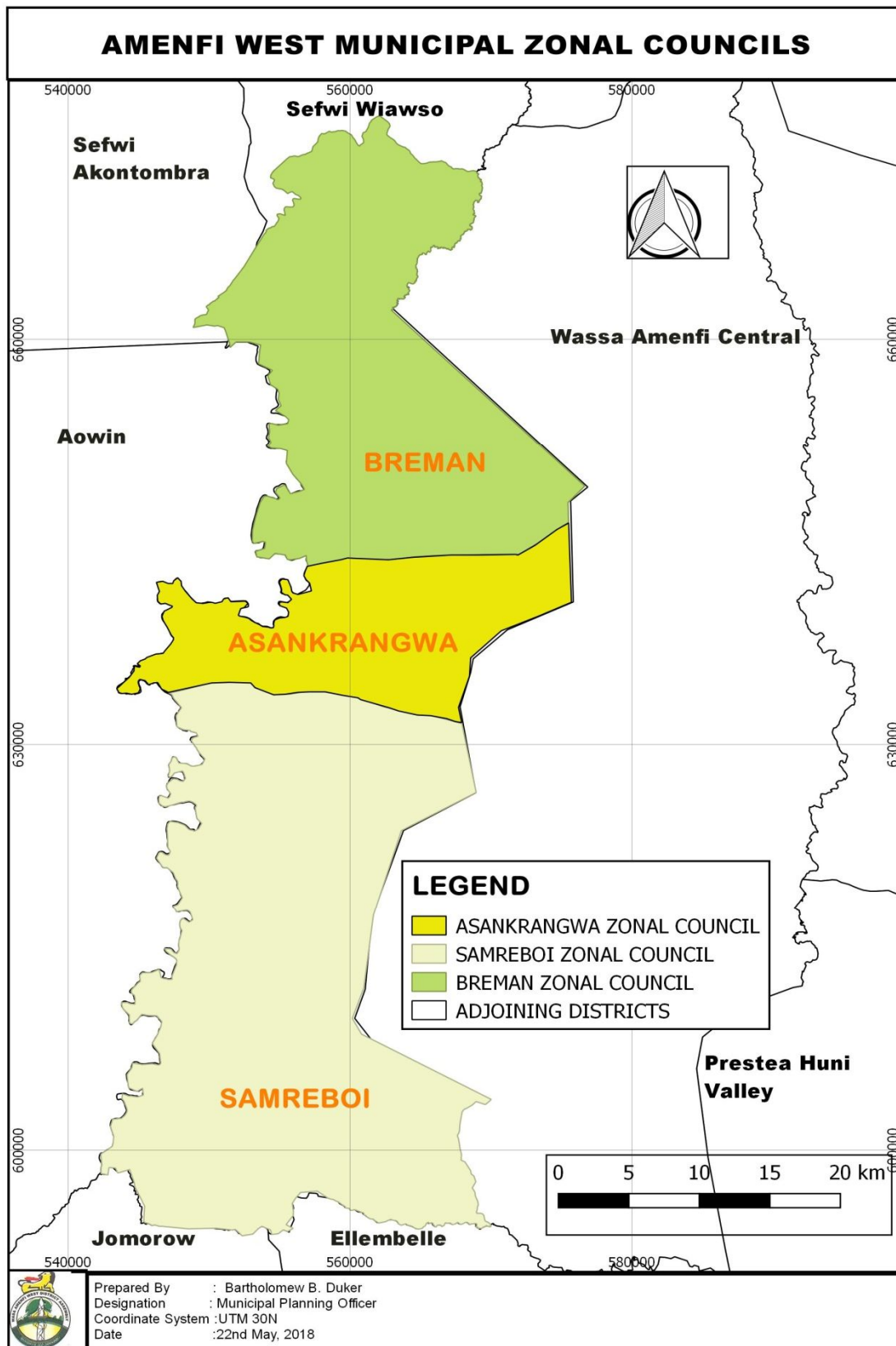
The Sub-Structures exist to deepening the decentralization process thereby strengthening the participation of the people in governance process. The Sub-structures consist of Three Zonal Councils namely Asankrangwa, Breman and Samreboi as shown in figure 1.15.

The Unit Committees are the base structures of the decentralization system with the responsibility of mobilizing community members for local development. Out of the 19 Unit Committees, 18 are in place with total number of 90 members (thus 5 members per Unit).

In general, although the Sub-structures have been inaugurated, however, they are not functioning the way they should, due to inadequate support for their activities, logistical challenges among others. The ineffectiveness of the Sub-structures deprives the Assembly of the needed Internally Generated Funds for the implementation of programmes/projects. Within the Planning period (2018-2021), efforts will be made to strengthen these Sub-structures by Constructing 3 Offices, provide logistics as well as build the capacities of officials.



Figure 1.15: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Zonal Councils



### **1.13.3 Executive and Sub-Committees of Amenfi West Municipal Assembly**

The Assembly has an Executive Committee which is responsible for the performance of the executive and co-ordinating functions. It consists of:

- (a) the Municipal Chief Executive as Chairperson;
- (b) the Chairpersons of the following Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee
  - Development Planning,
  - Social Services,
  - Works,
  - Justice and Security,
  - Finance and Administration
- (c) the Chairperson of one ad hoc Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee elected by the Municipal Assembly.
- (d) any two other members elected by members of the Municipal Assembly, at least one of whom is a woman.
- (e) The Municipal Coordinating Director serves as Secretary

### **1.13.4 The Departments of the Municipal Assembly**

With the enactment of the LI 1961 the Municipal Assembly is enjoined to establish the following eleven (11) departments:

- I. Central Administration Department
- II. Works Department
- III. Physical Planning Department
- IV. Department of Trade and Industry
- V. Department of Agriculture
- VI. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- VII. Legal Department
- VIII. Waste Management Department
- IX. Urban Roads Department
- X. Budgeting and Rating Department
- XI. Transport Department

The Assembly does not have the full complement of these departments. Despite the existence of almost all the decentralised Departments, there is the need for the sector Departments to re-define their roles and functions and their relationships in the integration process

### 1.13.5. Challenges Facing the Decentralised Departments

A summary of the challenges facing decentralised departments are as follows:

- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Inadequate skilled personnel
- Inadequate logistics e.g. Vehicles, computers etc.

### 1.13.6. Security

For the WAWMA to attract investment and promote rapid development there is the need to have peaceful and safe environment, where crime rate is low and there is protection for life (people) and property. The Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) with the Municipal Chief Executive as Chairperson has the mandate to oversee the overall security issues in the municipality. The members of the committee are made up of all heads of security agencies in the municipal. To ensure smooth administration of security issues three (3) police stations have been established at Breman, Samreboi and Asankrangwa. Table 1.13 shows the Police strenght in the municipal.

**Table 1.13: Police Personnel in the Municipal**

Location of Police Staion	Police Personnel		
	Male	Female	Total
Asankrangwa	40	11	51
Samreboi	5	-	5
Breman	8	1	9

Source: Ghana Police Service, District Command, 2017

From the table 1.13, it can be said that the Police citizens' ratio of 1: 1,689 in the municipal is below the required United Nations (UN) standard which is 1:500. Apart from the inadequate Police personnel, there is also the challenge of inadequate accommodation, vehicles and logistics for effective policing. The municipal is vast and the challenges mentioned above hamper the

smooth running of policing. With a rise in crime rate, more personnel and logistics are needed to meet the challenges.

#### **1.14. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)**

On LED, the Business Advisory Centre of the National Board for Small Scale Industries has conducted series of training programmes for communities and identified groups within the district including women and the youth. The programmes range from Community Based Trainings (CBT) in batik tie and dye, animal rearing to business development workshops. The Rural Technology Facility (RTF) which operates in the district is also able to manufacture Agr-processing facilities for farmers and business people to process raw materials from the farm lands into finished products.

The economic opportunities in the agricultural business in the municipal is great, however, due to the long period of between 3 – 5 years for some cash crops to mature, and as typical of most communities in the Western Region where there are mineral deposits, it serves as disincentives to the youth who can get quick money from the lucrative but dangerous illegal galamsey activities.

#### **1.15. ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPAL**

The strength of every municipal lies in the manpower capacities and economic viabilities embedded in it. Where a higher proportion of the population is employed, the general wellbeing of the citizenry is enhanced. Data on economic characteristics are vital for planning, monitoring and evaluating the impact of various economic and social intervention programmes.

##### **1.15.1 Economically Active and Economically Not Active Population**

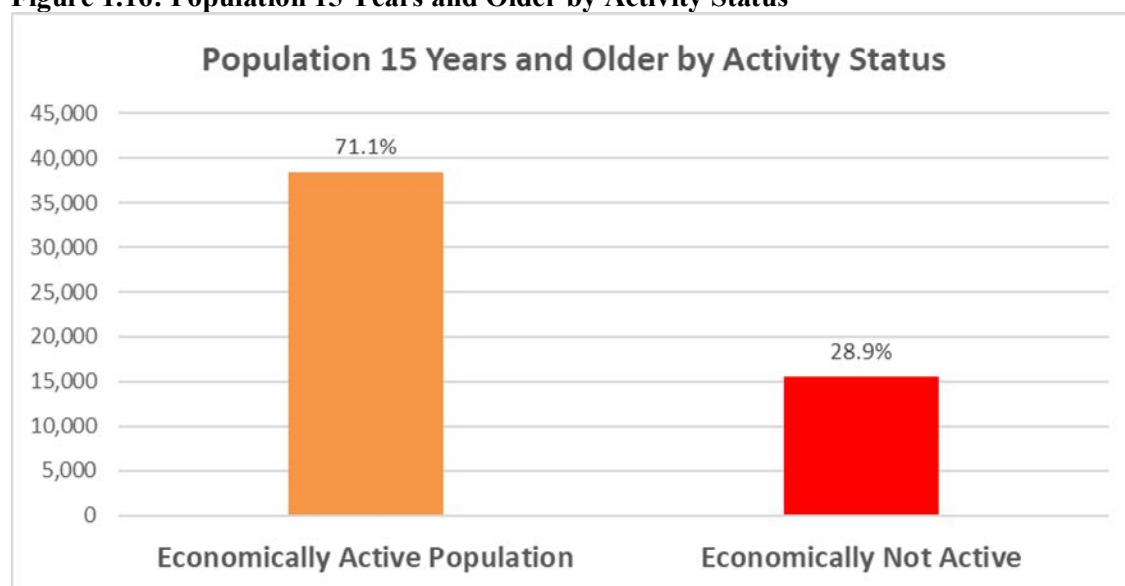
Economically active population is made up of all employed and unemployed persons of the working age population (15 years or more) who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services. Economically inactive population (not in the labour force) is the part of working aged population who are neither employed nor unemployed (e.g. students, retired and home-makers). *Compendium of statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana. GSS, May, 2013*).

During the 2010 PHC, a person was regarded as economically active if he or she worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the census night.

This included those who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing to family work, did not work, but had jobs to return to, were unemployed but actively looking for work

From figure 1.16, it is shown that among the population 15 years and older, 71.1% are economically active and 28.9% are economically not active. Furthermore, among the economically active population total number (38,399), majority proportion of 95.9% as against 4.1% are employed. Find details in table 1.13

**Figure 1.16: Population 15 Years and Older by Activity Status**



Source: Extracted from Amenfi West 2010 PHC Report

**Table 1.13: Economically Active 15 years and older by activity status**

Activity Status	Number	Percentage
Economically Active Population	38,399	100.00
○ Employed	36,809	95.9
○ Unemployed	1,590	4.1

Source: Extracted from Amenfi West 2010 PHC Report

### 1.15.2. Occupation

Data from the 2010 PHC indicates that skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers employs 63% of the population 15 years and older followed by Service and sales workers 12% as shown in table 1.14.

**Table 1.14: Employed Population 15 Years and older by Occupation**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Managers	1.5
Professionals	4.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.7
Clerical support workers	1.0
Service and sales workers	12.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	63.0
Craft and related trades workers	7.4
Plant and machinery operators and assemblers	6.2
elementary occupations	2.7
Other occupations	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.15.3. Industry

In the industrial sector, the 2010 PHC shows that the largest industrial sector in the district is agriculture, forestry and fishing (62.7%), followed by wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.3%) and then manufacturing (9.2%). It further indicates that industries like electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, information and communication, extraterritorial organizations and bodies, and real estate activities contribute very little in providing employment for the population in the municipal.

### 1.15.4 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked (District Analytical Report, 2010 PHC).

Table 1.15, shows that most of the people in the municipal are self-employed without employees (63.4%), followed by contributing family workers 13.9% and the least being 'Other' (0.1%).

**Table 1.15: Employment Status**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Employee	5,479	14.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	23,338	63.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,007	2.7
Casual workers	866	2.4
Contributing family workers	5,113	13.9
Apprentice	655	1.8
Domestic employee (House help)	304	0.8

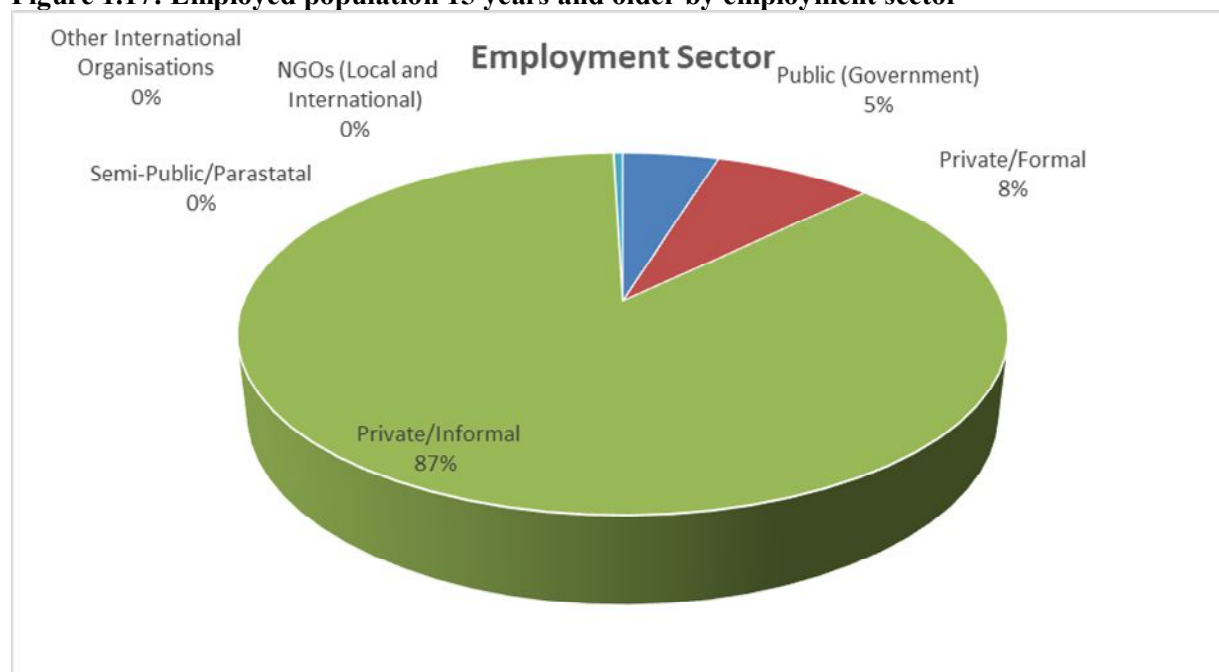
Other	47	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,809</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sources: Extracted from Amenfi West 2010 PHC Report

### 1.15.5. Employment Sector

Figure 1.17 indicates that majority of the population 15 years and older are employed in the private informal sector (87%) followed by private formal (8.0%), with the rest distributed among other sectors. This implies that the Municipal Assembly must provide a congenial atmosphere for businesses to thrive. When this is done, it will enable the Assembly generate more revenue internally for developments. The Government sector employs only 5% of the population.

**Figure 1.17: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector**



Source: Extracted from Amenfi West 2010 PHC Report

### 1.15.6. Crop Farming

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the municipal. The sector employs about 75% of the active labour force. Cash crops grown are mostly cocoa, oil palm, and rubber. Major food crops produced include cassava, maize, rice, garden eggs, and tomatoes. Most of the farmers use farm hands; about 56% of the farmers use family hands, 36% use hired labour, and 25% of the farmers use mutual help (Nnoboa). Land acquisition is not a problem to the farmers. It is mostly on leasehold. The farmers use mostly traditional methods of farming. The practice of slash and burn, bush fallowing and shifting cultivation are the main methods used. There are only six (6)

extension officers, giving extension services to farmers which are woefully inadequate. This may account for inability of farmers to access information on new technology, improved seeds and proper use of agro-chemical. They face a number of challenges among which are poor road network which makes it difficult to transport farm produce to the market centres. The farming input such as fertilizer, chemical etc. is also inadequate. The farmers have low income.

To improve the level of income of farmers there is the need to diversify their activities by promoting alternate livelihood programme, such as beekeeping, Grasscutter rearing etc.

#### **1.15.7 Livestock farming**

Most households rear animals in the municipality for household consumption and commercial purposes. The animals mostly reared include, cattle, goat, pigs, sheep and poultry. The department of Agriculture undertake the following activities; provision of housing, feed management, vaccination, castration, deworming and other prophylactic treatments to support the livestock sector.

#### **1.15.8. Agro-Processing**

The municipal also has the potential to develop Agro based Industry. The availability of oil palm and cocoa husk can serve as raw material for the production of palm oil and potash for the manufacturing of soap. Oil palm processing can be located at Mumuni camp, Breman, Baseke, and Nyamedikan. Also cassava is processed into gari in some selected communities of the municipal. The presence of the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) could also support the Agro based Industries through manufacturing and maintenance of Agro Processing Equipment.

#### **1.15.9. Banking**

Two commercial banks and three rural banks operate in the municipal. The commercial banks are HFC bank Ltd and Ghana Commercial Bank. The Ghana Commercial Bank is at Samreboi while the HCF is situated at Asankrangwa. Amenfiman rural bank with it capital at Wasa Akropong and Upper Amenfi Bank, Fiaseman Rural Bank are the only rural banks operating in the municipal. The non-financial institutions in the municipal include Bayport and Asankraman both situated at Asankrangwa. The banks are there to provide financial support for individuals and companies.



#### **1.15.10. Manufacturing Industry**

The manufacturing and processing industry employ a number of the active labour force in the municipal. SAMARTEX Co. Ltd. which is the only expatriate wood processing company is the main employer. Other emerging industry is sachet water production.

#### **1.15.11. Small and Micro Enterprises**

Other economic activities in the municipal include Auto mechanics', carpentry, hair dressing, dress making and tailoring, trading, bakery etc. the auto mechanic, carpenters and other artisans are scattered in the communities especially at Asankrangwa and Samreboi. The municipal, going forward will develop light industrial area or artisan site at Asankrangwa and Samreboi to relocate the artisans.

The major problems faced by the micro and small scale industries in the municipal include; inadequate capital, inadequate business and credit managerial skills, inadequate technical skills among others. There is also the need to promote and strengthen the formation of business associations and cooperatives. This would help them in sourcing for loans from banks.

#### **1.15.12. Trade and Commence**

Trade and commence sub sector provides employment for a considerable number of the active labour force. Items trade in includes clothing, auto spare parts, agriculture inputs, petro and petroleum products, agriculture produce, building materials among others. The commence sector is dominate by women. The contribution to the local economy is minimal as traders operate on small scale (petty trading).

Trade takes place within municipal and with other districts in the region and outside the region. Goods such as second hand clothing, agriculture inputs, building materials, etc are brought into the municipal from Kumasi and Takoradi. Food stuff such plantain and other agricultural produce are sent to markets in Tarkwa, Takoradi, Bogoso and other market centres in the region

The municipal has three (3) major makets at Asankrangwa, Samreboi and Mumuni with their market days falling on Tuesdays, Fridays and Wednesdays respectively. The minor markets include Wasa Dunkwa, Asankran Saa etc. Farmers from various communities send their food stuff/agric produce to the major markets on their respective marketing days to sell them.

Markets in the municipal do not have adequate infrastructure such as stalls, stores and sanitary places. Besides that the lorry parks are not well developed.

### **1.15.13. Mining**

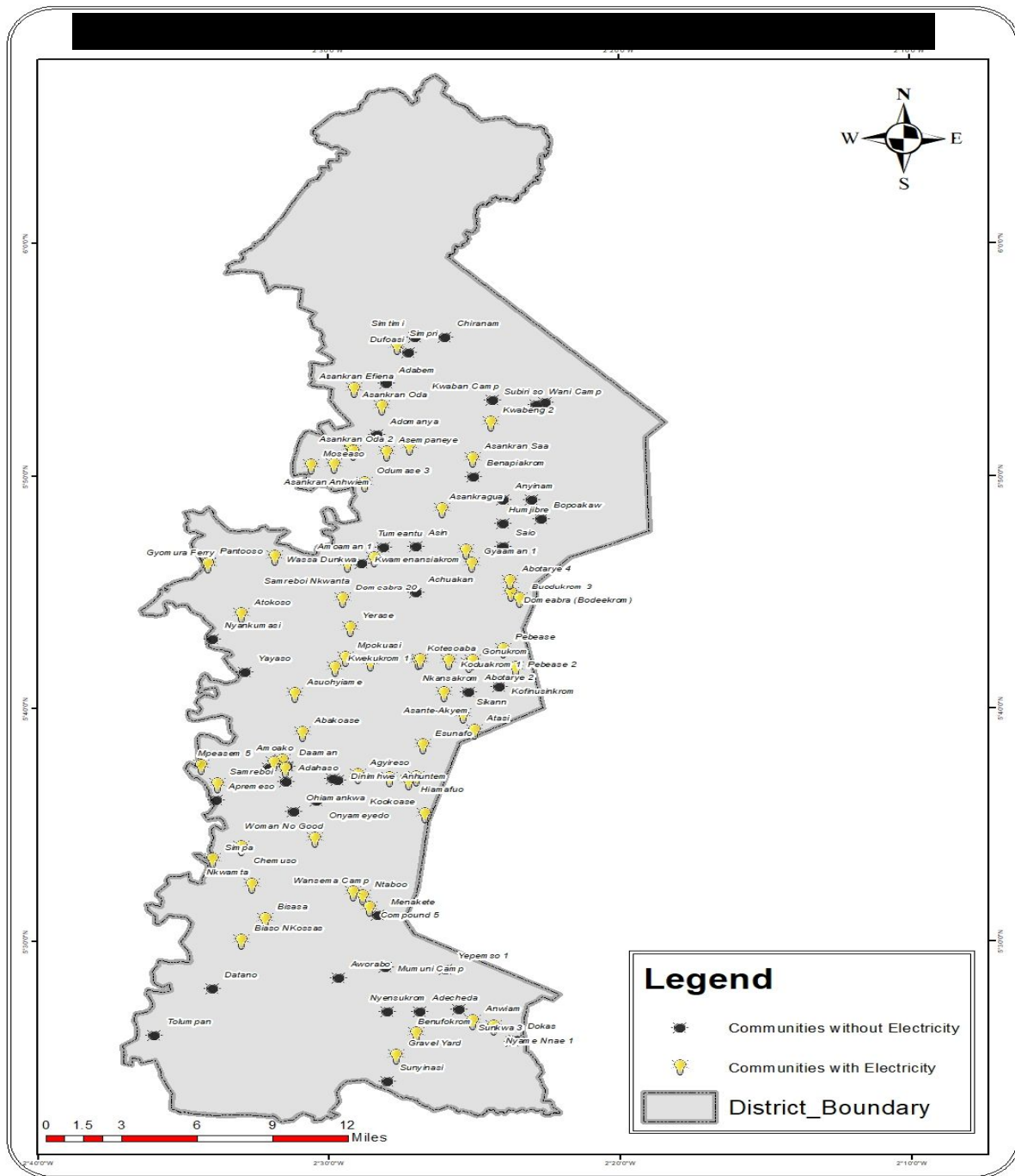
The municipal host gold reserves which require extensive exploration to prove the mineral characteristics for economic exploitation. There are a number of license exploration companies working in the municipal; they are at various stages of gold exploration.

The main large rivers in the municipal, namely the Tano and the Ankobra, were main targets of gold dredging in the colonial era, depicted from their drainage system within the gold belt. Currently however, such a gold mining activity has since been outlawed from our national law pertaining to mineral and mining. Illegal gold mining is intensive within all tributaries of River Tano and River Ankobra in the communities. Significant among these communities are Asankran Saa, Amoamang, Nkakaa, Breman, Oda Kotoamso. The activities of the illegal gold miners (galamsey) impact negatively on the environment by polluting water bodies. Furthermore, cocoa trees are destroyed to pave way for their mining activity.

### **1.15.14. Energy**

The sector is important for the socio-economic development of the municipal. The industries and small and micro enterprises need the support of this to develop. The performance of the energy sector will go a long way to either develop the municipal or otherwise. Electricity Supply is often erratic and frequent power outages are not uncommon. The municipal capital, Asankrangwa and some other major communities have been connected to the national grid; however there are still more communities yet to be connected. Electricity connectivity is presented in figure 1.18. The municipal has one LPG station at Asankrangwa, which supply gas for domestic use, thereby reducing over reliance on fuel wood. However, large percentage of the population still relies on fuel wood as a source of energy for domestic purposes.

**Figure 1.18: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Electricity Connectivity**



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

**1.15.15. Postal and Telecommunication**

There are Two (2) post offices in the municipal, located at Asankrangwa and Samreboi. The mobile phone operators that operate in the municipal are; MTN, Tigo, Vodafone and Airtel. Efforts should be made by the Assembly to get networks for communities without access.

### 1.15.16. Food Security

The World food summit in 1996 define food security as a situation “when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (WHO, 2013). At the World Summit of food security in 2001. The main food crops in the municipal include plantain, cassava, yam, cocoyam, maize, rice vegetables and cowpea.

Food availability in the municipal in terms of food crops e.g. plantain, cocoyam, cassava and yam are available all year round whiles greater part of cereals ( rice, maize) and cowpea are being imported from other regions like Brong Ahafo and Ashanti region. Large percentage of vegetables like garden eggs and pepper are also available all year round in the municipal whiles exotic vegetable are being imported from nearby districts. Local production of poultry, meat and fish does not meet our demands so greater part is being imported from other regions like northern and coastal areas. Food crop prices are very high during the dry season January- March and in large quantities during July- December. Vegetables are very essential crops which enjoy good patronage and its production and marketing occurs all year round.

The poor nature of most roads and inadequate access roads to farms however, impedes the smooth movement of food items to and fro farm lands to market centres.

**Table 1.16: Production of Staple Food**

<b>YEAR 2013</b>	<b>Maize</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>Cassava</b>	<b>Yam</b>	<b>Cocoyam</b>	<b>Plantain</b>
Hectares (ha)	680	40	600	60	350	40
Average yield (yd./ha)	1.5	3.0	15.0	25.0	11.5	10.0
Production figures (MT)	1,020	120	9,000	1500	4,025	400
<b>YEAR 2014</b>						
Hectares (ha)	750	45	700	70	450	60
Average yield (yd./ha)	1.5	3.0	15.0	25.0	4.5	10.0
Production figures (MT)	1125	135	10500	1750	5175	600
<b>YEAR 2015</b>						
Hectares (ha)	820	50	800	90	800	120
Average yield (yd./ha)	1.5	3.0	15.0	25.0	11.5	10.00
Production figures (MT)	1230	150	12000	1500	9200	1200
<b>YEAR 2016</b>						
Hectares (ha)	850	80	800	90	820	150
Average yield (yd./ha)	1.5	3.0	15.0	25.0	11.5	10.0

Production figures (MT)	1275	240	12000	2250	9430	1500
<b>YEAR 2017</b>						
Hectares (ha)	950	50	700	95	160	600
Average yield (yd./ha)	1.5	3.0	15.0	25.0	10.0	11.5
Production figures (MT)	1425	150	10800	2375	1600	6900

*Source: MOFA, Asankrangwa 2017*

## 1.16. SOCIAL SERVICES

### 1.16.1 Education

Education is one of the critical pillars for human capital development; an important factor in the development of a country. The achievement of several other development goals largely depends on education and indeed, it is widely accepted that education can increase the mental and productive capacities of individuals.

#### *Number of Schools in the Municipal*

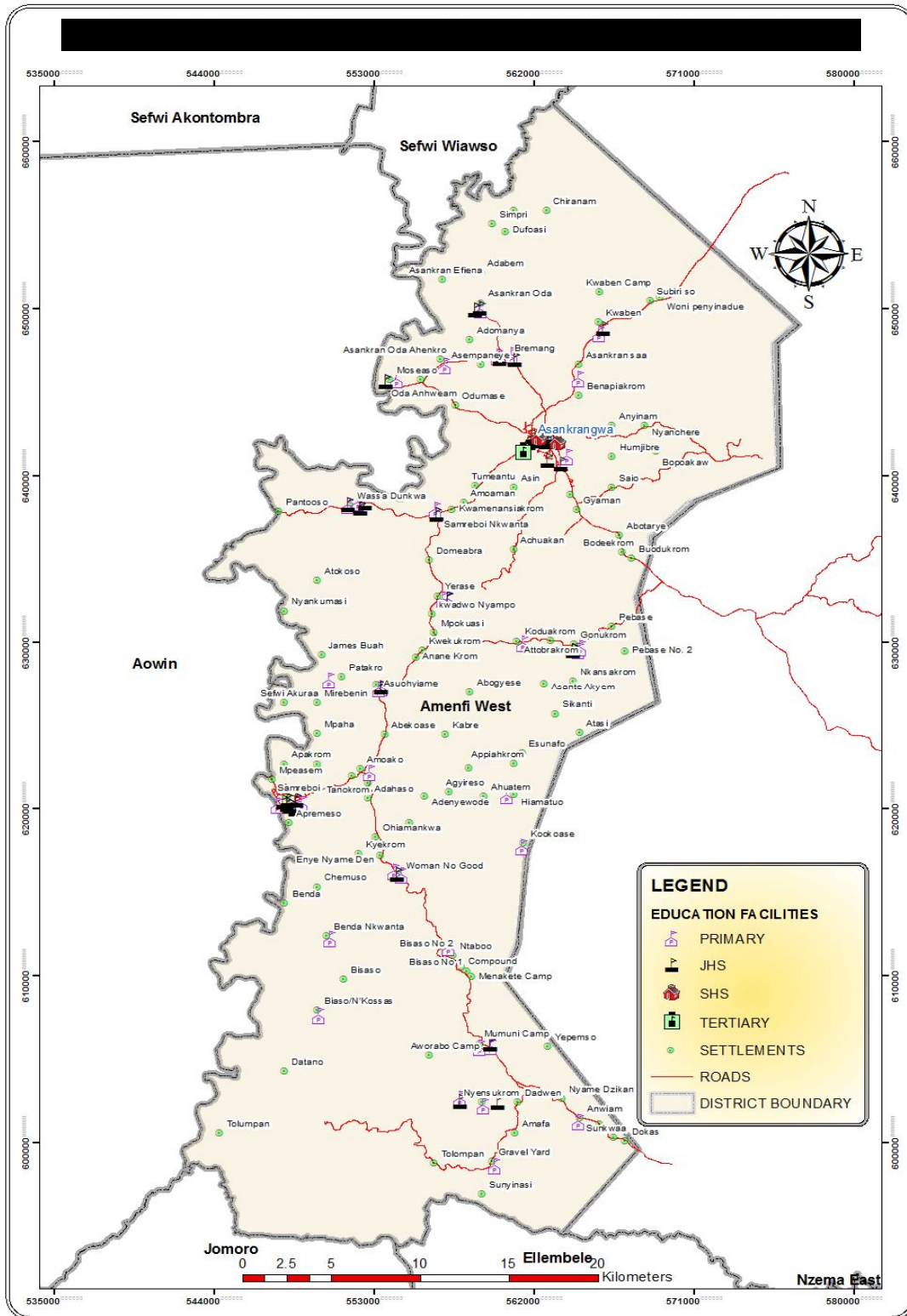
The municipal has 174 Kindergarten schools made up of 96 public and 78 private whiles out of the 521 Primary schools, 287 are public and 234 are private. The 359 Junior High Schools is made up of 125 being public schools and 234 private. The two (2) Senior High Schools, namely Asankrangwa Senior High School and Asankrangwa Senior High Technical School are located in Asankrangwa. The breakdown of number of schools in terms of Public and Private is shown in Table 1.17 whiles figure 1.19 presents a map of educational facilities in the municipal.

**Table 1.17: Distribution of Education Facilities**

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	Classroom –Pupil Ratio (Public Schools)
Kindergarten	96	78	174	75:1
Primary	287	234	521	20:1
Junior High School	125	234	359	49:1
Senior High / Technical School	2	-	2	

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017.

Figure 1.19: Distribution of Educational Facilities



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

**Table 1.18: Education Facilities with Institutional Latrines / Potable Water**

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES</b>	<b>POTABLE WATER</b>
Kindergarten	40	20
Primary	40	20
Junior High School	10	10
Senior High School	4	1
Secondary Technical	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>52</b>

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 1.19: School Enrolment in Wassa Amenfi West Municipal**

<b>School Level</b>	<b>Public Schools</b>			<b>Private Schools</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kindergarten	3,511	3,734	<b>7,245</b>	1,318	1,283	<b>2,601</b>
Primary	8,047	7,640	<b>15,687</b>	1,824	1,965	<b>3,789</b>
Junior High	3,225	2,886	<b>6,111</b>	581	552	<b>1,133</b>
Senior High	651	697	<b>1,348</b>			
Secondary Technical	409	258	<b>667</b>			

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 1.20 Senior High/ Technical Schools with I.C.T Facilities Computers**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name of School</b>	<b>Number of Computers</b>	<b>Computer to Pupil Ratio</b>
1	Asankrangwa Senior High Technical School	16 RLG Laptops	1:42
2	Asankrangwa Senior High School	8 Desktop Computers	1:169

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 1.21: School Infrastructure Situation**

Item	Number
Schools with good infrastructure	97
Schools without good infrastructure	20
Schools with head teachers accommodation	7
Schools without head teachers accommodation	99
Schools with teachers accommodation	7
Schools without teachers accommodation	99

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 1.22: Teacher Situation**

Level	No. of Teachers		TOTAL	Males		Females		Teacher-Pupil Ratio
	Professional	Non-Professional		Professional	Non-Professional	Professional	Non-Professional	
KG	56	84	140	6	4	56	74	1:52
PRIMARY	290	114	404	202	72	110	20	1:39
J.H.S	218	35	253	151	50	50	2	1:24
S.H.S	99	19	118	85	16	14	3	1:17

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 1.23: Programmes and enrolment at Asankrangwa S.H.S**

PROGRAMME	ENROLMENT		TOTAL
	BOYS	GIRLS	
General Arts	334	320	654
Visual Arts	79	7	86
Business	84	29	113
Home Economics	6	285	291
General Science	77	41	118
Agriculture	71	15	86
Total	651	697	1,348

Source: Amenfi West Education Office, 2017



### ***School Performance***

#### **(A) Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)**

The performance of BECE candidates in the municipal as shown in table 1.24 has been good for considerable period of time due to supervision and monitoring of use of instructional hours in the various basic schools.

**Table 1.24: Performance of BECE Candidates 2016/2017**

YEAR	Number of Candidates Presented				TOTAL		PASS Aggregate 6-30					
	Public		Private				Public		Private		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2016	921	854			921	854	707	645			707	645

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

#### **(B) West African Secondary School Certificate Examination (WASSCE)**

**Table 1.25: Performance of Senior High School Candidates 2016/2017**

YEAR	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PRESENTED			AGGREGATE			
				NUMBER OF STUDENTS			
				Passed to tertiary institution		Those who could not pass to tertiary institutions	
	M	F	Total	Total	%	Total	%
2016	270	234	504	118	23.41%	386	76.59%

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

### 1. 16.2. Health Sector

The health sector of the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal contributes immensely to the development and wellbeing of the people. The health status of the people has the tendency to positively or negatively affect the development of the local economy and other sectors.

#### *Health facilities*

The municipal has three hospitals, the Asankrangwa Catholic Hospital which is a mission hospital and Samartex Hospital which belongs to Samartex Lumbering Company at Samreboi. There are other health facilities in different locations in the municipal. Figure 1.20 shows health facility distribution while Table 1.26 also shows the distribution of the health facilities, type of facility as well as ownership.

**Table 1.26: Health Facilities in the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal**

<b>Name of Facility</b>	<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ownership</b>
Catholic Hospital	Hospital	Asankrangwa	Mission
Asankran Breman Health Centre	Health Centre	Asankran Breman	Public
Asankran Saa Clinic	Clinic	Asankran saa	Public
Nkawantanum CHPS	CHPS	Nkwantanum	Public
Nyame Nnae CHPS	CHPS	Nyame Nnae	Public
Kwabeng Clinic	Clinic	Kwabeng	Public
Gravel Yard CHPS	CHPS	Gravel Yard	Public
Bisaaso Health Centre	Health Centre	Bisaaso	Public
Nope Clinic	Clinic	Nope	Public
Bokakore CHPS	CHPS	Bokakore	Public
Wesley Clinic	Clinic	Asankrangwa New Town	Private
Samartex Hospital	Hospital	Samreboi	Industrial
Vintage Hospital	Hospital	Asankrangwa	Private
Wassa Dunkwa CHPS	CHPS	Wassa Dunkwa	Public
Moseaso CHPS	CHPS	Moseaso	Public
Asuohyam CHPS	CHPS	Asuohyam	Public
Attobrakrom CHPS	CHPS	Attobrakrom	Public
Mmoframfa Adwene CHPS	CHPS	Mmoframfa Adwene	Public
Oda Kotoamso CHPS	CHPS	Oda Kotoamso	Public
RCH/FP Unit	CWC	Asankrangwa	Public
SHS Sick Bay	Sick Bay	Asankrangwa Senior High School	Public
Sika Nti CHPS	CHPS	Sika Nti No. 4	Public

Source: MTDP, 2014-2017

***Incidence of Diseases***

Table 1.27 summarizes the top ten diseases in the municipal with Malaria being prevalent followed by Acute respiratory tract infections. The number of malaria episodes recorded calls for more sanitation awareness programmes and the enforcement of by-laws on sanitation in the municipal to help arrest the situation.

**Table 1.27: Top Ten Diseases**

No.	2014			2015		
	Disease	Cases	Percentage	Disease	Cases	Percentage
1	Malaria OPD Cases	73,460	34.92	Malaria OPD Cases	51,822	33.4
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	15,709	7.47	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	18,982	12.26
3	Anemia	14,038	6.67	Anemia	9,729	6.28
4	Diarrhea Diseases	12,265	5.83	Diarrhea Diseases	8,385	5.42
5	Skin Diseases	10,180	4.84	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	5,453	3.52
6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	9,113	4.33	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	4,449	2.87
7	Hypertension	5,840	2.78	Hypertension	3,148	2.03
8	Intestinal Worms	5,678	2.70	Intestinal Worms	2,771	1.79
9	Home Accidents and Injuries	4,621	2.20	Pregnancy Related Complications	1,662	1.07
10	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,966	1.41	Acute Eye Infection	1,358	0.88
11	All Other Diseases	56,476	26.85	All Other Diseases	47,045	30.39

No.	2016			2017	
	Disease	Cases	Percentage	Disease	2017 Mid-Year
1	Malaria OPD Cases	56,995	32.5	Malaria OPD Cases-clinical and confirmed	30,060
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	25,597	14.6	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	13,874

3	Anemia	11,266	6.4	Anemia	6,293
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	11,113	6.3	Diarrhea Diseases	5,895
5	Skin Diseases	4,498	2.6	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	2,874
6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	7,613	4.3	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	4,256
7	Hypertension	1,449	0.8	Hypertension	1,245
8	Intestinal Worms	5,148	2.9	Intestinal Worms	3,287
9	Pregnancy Related Complications	2,058	1.2	Pregnancy Related Complications	1,891
10	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,448	1.4	Pneumonia	910
11	All Other Diseases	82,705	47.1	All Other Diseases	42,345

Source:DHD, 2017

### ***Staffing Situation***

Table 1.28 summarizes the Staffing situation and the categories of health professionals in the Municipal Health Directorate. The health sector is not only faced with inadequate health facilities and personnel but is logistically challenged. These difficulties make it impossible for the directorate to execute most programmes aimed at bringing health care to the door step of citizens. Majority of the health facilities have gaps with respect to the provision of personnel. There is the need to provide more facilities to reduce pressure on existing ones as well as to prevent clients from travelling long distances to access health care.

**Table 1.28: Health Professionals Categories**

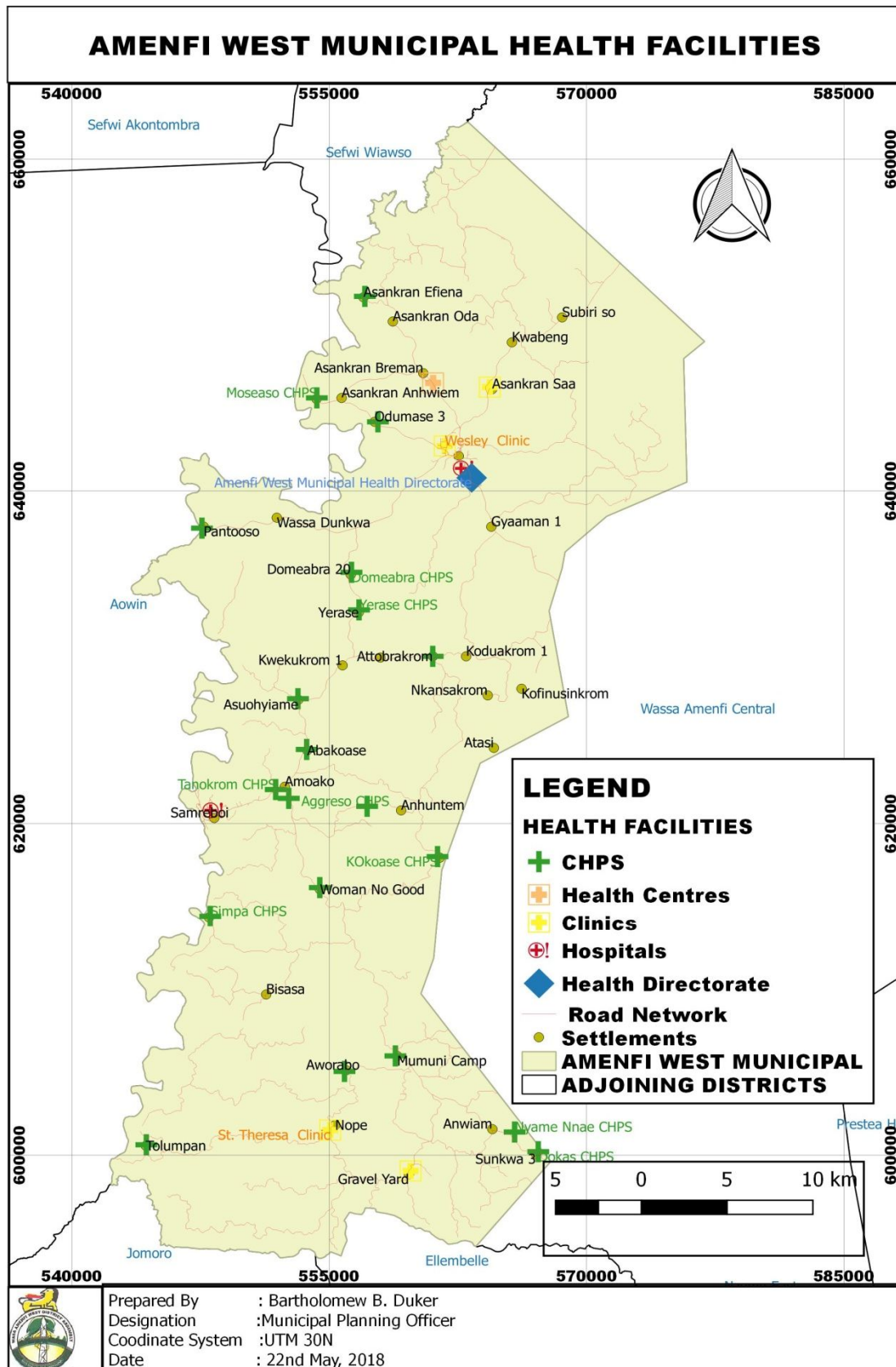
<b>NO</b>	<b>HEALTH FACILITIES</b>	<b>CATEGORIEIES OFHEALTH PROFESSIONALS</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>GAPS</b>
1	Asankrangwa CHPS	Staff Nurses, Community Health Nurses, Enrolled Nurses	0	7	1
2	Sika Nti CHPS	Community Health Nurses and Enrolled Nurses	0	2	1
3	Asantec CHPS	Community Health Nurse	0	1	2
4	Asanco SHS CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
5	Amoakokrom CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2

6	Asankran Breman H/C	Midwife, Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	3	3
7	Odumasi CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	2	2
8	Juantoa CHPS	Community Health Nurse	1	0	2
9	Bokakore CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
10	Moseaso CHPS	Community Health Nurse	1	0	2
11	Oda kotoamso CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	1	1
12	Odakrofofrom CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
13	Fordjourkrom CHPS	Community Health Nurse	1	0	2
14	Affiena CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
15	Asankran Saa H/Centre	Midwife Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
16	Nyamennae CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	2	1
17	Nkwantanum CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	2	1
18	Kwabeng CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	2	1
19	Attobrakrom	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	1	1
20	Asuohyam CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	2	1
21	Kamaso CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	0	2	1
22	Aggreso CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
23	Bisaaso H/Center	Midwife, community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	2	3
24	Bena Fie CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
25	Mumuni CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	2	1
26	Aworabo CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
27	Ohiampeanika CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	1	1
28	Bena Nkwanta CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	2	0	1
29	Berekum CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
30	Tekpekrom CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
31	Nyamebkyere CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
32	Gravel Yard CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	2	1

33	Mmofra Nfadwene CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	2	0	1
34	Ayensu CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
35	Prestea	Midwife Community Health Nurse, and Enrolled Nurse	0	3	1
36	Torompam CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	2	0	1
37	Domeabra CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	1	0	2
38	Dorcas CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	1	1
39	No Good CHPS	Community Health Nurse	0	1	2
40	Abekoase CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
41	Amueku CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	1	1
42	Appiahkrom CHPS	Community Health Nurse	1	0	2
43	Simpa CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	2	0	2
44	Tanokrom CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
45	Tigarikrom CHPS	Community Health Nurse and Enrolled Nurse	1	1	1
46	Kokoase CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
47	Wassa Dunkwa CHPS	Midwife, Community Health Nurse, and Enrolled Nurse	0	3	1
48	Pantooso CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
49	Aborekrom CHPS	Enrolled Nurse	0	1	2
50	Yirase CHPS	Community Health Nurse	1	1	1
			<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>82</b>

Source: Amenfi West District Health Directorate, 2017

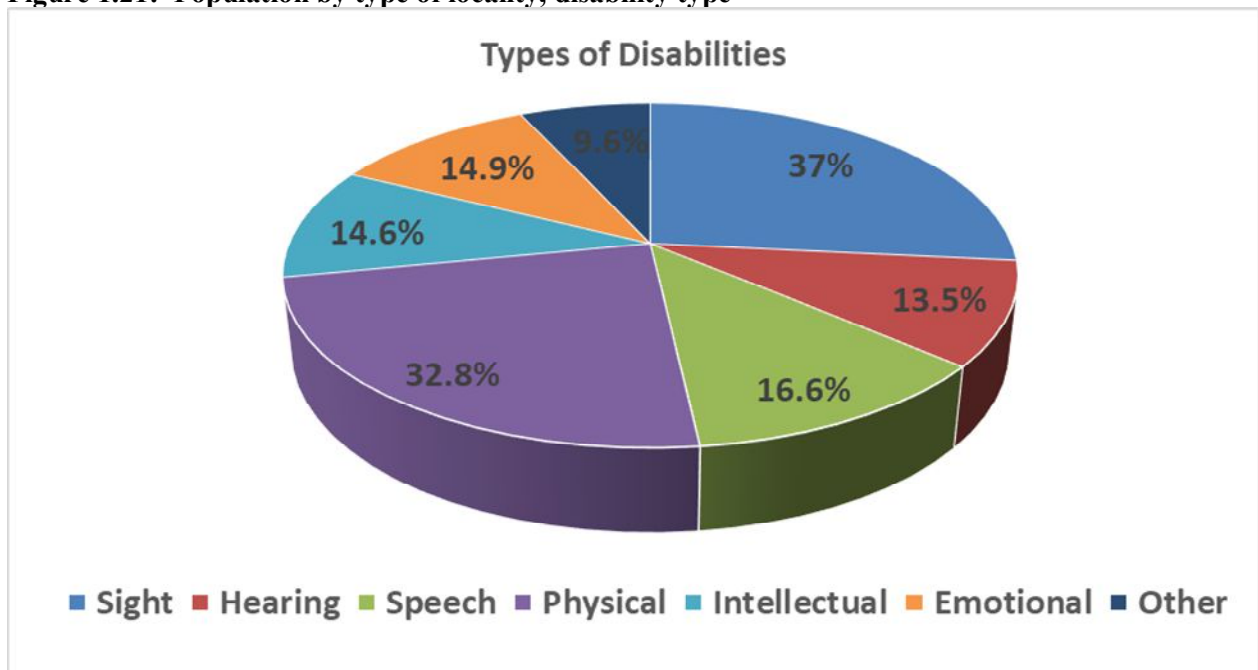
Figure 1.20: Distribution of Health Facilities in Wassa Amenfi West Municipal



### 1.17. Vulnerable Population

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). In Ghana persons with living with various forms of disabilities (PWDs) in general are marginalized and suffer discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to those without disabilities. The 2010 PHC revealed that 1.4% of the population in the municipal are PWDs. Figure 1.21 illustrates the types of disabilities in the municipal.

**Figure 1.21: Population by type of locality, disability type**



Source: Extracted from 2010 PHC, AWDA

### 1.18. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The development of ICT infrastructure and the training of citizens in this emerging trend are key to the growth of businesses in the municipal.



### ***Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers***

Very few households in the municipal own desktop or laptop computers. From table 1.29, 3% households own a desktop or laptop computer. Ownership of a desktop or laptop computer is higher among male-headed households (3.4%) than female-headed households (1.9%).

**Table 1.29: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Households having desktop /laptop Computers</b>		
		<b>Households</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total</b>	20,262	100.0	610	3.0
Male	15,129	100.0	512	3.4
Female	5,133	100.0	98	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### ***Use of Internet***

Information from the 2010 PHC shows that the use of the Internet is generally low in the municipal. Out of the 60,779 persons who are 12 years and older, only 879 (1.4%) use the Internet facility. The proportion of males using internet facility is 2.1 percent compared with less than one percent (0.7%) for females.

Since ICT is indispensable in today's economy, awareness creation, and necessary training of school going age is paramount to whip up interest. The provision of Community ICT centres to be used by educational institutions and the general public is another step the Municipal Assembly going forward will find the needed resources to tackle.

### **1.19. Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection**

The issue of child labour in cocoa growing communities have been a big challenge as the municipal is ranked among the highest in terms of child labour in cocoa growing areas in Ghana. Efforts are being made by the municipal through the Labour Department, NGOs to sensitize people engaging children in hazardous work.

The 2010 PHC also revealed that 1.4% of the population in the municipal are PWDs. The PWDs need to be supported with employable skills to enable them compete with those with normal conditions. The traditional role of women as well as the cultural setting also makes women shy away from political life and decision making. All these need addressing through education and advocacy.

### 1.20. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

The municipal considers Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as critical to its development. To help boost the participation, enhance knowledge base and confidence of students in STI's, the municipal has been supporting students each year to participate in Science Technology Mathematics Innovation (STMIE) clinics. Science and technology have increased the efficiency of work and productivity in the municipal. The computer to student ratio in the municipal especially in the Senior High Schools is not the best (I.e 1:42) for Asankrangwa Senior High Technical School and (1:169) for Asankrangwa Senior High School. Majority of the communities in the municipal are also without ICT centres thereby depriving lot of people especially the youth to acquire knowledge. The Assembly must consider constructing and equipping ICT centres in the Zonal Council Centres.

### 1.21. Summary of Key Development Issues

The performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017 and the analysis of the current situation of the municipal, revealed a number of development challenges with respect to the thematic areas of GSGDA 11. Table 1.30, summarizes the development issues under the thematic areas. The developmental challenges of the municipality is also presented in figure 1.22

**Table 1.30: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA 11**

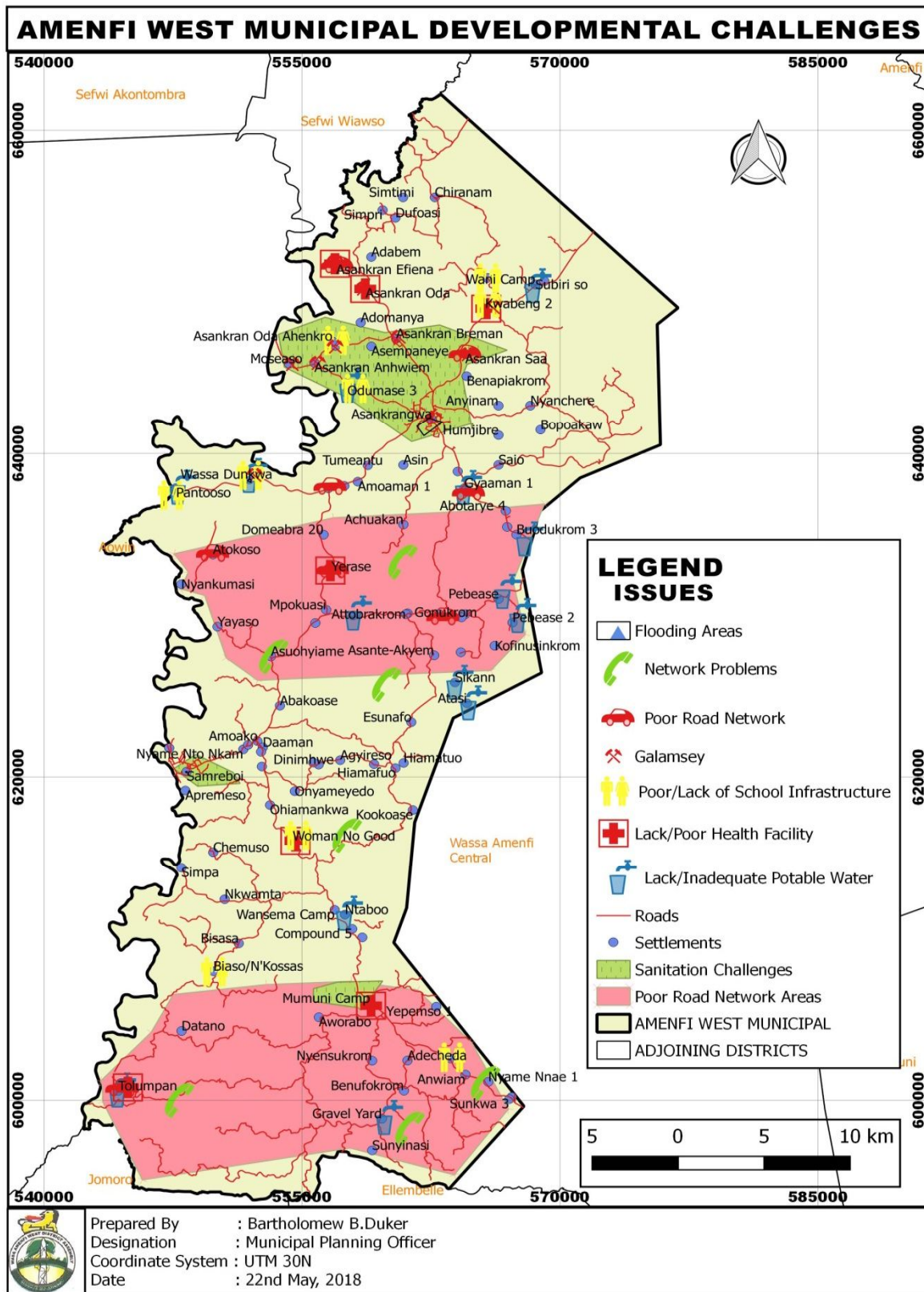
<b>Thematic Areas of GSGDA 11</b>	<b>Key development issues as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs aspirations</b>
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Inadequate market structures and Poor Market infrastructure</li><li>○ Low access to credit</li><li>○ Limited attention to the development of tourism in the district</li><li>○ Low level of technological and Managerial skills by artisans and enterprises</li></ul>
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Low level of technological practices by farmers</li><li>○ High post-harvest losses</li><li>○ High environmental degradation</li><li>○ Overconcentration on cash crops to the neglect of food crops</li><li>○ Inadequate Agro-processing facilities</li><li>○ Bad farm tracks/roads</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>○ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers</li> <li>○ Inadequate mass spraying of farms to remove insects</li> <li>○ Inadequate knowledge on improved technology</li> <li>○ Inadequate knowledge on the use of pesticide/agro-chemicals</li> <li>○ Competition on Agricultural land with Small scale/illegal (galamsey) miners</li> <li>○ Low livestock production</li> </ul>
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor road network and conditions</li> <li>○ Inadequate supply of potable water</li> <li>○ Poor Environmental sanitation</li> <li>○ Poor operation and maintenance of water facilities</li> <li>○ Occasional disasters</li> <li>○ Poor and inadequate sanitary facilities</li> <li>○ haphazard developments</li> <li>○ Inadequate Planning schemes</li> <li>○ Absence of electricity in some communities and newly developed areas</li> <li>○ Inadequate/poor communication network</li> </ul>
<p><i>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate and poor school infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate accommodation for teachers and head teachers</li> <li>○ Weak supervision of schools</li> <li>○ Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>○ Inadequate and poor health infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate accommodation for health personnel</li> <li>○ Maternal and infant mortality in the district</li> <li>○ High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district</li> <li>○ Low coverage of family planning and reproductive health issues</li> <li>○ Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>○ Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate/Non-functional I.C.T centres</li> <li>○ High prevalence of child labour in the district</li> </ul>
<i>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA staff and other departments</li> <li>○ Ineffective functioning of District Sub-level structures</li> <li>○ Low Internally Generated Revenue of the Assembly</li> <li>○ Low level of women participation in decision -making.</li> <li>○ Inadequate data on revenue sources</li> <li>○ Inadequate logistics (vehicle) for proper revenue mobilization and projects monitoring</li> <li>○ Inadequate revenue collectors</li> <li>○ Lack of assistance from the Area Council in revenue collection</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU, 2017.

Figure 1.22: Developmental Challenges of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal



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

The MPCU harmonised the Community needs and aspirations identified with the summarized key development issues and scored. A strong relationship between the community aspirations and issues identified was scored 2, a weak relationship 1 and 0 for No relationship. The result of the scoring is presented in table 1.31. With an average score of 1.88, there is a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues.

**Table 1.31 : Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017**

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction/Rehabilitation of market structures</li> <li>○ Loans to start/expand business/for farmers</li> <li>○ Assembly should develop tourism potentials</li> <li>○ Provision of artisanal professional training and certification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate market structures and Poor Market infrastructure</li> <li>○ Low access to credit</li> <li>○ Limited attention to the development of tourism in the district</li> <li>○ Low level of technological and Managerial skills by artisans and enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improper application of agro-chemicals</li> <li>○ Reshape roads/farm tracks/provision of Agro-Processing facilities</li> <li>○ Stop activities of glamsey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low level of technological practices by farmers</li> <li>○ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>○ Inadequate Agro-processing facilities</li> <li>○ Bad farm tracks/roads</li> <li>○ High environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Competition on Agricultural land with Small scale/illegal (galamsey) miners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Post adequate number of extension officers</li> <li>○ Spraying Gangs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>○ Inadequate knowledge on the use of pesticide/agro-chemicals</li> <li>○ Inadequate mass spraying of farms to remove insects</li> <li>○ Low livestock production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 0</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reshape roads/Complete construction of on-going road projects</li> <li>○ Provision of potable water</li> <li>○ Inadequate refuse containers</li> <li>○ Repair broken down water facilities</li> <li>○ Dredge Kwama river/desilt drains</li> <li>○ Enforce building regulations</li> <li>○ Extend electricity to communities without light</li> <li>○ Provide network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor road network and conditions</li> <li>○ Inadequate supply of potable water</li> <li>○ Poor Environmental sanitation</li> <li>○ Poor and inadequate sanitary facilities</li> <li>○ Poor operation and maintenance of water facilities</li> <li>○ Occasional disasters</li> <li>○ haphazard developments</li> <li>○ Inadequate Planning schemes</li> <li>○ Absence of electricity in some communities and newly developed areas</li> <li>○ Inadequate/poor communication network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rehabilitate/Construct school blocks and health facilities</li> <li>○ Provide accommodation for teachers and health personnel</li> <li>○ Post adequate number of teachers</li> <li>○ PWD funds not enough</li> <li>○ Provide ICT facilities to schools/communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate and poor school infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate accommodation for teachers and head teachers</li> <li>○ Inadequate and poor health infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate accommodation for health personnel</li> <li>○ Weak supervision of schools</li> <li>○ Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>○ Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>○ Inadequate/Non-functional I.C.T centres</li> <li>○ High prevalence of child labour in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 1</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 0</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construct accommodation for staff</li> <li>○ Support sub-structures</li> <li>○ Stakeholder engagement in fee-fixing</li> <li>○ Procure vehicles for projects monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA staff and other departments</li> <li>○ Ineffective functioning of District Sub-level structures</li> <li>○ Low Internally Generated Revenue of the Assembly</li> <li>○ Inadequate logistics (vehicle) for proper revenue mobilization and projects monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> <li>○ 2</li> </ul>
<p><b>Scoring</b></p>	<p>Total score=49                      Community Needs =26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">49/26= <b>1.88</b></p>	



The harmonised issues which have implications for the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal for the planning period 2018 – 2021 is also presented in table 1.32

**Table 1.32: 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 IN GHANA’S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate market structures and Poor Market infrastructure</li> <li>○ Low access to credit</li> <li>○ Limited attention to the development of tourism in the district</li> <li>○ Low level of technological and Managerial skills by artisans and enterprises</li> </ul>
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low level of technological practices by farmers</li> <li>○ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>○ Inadequate Agro-processing facilities</li> <li>○ Bad farm tracks/roads</li> <li>○ High environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Competition on Agricultural land with Small scale/illegal (galamsey) miners</li> <li>○ Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>○ Inadequate knowledge on the use of pesticide/agro-chemicals</li> <li>○ Inadequate mass spraying of farms to remove insects</li> <li>○ Low livestock production</li> </ul>
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor road network and conditions</li> <li>○ Inadequate supply of potable water</li> <li>○ Poor Environmental sanitation</li> <li>○ Poor and inadequate sanitary facilities</li> <li>○ Poor operation and maintenance of water facilities</li> <li>○ Occasional disasters</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ haphazard developments</li> <li>○ Inadequate Planning schemes</li> <li>○ Absence of electricity in some communities and newly developed areas</li> <li>○ Inadequate/poor communication network</li> </ul>
<i>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate and poor school infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate accommodation for teachers and head teachers</li> <li>○ Inadequate and poor health infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate accommodation for health personnel</li> <li>○ Weak supervision of schools</li> <li>○ Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>○ Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>○ Inadequate/Non-functional I.C.T centres</li> <li>○ High prevalence of child labour in the district</li> </ul>
<i>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA staff and other departments</li> <li>○ Ineffective functioning of District Sub-level structures</li> <li>○ Low Internally Generated Revenue of the Assembly</li> <li>○ Inadequate logistics (vehicle) for proper revenue mobilization and projects monitoring</li> </ul>

**Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.**

The MPCU in ensuring that on-going projects/programmes are continued and completed to serve their intended purposes and in further adherence to the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) “As far as practicable, a government shall continue and execute projects and programmes commenced by the previous Governments” (p. 32), harmonised the

issues associated with programmes and projects started under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 as presented in table 1.33

**Table 1.33: Identified development issues under GSGDA II and AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 – 2021**

<b>GSGDA 11, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA 11</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low access to credit</li> <li>○ Limited attention to the development of tourism in the district</li> <li>○ Low level of technological and Managerial skills by artisans and enterprises</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> <li>○ Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>○ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low level of technological practices by farmers</li> <li>○ Low agricultural production and productivity</li> <li>○ High post-harvest losses</li> <li>○ High environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Overconcentration on cash crops to the neglect of food crops</li> <li>○ Inadequate agro-processing facilities</li> <li>○ Bad roads and farms tracks</li> <li>○ Inadequate Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) and inadequate</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>○ Environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>)</li> <li>○ Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>

	<p>logistics (Motorbikes) for AEAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate and limited access to Extension Officers</li> <li>○ Reliance on traditional methods of farming</li> <li>○ High environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Occasional disasters example flooding</li> <li>○ Inadequate mass spraying of farmers to remove insects</li> <li>○ Inadequate knowledge on improved technology</li> <li>○ Inadequate knowledge on pesticide use</li> <li>○ Overconcentration on cash crops to the neglect of food crops</li> <li>○ Competition of Agriculture with Small scale mining (galamsey) for arable lands</li> <li>○ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers</li> <li>○ Low livestock production</li> </ul>		
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<p><i>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate and poor school infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>○ Poor Performance of schools</li> <li>○ Weak supervision of schools</li> <li>○ Inadequate and poor health infrastructure</li> <li>○ Poor health delivery system</li> <li>○ Maternal and infant mortality in the district</li> <li>○ Prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district</li> <li>○ Low coverage of family planning and reproductive health issues</li> <li>○ Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>○ Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>○ Prevalence of child labour in the district</li> <li>○ Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded</li> </ul>	<p><b>Social Development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>○ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>○ Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> </ul>
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<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor road network</li> <li>○ Inadequate supply of Electricity to Communities</li> <li>○ Poor ICT infrastructure</li> <li>○ Inadequate telephone network</li> <li>○ Poor access to potable water</li> <li>○ Poor operation and maintenance of water facilities</li> <li>○ Poor data base of water facilities in the district</li> <li>○ Poor and inadequate sanitary facilities</li> <li>○ Poor attitude of the people on sanitation and hygiene issues</li> <li>○ Inadequate environmental health personnel</li> <li>○ Haphazard developments</li> <li>○ Inadequate Planning schemes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> </ul>
<p><i>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Weak sub-district structures</li> <li>○ Low revenue generation</li> <li>○ Inadequate office and residential facilities for security personnel</li> </ul>	<p><b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>○ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate capacity of personnel of the District Administration</li> <li>○ Inadequate public knowledge on activities of District Administration</li> <li>○ Weak Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of development projects</li> <li>○ Low participation of women in decision making process</li> <li>○ Weak capacity of sub-structures</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> </ul>
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The sets of the two issues in table 1.33 were matched by the MPCU to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Instances where there were similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with the dimensions and issues of the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021. These were done in addition to others identified as relevant new development issues from the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021. This is presented in table 1.34

**Table 1:34: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of MTDP of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly**

<b>DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> <li>○ Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>○ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>○ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>○ Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> </ul>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>○ Environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>)</li> <li>○ Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>○ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>○ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue Mobilisation</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021**

In Chapter One, the review of the performance of the then Amenfi West District Assembly in implementing programmes/projects earmarked under GSGDA II, the compilation of the current situation or Municipal Profile as well as the summarized development issues and its implication for the development of the municipal were discussed. Furthermore, the harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the MTNDPF, An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021 was also analysed to ensure continuity of on-going projects/programmes. It also took into consideration relevant new development issues from the Agenda for Jobs.

Chapter Two therefore focuses on the prioritized issues which have implications for the development of the municipal. These issues have further been subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the municipal using the criteria below.

- iv. Significant effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- v. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- vi. Impact on even development and addressing the challenges of the vulnerable and marginalised, different age groups etc
- iv. Promoting cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS etc

#### **2.1. Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

It is important to identify the opportunities, and potentials that are the enabling factors for development and the challenges and constraints, which obstacles development to help the formulation of appropriate policies for the development of the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal.

The slow developmental pace of the municipal may be due to the inadequate information on the available potentials which can be tapped for development.

Potentials are identified factors that are of advantages to the municipal when well utilized will enhance its developmental agenda. Opportunities are external factors when harnessed can positively influence development of the municipal. Constraints on the other hand are weaknesses emanating from internal factors which the municipal has to minimize or eliminate to facilitate its development. Challenges may be external factors or obstacles that may hamper smooth development effort of which the municipal has little or no control. Table 2.1 therefore presents the POCC analysis.

**Table 2.1: POCC Analysis**

ADOPTED ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<b>Economic Development</b>				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence financial institutions. Eg. Commercial and Rural Banks</li> <li>• Presence of BAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government &amp; Donor interventions e.g. EDIF, REP, YES, SIF, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few co-operative groups</li> <li>• Absence of collateral securities</li> <li>• High interest rate</li> <li>• cumbersome procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate banking institutions</li> <li>• Unwillingness of banks to grant loans</li> <li>• Delay in the release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Municipal has significant potentials and opportunities to build capacities of SMSEs in credit management and also facilitate formation of groups to enable them access credits and loans.</p>				
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of tourism potentials eg Special tree in the district Assembly</li> <li>• Presence of National Electricity Grid</li> <li>• Presence of development Planning sub-committee of the Assembly</li> <li>• Communal peace</li> <li>• Existence of forest reserves</li> <li>• Existence of hospitality industry</li> <li>• Presence of DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Tourism programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Poor road network and condition</li> <li>• Poor social amenities</li> <li>• Low revenue base of the DA to develop tourist attraction sites.</li> <li>• Low private sector participation.</li> <li>• Inadequate proposal writing by MA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor nature of roads</li> <li>• Absence of GTB in the District</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 MA and its stakeholders particularly donors.</p>				
Limited number of	Secondary Technical School	GRATIS	Limited Number of training	Inadequate industries

skilled industrial manpower	BAC training programmes Skilled artisans	Private Companies Existence of banks Existence NBSSI NGOs	institutions	
Conclusion: The issue can be positively addressed as there are enough potential. The constraint can be managed through dialogue with training institutions eg. NVTI.				
Low level of technological and Managerial skills by artisans and enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readiness of artisans and enterprises to learn new technology</li> <li>• Availability of artisans and mechanics to handle and maintain new techniques</li> <li>• Presence of BAC</li> <li>• Presence of RTF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of REP</li> <li>• Available DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income among the people</li> <li>• Socio-cultural beliefs and practices</li> <li>• High illiteracy rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate support from Donors</li> <li>• Inadequate support from GOG</li> </ul>
<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.				
Inadequate agro-processing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abundance of raw materials e.g. Oil palm, cassava, cocoa, maize etc.</li> <li>• Availability of land</li> <li>• Availability of markets</li> <li>• Availability of labour</li> <li>• Presence of RTF</li> <li>• Presence of Department of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Companies/ NGOs</li> <li>• Existence of Banks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network from farm gates to markets centres</li> <li>• Lack/inadequate financial support</li> <li>• High interest rate</li> <li>• Difficulty in accessing loans from financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of crop diseases and pests.</li> <li>• Unannounced power outages</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Negotiate with RTF to manufacture some of the Agro-processing machines and give to farmer groups/farmers on credit basis				
Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate Land</li> <li>• Large number of small enterprises.</li> <li>• Presence of community markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor Support e.g. SIF, GIZ, DACF etc.</li> <li>• Cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haphazard market Development</li> <li>• Inadequate private sector participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Donor support</li> <li>• Inadequate DACF</li> </ul>

		from traders and transport associations	• Inadequate funds	
<b>Conclusion :</b> Improving and construction of market infrastructures in the Municipal to promote trading could be achieved since there are a number of potentials and opportunities to address the major constraint and challenges of inadequate funds				
Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• Existence of Agric extension officers</li> <li>• Existence of Organized and experienced farmers</li> </ul>	Existence of Ministry of Agriculture	Low farmer-AEA Ratio Inadequate logistics for Extension Officers	Unfavourable Government policy towards recruitment of Extension Officers
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The MA and through its development partners can provide logistics eg. Motor bikes to facilitate the work of Extension Officers				
<b>ADOPTED ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>Social Development</b>				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-help spirit of communities</li> <li>• Availability of land</li> <li>• Existence of GES Office</li> <li>• Existence of DA</li> <li>• Availability of committed teachers</li> <li>• Vibrant PTAs and SMCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GETfund</li> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate IGF</li> <li>• Numerous responsibilities of the Assembly</li> <li>• Uncompleted educational projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and delays in release of funds from Central Government</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The poor quality of education can be addressed through an effective collaboration between the various stakeholders involved in education.				
Gaps in physical access to health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-help spirit of communities</li> <li>• Availability of land, timber etc (building materials)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GOG</li> <li>• MOH</li> <li>• DACF / Donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate IGF</li> <li>• Uncompleted health projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding from GOG</li> </ul>

care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Nursing training college</li> <li>• Availability of health personnel</li> <li>• Availability of district health directorate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of funds from Central Government</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed since significant potentials exist. Stakeholder engagement is very vital				
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Labour Office</li> <li>• Presence of the Department of Social Welfare /Community Development</li> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>	Min. of Gender and Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Un cooperative attitudes of some parents</li> <li>• Enticement from illegal miners etc</li> <li>• Child neglect issues</li> </ul>	Weak law enforcements
Conclusion: Community sensitization on the issue and the commitment of all stakeholders in addressing the issue is key.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</li> <li>○ Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Presence of the Department of Social Welfare /Community Development</li> <li>○ Existence of Association of PWDs</li> <li>○</li> </ul>	Gov't policy for PWDs NGOs into support for PWDs DACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stigmatization of PWDs</li> <li>• Low self-esteem of PWDs</li> <li>• Low level of education</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	Inadequate funding
Conclusion: The Department of Social Welfare /Community Development must liaise with the leadership of PWDS to fashion programmes aimed at upgrading their skills and empower them				

The issue can be addressed. The constraint and challenges will be addressed by developing synergies in all project designs. Measures will be put in place to include the PWDs in the society				
<b>ADOPTED ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Feeder roads Engineer</li> <li>• Availability of Grader</li> <li>• Availability timber</li> <li>• Available sand and gravels</li> <li>• Availability of labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of timber firms eg. Samartex</li> <li>• Dept. of Feeder Roads and GHA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road contract management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy rainfall</li> <li>• Presence of heavy duty trucks</li> <li>• Inadequate support from GOG</li> </ul>
Conclusion:				
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Existence Physical Planning Department and competent Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stool lands secretariat</li> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate TCPD Staff</li> <li>• Non-adherence to planning regulations</li> </ul>	Inadequate funds
Conclusion: There exist the potentials and opportunities to put up proper planning schemes for settlements in the district				
Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Availability of land & raw materials Communal spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of GETFUND</li> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DDF</li> </ul>	Inadequate funds Inadequate ICT professionals	Delay in release of funds from central government
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed. The constraint and challenges can be addressed through effective collaboration with the private sector with regards to funding.				
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of timber</li> <li>• ECG Office</li> <li>• Qualified Electricians</li> <li>• MCE/MP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness to pay bills</li> <li>• Illegal connections</li> </ul>	High tariffs



communities				
<b>ADOPTED ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of sub-structures</li> <li>• Availability of National service Personnel</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availabilities of NGOs</li> <li>• Government legislations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of permanent office accommodation</li> <li>• Delay/non-payment of ceded revenue</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Erratic flow of funds from central government</li> <li>• Inadequate motivation from government</li> </ul>
Conclusion: the Assembly will construct permanent structures for the 3 Town/Area Councils				
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of MPCU</li> <li>• Availability of Assembly members and Unit committees</li> <li>• Availability of stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of legislations</li> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing Projects not in the development plans</li> <li>• Poor coordination with stakeholders in plan implementation</li> <li>• Over-ambitious plans</li> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erratic flow of funds from central</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The MPCU is to collaborate effectively with stakeholders and communities in implementation of development plans				
MPCU, 2018				

## **2.2. Impact Analysis**

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were further assessed in a meeting by the MPCU using the following criteria and they were found to be favourable:

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on:
  - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
  - b. Balanced development;
  - c. Natural resource utilisation;
  - d. Cultural acceptability;
  - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
  - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
  - g. Institutional reforms.
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
  - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
  - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
  - c. Nutrition.

## **2.3. Sustainability Analysis of Issues (internal consistency/compatibility)**

The MPCU prioritised issues with positive significant impacts and subjected to strategic environment analysis. This was achieved by assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives set out in the DMTDP. The internal consistency/compatibility of the issues is presented in table 2.2. From table 2.2, it can be deduced that most of the issues supported each other and none conflicts. The sustainability analysis of the issues in table 2.2 led to Sustainable prioritised issues needs addressing by the MA. The Sustainable prioritised issues have been categorised by the MPCU under various themes and dimensions as presented in table 2.3

**Table 2.2: Compatibility/ Internal Consistency Matrix**

	Key Issues	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Poor quality of education at all levels	Gaps in physical access to Healthcare	Poor planning for water at MMDAs	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Ineffective sub-district structures	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue Mobilisation
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Limited access to credit by SMEs	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	√
3	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Poor quality of education at all levels	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Gaps in physical access to Healthcare	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Poor planning for water at MMDAs	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	√
7	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	√
8	Ineffective sub-district structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√
9	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√
10	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue Mobilisation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√

Source: MPCU, 2018

**Table 2.3: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised Under Themes and Dimensions**

<b>DMTDP DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	○ Limited access to credit for SMEs
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	○ Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	Agriculture and Rural Development	○ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
Social Development	Education and Training	○ Poor quality of education at all levels
	Health and Health Services	○ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	○ Poor planning for water at MMDAs
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	○ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>)</li> <li>○ Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>

<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>Local Government and Decentralisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>○ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>○ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue Mobilisation</li> </ul>
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Source: MPCU, 2018

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Chapter three focuses on development projections for the planning period (2018-2021) based on the analysis of key development issues together with community aspirations to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that the Municipal Assembly should provide within the period in order to achieve national development objectives. This additional services required are based on projected target population and projections from the various departments/institutions in the municipal. It also presents the adopted development issues, dimensions, objectives and strategies adopted from the Medium Term National Development Policy framework, An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021

#### 3.1. Development Projections

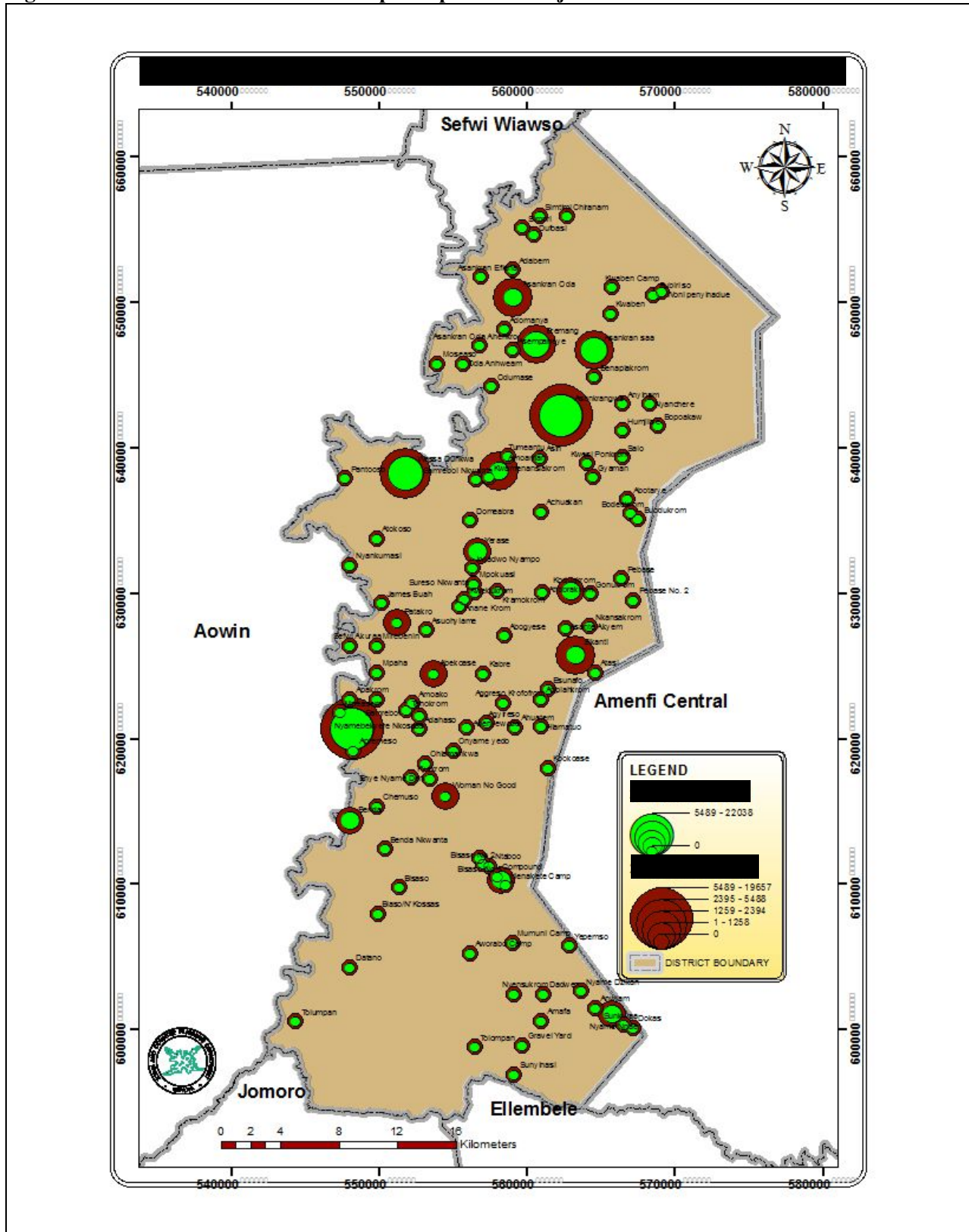
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##### *West Municipal*

##### *Population Projections of Wassa Amenfi*

The MPCU projected the population of the municipal using the population figures of the 2010 PHC with a growth rate of 2.5%. The current population of the municipal (Year, 2018) is 112,555 and this is expected to increase to 115,404 (2019) 118,326 (2020) and 121,321 in 2021. Furthermore, Asankrangwa which is the municipal capital with its current population projected at 24,009 (2018) is also projected to reach 25, 879 by the end of the planning period (2021). Population projections for the municipal are presented in figure 3.1 as well as table 3.1 and 3.2. The increase in population enjoins on the Assembly to expand existing infrastructure base of social services such as education, health among others.

Figure 3.1: Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Population Projection



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

**Table 3.1: Population Projections for Communities (2017-2021)**

NAME OF COMMUNITY	2010	POPULATION PROJECTIONS				
	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abekoase (Abakoase)	568	677	694	711	729	748
Adowaho	1,677	1,998	2,048	2,100	2,153	2,208
Afriyiekrom	474	565	579	594	609	624
Amoakokrom	709	845	866	888	910	933
Amuako	698	831	853	874	896	919
Anhuntem	1,003	1,195	1,225	1,256	1,288	1,320
Anweam (Anweanu)	417	497	509	522	535	549
Asankragwa	19,657	23,416	24,009	24,617	25,240	25,879
Asankran Anhwiam	780	929	953	977	1,002	1,027
Asankran Bremang	2,394	2,852	2,924	2,998	3,074	3,152
Asankran Efiena	512	610	625	641	657	674
Asankran Oda	1,566	1,865	1,913	1,961	2,011	2,062
Asankran Saa	2,324	2,768	2,839	2,910	2,984	3,060
Asouhyiame	913	1,088	1,115	1,143	1,172	1,202
Asuoso	687	818	839	860	882	904
Atankwei	384	457	469	481	493	506
Atobrakrom	710	846	867	889	912	935
Attase	734	874	897	919	942	966
Aworabo	919	1,095	1,122	1,151	1,180	1,210
Benda	966	1,151	1,180	1,210	1,240	1,272
Benda Nkwanta	779	928	951	976	1,000	1,026
Bissaso No.I	1,026	1,222	1,253	1,285	1,317	1,351
Bokakore	338	403	413	423	434	445
Domeabra	857	1,021	1,047	1,073	1,100	1,128
Fordjourkrom	370	441	452	463	475	487
Gravel Yard	729	868	890	913	936	960
Gyarman	673	802	822	843	864	886
J.K. Oteng	1,587	1,891	1,938	1,987	2,038	2,089
Juantuakrom	626	746	765	784	804	824
Kabrekrom	821	978	1,003	1,028	1,054	1,081
Kamaboi (Kofinusinkrom)	1,138	1,356	1,390	1,425	1,461	1,498
Kamaso	641	764	783	803	823	844



Koduakrom	1,033	1,231	1,262	1,294	1,326	1,360
Kofi Gyankrom	476	567	581	596	611	627
Kokooase	865	1,030	1,057	1,083	1,111	1,139
Kramokrom	628	748	767	786	806	827
Kwabeng	738	879	901	924	948	972
Kwahu Bissagya	1,648	1,963	2,013	2,064	2,116	2,170
Kwasi Krukrom	400	476	489	501	514	527
Kwasi Larbi	732	872	894	917	940	964
Kwekukrom	822	979	1,004	1,029	1,055	1,082
Layamo	723	861	883	905	928	952
Moseaso	808	963	987	1,012	1,037	1,064
Mumuni Camp	904	1,077	1,104	1,132	1,161	1,190
Nkansah Krom	671	799	820	840	862	883
Nkenkanso	766	912	936	959	984	1,008
Nkwantanum	1,006	1,198	1,229	1,260	1,292	1,324
Nsabrekwa	1,046	1,246	1,278	1,310	1,343	1,377
Nwansema Camp	712	848	870	892	914	937
Oda Ahenkro	420	500	513	526	539	553
Odumase	606	722	740	759	778	798
Oforikrom	404	481	493	506	519	532
Pantoonso (Gyomuro Ferry)	62	74	76	78	80	82
Patakro	906	1,079	1,107	1,135	1,163	1,193
Samreboi	12,968	15,448	15,839	16,240	16,651	17,073
Sefwi	613	730	749	768	787	807
Sika – Nti	677	806	827	848	869	891
Sika Nti	817	973	998	1,023	1,049	1,076
Simpa	909	1,083	1,110	1,138	1,167	1,197
Sompre	648	772	791	812	832	853
Sompre Junction	452	538	552	566	580	595
Subriso	775	923	947	971	995	1,020
Sunkwa	306	365	374	383	393	403
Tie Nyame Asem	849	1,011	1,037	1,063	1,090	1,118
Timtimthwe	579	690	707	725	743	762
Tolompan Chief's House	941	1,121	1,149	1,178	1,208	1,239
Wassa Dunkwa	5,488	6,538	6,703	6,873	7,047	7,225
Woman No Good	819	976	1,000	1,026	1,052	1,078
Yirase	1,258	1,499	1,537	1,575	1,615	1,656

<b>Total</b>	<b>92,152</b>	<b>109,776</b>	<b>112,555</b>	<b>115,404</b>	<b>118,326</b>	<b>121,321</b>
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Source: MPCU, 2018

**Table 3.2: Projected Age-cohort population (2017-2021)**

Age Group	Box Sexes	Projected Population based on 2010 PHC Figure at a growth rate of 2.5%					Male	Projected Population based on 2010 PHC Figure at a growth rate of 2.5%					Female	Projected Population based on 2010 PHC Figure at a growth rate of 2.5%				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2010 PHC	2017	2018	2019	2020		2021	2010 PHC	2017	2018	2019
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>92,152</b>	109,776	112,555	115,404	118,326	121,321	<b>47,361</b>	56,419	68,910	59,311	60,813	62,352	<b>44,791</b>	53,357	54,708	56,093	57,513	58,969
0-4	<b>13,800</b>	16,439	16,855	17,282	17,720	18,168	<b>7,112</b>	8,472	10,348	8,907	9,132	9,363	<b>6,688</b>	7,967	8,169	8,376	8,588	8,805
5-9.	<b>12,562</b>	14,964	15,343	15,732	16,130	16,538	<b>6,401</b>	7,625	9,313	8,016	8,219	8,427	<b>6,161</b>	7,339	7,525	7,716	7,911	8,111
10-14.	<b>11813</b>	14,072	14,428	14,794	15,168	15,552	<b>5,985</b>	7,130	8,708	7,495	7,685	7,879	<b>5,828</b>	6,943	7,118	7,299	7,483	7,673
15-19	<b>9,843</b>	11,725	12,022	12,327	12,639	12,959	<b>5,196</b>	6,190	7,560	6,507	6,672	6,841	<b>4,647</b>	5,536	5,676	5,820	5,967	6,118
20-24	<b>8,451</b>	10,067	10,322	10,583	10,851	11,126	<b>4,038</b>	4,810	5,875	5,057	5,185	5,316	<b>4,413</b>	5,257	5,390	5,527	5,666	5,810
25-29	<b>7,447</b>	8,871	9,096	9,326	9,562	9,804	<b>3,596</b>	4,284	5,232	4,503	4,617	4,734	<b>3,851</b>	4,587	4,704	4,823	4,945	5,070
30-34	<b>6,112</b>	7,281	7,465	7,654	7,848	8,047	<b>2,981</b>	3,551	4,337	3,733	3,828	3,925	<b>3,131</b>	3,730	3,824	3,921	4,020	4,122
35-39	<b>5,412</b>	6,447	6,610	6,778	6,949	7,125	<b>2,819</b>	3,358	4,102	3,530	3,620	3,711	<b>2,593</b>	3,089	3,167	3,247	3,329	3,414
40-44	<b>4,378</b>	5,215	5,347	5,483	5,621	5,764	<b>2,426</b>	2,890	3,530	3,038	3,115	3,194	<b>1,952</b>	2,325	2,384	2,445	2,506	2,570
45-49	<b>3,394</b>	4,043	4,145	4,250	4,358	4,468	<b>1,857</b>	2,212	2,702	2,326	2,384	2,445	<b>1,537</b>	1,831	1,877	1,925	1,974	2,024
50-54	<b>2,886</b>	3,438	3,525	3,614	3,706	3,800	<b>1,562</b>	1,861	2,273	1,956	2,006	2,056	<b>1,324</b>	1,577	1,617	1,658	1,700	1,743
55-59	<b>1,769</b>	2,107	2,161	2,215	2,271	2,329	<b>1,078</b>	1,284	1,568	1,350	1,384	1,419	<b>691</b>	823	844	865	887	910
60-64	<b>1,408</b>	1,677	1,720	1,763	1,808	1,854	<b>810</b>	965	1,179	1,014	1,040	1,066	<b>598</b>	712	730	749	768	787
65-69	<b>777</b>	926	949	973	998	1,023	<b>407</b>	485	592	510	523	536	<b>370</b>	441	452	463	475	487
70-74	<b>873</b>	1,040	1,066	1,093	1,121	1,149	<b>461</b>	549	671	577	592	607	<b>412</b>	491	503	516	529	542
75-79	<b>441</b>	525	539	552	566	581	<b>248</b>	295	361	311	318	326	<b>193</b>	230	236	242	248	254
80-84	<b>401</b>	478	490	502	515	528	<b>194</b>	231	282	243	249	255	<b>207</b>	247	253	259	266	273
85-89	<b>193</b>	230	236	242	248	254	<b>110</b>	131	160	138	141	145	<b>83</b>	99	101	104	107	109
90-94	<b>133</b>	158	162	167	171	175	<b>50</b>	60	73	63	64	66	<b>83</b>	99	101	104	107	109
95-99	<b>59</b>	70	72	74	76	78	<b>30</b>	36	44	38	39	39	<b>29</b>	35	35	36	37	38
		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>92,152</b>	<b>109,776</b>	<b>112,555</b>	<b>115,404</b>	<b>118,326</b>	<b>121,321</b>	<b>47,361</b>	56,419	68,910	59,311	60,813	62,352	<b>44,791</b>	53,357	54,708	56,093	57,513	58,969

<b>0-14</b>	<b>38,175</b>	45,476	46,627	47,807	49,018	50,259	<b>19,498</b>	23,227	28,369	24,418	25,036	25,670	<b>18,677</b>	22,249	22,812	23,390	23,982	24,589
<b>15-64</b>	<b>51,100</b>	60,873	62,414	63,994	65,614	67,275	<b>26,363</b>	31,405	38,358	33,015	33,851	34,708	<b>24,737</b>	29,468	30,214	30,979	31,763	32,567
<b>65+</b>	<b>2,877</b>	3,427	3,514	3,603	3,694	3,788	<b>1,500</b>	1,787	2,182	1,878	1,926	1,975	<b>1,377</b>	1,640	1,682	1,724	1,768	1,813
<b>Total Depend ency Ratio</b>	<b>80.3</b>						<b>79.6</b>						<b>81.1</b>					
<b>Child Depend ency Ratio</b>	<b>74.7</b>						<b>73.9</b>						<b>75.5</b>					
<b>Old age Depend ency Ratio</b>	<b>5.6</b>						<b>5.6</b>						<b>5.5</b>					

Source: MPCU, 2018

### 3.2. Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021

The MPCU through the analysis of the current situation/profile, community aspirations, institutional laid down regulations, projected the development interventions that are worth addressing by the Assembly and development partners within the planning period. Additionally, the Physical Planning Department was consulted for standards on land use and other related infrastructural developments of the municipal. These projected development requirements are inputs for the target population into determining medium-term targets for the municipal. Table 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9 presents the projections from the various sectors/departments.

#### *Educational Projections*

**Table 3.3: Projection for School Enrolment from 2018 to 2021 (PUBLIC SCHOOLS)**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Expected Pupils in KG (.....years) Eg.(3-5 years)</b>	<b>Expected Pupils in Primary (.....years )</b>	<b>Expected Pupils in JHS (.....Years)</b>	<b>Expected Students (SHS)</b>
<b>2018</b>	7,445	15,787	6,867	1,971
<b>2019</b>	7,645	15,887	7,623	2,016
<b>2020</b>	7,845	15,987	8,379	2,061
<b>2021</b>	8,045	16,087	9,135	2,106

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 3.4: Projection for School Buildings from 2018 - 2021**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Expected Number of KGs Blocks</b>	<b>Expected Number of Primary School Blocks</b>	<b>Expected Number of JHS Blocks</b>	<b>Expected Number of Institutional Toilets</b>	<b>Expected Number of water facilities in schools</b>
<b>2018</b>	100	295	130	100	54
<b>2019</b>	102	297	133	105	58
<b>2020</b>	104	299	136	110	62
<b>2021</b>	110	305	140	115	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>242</b>

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

**Table 3.5: Projection for Teachers and Teachers-Accommodation from 2018 - 2021**

Years	Expected Number of Teachers	Expected Number of Teachers Accommodation
<b>2018</b>	860	10
<b>2019</b>	920	15
<b>2020</b>	950	20
<b>2021</b>	980	25
<b>Total</b>	3,710	707

Source: Amenfi West District Education Office, 2017

### Health Projections

**Table 3.6: Projection for Health Facilities from 2018 - 2021**

Years	Expected Number of CHPS Compound	Expected Number of Health Centers	Expected Number of Clinics	Expected Number of Polyclinics	Expected Number of Hospitals
<b>2018</b>	3	2	0	1	1
<b>2019</b>	3	2	1	1	0
<b>2020</b>	3	1	0	0	0
<b>2021</b>	3	2	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Amenfi West District Health Directorate, 2017

**Table 3.7: Projection for Health Professionals from 2018-2021**

No.	Categories of Health Professionals	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Medical Officer	3	5	7	10
2	Physician Assistant	3	7	10	15
3	Mid wife	52	54	70	100
4	Staff Nurse	6	10	24	40
5	Community Health Nurse	70	100	120	150
6	Enrolled Nurse	100	115	130	200

Source: Amenfi West District Health Directorate, 2017

## Security

**Table 3.8: Projections from Ghana Police Service, WAWMA for 2018-2021**

ITEM	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Projected number of Police Stations/Post</b>	2	-	-	1
<b>Expected Number of Police Personnel</b>	30	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Police Service, Amenfi West District, 2017

**Table 3.9: Projections for Water Facilities 2018-2021**

ITEM	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
<b>Borehole with hand pump</b>	12	12	12	14	<b>50</b>
<b>Mechanized Boreholes</b>	2	2	2	2	<b>8</b>
<b>Small Town Water System</b>	-	1	-	1	<b>2</b>

Source: DWST, 2017

### **3.3. Adoption of Objectives, Strategies and Application of Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test**

The MPCU based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues in chapter two, adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs as indicated in table 3.10. These objectives and strategies were further subjected to the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test as shown in table 3.10A and table 3.10B respectively to determine their sustainability.

**Table 3.10: Adopted Dimension, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies of WAWMA**

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Policy Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Economic Development	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)  Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)  Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)  Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)



<b>Social Development</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)
	Poor planning for water at MMDAs	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)
	Environmental degradation	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)
	Upsurge in illegal mining ( <i>galamsey</i> )		
	Destruction of forests and farmlands		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)

	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)

Source: Extracted from MTNDPF, Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021

**Table 3.10A: Compound Matrix**

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					Institutional			
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products(NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components Plan Objectives																		
1.	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	+	-	+	0	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	+
3.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
4.	Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Ensure affordable equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage(UHC)	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
6.	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	+	?	+

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

**COMPOUND MATRIX**

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>2</sup>					Institutional			
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products(NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components Plan Objectives																		
7.	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
8.	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
9.	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
10.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+
11.	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0

<sup>2</sup> The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

COMPOUND MATRIX: - RECORD SHEET

No...1.....

Description of Plan under review: **Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land	<i>The Assembly should acquire land banks and Zone the Municipality or prepare land use strategy/plan for the entire municipality</i>	-
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)		+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		?
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

**COMPOUND MATRIX : - RECORD SHEET**

**No...2.....**

**Description of Plan under review: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development**

<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water		+
Access to Land	<p><i>With the diversification and expansion of tourism industry, value of land will increase depriving the poor of acquiring. Litigations may also arise. The Assembly must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>intensify efforts at educating citizens on the need to register their land</i></li> <li>• <i>also document all acquired lands</i></li> <li>• <i>should acquire land banks and Zone the Municipality</i></li> </ul>	-
Access to timber resources	<p><i>Illegal Chainsaw operations will arise due to the pressure on constructional materials to put up good infrastructure. The Assembly must ensure that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Forestry Services Division is to intensify routine monitoring of the forest</i></li> <li>• <i>Again, protected areas should also be guarded well to prevent encroachment</i></li> </ul>	-
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	<p><i>With the expansion of the tourism industry, arable lands will be converted into residential and recreational areas. The Assembly must ensure that:</i></p> <p><i>Large tracts of lands are acquire for farming purposes and documented eg. The 120 hectares of arable land at Moseaso</i></p>	-
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0

Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics	<p><i>There will be upsurge in social vices eg.prostitution with it negative effect. The Assembly must ensure that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The Municipal Health Directorate intensifies its campaign on abstinence and STDs as well as using contraceptives eg. Condom</i></li> </ul>	-
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		+

**COMPOUND MATRIX : - RECORD SHEET**

No...3.....

**Description of Plan under review:** Enhance Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in Quality Education at All Levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land	<i>This will lead to construction of more school blocks on arable lands/portions of forest in project communities. The Assembly must therefore: Landscape all school blocks to be constructed and also plant trees along boundaries of acquired lands school lands</i>	-
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)		+
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+



**COMPOUND MATRIX : - RECORD SHEET**

No...5.....

**Description of Plan under review:** *Ensure Affordable Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)*

<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	<i>This will lead to construction of more health facilities on arable lands/portions of forest in project communities. The Assembly must therefore: Add Landscaping to all yet to be constructed health facilities and also plant trees along the boundaries of acquired lands</i>	-
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)		0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		+
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No...10.....

**Description of Plan under review: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure and Services**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<p><i>Reshaping Town roads at times destroy pipe systems in respective communities.</i></p> <p><i>The Assembly must liaise with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Assembly members, Water Boards to identify areas where there are pipelines</i></li> <li>• <i>Plumbers should also be on stand-by to help solve any issue that may occur as a result of the exercise</i></li> </ul>	
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)		0
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality	The dust that will emanate from the road construction or reshaping exercise must be brought under control through periodic watering.	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires		0
Floods	<p><i>Efforts should be made by the Assembly during road construction and reshaping to ensure that drains and gutters are not filled with sand.</i></p> <p><i>Roads that have been constantly reshaped to the extent that the height is much lower than the surrounding surface must be filled by the Assembly.</i></p> <p><i>During reshaping of roads, channels for water should be created to ensure easy flow of rain water</i></p>	-
Land Degradation	<i>Assembly is to plant trees along the shoulders of all community roads earmarked to be reshaped</i>	-
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		+

**Description of Plan under review: Ensure Sustainable Extraction of Mineral Resources**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extraction of minerals will affect the water table which will cause a change in water colour. Therefore, mining companies/small scale miners should be made to provide clean and potable water to areas of operation</li> <li>Illegal mining activities should be halted within the municipality</li> <li>The Assembly should look for a suitable place as concession for Small scale mining properly supervised</li> </ul>	-
Access to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With sustainable extraction, more people will go into mining and this will increase the value of land depriving others from accessing land. As a result, the Assembly should properly zone land and acquire land banks</li> <li>All lands destroyed by the activities of illegal mining should be reclaimed by the Assembly</li> </ul>	-
Access to timber resources	<p>Mining in forest areas will lead to timber resources being depleted if afforestation programmes are not vigorously pursued by the Assembly.</p> <p>Therefore, the Forestry Services Division will intensify their Afforestation programmes/projects</p>	-
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Large tract of arable lands should be conserved for farming purposes	-
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Assembly to ensure that rivers are not polluted as a result of mining activities</li> <li>Mining companies to provide potable water to communities</li> <li>The Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) of the Assembly together with Community Water and Sanitation Agency to periodically monitor and report on the quality of water within the municipality</li> </ul>	-
Sanitation	The Minerals Commission to enforce all mining laws	-
Air Quality	The Minerals Commission to enforce all mining laws	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>		
Bushfires		0

Floods	<i>Illegal mining activities to be halted Illegal water or river diversion by illegal miners to be stopped</i>	-
Land Degradation	<i>The land will be degraded during extraction of minerals, as a mitigation method, extraction companies should do well to recover land that minerals have been extracted from</i>	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>The Assembly should look for a suitable place as concession for Small scale mining properly supervised to prevent land owners from selling same parcel of land to more than one party</i>	-
Drought		0
Epidemics	<i>The Environmental Health Department will monitor the insanitary situations that characterized small mining sites and act accordingly.</i>	-
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

**Table 3.10B: Sustainability Appraisal Test**

[Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) ]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimise emission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

[Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) ]:

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

[Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) ]:

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

[Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) ]:

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Value of lands will increase. As a result, Assembly should acquire land banks and properly zone Zonal Council Capitals (Asankrangwa, Samreboi and Breaman)
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people		



[Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) ]:

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the		

[Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) ]:

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimise emission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

### Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet

Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Assembly should acquire land banks and properly zone Zonal Council Capitals (Asankrangwa, Samreboi and Brehman)
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people		

Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw		

Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		



**Sustainability Appraisal Test**

Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		<b>The Assembly should acquire Land Banks and Properly zone Lands by undertaking Land Use Strategy</b>
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		Local folks should be educated about easily transferred diseases and how to prevent them by the local folks
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		

Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local		

Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:				
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>				
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1 2 3 4 5	
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0)	1 2 3 4 5	
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1 2 3 4 5	
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3	4	5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3	4	5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3	4	5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>				
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2	3	4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1	2	3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3	4	5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0)	1 2 3 4 5	
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4	5	
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3	4	5

[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		Some protected areas would be destroyed to construct roads leading to Tourist sites
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		The Assembly should properly zone the municipality and have a land use plan to make location of facilities and roads easier
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		<b>Neutral</b>
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		Tourist coming into the community might be infested with diseases and can easily transmit to locals. Therefore, tourist should be properly screened before been allowed into the community especially those from neighbouring country Ivory coast
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in		

[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		The Assembly should properly zone the municipality and have a land use plan to make location of facilities and roads easier
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		The Assembly should ensure that transportation unions limit their fares to a particular ranges
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		Tourist coming in might have contagious diseases which when introduced in the community can cause an epidemic. There, tourist should be properly checked before being allowed into the District
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		In terms of health safety, tourist coming in might have contagious diseases which when introduced in the community can cause an epidemic. As a result, tourist should be properly checked before being allowed into the District
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that		

[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		Energy cost will increase since most tourism facilities will be using a lot of power. As a result, facilities should be entreated to use their own energy
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and		

[Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards]:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Large tracts of land will be needed by investors to construct facilities and this will increase the take up of land. Therefore, investors should be encouraged to use innovative ways of building to reserve land
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change</b> :Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		Tourists visiting sites might have contagious diseases in which they can easily transmit,



Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
		therefore tourist should be well screened before entry
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		More land will be utilised and land value will also increase during investment. Therefore, Investors should be advised to apply innovative ways of building to minimise the take up of land
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		With the inflow of tourist, transportation fares will go up, therefore, drivers should be sensitised on their mode of charging to consider locals
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		Tourist visiting sites might have contagious diseases in which they can easily transmit, therefore tourist should be well screened before entry
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		

Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		More facilities will be available with the investment and this increase the cost of energy, hence, investors should be encouraged to use their own source of energy to minimise the cost of energy
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

**Sustainability Appraisal Test**

Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0)1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		Expansion of facilities will take large tract of lands leading to clearing of conserved areas. Hence, proper landscaping should be done after construction of the facility
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Large tract of land will be taken to expand particular facilities such as schools and this might even include habitable lands. As a result, innovative ways should be used in the construction of facilities
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		Sensitive areas closer to facilities to be expanded are likely to be cleared for the expansion, hence, contractors to expand facilities should be advised to use innovative and environmental friendly ways of expanding
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social		

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		Large tract of land will be needed for the expansion and this might lead to confiscating of lands for expansion. Contractors to do expansion should be advised to use innovative ways for building on smaller lands
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		More energy will be need during expansion of facilities and this increase the amount of energy used causing low current flow. Hence, contractors should be advised to use their own source of power when working
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		

Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local	Opinions of local communities to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
communities.	assessed	
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		Some protected areas close to health facilities might be destroyed during the expansion of facilities. Hence, contractors should use innovative ways of building such as storey to conserve the capacity of the land
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Large tracts of habitable arable land will be used in the expansion, as a result, there should be proper zoning of land for location of facilities
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive		

Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		With more land for expansion, some lands for poor people might be confiscated, as a result, land banks should be acquired to compensate land taken from poor people
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		



Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		

Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

#### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test**

Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		Protected areas along routes will have to be destroyed to make way for roads, as a result, afforestation should be done after construction of routes to regain conserved areas
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Habitable and arable land along routes will also be used during expansion, therefore, owners of such lands should be properly resettled
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers		Water bodies along routes might be destroyed, as a result,



Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
and water bodies;		contractors should be advised to use protective methods during expansion
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		Sensitive areas along road network might be affected negatively, to curb this, restoration strategies such as afforestation should be put in place
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard		

Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		

Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1,11.2)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

#### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	be identified	
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and	Public & occupational health related	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
safety	accidents	
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		People will involve in such activity and it will block the activities of farming and building of houses on better lands.
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		The smoke from the generator will emit greenhouse gases.
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		Because of the use of the generator the noise will never stop from their activities.
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people		

Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		People will move from their home town to work at where the activities is being taking place.
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the		



Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimize emission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Materials&amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>indigenous</b> energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
	technologies	
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on <b>local</b> energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for	Tax exemptions & other incentives for	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	efficient firms	
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

### Sustainability Appraisal Test

Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimise emission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
energy resources.		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

**Sustainability Appraisal Test – Record Sheet**

Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas &amp; Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</b> Conserve wild-life in protected areas		
<b>Land Take:</b> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands		Assembly should acquire land banks and properly zone Zonal Council Capitals (Asankrangwa, Samreboi and Breman)
<b>Energy:</b> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.		
<b>Climate Change :</b> Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogenoxides etc.		
<b>Pollution:</b> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding		
<b>Local Raw Materials:</b> Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input		
<b>Water Bodies;</b> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;		
<b>Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic:</b> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		
<b>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</b> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.		
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.		
<b>Health:</b> should minimize the incidence of diseases		
<b>Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
<b>Gender:</b> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for		

Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
women and young people		
<b>Population Displacement:</b> minimize the displacement of persons and communities		
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Job creation for the local people		
<b>Local participation:</b> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.		
<b>Access of the poor to energy</b> at affordable prices should be ensured.		
<b>Access of the poor to land</b> should be ensured		
<b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be ensured		
<b>Transportation:</b> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved		
<b>Sanitation:</b> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.		
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
<b>Vulnerability &amp; Risk:</b> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.		
<b>Public Safety:</b> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety		
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Economic Growth:</b> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
<b>Local Materials &amp; Services:</b> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
<b>Local retention of capital:</b> PPP should encourage the local		

Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
retention of capital		
<b>Local economic linkages:</b> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.		
<b>Technology and skills transfer:</b> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people		
<b>Cleaner Production:</b> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns		
<b>Energy Cost:</b> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage		
<b>Research and Development:</b> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
<b>Waste to Energy:</b> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies		
<b>Incentives/Penalties:</b> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

This chapter focuses on the formulated programmes and sub-programmes of the Municipal Assembly for the planning period 2018-2021 based on its mandate and functions in relation to institutional/departmental projections, the financial capabilities and other economic potentials together with adopted dimensions, issues, policy objectives and strategies. It also includes Composite Development Programmes of the WAWMA for 2018-2021 as well as the Indicative Financial Strategy to be employed by WAWMA.

#### **4.1. Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes for 2018-2021**

Development programmes, corresponding sub-programmes have been developed by the WAWMA as presented in table 4.1 together with its corresponding policy objectives and strategies to carry out the adopted dimensions to achieve the needed result.

**Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub-Programmes**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>ADPOTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMMES</b>
Economic Development	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)  Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)  Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)  Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Social Development	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development

	at all levels			
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)  Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation



<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

Source: MPCU, 2018

#### **4.2. Formulation of Composite programmes of action (PoA) of Wassa Amenfi West Municipal (2018-2021)**

The Broad Composite Programme of Action covers the 4-year planning period. It consists of adopted dimensions, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes, Project / activities, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating). This was done using inter-sectoral approach to ensure synergy, coordination and collaboration in the efficient utilization of resources as well as having a common development plan. The programmes/projects took into consideration and incorporated the mitigation measures identified from the conduct of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Table 4.2 presents the Composite Programme of Action 2018-2021. The preferred development option of the municipal is also presented in figure 4.1.

Table 4.2:

## COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION, 2018-2021

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	LOCATION	Time Frame				Outcome / impact indicators	Indicative Budget			Implementing Department/Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)  Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical source to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic CBT in beads making, Cocoa Husk Processing, Rabbit, Rearing, Fish Processing, Fish Farming, mushroom cultivation, Chilli Pepper Production, Snail Rearing, Piggery and Poultry	Moseaso Asankrangwa Kwabeng, Asuoshyam, Attobrako, Yirase, Asuoso, Domeabra, Samreboi Attobrakrom					Basic CBT organized		275,000		BAC	MA
				Organize Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in bee keeping, Poultry, Rice farming, Poultry, Soap making, Labelling	Gyaman, Sika Nti No.5, Afiena, Asankrangwa, Sika Nti, Wasa Dunkwa, Asuoshyam, Pantooso, Samreboi					Technology Improvement and Packaging Training organized		45,500		BAC	MA
				Train farmers on alternative livelihoods	Municipal-Wide					Farmers trained on alternative livelihoods		6000		BAC	MA, NGOs

Financial Management training	Attobrakrom				Financial Management training organized	5000		BAC	MA
Training in Food Safety and Quality Management	Asankrangwa				Training in Food Safety and Quality Management organized	2500		BAC	MA
Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining, auto mechanics, welding and fabrication	Asankrangwa, Samreboi				Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining organized	7,500		BAC	MA
Train women in Soap making, bread and pastries	Bisaaso				Training organized for women in Soap production		√	CODES ULT	MA
Train 320 youth in alternative livelihoods	Kwesi Larbi, Bisaaso, Benda Nkwanta, Wansema Camp				Youth trained in alternative livelihood		√	CODES ULT	MA
Train youth in cocoa nursery	Kwesi Larbi, Wansema Camp						√	CODES ULT	MA
Liaise with NVTI to organize proficiency training & certification programmes for artisans	Asankrangwa				Proficiency training conducted	3000		MA	<b>NVTI</b>

				Support dressmakers & hairdressers with machines eg. Hair dryers, neating and sewing machines					Hairdresses, dressmakers supported with machines	10,000		MA	NVTI, NGOs
				Apprentice Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management	Asankrangwa				Apprentice Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management organized	2500		BAC	MA
Improve access to land for industrial development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones <b>SDG Target 9.2)</b>  Support the development of existing and new industrial	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct INO. Soap manufacturing factory and plant trees Under One-District-One Factory initiative					Soap manufacturing Factory built Under One-District-One Factory initiative			Govt	MA
				Concession for Small Scale Mining and plant trees				Concession for Small Scale Mining	100,000		MA		
				Facilitate the development of Affiena Old Mining Site				Affiena Old Mining Site developed			MA	Investors	

	clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (SDG Target 9.2)			Construct 1NO. Starch processing factory and plant trees Under One-District-One Factory initiative	Samreboi								Govt	MA
				Construct 1 No. 6-Unit Water Closet Toilet with 1 No. Mechanized Water System, Urinal and bath house including landscaping	Asankrangwa						100,000		MA	Chiefs, Zonal Council
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)			Engage in Public-Private-Partnership arrangements	Municipal-wide						10,000		MA	Private Entities
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training of AEAs/DDOs on yield studies	Asankrangwa						8,800		Dept. of Agric	SRID
				Implement Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide							√		PBC, Amajaro CO. LTD

									agencies					
				Establishment plot and conduct yield studies in communities.	All Operational Areas				Plot established and yield studies conducted	,	5,600		Dept. of Agric	SRID
				Train DDOs and AEAs on FBO organization and development.	Asankrangwa				DDOs and AEAs trained on FBOs		5,392		Dept. of Agric	NBSSI, NGOs
				Organise training for input dealers and other service providers on surveillance and the seed and fertilizer Act 803, 2010.	Asankrangwa				Training for input dealers organized		3,000		Dept. of Agric	PPRS
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitization programs for DDOs / AEAs and other stakeholders on grading and standardization.	Asankrangwa				No of AEAs and traders trained		3,200		Dept. of Agric	MOFA Staff & Stakeholders
				Organize zonal planning sessions in the Municipal	All operational areas				No of zonal planning sessions held		2,800		Dept. of Agric	CSIR, Banks NGOs

				Purchase 6 No. Motor bikes for Extension Officers	6 Extension Officers				6 Motor bikes purchased		50,000		MA	Agric Dept.
				Train 10 AEAs and 20 farmers on vegetable production.	All Operational Areas				Training on vegetables production organized		4,000		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
				Organise training for DDOs, AEAs and farmers on irrigated agricultural production systems.	Asankrangwa				No of DDOs AEAs & Farmers trained		5,792		Dept. of Agric	DAEs
				Design and facilitate adaptive research and demonstrations in the districts.	All Operational Areas				No of Demonstrations Conducted				Dept. of Agric	Farmers
				Train DDOs and AEAs to promote and introduce climate smart agriculture technologies.	Asankrangwa				No of DDOs/AEAs trained		3,000		Dept. of Agric	DAES
				Train farmers on post harvest handling and demonstration .	All Operational Areas						7,200		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Disseminate extension information through DDOs and	All operational areas				No of home and farm visits		81,600		Dept. of Agric	Farmers



				AEAs.										
				6 Canoes for farmers in Moseaso electoral area (5-CIP) I by DA	Moseaso Electoral Area					Canoes constructed	10,000		Moseaso EA	MA
				Organise training for AEAs on tree crop production (oil palm, coconut, and rubber, cocoa).	Asankrangwa					No of DDOs/AE As trained	3,000			GREL, BOPP, CSIR
				Train DDOs and AEAs on improved food recipes and utilization.	Asankrangwa					No of DDOs/AE As trained	8,000		Dept. of Agric	WIAD
				Build capacities of AEAs on value chain analysis of the various enterprises.	Asankrangwa					Training reports	4,800		Dept. of Agric	DAES
				Organise training for AEAs and farmers on planting material production procedures for major food crops.	All Operational Areas					Training reports	4,000		Dept. of Agric	Farmers

				Train of farmers on off-farm livelihood activities in communities	All operational areas					No of AEAs and farmers trained	4,000		Dept. of Agric	DAES
				Build capacity of AEAs on E-Agriculture.	Asankrangwa					No of AEAs trained	2,880		Dept. of Agric	DAES
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improve livestock breeds to beneficiaries through credit-in-kind system.	All operational areas					No of improved livestock supplied	2,000		Dept. of Agric	APD
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise vaccination campaign on livestock and poultry.	All operational Areas					No of campaigns , no of communities reached	11,200		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on poultry, livestock and fish feed formulation in the operational areas.	All operational areas					No of AEAs and farmers trained	3,120		Dept. of Agric	APD
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved cash crops planting materials for multiplication to farmers.	All operational areas					Quantity and type of improved planting material	8,592		Dept. of Agric	Farmers

	selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)</b>			Partner with RTF to manufacture Agro-processing machines for farmers	Municipal-Wide esp. Brekum, Torompan					Agro-processing machines procured		40,000		RTF, DA	MOFA, NGOs
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise Municipal RELC planning session for Agriculture Sector.	Asankrangwa					No of district planning sessions held		1,200		Dept. of Agric	RADU, CSIR
				Participate in stakeholder meeting on RELC.					No. of stakeholders		2,800		RADU	CSIR, NGOs, Farmers	
				Intensify the use of e-agriculture in mass communication in dissemination of agricultural technologies.	All Operational Areas				No. and types of communication used		400		Dept. of Agric	DAES	
				Organize training on operational area mapping and visitation.	All Operational Areas				Training reports		3,000		Dept. of Agric	SRID	

				Organise quarterly monitoring visits to operational areas.	All Operational Areas					Monitoring reports		9,600		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
				Sensitization of AEAs and farmers on HIV/AIDs, Malaria prevention and control and gender mainstreaming.	All Operational Areas					No of AEAs and farmers sensitized		3,200		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
				Update DDOs and AEAs on result based monitoring.	Asankrangwa					No of DDOs and AEAs trained on data collection		5,392		Dept. of Agric	SRID
				Farmers Day Celebration	A selected community within the district					4 farmers Day held		120,000		Dept. of Agric	Municipal Assembly
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 2 Acres Nursery for farmers	Selected communities					Nurseries established		50,000		MA, Agric	Farmers

	2.a)													
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Inland Valley Rice Development Technology	Gravel Yard, Kwahu Bisaagya				Increased productivity		20,000		Dept. of Agric	Municipal Assembly
				Build capacity of rice farmers on improved technologies	Municipal-Wide				Capacity of farmers built		10,000		Dept. of Agric	Municipal Assembly
				Expand Cocoa Mass Spraying	Municipal-Wide				Cocoa spraying exercise expanded				MA	
				Implement Government Agricultural Interventions eg.Planting for Food & Jobs, MAG among others	Municipal-Wide				Government flagship programmes under Agriculture implemented		√		MA	Dept. of Agric
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 8. N0. 20 Unit market Sheds with ancillary facilities with landscaping	Samreboi, Preastea Nkwanta, Wasa Dunkwa, Torompan, Asuoshyam, Oda-Kotoamso, Mumuni, Kwabeng				Market Sheds constructed.	200,000	600,000		Works	MA
				Complete the construction of Market (SIF) project with landscaping	Asankrangwa				Market stalls constructed		100,000		Works	MA

				Renovate 3No.existing market sheds	Selected communities				Market sheds renovated	100,000		Works	MA
				Complete the construction of Market complex under PPP/BOT arrangements	Akromanto				Market complex constructed under PPP/BOT		√		Works
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)  Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)  Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop 3 tourism potential sites:  Unique Tree-District Assembly  (Human beings in rock formation-Atanqueye)  (Big stone with stone door & water emission-Kwabeng)	Municipal Assembly Office  Atanquaye,  Kwabeng,				Tourist Sites developed	30,000	20,000	AWMA	MOT

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Adopted objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Outcome / impact indicators	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies/Departments	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 50 No. Boreholes with hand pumps	50 selected communities					Boreholes constructed		125,000	√	MWST	MA, Chiefs
				Complete the construction of 1 No. borehole	Nkansahkrom					Borehole completed		5,000		MA	
		Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of 1 No. mechanized borehole	Nkekensu					Borehole completed		10,000		SIF	MA, MWST
				Construct 4 No. Mechanized Boreholes with 2 overhead 10,000 litres polytank	4 selected communities					Mechanized Boreholes constructed		400,000		MWST	MA, Chiefs, NGOs
				Construct 1 No. Mechanized Water system for MCE's Bungalow	MCE's Bungalow, Asankrangwa					Mechanized Boreholes constructed		30000		MWST	MA, Chiefs, NGOs
				Construct 4No. Polytank stand and Erect 4 No.2500litres Polytank for selected Staff	MPO, DWE, BNI, Police Commander					Polytank stand and erection of Ploytank completed	40,000			MWST	MA, Chiefs, NGOs

				Bungalows										
				Mechanize 1 No. Borehole and Construct 1 No. Polytank stand, Erect 1 No. 8000Litres Polytank at the Staff Bungalow	Staff Bungalows at Low Cost, Asankrangwa						40,000		MWST	MA, Chiefs, NGOs
				Construct 2 No. Small Town Water System with landscaping	Selected communities						4,500,000		CWSA	MA, Chiefs, CWSA
				Mechanize boreholes in selected communities under MOCA project	Kokoase, Bisaaso, Bene Nkwanta Kwasi Larbi Wansema Camp Odumasi Simpa Affiena Oda Krofofrom Oda Kotoamso						√		CODES ULT	MA
				Treat 20 No. Boreholes with high Iron Content	Municipal-Wide						40,000		MWST	MA, Chiefs, CWSA
				Rehabilitate 110 Broken down Water facilities	Municipal-Wide						50,000		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Monitor Water and Sanitation Facilities	Municipal-Wide						20,000		MWST	MA, Chiefs



	<b>Target 16.6)</b>														
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Form and Train Water and Sanitation Management Teams	Municipal-Wide					WSTMs formed and trained		3000		MWST	MA, Chiefs, CWSA
				Organise Quarterly Stakeholders forum on Water and Sanitation.	Zonal Council Centres					Stakeholders For a organized		8000		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Prepare DESSAP	Municipal-Wide					DESSAP prepared		20,000		MEHO	MWST
				Organize domiciliary, hospitality and industrial inspection of premises	Municipal-Wide					Inspections conducted				Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Education on rearing and control of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					Education on stray animals organized		3,500		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Arrest and impoundment of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					Stray animals impounded		11,600		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Construct 1 NO. 4-Unit WC Toilet & Urinal with landscaping	Behind Assembly Hall					Toilet & Urinal constructed		40,000		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Construction of drains and plant trees	Selected communities					Drains constructed		200,000		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Organize market Inspection of canned foods, drinks and fish	Asankrangwa					Canned products inspected		2,500		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members

				Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs	Asankrangwa, Samreboi & Mumuni				Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs held		2,500		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Intensify ante mortem and post mortem inspection	Asankrangwa				Ante mortem and post mortem inspection conducted		5,600		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Construct 1 No. Modern Slaughter house with ancillary facilities and landscape	Asankrangwa				Slaughter house constructed		200,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Slaughter slab hygiene education	Asankrangwa				Slaughter slab hygiene Education conducted		5,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				De-silt Drains	Asankrangwa Township				Drains de-silted		89,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management <b>(SDG Target 6.3)</b>	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Introduce Pay-as-You-Dump System	Zonal Council Centres				Pay-as-You-Dump System introduced		1000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation <b>(SDG Targets</b>	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	General supervision and monitoring of access to potable water in the	Municipal-Wide				Monitoring conducted		1,400		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members

16.6, 16.b)	communities												
	Monitor Implementation of Iodated salt Programme	Municipal-Wide					Monitoring conducted		15,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members	
	Organize Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools	Selected Schools					Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools Organized		14,720		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members	
	Fence refuse dump site along Asanko road	Asankrangwa					Refuse dump site fenced		20,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members	
	Push refuse dump sites	3 Zonal Council Capitals					Refuse pushed at dump sites		85,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members	
	Management of cemetery and Pauper Burial						cemetery and Pauper Burial managed		24,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members	
	Organise Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers	Municipal-Wide					Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers organized		25,200		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members	
	Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities	Municipal-Wide					Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities done		100,000		Env'ntal Health	MA	

				Prepare Grounds and Build 23No. Communal Refuse Container Platforms	Asankrangwa, Breman and Samreboi Area Councils					Communal Refuse Container Platforms constructed		460,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Purchase 1No. Mower Machine for Laboureres	Municipal Office					1 No. Mower purchased	3000			Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase of Sanitary tools and Safety clothes						Sanitary tools and Safety clothes purchased		38,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
				Purchase 20 No. Refuse Containers	3 Zonal Councils						Refuse Containers purchased		40,000		Env'ntal Health
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)			Promotion of household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in 20 communities (CLTS)	Municipal-Wide					Household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in communities promoted		35,000		Env'ntal Health/ Global Communities	MA, Assembly members
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct Gender Disability Friendly Community Latrines	Municipal-Wide					Gender Disability friendly Community Latrines constructed				NGOs eg. Ghana First Company Limited etc	MA

Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)	Construct 2 No. 10 Seater Gender and disability friendly Squating WC with landscaping	Mumuni Camp Market & Moseaso Lorry Station				KVIP Latrines constructed	180,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, NGOs
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)										
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Gazette Municipal Assembly Bye-Laws					Bye-laws gazetted	3,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Complete the construction of 1 No. 10 Squatting toilet and landscape	ASECTEC				Toilet constructed	130,181		MA	
		Renovate, Extend Water and put to use the 1No.12 Seater WC	Breman Zone 1				WC renovated and in use	10,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Renovate, Extend Water and put to use the 1No.12 Seater WC	Breman Zone 4				WC renovated and in use	10,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Complete the construction of 1No. 10 Seater WC Toilet	Samreboi				Toilet completed	20,000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members

				Dredge Kwama River from and plant trees along banks (Phase 1-1V)	Education End to All Saints Academy-Asankrangwa				River dredged	150,000	Works, Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Construct gender, disability friendly institutional latrines for schools	Selected Schools				Institutional Latrines constructed		NGOs eg. Global communities etc	MA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)  Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)  Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8)	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize and support 1200 PWDs on good management of PWD funds	Municipal-Wide				PWDs supported	95,000	Social Devpt	

Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Organize public education on child protection and early child marriage	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					Public education on child protection and early child marriage organized	2,500		NCCE	MA
			Sensitize 1,150 families on good parental care	Municipal-Wide					Families sensitized	50,000		Social Devpt	GES, Women's Association
			Trace families of trafficked children and reunite them with families annually	Municipal-Wide					Trafficked children reunited with families	20,000		Social Devpt	
			Sensitize 1,000 families on child protection laws annually	Municipal-Wide					Parents sensitized on child protection laws	10,000		Social Devpt	
			Conduct 20 enquiries on children coming into conflict with the law annually	Municipal-Wide					Enquiries conducted on children coming into conflict with the law	20,000		Social Devpt	
			Organize 10 child protection programmes for Zonal Councils annually	Municipal-Wide					Child protection programmes organized	10,000		Social Devpt	
			Support 20 children who needs care and protection	Municipal-Wide					Children in need of care supported	35,000		Social Devpt	Police Service

				annually										
				Organize 3 stakeholders meeting on child protection annually	Zonal Council Centers				Stakeholders forum on child protection organized		10,000		Social Devpt	
				Organize 176 training programme for day care centres	Municipal-Wide				Training programme organized		55,000		Social Devpt	GES, MOH, MA
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand LEAP programme	Municipal-Wide				Social interventions expanded to include more beneficiaries		√		MA	
				Expand School Feeding Programme	Municipal-Wide				Social interventions expanded to include more beneficiaries		√		MA	
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Eliminate / Reduce worst forms of child labour in 10 communities and cocoa growing areas	Selected communities				worst forms of child labour/hazardous work of children reduced			√	Nature Aid, CODES ULT	MA



Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitize 205 women artisans and traders to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support in 3 zonal councils	Zonal Council Centres					Women Sensitized	√	2,000	8000	MA	GIZ
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitize women to take up leadership roles	Zonal Council Centres					Women Sensitized		5000		MA	Women Groups
				Sensitize women to participate in Municipal Planning and Budgeting Processes						Women Sensitized		5000		MA	Women Groups
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in Quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 4 No.KG Blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Selected communities					KG Block constructed		600,000		MA	GES
				Construct 1 NO. 2-Storey 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Buadum Basic Sch. Asankrangwa					Classroom Block constructed		1,000,000		MA	GES

				(Phase 1&2)										
				Construct 2 NO. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Selected Communities				Classroom Blocks constructed		800,000		MA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in Quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3NO. 3-Units Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Anwiem, Domeabra, Kwakukrom				Classroom Blocks constructed		600,000		MA	GES
				Construct 1No. 15 -Unit Office accommodation with ancillary facilities including landscaping for the Municipal Education Directorate	Asankrangwa				Office accommodation constructed		1,000,000		MA	GES
				Complete the Construction of 1No. 6-unit class room block SIF project with ancillary facilities	Asankrangwa (ASANCO MODEL)				Classroom Block constructed		50,000		SIF	GES, MA
				Facilitate the Completion of 40% of 11 No. 6-unit class room blocks with ancillary	Wasa Dunkwa, Gonukrom (methodist sch) , Affiena Brekum Preastea Nkwanta,				Classroom Blocks constructed		50,000		MA	GETFund

				facilities under GETFund and 100% of all new GETFund projects	Breman, Amoaku, Alhaji Topo (Asankrangwa), Mmofnradwen, Nope Woman-No-Good,									
				Complete the construction of 1NO.3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	Kwabeng				Classroom Block constructed		245,000		MA	GES
				Complete the construction of 1NO.3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	Nyame Nnae				Classroom Block constructed		49,000		MA	GES
				Facilitate the completion of Community Senior High School	Samreboi				Classroom Block constructed		√		Gov`t	GES, MA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in Quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Renovate Classroom Blocks	Municipal-Wide. Esp. Catholic Pry. Sch - Saa, Upper Pry. Sch.Block-Oda-Anwiem				Classroom Blocks renovated		100,000		MA	GES
				Facilitate the completion of 4 No. 3-Units Classroom Block with ancillary facilities under GETFund	Ohiamatuo, Amoamang, Oda-Kotoamso, Anwiem				Classroom Blocks constructed					



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woman-No-Good, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Const. of CHPS Compound at Prestea Nkwanta</li> <li>• Const. of 1 No. 3-Units Classroom Block at Kwabeng</li> <li>• Water Projects (Quay Hydro) etc</li> </ul> </li> </ul>											
				Supply 7,500 furniture to schools	40 schools					Furniture supplied		50,000		GES	MA
				Supply TLMs to schools to ensure effective lesson delivery in the classroom	All 106 schools					TLMs supplied		13,487.32		GES	MA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Assess 100 teachers and schools annually and reward them	10 selected schools					Teachers awarded		250,000		GES	MA

in Quality education at all levels				Improve 798 teachers quality by taking them through orientations and in-service training	60 selected schools					In-service training conducted		445,068		GES	MA
				Improve school management by undertaking sensitization of the PTA/SMC	All PTA/SMC					School management improved		54,120		GES	MA
				Intensify efforts at Improving performance of BECE candidates	All Schools					BECE performance improved				GES	MA
				Supply supplementary reading materials for pupils in P4 to JHS 3	Municipal-Wide									GES	MA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in Quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize community sensitization to reduce truancy of children and parental irresponsibility	Municipal-Wide								GES	MA	
				Establish ICT centres in all schools and supply computers	All schools					ICT centres established				GES	MA



Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in Quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize My First at School	Municipal-Wide					My first day at school observed		24,000		GES	MA
				School inspections -Absorption and approval of new schools -Facilities of existing ones						School inspections conducted		6,000		GES	MA
				Monitor instructions and activities in schools	All schools					Monitoring of instructions in schools conducted		8,000		GES	MA
				Support needy but brilliant students	Municipal-Wide					Needy but brilliant students supported		40,000		MA	GES
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery Health	Construct 12 New NO. CHPS Compounds including landscaping	Tigarikrom, Simpa, Domeabra, Ayensu, Berekum, Bena Nkwanta, Kamaso, Odumasi, Oda-Kotoamso Awoarbo					CHPS Compounds constructed		5,492,988.00		MA	GHS
				Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Prestea Nkwanta					CHPS Compound constructed		218,000.00		MA	GHS
				Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Woman-No-Good					CHPS Compound constructed		130,000.00		MA	GHS



			Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Torompan				CHPS Compound constructed	190,000.00		MA	GHS
			Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Mumuni				CHPS Compound constructed	457,749.00		MA	GHS
			Complete the construction of 3 NO. CHPS Compound by Member of Parliament	Fordjorkrom Pataase Abekoase				CHPS Compounds constructed	700,000		MP	MA, GHS
			Complete the construction of 2 No. Clinics Member of Parliament	Yirase, Asankran Kwabeng				CHPS Compounds constructed	√		MP	MA, GHS
			Construct 1 No. Municipal Hospital	Wasa Dunkwa				Hospital Constructed	√		Gov't	MA
			Renovate 1 No. CHPS Compound	Bokakore				CHPS Compounds renovated	10,000		GHS	MA
			Procure Generator for CHPS Compound	Torompan				Generator procured	10,000		GHS	MA

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Improve the production and distribution mix of critical staff Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)			Construct 1 No. mechanized Borehole for CHPS Compound	Bisaaso No.2			Mechanized borehole constructed for health facility		40,000		GHS	MA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery Health	Organize disease surveillance programmes	DHA			Evidence of detected and reported cases of under disease surveillance	444,000			GHS	MA
				Organize Tuberculosis Control Programmes	DHA			Increase in case detection by 5%	42,500	42,500	GHS	MA	
				Expand Immunization Programme	All facilities			Immunization programme expanded		38,000	GHS	MA	
				Organize reproductive and child health programmes	MHA			increase in Reproductive and child Health services organized	25,000		GHS	MA	
				Organize nutrition and child health programmes	MHA			Improvement in nutrition	20,000		GHS	MA	

				Purchase 2 TCW 3000 Vaccine Fridge	MHA				Vaccine Fridges purchased		10,000		GHS	MA
				Purchase 2 motor bikes with 200 horse power	MHA				Motor bikes purchased		16,000		GHS	MA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Neglected tropical diseases	MHA				Elimination of NTDs to a public health concern			75,000	GHS	MA
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train 20 CHOs in HIV/AIDS testing and counselling	20 CHOs trained in HIV/AIDS testing and counselling				20 CHOs trained on HIV/AIDS testing and counselling		11,000		DDHD, Focal Person	MA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)			Organize community sensitization durbars in 10 communities including social groups on HIV/AIDS	Communities sensitized				10 community sensitization durbars organized in different communities within the district		1500		DDHD, Focal Person	MA

				Organize know your status campaign in at least one community	Selected Community					People become aware of their HIV status		7000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
				Hold quarterly Radio/local FM talk show to sensitize te general public on HIV/AIDS	Municipal-Wide					Quarterly Radio / local FM talk show to sensitize te general public on HIV/AIDS held		900		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
				Celebrate World AIDS Day Annually	Selected Community					World AIDS Day observed district wide		6000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
				Organize durbar on HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatation in five (5) communities including social groups	Five (5) Selected Community					Durbar on HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatation organized		3000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
				Support Persons living with HIV	Municipal wide					Persons living with HIV supported		5000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS

**ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

Adopted objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Outcome / impact indicators	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies/Departments	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Environment and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Compile reports and assess disasters	Asankrangwa					Reports compiled and disaster assessed	1000			NADMO	MA			
				Identify 10 safe havens	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Mumuni											NADMO	MA	
				Evacuate disaster victims to the centres	Selected Locations							Victims evacuated		3000			NADMO	MA
				Provide tents, relief materials to victims of disaster	Selected Locations							Relief items provided		5000			NADMO	MA
				Conduct simulation exercises	Selected Locations							Drills conducted		3000			NADMO	MA
				Monitor disaster prone areas	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Zones							Zones monitored	1000				NADMO	MA
				Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees and education on fire and environment	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman							Capacity of Staff and Stakeholders built		3000			NADMO	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize Municipal Management Committee and Staff Review	Asankrangwa					DDMC and Staff meeting organized	2000			NADMO				

mitigation	<b>3.d, 13.3)</b>	ment		Meetings											
Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Afforestation programme along River Totua	Breman					Trees planted		10,000		Forestry Service Division	MA
				Support activities of the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA)	Municipal wide					CREMA activities on conservation of natural resources supported				CREMA, CODES, ULT Network, IUCN	MA
				Consult, identify, select and plant up key degraded watershed within ecological corridor	Municipal-wide					Degraded watershed afforested				Forestry Service Division	MA
				Engage work gang to undertake maintenance of planted degraded watersheds	Selected Communities					Maintenance of degraded watersheds done				Forestry Service Division	MA
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Identify suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development identified				Forestry Service Division	MA

	<b>(SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)</b>			Liaise with COCOBOD to identify farmers for climate smart trees on farms/plantations, Amenity planting	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Climate smart trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
				To select interested seedling producers and sign contracts to produce quality trees seedlings	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Seedling producers selected				Forestry Service Division	MA
				Facilitate community durbar to sensitize FIP/Forestry issues	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Durbars organized to sensitize forestry issues				Forestry Service Division	MA
				Awareness creation /sensitization of farmers/communities for fire season	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Farmers/communities sensitized on fire seasons				Forestry Service Division	MA
				Community radio broadcast programs	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Community radio broadcast programs held				Forestry Service Division	MA
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote decentralised off-grid alternative technologies (such as solar, PV)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal					Support establishment of woodlot for firewood				Forestry Service Division	MA





				Facilitate physical works procurement	Municipal Office				Physical works procurement facilitated			Works Dep't.	MA
				Offer engineering services to all Government Institutions in the Municipality	Municipal Office				Engineering services provided to Government Institutions in the Municipality			Works Dep't.	MA
Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	Ensure quality in all aspects of construction <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize post Contract Administration Services	Municipal Office				Post Contract Administration Services organized			Works Dep't.	MA
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintain street lights	Municipal-Wide				Street lights maintained	45,000		Works Dep't.	MA
			Infrastructure Development	Supply street bulbs	Municipal-Wide				Street bulbs supplied	30,000		Works Dep't.	MA
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Prepare operation and maintenance plan for public buildings	Municipal-Wide				operation and maintenance plan prepared	10,000		Works Dep't.	MA
Ensure efficient	Expand the distribution	Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Extend electricity to	Selected communities				Electricity extended	20,000		ECG	MA

transmission and distribution system	and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	Delivery and Management	Development	communities without light (Rural Electrification)											
				Extend electricity to newly developed sites	Selected communities					Electricity extended		20,000		ECG	MA
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct Electricity Power Substation (33000volts)	Asankrangwa.					Electricity Power Substation constructed				ECG	MA
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape Reshape 140km selected feeder roads within the Municipal	Municipal-Wide					Feeder roads reshaped		630,000		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create access roads / Bypasses in Asankrangwa	Municipal-Wide					Access roads created		100,000		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct Community Link Bridges	Yiraho, Sika Nti, SIF Market (Asankrangwa)					Link Bridges Constructed		150,000		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of culverts	Municipal-Wide					Culverts constructed		300'000		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape township roads	Municipal-Wide					Township roads reshaped		100,000		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the Construction / Completion of all major and cocoa roads	Municipal-Wide					Roads constructed		√			Highways
Expand the digital landscape	Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Establish 2 ICT centre	Zonal Council Centers/Selected Communities					ICT centres established				GIFEC, NGOs	MA

Expand the digital landscape	Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the completion of 1 NO. ICT Centre	Breman						√		MA	MOC	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the construction of Communication Mast in areas without access	Municipal-wide					Communication Mast constructed in areas without access	√		MA	GIFEC	
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Town halls, community Information centers, Radio stations and Information vans (District wide)					Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations organized	3000	3000		TCPD	
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct inspection on all application received for permit processes						Inspection on received permit applications conducted	700	700		TCPD	Works Dept. / Environmental health Dept. and related departments
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Continue with street Naming and Property Addressing in the municipal	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman					Street Naming and Property Addressing		50,000	50,000	SAT	

development of human settlements	925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)								g continued					
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Continuously carry out correspondence with other Land Sector Agencies, EPA, National Petroleum Commission, Ghana National Fire service etc to assist the citizenry carry out their Land Documentation	Municipal-Wide				Correspondence with relevant agencies carried out	5,000	5,000		TCPD	
				Organise periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the municipal	Municipal-wide				Periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district organized	1,500			TCPD	Land owners
				Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings	TCPD Office				Quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings organized	3,000	3,000		TCPD	SPC

				Organise quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings	TCPD Office					Quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings organized	4,000	4,000		TCPD	SPC
				Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	Municipal-wide					Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the Municipal	7,500	7,500		TCPD	
				Retracing of Existing but old Planning schemes	TCPD Office					Existing but old Planning schemes retracted	200	200		TCPD	
				Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	TCPD Office					Existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans revised	10,000	10,000		TCPD	Land owners
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Erection of Community sign post	All Communities					Community sign post erected in all communities		5,000	5,000		Stakeholders
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act,	Infrastructure Delivery and Manage	Infrastructure Development	Identification of satellite market and preparation of lands	Municipal wide					Satellite markets identified and Lands prepared	150,000			MA	Stakeholders

orderly development of human settlements	2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	ment													
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Documentation of acquired Assembly's Lands	Municipal wide					Acquired lands documented	50,000			MA	
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>															
Adopted objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	LOCATION	Time Frame				Outcome / impact indicators	Indicative Budget			Implementing agency / Department	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 16 General Assembly Meetings	Municipal Office					General Assembly Meetings organized		30,000		MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Build capacity of Assembly Drivers on defensive driving, road safety, regulations etc	Municipal Office					Drivers capacity in road safety regulations improved		8000		MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Prepare 4 Procurement Plans	MA					Procurement Plans prepared		10,000		Procurement Unit	PPA, MA

Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize Tender Committee Meetings	MA					Tender committee meetings organized		30,000		PO	PPA, MA	
				Procure 100 tyres for light and heavy duty vehicles	Municipal Office						Tyres procured		50000		MA	
				Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff	Municipal Office						capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff organized		20000		MA	Assembly members
				Organize MUSEC Meetings	Municipal Office						MUSEC Meetings organized		2000		MA	
				Organize HODs and Management Meetings	Municipal Office						HODs and Management Meetings organized		10000		MA	
				Repair and Maintain Official Vehicles	Municipal Office						Official Vehicles maintained		100,000		MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Maintain Assembly's Heavy Duty Equipment eg. Grader	Municipal Office					Heavy duty equipment maintained	100,000		MA			
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Decentralized Departments	Municipal Office					Decentralized departments supported		20000		MA		



Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 3 No. Zonal Council Offices	Asankrangwa, Samreboi & Breman					Town/Area Council Offices constructed		450,000		MA	
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Recruit Administrators for Zonal Council Offices	Municipal Office					Administrative Officers recruited	5000			MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 2 No. 2-Bedroom flat Staff Accommodation	Municipal Assembly					Staff Accommodation constructed		700,000		MA	
				Construction of District Assembly Hall Complex (Phase IV)	Asankrangwa					Phase IV completed		261,304.18		MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Renovate and Upgrade equipment in the Records Office	Municipal Office					Records Office upgraded to function effectively		5000		MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Renovate MCE's Bungalow	Asankrangwa					MCE's Bungalow renovated		35,000		MA	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Sponsor Teacher / Nursing trainee students	Municipal-Wide					Students sponsored		50,000		MA	Training colleges

Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure 20 Desk top computers, 5 laptops, 5 heavy duty Photocopy machines, 10 printers and accessories	Municipal Office					Computers purchased		40,000		MA	
				Image Promotion eg. website	Municipal Office					Assembly's Image projected		20,000		MA	
				Support community initiated projects	Municipal Office					CIP supported		100,000		MA	
				DVLA Office in the Municipal	Asankrangwa					DVLA office established		10,000		MA	
				Organize workshop on Administrative procedures for Secretaries, Chairpersons etc	Municipal Office							2000		MA	
				Provide Logistics for Sub-Structures	Municipal Office					Logistics for Sub-Structures provided		20000		MA	
				Organize Independence Day Celebrations	Municipal Office					Independence Day Celebrations Organized		30,000		MA	GES
				Organize Senior Citizen's Day	Municipal Office					Senior Citizen's Day Organized		20,000		MA	

				Support the implementation of Government Flagship Programmes eg. IPEP, ALP etc	Municipal wide					Government Flagship Programmes supported	200,000		MA	All stakeholders
				Procure Stationeries	Municipal Office					Stationeries Procured	40,000		MA	
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen people's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Community Visitations	Municipal Office						10,000		MA	
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen people's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 8 Town Hall meetings	Municipal Office						20,000		MA	
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Construction of District Court	Asankrangwa					Access to justice	473,255.14		MA	

Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Budget Education on Economic Policies and Programs	Municipal-Wide					Budget Education on Economic Policies and Programs organized			√	Department of Information	MA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Educate Citizens About The Need To Pay Property Rates And Fixed Fixing Approved By The Assembly And Other Stake Holders	Entire Municipal					Citizens educated on the need to pay property Rates				Department of Information	MA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen people's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated	Municipal-Wide					Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated				Department of Information	MA
				Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out	Asankrangwa					Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out				Department of Information	MA

				Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The Municipal	Town 'A' And 'B' Communities					Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District organized			Department of Information	MA
				Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting	Samreboi and Asankrangwa					Media Briefing / Town Hall Meetings conducted			Department of Information	MA, Media
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Quarterly MPCU Meetings	MA					MPCU meetings organized	32,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers
				Organize Quarterly Projects Monitoring Exercise	Municipal-Wide					Quarterly Projects Monitoring organized	40,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers
				Organize M&E Review Meetings	MA					Quarterly M&E meetings organized	40,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers
				Prepare Quarterly Progress Reports	MA					Quarterly Progress Reports prepared	20,000		MPCU	MA
				Prepare Annual Progress Reports	MA					Annual Progress Reports prepared	15,000		MPCU	MA
				Organize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Zonal Council centres					Participatory Monitoring and Evaluatio	30,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers, Stakehol

				(PM&E) Meetings					n (PM&E) Meeting held				ders
				Purchase 1 No. Double Cabin Pick-up for Projects Monitoring	Administration				Double Cabin-Pickup purchased	300,000		MPCU	MA
				Conduct Evaluations on Interventions	Municipal-Wide				Evaluations conducted on interventions	10,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers, Stakeholders
				Prepare Annual Action Plan	MA				Annual Action Plans prepared	1,000		MPCU	MA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review Annual Action Plan Mid-Year	MA				Annual Action Plans reviewed	500		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers
				Review DMTDP (2018-2021)	Zonal Council Centres				DMTDP (2018-2021) reviewed	12,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers
				Train Assemblymembers/Unit Committees on Plan preparation	Zonal Council Centres				Assembly members/ Unit Committees trained on Plan preparation	10,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers, Unit Committees
				Prepare DMTDP (2022-2025)	Municipal-Wide				DMTDP (2022-2025) prepared	70,000		MPCU	MA, Assembl ymembers, Stakeholders, Communities

Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development Planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 budget management and revenue collectors training	MA					training held	5000		Budget Unit	MA
				Prepare 4 Annual MA budget and fee fixing resolutions	Municipal-Wide					Budget prepared	35,000		Budget Unit	MA
				Review Procurement Documentations	Administration					Procurement Documentations reviewed			Budget Unit	MA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitor Municipal budget implementation quarterly	Municipal-Wide					Budget implementation monitored	15,000		Budget Unit	MA
				Organize 4 participatory budgeting consultations and negotiations	Municipal-Wide					Budgeting consultations conducted	15,000		Budget Unit	MA
				Implement the Municipal Budget Support Programme	Municipal-Wide					Municipal Budget Support Programme implemented	5,000		Budget Unit	MA

				Build and maintain budget data bank	Municipal-Wide					Data base built and maintained		25,000		Budget Unit	MA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train revenue collectors on good revenue techniques	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					Revenue enhanced	7,500	7,500		Finance	MA
				Organize revenue mobilization campaign	Municipal-Wide					Revenue enhanced	15,000	15,000		Finance	MA
				Valuation of properties	Municipal-Wide					Revenue enhanced		150,000		Finance	Valuation Board
				Capacity building for accounting Staff	MA					Staff capacity enhanced	22,500	22,500		Finance	MA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train Zonal Council members on Revenue mobilization	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					20000 Revenue enhanced	10,000	10,000		Finance	MA
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Asankrangwa					Audit committee meetings held		58,800		IAU	Other Heads
				Organize Audit Conference	Accra					Audit conferences held		45,000		IAU	Other Heads



				Organize Zonal Council Visitations	Municipal-Wide					Visitations conducted	14,000		IAU	Zonal Councils
				Community Entry/Sensitization to establish new classes	Municipal-Wide					Communities sensitized	4,000		NFED	
				Plant 30,000 trees						Trees planted	6,000		NFED	Forestry Commission
				Establishment of Income Generation Groups (IGA)	Selected Classes					IGA established	8,000		NFED	NBSSI & MP
				Observe International Literacy Day	Selected Community					International Literacy Day observed	4,000		NFED	
				Assessment of Literacy	Municipal-Wide					Literacy assessed	4,000		NFED	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Training on Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct	Municipal-Wide					Training programmes organized	10,000		HR Unit	All Departments
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Train Staff on Performance Appraisal & Records Staff on Modern Records Management	Municipal-Wide					Training programmes organized	15,000		HR Unit	All Departments
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Performance Management Training	Municipal-Wide					Training programmes organized	10,000		HR Unit	All Departments
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at	Management and	Human Resource Management	Train Staff on Service Delivery	Municipal-Wide					Training programmes	10,000		HR Unit	All Departments

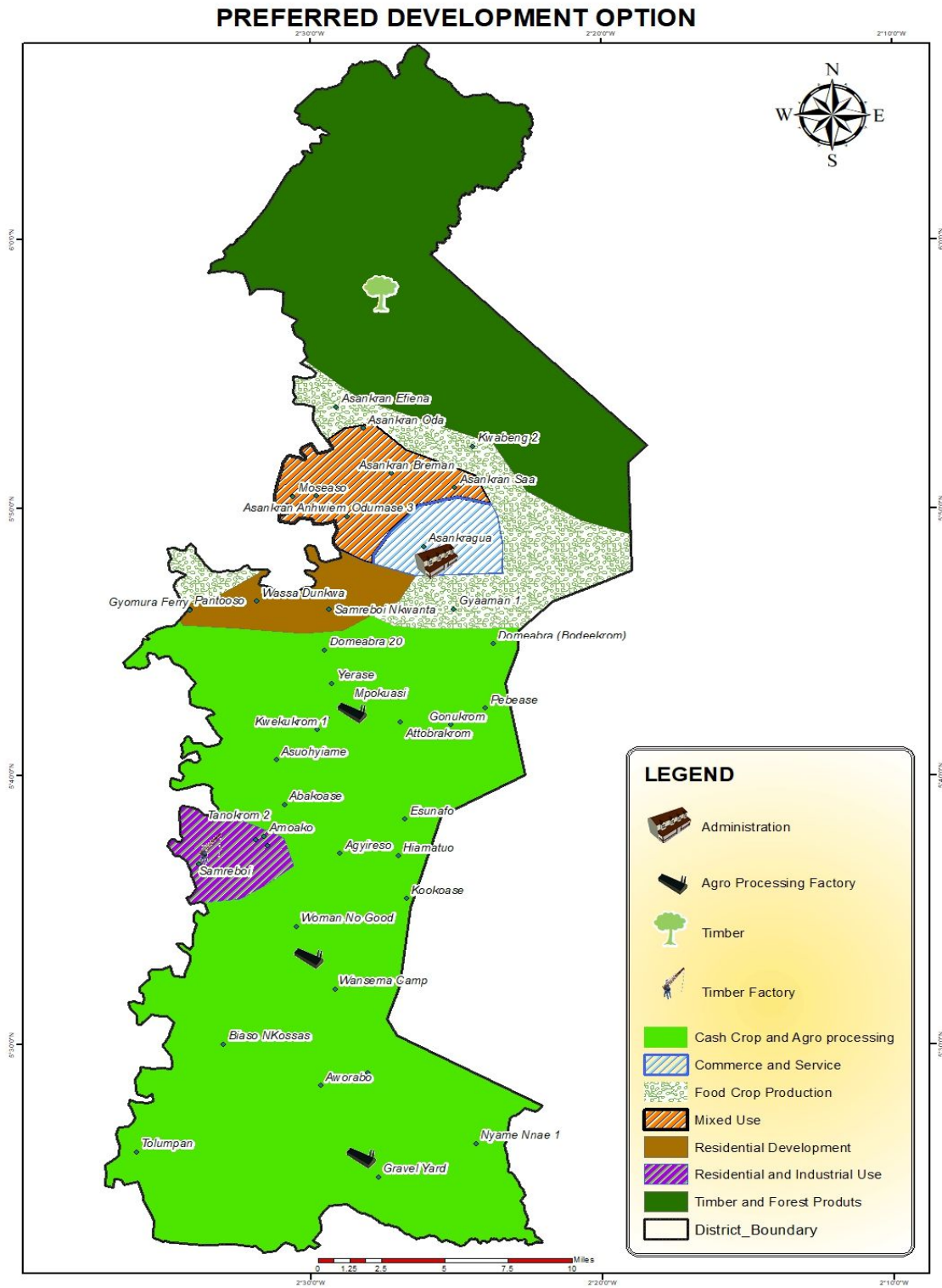
on	MMDA level <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>	Admini stration	t	Standards					organized					
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>			Complete the construction of 3 No. Police Posts	Breman, Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Camp,				Police Posts Constructed		450,000		MP,	MA, Ghana Police Service
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>	Infrastr ucture Deliver y and Manage ment	Infrastructur e Developmen t	Construct 1 No. Police Posts	Asuohyiem				1 No. Police Station Constructed		150,000		MA ,MP	Ghana Police Service
Enhance public safety	Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>	Infrastr ucture Deliver y and Manage ment	Infrastructur e Developmen t	Construct 1 No. Fire Service Sub-Station	Selected Community				1 No. Fire Service Sub-Station constructed				Fire Service	MA

Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action, Anti-Corruption, Accountability	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres				Public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action organized	2,000		NCCE	MA
				Organize annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools	Basic Schools				Annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools organized	2500		NCCE	MA
				Organize Public Education on Sanitation	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres				Public dully sensitized on sanitation	4,000		NCCE	MA
				Organize Public Education on the District Level Elections	Municipal-Wide				Public sensitized on District Level Elections	2,500		NCCE	MA
				Organize Public education on creation of New Region	Municipal-Wide				Public sensitized on creation of new region	2,500		NCCE	MA
				Organize inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution)	Basic Schools				Inter quiz/ debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitutio	2500		NCCE	MA

							n) organized								
							Organize public education on the functions of the Municipal Assembly.	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres				2000		NCCE	MA
							Organize public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres				1500		NCCE	MA
							Organize public education on the duties of a citizen	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres				2000		NCCE	MA
							Organize public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres				2000		NCCE	MA

Source: MPCU, 2018

Figure 4.1: Preferred Development Option



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017

### **4.3. Indicative Financial Strategy**

The Indicative Financial Strategy as presented in table 4.3 deals with the strategy by which the Municipal Assembly will use to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the implementation of planned interventions of the DMTDP. Planned interventions would be financed in most instances from:

- Projected Central Government inflows made up of the DACF, DDF, GoG, GETFund, Departmental Allocations etc,
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF), although inadequate, the Assembly will put in place pragmatic measures including the Valuation of All rateable properties among others to strengthen the IGF base for development.

The MA is projecting revenue inflow of GHC 27,369,985.34 from all its revenue sources. This however, would be inadequate to implement all planned activities with estimated total cost of GHC 30,190,180.64. The MA will use innovative ways to bridge the anticipated financial gap of GHC 2,820,195.3 through:

- Using Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangements.
- Collaborating effectively with the private sector in the district for instance Samartex CO.LTD, Amajaro Co LTD, PBC to increase their Corporate Social Responsibilities etc.
- forming a Municipal Proposal Writing Committee to write proposals to donor communities and agencies to implement some interventions
- Using clearly spelt out financial control mechanisms which includes but not limited to: Segregation of duties, Documentation, Security over fixed asset register, verification reconciliation and review among others to manage and utilize limited resources judiciously and avoid revenue leakages and
- Empowering the Sub-structures to also function effectively per their mandate.

**Table 4.3: Indicative Financial Strategy**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Total Cost (GHC) 2018-2021</b>	<b>Expected Revenue (All Sources) (GHC)</b>	<b>Gap (GHC)</b>	<b>Summary of Resource Mobilisation Strategy</b>	<b>Alternative Course of Action</b>
Economic Development	2,124,570	2,644,781.77	<b>2,820,195.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale up Internally generated fund efforts through innovative ways eg. Valuation of all rateable properties in the municipal</li> <li>• Engage the private sector/companies to increase their Corporate Social Responsibilities including implementing some some interventions in the plan</li> <li>• Put in place measures to ensure fiscal discipline and judicious use of limited resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form Municipal Proposal Writing Committee to seek funding from donors / agencies</li> <li>• Resort to Public-Private Partnership (PPP) / Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangements</li> </ul>
Social Services Delivery	16,334,921.32	12,135,052			
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	7,051,300	478,335.46			
Environmental and Sanitation Management	28,000	958,765.96			
Management and Administration	4,651,389.32	11,153,050.15			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,190,180.64</b>	<b>27,369,985.34</b>			

#### **4.4. Linking Composite Budget with the Plan**

The Composite Annual Action Plans to be implemented by AWMA on yearly basis till the end of the 4 year planning period forms the basis for the preparation of the composite budget and for that matter, the programme-based budgeting. This is to ensure that the annual budget of the AWMA is linked to the Annual Action Plan and by extension the MMTDP.

The Projects/activities in the CAAPs are categorized in accordance with the broad programme areas of the Programme Based budgeting namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Services Delivery
- Infrastructure Delivery and Management
- Environmental and Sanitation Management
- Management and Administration

#### **4.5. Implementation of Annual Action Plans**

The Annual Action Plans which presents the yearly projects/activities planned will be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the municipal in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. Efforts will be made to get the needed resources for the implementation of interventions in other to avoid distortions in its schedule. The MPCU will prepare a schedule to include the participation of stakeholders for the implementation of the MTDP. Annual review meetings will also be scheduled to know the positives and challenges associated with the Action Plans implementation to militate against future occurrences.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

The municipal's composite PoA was phased out into Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAPs) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the municipal, in collaboration with NGOs, Private sector and the Communities from 2018-2021. In preparing the CAAPs, the Municipal Assembly took into consideration the following:

- Programme/project to be undertaken
- Location/where the activity should be held
- Output Indicators
- at what time of the year (Quarterly bases)
- a budget indicating the costed planned project/activities
- the principal action agent, as well as collaborating agent

Details of the CAAPs are presented in tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4

Table: 5.1

## Annual Action Plan, 2018

Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicative Indicators	Indicative Budget			Implementing Department/Agencies	
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic CBT in beads making	Moseaso					7000	Basic CBT in beads making organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Cocoa Husk Processing	Asankrangwa					3500	Basic CBT in Cocoa Husk Processing organized		√		BAC	MA
		Rabbit Rearing	Moseaso					3500	Rabbit Rearing organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Fish Processing	Asankrangwa					3500	Basic CBT in Fish Processing organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Fish Farming	Kwabeng, Asuoshyam, Attobrako, Yirase, Asuoso, Domeabra, Asankrangwa					245,000	Basic CBT in Fish Farming organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in mushroom cultivation	Samreboi					3500	Basic CBT in mushroom cultivation organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Chilli Pepper Production	Attobrakrom					3500	Basic CBT in Chilli Pepper Production organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Snail Rearing	Asankrangwa					3500	Basic CBT in Snail Rearing organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Piggery	Asankrangwa					3500	Basic CBT in Piggery organized		√		BAC	MA
		Basic CBT in Poultry	Asankrangwa					3500	Basic CBT in Poultry organized		√		BAC	MA

		Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in bee keeping	Gyaman, Sika Nti No.5, Afiena, Asankrangwa					17500	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in bee keeping organized		√		BAC	MA
		Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Poultry	Sika Nti, Wasa Dunkwa					7000	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Poultry organized		√		BAC	MA
		Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Rice Farming	Asuoshyam					7000	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Rice Farming organized		√		BAC	MA
		Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Poultry in Rice Farming	Pantooso, Samreboi						Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Piggery organized				BAC	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train farmers on alternative livelihoods	Municipal-Wide						Farmers trained on alternative livelihoods				BAC	MA, NGOs
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Soap Making	Gyaman, Sika Nti No.5					7000	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Soap Making organized		√		BAC	MA
		Technology Improvement & Packaging Training in labelling	Wasa Dunkwa					7000	Technology Improvement & Packaging Training in labelling organized		√		BAC	MA
		Financial Management training	Attobrakrom					5000	Financial Management training organized		√		BAC	MA

		Training in Food Safety and Quality Management	Asankrangwa					2500	Training in Food Safety and Quality Management organized		√		BAC	MA
		Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining	Asankrangwa					2500	Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining organized		√		BAC	MA
		Train women in Soap making	Bisaaso						Training organized for women in Soap production			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train women in bread and pastries	Bisaaso						Training in bread and pastries organized			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train 320 youth in alternative livelihood	Kwesi Larbi, Bisaaso, Benda Nkwanta, Wansema Camp						Youth trained in alternative livelihood			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train youth in cocoa nursery	Kwesi Larbi, Wansema Camp									√	CODES ULT	MA
		Master craft persons training in auto mechanics	Asankrangwa/ Samreboi					2500	Master craft persons training in auto mechanics organized		√		BAC	MA
		Liaise with NVTI to organize proficiency training & certification programmes for artisans	Asankrangwa					1,000	Proficiency training conducted		√		MA	NVTI
		Support dressmakers & hairdressers with machines eg. Hair dryers, neating and sewing machines						2000	Hairdressers, dressmakers supported with machines		√		MA	NVTI, NGOs

		Apprentice Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management	Asankrangwa				2500	Apprentice Training in Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management organized		√		BAC	MA
		Master craft persons training in welding & Fabrication	Asankrangwa				2500	Master craft persons training in welding & Fabrication organized		√		BAC	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct a Soap manufacturing factory including landscaping and plant trees						Soap manufacturing Factory built Under One-District-One Factory initiative				MA	
		Concession for Small Scale Mining and plant trees					50,000	Concession for Small Scale Mining		√		MA	
		Construct a Starch processing factory including landscaping and plant trees	Samreboi					Starch processing Factory built Under One-District-One Factory initiative				MA	
		Engage in Public-Private-Partnership arrangements	District-wide				2000	PPP arrangements made for some capital projects		√		MA	Private Entities
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training of AEAs/DDOs on yield studies	Asankrangwa				8,800	Training organized		√		Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Establishment plot and conduct yield studies in the communities.	All Operational Areas				5,600	Plot established and yield studies conducted		√		Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Implement Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide					Certification programme implemented by cocoa				PBC, Amajaro	MA

								agencies							
		Train DDOs and AEAs on FBO organization and development.	Asankrangwa					5,392	DDOs and AEAs trained on FBOs		√			Dept. of Agric	NBSSI,NG Os
		Organise training for input dealers and other service providers on surveillance and the seed and fertilizer Act 803, 2010.	Asankrangwa					1,000	Training for input dealers organized		√			Dept. of Agric	PPRS
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitization programs for DDOs / AEAs and other stakeholders on grading and standardization.	Asankrangwa					3,200	No of AEAs and traders trained			√		Dept. of Agric	MOFA Staff&Stakeholders
		Organize zonal planning sessions in the district.	All operational areas					2,800	No of zonal planning sessions held			√		Dept. of Agric	CSIR,Banks NGOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 10 AEAs and 20 farmers on vegetable production.	All Operational Areas					1,000	Training on vegetables production organized		√			Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training for DDOs, AEAs and farmers on irrigated agricultural production systems.	Asankrangwa					1,792	No of DDOs AEAs &Farmers trained		√			Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Design and facilitate adaptive research and demonstrations in the districts.	All Operational Areas						No of Demonstrations Conducted			√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train DDOs and AEAs to promote and introduce climate smart agriculture technologies.	Asankrangwa					1,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained		√			Dept. of Agric	DAES
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on post harvest handling and	All Operational Areas					1800			√				

		demonstration.											
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Disseminate extension information through DDOs and AEAs.	All operational areas				2,040	No of home and farm visits		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Procure 5 canoes for farmers	Moseaso Electoral Area					Canoes procured				Assembl y Memb	
		Organise training for AEAs on tree crop production (oil palm, coconut, and rubber, cocoa).	Asankrangwa				1,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained			√		GREL,BO PP,CSIR
		Train DDOs and AEAs on improved food recipes and utilization.	Asankrangwa				2,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	WIAD
		Build capacities of AEAs on value chain analysis of the various enterprises.	Asankrangwa				1,800	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organise training for AEAs and farmers on planting material production procedures for major food crops.	All Operational Areas				1,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Train of farmers on off-farm livelihood activities in communities	All operational areas				1,000	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Build the capacity of AEAs on E-Agriculture.	Asankrangwa				2,880	No of AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improve livestock breeds to beneficiaries through credit-in-kind system.	All operational areas				500	No of improved livestock supplied		√		Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise vaccination campaign on livestock and poultry.	All operational Areas				2,800	No of campaigns, no of communities reached		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on poultry, livestock and fish feed formulation in the operational areas.	All operational areas					3,120	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	APD	
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved cash crops planting materials for multiplication to farmers.	All operational areas					8,592	Quantity and type of improved planting material			√	Dept. of Agric	farmers	
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise district RELC planning session for Agriculture Sector.	Asankrangwa					200	No of district planning sessions held			√	Dept. of Agric	RADU, CSIR	
		Participate in stakeholder meeting on RELC.						220	No of stakeholders			√	RADU	CSIR,NGOs, Farmers	
		Intensify the use of e-agriculture in mass communication in dissemination of agricultural technologies.	All Operational Areas						100	No and types of communication used			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organize training on operational area mapping and visitation.	All Operational Areas						1,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Organise quarterly monitoring visits to operational areas.	All Operational Areas						2000	Monitoring reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Sensitization of AEAs and farmers on HIV/AIDs, Malaria prevention and control and gender mainstreaming.	All Operational Areas						1000	No of AEAs and farmers sensitized			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Update DDOs and AEAs on result based monitoring.	Asankrangwa						1000	No of DDOs and AEAs trained on data collection			√	Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Farmers Day Celebration	A selected community within the district						30000	farmers Day held			√	Dept. of Agric	Municipal Assembly



		Build capacity of rice farmers on improved technologies	Municipal-wide					2000	Capacity of farmers built		√			Dept. of Agric	Municipal Assembly
		Nursery for farmers	Selected communities						Nurseries established in selected communities					MA	
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Complete the construction of market (SIF) project and plant trees	Asankrangwa					100,000	Market constructed.		√			Works	MA
		Complete the construction of market complex under PPP/BOT arrangements	Akromanto					25000	Market complex constructed under PPP/BOT.		√			Works	MA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Expand Cocoa Mass Spraying	Municipal-wide								√			MA	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Partner with RTF to manufacture Agro-processing machines for farmers	Municipal-Wide esp. Brekum, Torompan					10,000	Agro-processing machines procured		√			MA, RTF	MOFA, NGOs
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop one tourism potential - Unique Tree-District Assembly	MA Office					10,000	Tourist Site developed		√			MA	Forestry Service Division, Traditional authorities
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct 1 No. 12-Unit Gender Disability friendly Squating WC and 1 No. Mechanized Borehole at the Light Industrial Area and plant trees	Asankrangwa					480,000	Light Industrial Area developed		√			MA	Chiefs, Town Council
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 5. No. Boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities						Boreholes constructed		√	√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of 1 No. borehole	Nkansahkrom								√			MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Construct 1 No. Mechanized Borehole	Selected community					50,000	Mechanized Borehole constructed		√			MWST	MA, Chiefs

		Construct 1 No. Small Town Water System	Selected community							√		MWST	MA, Chiefs, CWSA	
		Mechanize boreholes in selected communities under MOCA project	Kokoase, Bisaaso, Bene Nkwanta Kwasi Larbi Kokoase Wansema Camp Odumasi Simpa Affiena Oda Krofofrom Oda Kotoamso							√		CODES ULT	MA	
		Treat 5 No. Boreholes with high Iron Content	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Boreholes with Iron Content treated		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs, CWSA
		Rehabilitate 10 Broken down Water facilities	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Broken down boreholes rehabilitated		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Monitor Water and Sanitation Facilities	Municipal-Wide					4000	Water and Sanitation facilities monitored		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Form and Train Water and Sanitation Management Teams	Municipal-Wide					1000	WSTMs formed and trained		√		MWST	DA, Chiefs, CWSA
		Organise 4 Quarterly Stakeholders forum on Water and Sanitation.	Zonal Council Centres					2000	Stakeholders For a organized		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Prepare DESSAP	Municipal-Wide					20,000	DESSAP prepared		√		MEHO	MWST
		Organize domiciliary, hospitality and industrial inspection of premises	Municipal-Wide					1000	Inspections conducted		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Education on rearing and control of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					1000	Education on stray animals organized		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Arrest and impoundment of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					2900	Stray animals impounded		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,

		Organize market Inspection of canned foods, drinks and fish	Asankrangwa					600	Canned products inspected		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs	Asankrangwa, Samreboi & Mumuni					1,500	Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs held		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Intensify ante mortem and post mortem inspection	Asankrangwa					2000	Ante mortem and post mortem inspection conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Slaughter slab hygiene education	Asankrangwa					1,000	Slaughter slab hygiene Education conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		De-silt Drains	Asankrangwa Township					20,000	Drains de-silted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	General supervision and monitoring of access to potable water in the communities	Municipal-Wide					200	Monitoring conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Monitor Implementation of Iodated salt Programme	Municipal-Wide					2500	Monitoring conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organize Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools	Selected Schools					3,680	Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools Organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Fence refuse dump site along Asanko road	Asankrangwa					5,000	Refuse dump site fenced		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Push refuse dump sites	3 Zonal Council Capitals					33,750	Refuse pushed at dump sites		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Management of cemetery and Pauper Burial						6,000	cemetery and Pauper Burial managed		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organise Medical Screening of Food	Municipal-Wide					6300	Medical Screening of		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly

		Vendors and Handlers						Food Vendors and Handlers organized					members,
		Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities	Municipal-Wide				20,000	Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities done		√		Env`ntal Health	MA
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Prepare Grounds and Build 7No. Communal Refuse Container Platforms	Asankrangwa, Br eman and Samreboi Area Councils				115,000	Communal Refuse Container Platforms constructed		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase of Sanitary tools and Safety clothes					9,500	Sanitary tools and Safety clothes purchased		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Purchase 7 No. Refuse Containers	3 Town/Area Councils				13,000	Refuse Containers purchased		√		Env`ntal Health	MA
		Promotion of household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in 20 communities (CLTS)	Municipal-Wide				10,000	Household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in communities promoted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Gazette Municipal Assembly Bye-Laws					3,000	Bye-laws gazetted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Complete the construction of 1 No. 10 Squatting toilet with landscaping	Asankrangwa				130,181			√		MA	Assembly members, ASECTEC
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Dredge the Kwama River and plant trees along banks (Phase 1)	Asankrangwa (Education End to All Saints Academy)				75,000	Kwama River dredged		√		MA	Devpt partners, Assembly members
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize and support 300 PWDs on good management of	Municipal-Wide				23,750	PWDs supported		√		Social Devpt	

		PWD funds												
		Sensitize 288 families on good parental care	District-Wide				6,250	Families sensitized		√			Social Devpt	GES, Women's Association
		Organize 44 training programme for day care centres	District-Wide				13,750	Training programme organized		√			Social Devpt	GES,MOH, DA
		Expand LEAP programme	District-Wide					Social interventions expanded to include more beneficiaries					MA	Social Devpt
		Expand School Feeding Programme	Municipal-Wide					Social interventions expanded to include more beneficiaries					MA	
		Sensitize 1,000 families on child protection laws	Municipal-Wide				10,000	Parents sensitized on child protection laws		√			Social Devpt	MA
		Organize 10 child protection programmes for Zonal Councils	Municipal-Wide				10,000	Child protection programmes organized		√			Social Devpt	MA
		Eliminate/Reduce worst forms of child labour in 10 communities and cocoa growing areas	Kokoase, Bisaaso, Bene Nkwanta Kwasi Larbi Kokoase Wansema Camp Odumasi Simpa Affiena Oda Krofofrom Oda Kotoamso					worst forms of child labour/hazardous work of children reduced			√		Nature Aid, CODES ULT	MA
		Facilitate the completion 15% of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities under GETfund	Wasa Dunkwa Gonukrom (Meth.Sch) Asankran-Oda (Meth.Sch) Affiena Brekum Amoaku Asankrangwa				97,450.58	Classroom Block constructed		√			MA	GES

			(Alhaji Topo) Mmofradwen Nope Woman-No-Good											
		Complete the Construction of 1No. 6-unit class room block with ancillary facilities at Asankrangwa Model	Asankrangwa (ASANCO MODEL)				50,000	Classroom Block constructed		√			SIF	GES, MA
		Outstanding payments for completed projects						Outstanding payments on completed projects settled					MA	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Continue the construction of 1no.3unit classroom block with ancillary facility and landscape	NyameNnae				195,185.63	Classroom Block constructed		√			MA	GES
		Facilitate the completion of Community Senior High School at Samreboi and plant 50 trees	Samreboi					Community SHS constructed					Gov't	GES, MA
		Continue the Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with an Ancillary Facility and Landscape	Kwabeng				146,496.90	Classroom Block constructed		√			MA	GES
		Complete the Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with an Ancillary Facility and Landscape	Moseaso				501,486.23	Classroom Block constructed		√			MA	GES

		Continue the Construction of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with an Ancillary Facility-by Member of Parliament	Yirase, Asankran Saa						√		MP	MA	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with an Ancillary Facility- Member of Parliament	Ohiamatuo						√		MP	MA	
		Facilitate the completion of 3 No. 3-Units Classroom Block-GETFund projects	Amoamang, Oda-Kotoamso, Anwiem					Classroom Blocks constructed		√		GETFund	GES, DA
		Continue the construction of Dinning Hall, Kitchen Complex	Asankrangwa Senior High Sch					Classroom Block constructed		√		GETFund	GES
		Complete the construction of Girls Dormitory with landscaping	Asankrangwa Senior Technical School					Classroom Block constructed		√		GoG	MA, GES
		Complete the construction Teachers Quarters-Counter-part funding (SIF) with landscaping	Amoaku				50,000	Teachers Quarters constructed			√	SIF	MA
		Supply 1,875 furniture to schools	40 schools				12,500	Furniture supplied		√		GES	MA
		Supply TLMs to schools to ensure effective lesson delivery in the classroom	All 106 schools				337,183	TLMs supplied		√		GES	MA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Assess 100 teachers and schools annually and reward them	10 selected schools				125,000	Teachers awarded		√	GES

		Improve 798 teachers quality by taking them through orientations and in-service training	60 selected schools					111,267	In-service training conducted		√		GES	MA
		Improve school management by undertaking sensitization of the PTA/SMC	All PTA/SMC					13,530	School management improved		√		GES	MA
		Intensify efforts at Improving performance of BECE candidates	All Schools						BECE performance improved		√		GES	MA
		Supply supplementary reading materials for pupils in P4 to JHS 3									√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize community sensitization to reduce truancy of children and parental irresponsibility	Municipal-Wide								√		GES	MA
		Conduct 3 mock exams for the BECE Candidates annually	All JHS Schools					56,802	Mock exams conducted		√		GES	MA
		Organize Orientation for school teachers and children on prevention of common diseases eg.as malaria and worminfestations						1000	Orientation programme conducted		√		GES	MA
		Provide First Aid and sanitary facilities to schools	All schools					4000	Fird Aid and sanitary facilities provided		√		GES	MA



		Organize academic competitions in the following areas:- Science activities- Reading skills- Debates for basic Schools	All Basic Schools					2000	Academic competition conducted		√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize My First at School	Municipal-Wide					6,000.00	My first day at school observed		√		GES	MA
		School inspections -Absorption and approval of new schools -Facilities of existing ones						1,500	School inspections conducted		√		GES	MA
		Monitor instructions and activities in schools	All schools					2000	Monitoring of instructions in schools conducted		√		GES	MA
		Support needy but brilliant students	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Needy but brilliant students supported		√		MA	GES
		Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Preastea Nkwanta					391,849.30	CHPS Compounds constructed		√		MA	GES
		Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Torompan,					130,000	CHPS Compound constructed		√		MA	GES
		Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Woman-No-Good					180,000.00	CHPS Compound constructed		√		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete the construction of 1 NO. CHPS Compound and landscape	Mumuni					50,000.00	CHPS Compound constructed		√		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1 No. District Hospital and plant 100 trees	Wasa Dunkwa						Hospital Constructed		√		MA	

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize disease surveillance programmes	DHA					111,000	Evidence of detected and reported cases of under disease surveillance	√				GHS	MA
		Organize Tuberculosis Control Programmes	DHA					21,250	Increase in case detection by 5%	√		√		GHS	MA
		Expand Immunization Programme	All facilities					2,375	Immunization programme expanded		√			GHS	MA
		Organize reproductive and child health programmes	DHA					6,250	increase in Reproductive and child Health services organized	√				GHS	MA
		Organize nutrition and child health programmes	DHA						Improvement in nutrition					GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Neglected tropical diseases	DHA					18,750	Elimination of NTDs to a public health concern			√		GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train 20 CHOs in HIV/AIDS testing and counselling	20 CHOs trained in HIV/AIDS testing and counselling					2,750	20 CHOs trained on HIV/AIDS testing and counselling	√				DDHD, Focal Person	MA
		Organize community sensitization durbars in 10 communities including social groups on HIV/AIDS	Communities sensitized					1500	10 community sensitization durbars organized in different communities within the district	√				DDHD, Focal Person	MA
		Celebrate World AIDS Day Annually	Selected Community					6000	World AIDS Day observed district wide		√			HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS

		Organize public education on child protection and early child marriage	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2,500	Public education on child protection and early child marriage organized		√			NCCE	MA
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>															
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Compile reports and assess disasters	Asankrangwa					1000	Reports compiled and disaster assessed	IGF	√			NADMO	MA
		Identify 10 safe havens	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Mumuni					1000	Safe havens identified	√				NADMO	MA
		Evacuate disaster victims to the centres						3000	Victims evacuated		√			NADMO	MA
		Provide tents, relief materials to victims of disaster						5000	Relief items provided		√			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Conduct simulation exercises						3000	Drills conducted		√			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Monitor disaster prone areas	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Zones					1000	Zones monitored	√				NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Capacity building for staff, Disaster Voluners, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees and education on fire and environment	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman					3000	Capacity of Staff and Stakeholders built		√			NADMO	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize District Management Committee and Staff Review Meetings	Asankrangwa					2000	DDMC and Staff meeting organized	IGF					

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Afforestation programme along River Totua	Breman						Trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support activities of the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)	Municipal wide						Natural Resource Conservation			√	CREMA, CODES ULT Network, IUCN etc	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Consult, identify, select and plant up key degraded watershed within ecological corridor	Amenfi West District						Degraded watershed afforested				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Engage work gang to undertake maintenance of planted degraded watersheds	Selected Communities						Maintenace of degraded watersheds done				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Identify suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development	Amenfi West District						Suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development identified				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Liaise with COCOBOD to identify farmers for climate smart/ trees on farms/ plantations, Amenity planting	Amenfi West District						Climate smart trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
		To select interested seedling producers and sign contracts to produce quality trees seedlings	Amenfi West Municipal						Seedling producers selected				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Facilitate community durbar to sensitize FIP/ Forestry issues	Amenfi West Municipal						Durbars organized to sensitize forestry issues				Forestry Service Division	MA

		Awareness creation /sensitization of farmers/ communities for fire season	Amenfi West Municipal					Farmers/communities sensitized on fire seasons				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Community radio broadcast programs	Amenfi West Municipal					Community radio broadcast programs held				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production	Amenfi West Municipal					Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves	Breman and Asankrangwa					Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves conducted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Reclaim 10 hectares of Degraded Lands	Selected Communities					10 Hectares of Degraded lands reclaimed				MA	Forestry Services Division
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Affiena Old Mining Site	Assankran Affiena									MA	Investors
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize training in contract management of physical projects	Municipal Office				3000	Training in contract management organized		√		Works Dep`t.	MA
		Organize development control programmes	Municipal-Wide				5000	development control programmes organized		√		Works Dep`t.	MA
		Maintain street lights	Municipal-Wide				45,000	Street lights maintained		√		Works Dep`t.	MA
		Supply street bulbs	Municipal-Wide				20,000	Street bulbs supplied		√		Works Dep`t.	MA

		Prepare operation and maintenance plan for public buildings	Municipal-Wide					10,000	operation and maintenance plan prepared		√		Works Dep't.	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to communities without light (Rural Electrification)	Municipal-Wide						Electricity extended		√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites	Municipal-Wide						Electricity extended		√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape selected feeder roads within the district	Municipal-Wide					157,500	Feeder roads reshaped		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape township roads	Municipal-Wide					25,000	Township roads reshaped		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create access roads/By-passes	Asankrangwa					50,000	Access roads created		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct / Complete the construction of all major and cocoa roads	Municipal-Wide						Roads constructed					
		Construct Community Link Bridge	Yiraho, Sika Nti, SIF Market etc					150,000	Link Bridges constructed		√		MA	
		Facilitate the construction of Telecommunication mast	Selected Areas					5000	Telecommunication mast constructed		√		GIFEC	MA

Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Town halls, community Information centers, Radio stations and Information vans(District wide)				6000	Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations organized	√	√		TCPD	
		Continue with street Naming and Property Addressing in the district	Asankrangwa				35,000	Street Naming and Property Addressing continued		√	√	SAT	
		Conduct inspection on all application received for permit processes					500	Inspection on received permit applications conducted	√	√		TCPD	Works Dept./Environmental health Dept. and related departments
		Continuously carry out correspondence with other Land Sector Agencies, EPA, National Petroleum Commission, Ghana National Fire service etc to assist the citizenry carry out their Land Documentation	Municipal-wide				2000	Correspondence with relevant agencies carried out	√	√		TCPD	
		Organise periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district	Municipal-wide				1,500	Periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district organized	√			TCPD	Land owners
		Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings	TCPD Office				2000	Quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings organized	√	√		TCPD	SPC
		Organise quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings	TCPD Office				2000	Quarterly Statutory planning committee	√	√		TCPD	SPC

								meetings organized							
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	Municipal-wide					4,000	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	√	√			TCPD	
		Retracing of Existing but old Planning schemes	TCPD Office					400	Existing but old Planning schemes retracted	√	√			TCPD	
		Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	TCPD Office					4,000	Existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans revised	√	√			TCPD	Land owners
		Documentation of Assembly's Acquired Lands	Municipal-wide						Acquired lands Documented					MA	

**GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 4 General Assembly Meetings	Municipal Office					20,000	General Assembly Meetings organized		√			MA	
		Procure 25 tyres for light and heavy duty vehicles	Municipal Office					12,500	Tyres procured	√		√		MA	
		Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff	Municipal Office					20000	capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff organized			√		MA	Assembly members
		Prepare Procurement Plan	Municipal Office					2000	Procurement plan prepared					PO	PPA
		Organize Tender Committee Meetings	Municipal Office					8000	Tender Committee meetings organized					PO	MA



		Organize DISEC Meetings	Municipal Office					2000	DISEC Meetings organized	√	√		MA	
		Organize 4 HODs and Management Meetings	Municipal Office					10000	HODs and Management Meetings organized	√	√		MA	
		Repair and Maintain Official Vehicles	Municipal Office					12,500	Official Vehicles maintained	√	√		MA	
		Maintain Assembly's Heavy Duty Equipment eg. Grader	Municipal Office					250,000	Heavy duty equipment maintained	√			MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Decentralized Departments	Municipal Office					5,000	Decentralized departments supported			√	MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1 No. Town Council Office and landscape	Asankrangwa						Town/ Council Office constructed				MA	
		Continue the Construction of District Assembly Hall Complex (Phase III)	Asankrangwa					261,304.18	Phase III completed				MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the renovation of District administration Block	Asankrangwa					166,589.50	District administration Block renovated		√		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Recruit Administrators for Town/Area Council Offices	Municipal Office					5000	Administrative Officers recruited	√			MA	
		Renovate and upgrade equipment in the Records Office	Municipal Office					5000	Records Office upgraded to function effectively		√		MA	

		Procure 5 Desk top computers, 5 laptops, 1 heavy duty Photocopy machines, 7 No. Printers (6Black & whiteand 1 coloured) and assessories	Municipal Office					20,000	Computers purchased			√	MA	
		Image Promotion eg.website, 1 press conference	Municipal Office					10,000	Assembly's Image projected			√	MA	
		Support community initiated projects	Municipal Office					250,000	CIP supported			√	MA	
		Support the implementation of all donor funded projects/programmes	Municipal wide						Donor funded projects/programes supported			√	DPs	MA
		DVLA Office in the district	Municipal Office					10,000	DVLA office established			√	MA	
		Organize workshop on Administrative procedures for Secretaries, Chairpersons etc	Municipal Office					2000					MA	
		Provide Logistics for Sub-Structures	Municipal Office					5000	Logistics for Sub-Structures provided		√		MA	
		Organize Independence Day Celebrations	Municipal Office					10,000	Independence Day Celebrations Organized		√		MA	
		Procure Stationeries	Municipal Office					10,000	Stationeries Procured		√		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize One Town Hall meetings	Municipal Office					8,000			√		MA	
		Organize Community Visitations annually	Municipal Office					5,000			√		MA	

Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Continue the Construction of District Court	Asankrangwa					473,255.14	Access to justice			√	MA	
		Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs	Municipal Office						Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs organized			√	Department of Information	
		Educate The Citizens About The Need To Pay Property Rates And Fixed Fixing Approved By The Assembly And Other Stake Holders	Municipal Office						Citizens educated on the need to pay property Rates				Department of Information	
		Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated	Municipal Office						Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated				Department of Information	
		Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out	Asankrangwa						Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out				Department of Information	
		Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District	Town 'A' And 'B' Communities						Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District organized				Department of Information	
		Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting	Samreboi and Asankrangwa						Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting conducted				Department of Information	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly MPCU Meetings	MA					8,000	DPCU meetings organized		√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly Projects Monitoring Exercise	Municipal Office					20,000			√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members	
		Organize M&E Review Meetings	MA					10,000			√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members	
		Prepare Quarterly Progress Reports	MA					10,000	Quarterly Progress Reports prepared			√		MPCU	MA
		Prepare Annual Progress Reports	MA					3,750	Annual Progress Reports prepared			√		MPCU	MA
		Organize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Zonal Council centres					8,000	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meeting held					MPCU	MA, Assembly members
		Conduct Evaluations on Interventions	Municipal Office					5,000	Evaluations conducted on interventions					MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Annual Action Plan	MA				1,000	Annual Action Plans prepared					MPCU	MA	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review Annual Action Plan Mid-Year	MA					Annual Action Plans reviewed					MPCU	MA, Assembly members	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 budget management and revenue collectors training	MA					5000	training held				MBA	MA	
		Prepare annual DA budget and fee fixing resolution	Municipal Office					8,750	Budget prepared					MBA	MA

		Monitor district budget implementation quarterly	Municipal Office					3,750	Budget implementation monitored				MBA	MA
		Organize 4 participatory budgeting consultations and negotiations	Municipal Office					3,750	Budgeting consultations conducted				MBA	MA
		Implement the District Budget Support Programme	Municipal Office					1,000	District Budget Support Programme implemented				MBA	MA
		Build and maintain budget data bank	Municipal Office					6,250	Data base built and maintained				MBA	MA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train revenue collectors on good revenue techniques	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					3,750	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Organize revenue mobilization campaign	Municipal Office					7,500	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Capacity building for accounting Staff	MA					11,250	Staff capacity built	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Train Area Council members on Revenue mobilization	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					5000	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Asankrangwa					11,250	Audit committee meetings held		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Audit Conference	Accra					11,250	Audit conferences held		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Submission of Quarterly Report	Accra, Takoradi					5,000	Reports submitted		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Area Council Visitations	Municipal Office					3,500	Visitations conducted		√		IAU	Area Councils

		Community Entry/Sensitization to establish new classes	Municipal Office					4,000	Communities sensitized		√		NFED	Media
		Plant 30,000 trees						6,000	Trees planted		√		NFED	Forestry Commission
		Establishment of Income Generation Groups (IGA)	Selected Classes					8,000	IGA established		√		NFED	NBSSI & MP
		Observe International Literacy Day	Selected Community					4,000	International Literacy Day observed		√		NFED	
		Assessment of Literacy	Municipal Office					4,000	Literacy assessed		√		NFED	
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Training on Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Performance Appraisal & Records Staff on Modern Record Management	Municipal Office					5,500.00	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Organize Performance Management Training	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Service Delivery Standards	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
Infrastructure delivery and management	infrastructure development	Continue the construction of 3 No. Police Stations	Breman Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Camp						Police Station Constructed		√		MP,	DA, Ghana Police Service
		Organize public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2,000	Public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action organized		√		NCCE	MA

		Organize annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools	Basic Schools					2500	Annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize inter quiz/ debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution)	Basic Schools					2500	Inter quiz/ debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution) Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the functions of the District Assembly.	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the functions of the District Assembly Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					1500	Public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the duties of a citizen	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the duties of a citizen Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance Organized		√			NCCE	MA

**Table: 5.2**

**Annual Action Plans 2019**

Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Quartely Time Schedule				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicative Indicators	Sources of funding			Implementing Department/Agencies	
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize Basic CBT trainings	Selected communities					300,000	Basic CBT in beads making organized		√		BAC	MA



		Organize Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in bee keeping	Selected communities				50,000	Basic CBT in Cocoa Husk Processing organized		√		BAC	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train farmers on alternative livelihoods	Municipal-Wide					Farmers trained on alternative livelihoods				BAC	MA, NGOs
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize Master craft persons trainings	Municipal-Wide				2500	Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining organized		√		BAC	MA
		Train women in alternative livelihoods	Selected communities					Training organized for women in Soap production			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train women in bread and pastries	Bisaaso					Training in bread and pastries organized			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train youth in alternative livelihood	Selected communities					Youth trained in alternative livelihood			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Liaise with NVTI to organize proficiency training & certification programmes for artisans	Asankrangwa				1000	Proficiency training conducted		√		DA	NVTI
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct a Soap manufacturing factory (One-District-One-Factory Initiative)						Soap manufacturing Factory built Under One-District-One Factory initiative				Gov't	MA
		Concession for Small Scale Mining (One-District-One-Factory Initiative)					50,000	Concession for Small Scale Mining				MA	

		Construct a Starch processing factory (One-District-One-Factory Initiative)	Samreboi						Starch processing manufacturing Factory built Under One-District-One Factory initiative				Gov't	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Engage in Public-Private Partnership	Municipal-Wide					2000	PPP arrangements made for some capital projects					
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training of AEAs/DDOs on yield studies	Asankrangwa					4800	Training organized		√		Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Establishment plot and conduct yield studies in the communities.	All Operational Areas					5,600	Plot established and yield studies conducted		√		Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Purchase 3 Motor Bikes for Extension Officers	Extension Officers					24,999	Motor bikes purchased		√		MA	Dept. of Agric
		Train DDOs and AEAs on FBO organization and development.	Asankrangwa					5,392	DDOs and AEAs trained on FBOs		√		Dept. of Agric	NBSSI,NG Os
		Organise training for input dealers and other service providers on surveillance and the seed and fertilizer Act 803, 2010.	Asankrangwa					3,000	Training for input dealers organized		√		Dept. of Agric	PPRS
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitization programs for DDOs / AEAs and other stakeholders on grading and standardization.	Asankrangwa					3,200	No of AEAs and traders trained			√	Dept. of Agric	MOFA Staff&Stak holders
		Implement Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide						Certification programme implemented by cocoa agencies				PBC, Amajaro Co. LTD	DDA

		Organize zonal planning sessions in the district.	All operational areas					2,800	No of zonal planning sessions held			√	Dept. of Agric	CSIR,Bank s NGOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 10 AEAs and 20 farmers on vegetable production.	All Operational Areas					4,000	Training on vegetables production organized		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training for DDOs, AEAs and farmers on irrigated agricultural production systems.	Asankrangwa					5,792	No of DDOs AEAs & Farmers trained		√		Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Design and facilitate adaptive research and demonstrations in the districts.	All Operational Areas						No of Demonstrations Conducted			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train DDOs and AEAs to promote and introduce climate smart agriculture technologies.	Asankrangwa					3,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained				Dept. of Agric	DAES
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on post harvest handling and demonstration.	All Operational Areas					7,200						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Disseminate extension information through DDOs and AEAs.	All operational areas					20,400	No of home and farm visits		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Organise training for AEAs on tree crop production (oil palm, coconut, and rubber, cocoa).	Asankrangwa					1,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained			√		GREL,BO PP,CSIR
		Train DDOs and AEAs on improved food recipes and utilization.	Asankrangwa					2,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	WIAD
		Build capacities of AEAs on value chain analysis of the various enterprises.	Asankrangwa					1000	Training reports				Dept. of Agric	DAES

		Organise training for AEAs and farmers on planting material production procedures for major food crops.	All Operational Areas					1,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Train of farmers on off-farm livelihood activities in communities	All operational areas					1,000	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
Economic Development		Build the capacity of AEAs on E-Agriculture.	Asankrangwa					2,880	No of AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improve livestock breeds to beneficiaries through credit-in-kind system.	All operational areas					500	No of improved livestock supplied		√		Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise vaccination campaign on livestock and poultry.	All operational Areas					2,800	No of campaigns, no of communities reached		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on poultry, livestock and fish feed formulation in the operational areas.	All operational areas					3,120	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved cash crops planting materials for multiplication to farmers.	All operational areas					8,592	Quantity and type of improved planting material			√	Dept. of Agric	farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise Municipal RELC planning session for Agriculture Sector.	Asankrangwa					200	No of Municipal planning sessions held			√	Dept. of Agric	RADU, CSIR
		Participate in stakeholder meeting on RELC.						220	No of stakeholders			√	RADU	CSIR,NGOs, Farmers

		Intensify the use of e-agriculture in mass communication in dissemination of agricultural technologies.	All Operational Areas				100	No and types of communication used			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organize training on operational area mapping and visitation.	All Operational Areas				1,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Organise quarterly monitoring visits to operational areas.	All Operational Areas				2000	Monitoring reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Sensitization of AEAs and farmers on HIV/AIDs, Malaria prevention and control and gender mainstreaming.	All Operational Areas				1000	No of AEAs and farmers sensitized			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Update DDOs and AEAs on result based monitoring.	Asankrangwa				1000	No of DDOs and AEAs trained on data collection			√	Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Farmers Day Celebration	A selected community within the Municipal				30000	Farmers Day held			√	Dept. of Agric	District Assembly
		Build capacity of rice farmers on improved technologies	Municipal-Wide				2000	Capacity of farmers built				Dept. of Agric	District Assembly
		Nursery for farmers	Selected communities					Nurseries established in selected communities				MA	
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2. N0. 20 Unit market Sheds with ancillary facilities including Landscaping	Samreboi, Kwabeng				200,000	Market Sheds constructed.	√	√		Works	MA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Expand Cocoa Mass Spraying	Municipal-Wide									MA	

		Procure spraying machines to farmers	Municipal-Wide					4000	Spraying machines procured					MA	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Partner with RTF to manufacture Agro-processing machines for farmers	Municipal-Wide esp. Brekum, Torompan					10,000	Agro-processing machines procured					MA	MOFA, NGOs
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop 2 tourism potential sites (Big stone with stone door & water emission-Kwabeng)  (Human beings in rock formation)-Atanquaye	Kwabeng, Atanquaye					20,000	2 Tourist Sites developed					MA	GTB, Traditional authorities

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 15 No. Boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities					37,5000	Boreholes constructed		√	√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 2 No. Mechanized Borehole	Selected communities					90,000	Mechanized Boreholes constructed		√	√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Construct 1No. Mechanized Borehole for MCE' Bungalow	Asankrangwa					30,000	Mechanized Boreholes constructed		√			MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Construct 2 No Ploytank Stand and Erect 2 No.2500Litres Ploytank for selected Staff Bungalows	MPO DWE					20,000	Polytank stand Constructed and Plytank erected	√				MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Treat 5 No. Boreholes with high Iron Content	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Boreholes with Iron Content treated			√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Rehabilitate 40 Broken down Water facilities	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Broken down boreholes rehabilitated		√			MWST	MA, Chiefs
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Monitor Water and Sanitation Facilities	Municipal-Wide					4000	Water and Sanitation facilities monitored		√			MWST	MA, Chiefs

Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize 4 Quarterly Stakeholders forum on Water and Sanitation.	Zonal Council Centres					2000	Stakeholders Fora organized		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Organize domiciliary, hospitality and industrial inspection of premises	Municipal-Wide						Inspections conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Education on rearing and control of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					1000	Education on stray animals organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Arrest and impoundment of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					2900	Stray animals impounded		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Construct 1 No. 4-Unit Toilet & Urinal and landscape	Behind Assembly Hall, MA					40,000	Toilet & Urinal constructed		√		Works	Env`ntal Health
		Construction of drains	Selected Communities					100,000						
		Organize market Inspection of canned foods, drinks and fish	Asankrangwa					1000	Canned products inspected		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs	Asankrangwa, Samreboi & Mumuni					600	Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs held		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Intensify ante mortem and post mortem inspection	Asankrangwa					2000	Ante mortem and post mortem inspection conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Construct 1 No. Modern Slaughter House with ancillary facilities and landscape	Asankrangwa					200,000	Slaughter House constructed			√	Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
	Slaughter slab hygiene education	Asankrangwa					1,000	Slaughter slab hygiene Education conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,	

		De-silt Drains	Asankrangwa Township					20,000	Drains de-silted		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Pay-As-You-Dump system	Zonal Council Centres						Pay-As-You-Dump introduced		1000		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	General supervision and monitoring of access to potable water in the communities	Municipal-Wide					200	Monitoring conducted		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Monitor Implementation of Iodated salt Programme	Municipal-Wide					2500	Monitoring conducted		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organize Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools	Selected Schools					3000	Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools Organized		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Fence refuse dump site along Asanko road	Asankrangwa					5,000	Refuse dump site fenced		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Push refuse dump sites	3 Zonal Council Capitals					33,750	Refuse pushed at dump sites		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Management of cemetery and Pauper Burial						6,000	cemetery and Pauper Burial managed		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organise Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers	Municipal-Wide					6,300	Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers organized		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities	Municipal-Wide					50,000	Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities done		√		Env'ntal Health	MA
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Prepare Grounds and Build 7No. Communal Refuse Container Platforms	Asankrangwa, Breman and Samreboi Zonal Councils					115,000	Communal Refuse Container Platforms constructed		√		Env'ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,



Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase 1 No. Mower for Labourers	Municipal Office					3000			√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase of Sanitary tools and Safety clothes						9,500	Sanitary tools and Safety clothes purchased		√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Purchase 7 No. Refuse Containers	3 Zonal Councils					13,000	Refuse Containers purchased		√			Env`ntal Health	MA
		Promotion of household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in 20 communities (CLTS)	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in communities promoted		√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construction of Gender Disability Friendly Institutional Latrines for schools	Municipal-Wide						Gender Disability Friendly Insitutional Latrines constructed			√		NGOs eg. Global Communities	MA, Assembly members
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construction of Gender Disability Friendly Community Latrines	Municipal-Wide						Gender Disability Friendly Community Latrines constructed			√		NGOs eg. Ghana First Company Limited	MA, Assembly members
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construct 1 NO. 10 Seater Gender and disability Friendly squatting WC and landscape	Moseaso Lorry Park					90,000	Squatting WC constructed		√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,

		Renovate, Extend Water and put to use the 1No.12 Seater WC	Breman Zone 1				10,000	WC renovated and in use	√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Renovate, Extend Water and put to use the 1No.12 Seater WC	Breman Zone 4				10,000	WC renovated and in use	√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Complete the construction of 1No. 10 Seater WC Toilet	Samreboi				20,000	Toilet completed	√			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Dredge the Kwama River (Phase 11) and plant trees	Asankrangwa (Education End to All Saints Academy)				75,000	Kwama River dredged		√		DA	Devpt partners, Assembly members
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize and support 300 PWDs on good management of PWD funds	Municipal-Wide				23,750	PWDs supported		√		Social Devpt	
		Sensitize 288 families on good parental care	Municipal-Wide				6,250	Families sensitized		√		Social Devpt	GES, Women`s Association
		Organize 44 training programme for day care centres	Municipal-Wide				13,750	Training programme organized		√		Social Devpt	GES,MOH, MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand LEAP programme	Municipal-Wide					Social intervention expanded to include more beneficiaries		√		DA	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand School Feeding programme	Municipal-Wide					Social intervention expanded to include more beneficiaries		√		Social Devpt	GES, DA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitize women to take up leadership roles	Zonal Councils				5000	Women Sensitized		√		Gender Desk	MPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitize women to participate in Municipal Planning	Zonal Councils				5000	Women Sensitized		√		Gender Desk	MPCU

		and Budgeting Processes												
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1 No.KG Block with ancillary facilities and landscape	Selected community					150,000	KG Block constructed		√	√	MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 2 Storey 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Buadum Basic School, Asankrangwa					1,000,000	Classroom Block constructed		√		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 2 Storey 6-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities including landscaping	Asankrangwa					1,000,000	Office accommodation constructed		√		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1 NO.6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities and landscape	Selected community					400,000	Classroom Block constructed		√		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1NO. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities and landscape	Domeabra					200,000	Classroom Block constructed		√		MA	GES
		Supply 1,875 furniture to schools	40 schools					12,500	Furniture supplied		√		GES	MA
		Supply TLMs to schools to ensure effective lesson delivery in the classroom	All 106 schools					10,000	TLMs supplied		√		GES	MA
		Reroof Classroom Block-DA JHS	Breman					10,000	Classroom Block reroofed		√		MA	GES
		Renovate 1 NO. Classroom Block	Oda-Anwiem-Upper Pry.school Block					50,000	Classroom Block renovated		√		MA	GES
		Outstanding payments for completed projects						Outstanding payments on completed projects settled						

Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Assess 100 teachers and schools annually and reward them	10 selected schools					5,000	Teachers awarded		√		GES	MA
		Improve 798 teachers quality by taking them through orientations and in-service training	60 selected schools					111,267	In-service training conducted		√		GES	MA
		Improve school management by undertaking sensitization of the PTA/SMC	All PTA/SMC					13,530	School management improved		√		GES	MA
		Intensify efforts at Improving performance of BECE candidates	All Schools						BECE performance improved		√		GES	MA
		Supply supplementary reading materials for pupils in P4 to JHS 3									√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize community sensitization to reduce truancy of children and parental irresponsibility	Municipal-Wide								√		GES	MA
		Conduct 3 mock exams for the BECE Candidates annually	All JHS Schools					56,802	Mock exams conducted		√		GES	MA
		Organize Orientation for school teachers and children on prevention of common diseases eg.as malaria and worm infestations						1000	Orientation programme conducted		√		GES	MA
		Provide First Aid and sanitary facilities to schools	All schools					4000	Fird Aid and sanitary facilities provided		√		GES	MA

		Organize academic competitions in the following areas:- Science activities- Reading skills- Debates for basic Schools	All Basic Schools					2000	Academic competition conducted		√			GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize My First at School	Municipal-Wide					6,000.00	My first day at school observed		√			GES	MA
		School inspections -Absorption and approval of new schools -Facilities of existing ones						1,500	School inspections conducted		√			GES	MA
		Monitor instructions and activities in schools	All schools					2,000	Monitoring of instructions in schools conducted		√			GES	MA
		Support needy but brilliant students	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Needy but brilliant students supported		√			MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3 NO. New CHPS Compounds and plant trees	Tigarikrom, Simpa, Domeabra					900,000	CHPS Compounds constructed		√			MA	GHS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovate 1 No. New CHPS Compound and plant trees	Bokakore					10,000	CHPS Compounds renovated		√			MA	GHS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1 No. Generator set for CHPs Compound	Torompan					10,000	Generator Procured		√			MA	GHS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1 No. Mechanized Borehole for CHPs Compound	Bisaaso No.2					40,000	Mechanized Borehole constructed		√			MA	GHS
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize disease surveillance programmes	DHA					111,000	Evidence of detected and reported cases of under disease surveillance	√				GHS	MA

		Organize Tuberculosis Control Programmes	DHA					21,250	Increase in case detection by 5%	√		√	GHS	MA
		Expand Immunization Programme	All facilities					2,375	Immunization programme expanded		√		GHS	MA
		Organize reproductive and child health programmes	DHA					6,250	increase in Reproductive and child Health services organized	√			GHS	MA
		Organize nutrition and child health programmes	DHA						Improvement in nutrition				GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Neglected tropical diseases	DHA						Elimination of NTDs to a public health concern			18,750	GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize know your status campaign in at least one community	Selected Community						People become aware of their HIV status		7000		HIV/ AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Hold quarterly Radio/local FM talk show to sensitize te general public on HIV/AIDS	Municipal-Wide						Quarterly Radio/local FM talk show to sensitize te general public on HIV/AIDS held		900		HIV/ AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Celebrate World AIDS Day Annually	Selected Community						World AIDS Day observed district wide		6000		HIV/ AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Organize public education on child protection and early child marriage	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres						Public education on child protection and early child marriage organized		2,500		NCCE	MA

		Organize public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action, Anti-Corruption, Accountability	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					Public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action organized		2,000		NCCE	MA
		Organize annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools	Basic Schools					Annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools organized		2500		NCCE	MA
		Organize Public Education on Sanitation	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					Public dully sensitized on sanitation		4,000		NCCE	MA
		Organize Public Education on the District Level Elections	Municipal-Wide					Public sensitized on District Level Elections		2,500		NCCE	MA
<b>ENVIRONMENT,INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>													
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Compile reports and assess disasters	Asankrangwa					Reports compiled and disaster assessed		1000		NADMO	MA
		Identify 10 safe havens	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Mumuni					Safe havens identified	1000			NADMO	MA
		Evacuate disaster victims to the centres						Victims evacuated		3000		NADMO	MA
		Provide tents,relief materials to victims of disaster						Relief items provided		5000		NADMO	MA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Conduct simulation exercises						Drills conducted		3000		NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Monitor disaster prone areas	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Zones					Zones monitored	1000			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees and education on fire and environment	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman					Capacity of Staff and Stakeholders built		3000		NADMO	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize District Management Committee and Staff Review Meetings	Asankrangwa					DDMC and Staff meeting organized	2000			NADMO	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Afforestation programme along River Totua	Breman					Trees planted		10,000		Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support activities of the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)	Municipal wide					Natural Resource Conservation			√	CREMA, CODES ULT Network, IUCN etc	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Consult, identify, select and plant up key degraded watershed within ecological corridor	Amenfi West Municipal					Degraded watershed afforested				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Engage work gang to undertake maintenance of planted degraded watersheds	Selected Communities					Maintenance of degraded watersheds done				Forestry Service Division	MA



		Identify suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development	Amenfi West Municipal						Suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development identified				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Liaise with COCOBOD to identify farmers for climate smart/ trees on farms/plantations, Amenity planting	Amenfi West Municipal						Climate smart trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
		To select interested seedling producers and sign contracts to produce quality trees seedlings	Amenfi West Municipal						Seedling producers selected				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Facilitate community durbar to sensitize FIP/ Forestry issues	Amenfi West Municipal						Durbars organized to sensitize forestry issues				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Awareness creation /sensitization of farmers/ communities for fire season	Amenfi West Municipal						Farmers/communities sensitized on fire seasons				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Community radio broadcast programs	Amenfi West Municipal						Community radio broadcast programs held				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production	Amenfi West Municipal						Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves	Breman and Asankrangwa						Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves conducted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Reclaim 10 Hectares of Degrded Lands and plant tress	Selected						Degrded Lands				MA	Forestry Service Division

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize training in contract management of physical projects	Municipal Office					3000	Training in contract management organized		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Organize development control programmes	Municipal-Wide					5000	development control programmes organized		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Facilitate physical works procurement						Physical works procurement facilitated	Facilitate physical works procurement				Works Dep't.	MA
		Offer engineering services to all Government Institutions in the Municipality						Engineering services provided to Government Institutions in the Municipality	Offer engineering services to all Government Institutions in the Municipality				Works Dep't.	MA
		Organize post Contract Administration Services						post Contract Administration Services organized	Organize post Contract Administration Services				Works Dep't.	MA
		Maintain street lights	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Street lights maintained		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Supply street bulbs	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Street bulbs supplied		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Prepare operation and maintenance plan for public buildings	Municipal-Wide					10,000	operation and maintenance plan prepared		√		Works Dep't.	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to communities without light (Rural Electrification)	Selected communities					Electricity extended		√		ECCG	MA	

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites	Selected communities						Electricity extended		√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape selected feeder roads within the district and plant trees	Municipal-Wide					50,000	Feeder roads reshaped		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create access roads/By-passes and plant trees	Asankrangwa					50,000	Access roads created		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape township roads	Municipal-Wide					25,000	Township roads reshaped		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of culverts	Municipal-Wide					75,000	Township roads reshaped		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Establish 3 ICT centre							ICT centres established				NGOs	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct / Complete the construction of all major and cocoa roads	Municipal-Wide											MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the construction of Communication Mast	Municipal-Wide										GIFEC	MA
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Town halls, community Information centers, Radio stations and Information vans(District wide)					6000	Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations organized	√	√		TCPD	MA

		Continue with street Naming and Property Addressing in the district	Samreboi					35,000	Street named and Property Addressed		√	√	SAT	MA
		Conduct inspection on all application received for permit processes						500	Inspection on received permit applications conducted	√	√		TCPD	Works Dept./Environmental health Dept. and related departments
		Continuously carry out correspondence with other Land Sector Agencies, EPA, National Petroleum Commission, Ghana National Fire service etc to assist the citizenry carry out their Land Documentation	Municipal wide					2000	Correspondence with relevant agencies carried out	√	√		TCPD	
		Organise periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district	Municipal wide					1,500	Periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district organized	√			TCPD	Land owners
		Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings	TCPD Office					2000	Quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings organized	√	√		TCPD	SPC
		Organise quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings	TCPD Office					2000	Quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings organized	√	√		TCPD	SPC
		Erection of Community Sign Post	All Communities					10,000	Community Sign Post erected	√		√	Communities	Stakeholders

		Documentation of Assembly's Acquired Lands	Municipal-wide						Acquired lands Documented					MA	
		Identification of satellite markets and preparation of lands	Municipal-wide					150,000	Satellites markets identified and lands prepared	√				MA	
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	Municipal wide					4,000	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	√	√			TCPD	
		Retracing of Existing but old Planning schemes	TCPD Office					400	Existing but old Planning schemes retracted	√	√			TCPD	
		Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	TCPD Office					4,000	Existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans revised	√	√			TCPD	Land owners

**GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 4 General Assembly Meetings	Municipal Office					20,000	General Assembly Meetings organized		√			MA	
		Build capacity of Assembly Drivers on defensive driving, road safety, regulations etc	Municipal Office					2000			√			MA	DVLA
		Prepare Procurement Plan	MA Office					2000	Procurement Plan prepared		√			PO	PPA
		Organize Tender Committee Meetings	MA					8000	Tender Committee Meetings organized		√			PO	MA
		Procure 25 tyres for light and heavy duty vehicles	Municipal Office					12,500	Tyres procured	√		√		MA	
		Organize capacity building programmes for	Municipal Office					20000	capacity building programmes for			√		MA	Assembly members

		Assembly members and Staff						Assembly members and Staff organized						
		Organize MUSEC Meetings	Municipal-Office				2000	MUSEC Meetings organized	√	√			MA	
		Organize 4 HODs and Management Meetings	Municipal-Office				10000	HODs and Management Meetings organized	√	√			MA	
		Repair and Maintain Official Vehicles	Municipal-Office				12,500	Official Vehicles maintained	√	√			MA	
		Maintain Assembly's Heavy Duty Equipment eg. Grader	Municipal-Office				50,000	Heavy duty equipment maintained	√				MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Decentralized Departments	Municipal-Office				5,000	Decentralized departments supported			√		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1 No. Zonal Council Offices and Landscape	Breman Zonal Council				125,000	Town/ Council Office constructed		√			MA	
		Continue the Construction of District Assembly Hall Complex (Phase V)	Asankrangwa				261,304.18	Phase 111 completed					MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1 No-2 Bedroom flat accommodation for Staff and Landscape	Asankrangwa				350,000	Staff accommodation constructed		√			MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the renovation of District administration Block (Phase 111)	Asankrangwa				166,589.50	District administration Block renovated		√			MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Recruit Administrators for Zonal Council Offices	Municipal Office				5000	Administrative Officers recruited	√				MA	
		Sponsor Teacher/Nursing trainee students	Municipal Office				15,000	Student trainees sponsored		√			MA	

		Procure 5 Desk top computers, 2 laptops, 1 heavy duty Photocopy machines, 2 printers	Municipal Office					10,000	Computers purchased			√	MA	
		Image Promotion eg. website, 1 press conference	Municipal Office					10,000	Assembly's Image projected			√	MA	
		Support community initiated projects	Municipal Office					250,000	CIP supported			√	MA	
		Organize workshop on Administrative procedures for Secretaries, Chairpersons etc	Municipal Office					2000	Workshop organized			√	MA	
		Provide Logistics for Sub-Structures	Municipal Office					5000	Logistics for Sub-Structures provided		√		MA	
		Organize Independence Day Celebrations	Municipal Office					10,000	Independence Day Celebrations Organized		√		MA	
		Organize Senior Citizen's Day	Municipal Office					6,000	Senior Citizen's Day Organized		√		MA	
		Procure Stationeries	Municipal Office					8,000	Stationeries Procured		√		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize One Town Hall meeting	Selected town					8,000			√		MA	
		Organize Community Visitations annually	Municipal Office					5,000			√		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs	Municipal-wide						Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs organized			√	Department of Information	
		Educate The Citizens About The Need To Pay Property Rates And Fixed Fixing Approved By The Assembly And Other Stake Holders	Entire District						Citizens educated on the need to pay property Rates				Department of Information	

		Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated	Municipal-wide						Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated				Department of Information	
		Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out	Asankrangwa						Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out				Department of Information	
		Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District	Town 'A' And 'B' Communities						Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District organized				Department of Information	
		Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting	Samreboi and Asankrangwa						Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting conducted				Department of Information	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly MPCU Meetings	MA				8,000	MPCU meetings organized		√			MPCU	MA, Assembly members
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly Projects Monitoring Exercise	Municipal-wide				20,000	Quarterly Projects Monitoring Exercise conducted		√			MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
		Organize M&E Review Meetings	MA				10,000	M&E Review Meetings organized		√			MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
		Prepare Quarterly Progress Reports	MA				10,000	Quarterly Progress Reports prepared		√			MPCU	MA
		Prepare Annual Progress Reports	MA				3,750	Annual Progress Reports prepared		√			MPCU	MA



		Organize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Zonal Council centres				8,000	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meeting held		√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders	
		Conduct Evaluations on Interventions	Municipal-wide				5,000	Evaluations conducted on interventions		√		MPCU	DA, Assembly members, Stakeholders	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Annual Action Plan	MA				1,000	Annual Action Plans prepared		√		MPCU	MA	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review Annual Action Plan Mid-Year	MA					Annual Action Plans reviewed		√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 budget management and revenue collectors training	MA				5000	training held		√		MBA	MA	
		Prepare annual MA budget and fee fixing resolution	Municipal-wide				8,7500	Budget prepared		√		MBA	MA	
		Monitor Municipal budget implementation quarterly	Municipal-wide				3,500	Budget implementation monitored		√		MBA	MA	
		Organize 4 participatory budgeting consultations and negotiations	Municipal-wide				3,500	Budgeting consultations conducted		√		MBA	MA	
		Review Procurement Documentations	Administration						Procurement Documentations reviewed		√		MBA	MA
		Implement the Municipal Budget Support Programme	Municipal-wide				1,000	District Budget Support Programme implemented		√			MBA	MA
		Build and maintain budget data bank	Municipal-wide				25,000	Data base built and maintained					MBA	MA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train revenue collectors on good revenue techniques	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi				3,750	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA	

		Organize revenue mobilization campaign	Municipal-wide					7,500	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Capacity building for accounting Staff	MA					11,250	Staff capacity built	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Train Area Council members on Revenue mobilization	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					5000	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Asankrangwa					11,250	Audit committee meetings held		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Audit Conference	Accra					11,250	Audit conferences held		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Submission of Quarterly Report	Accra, Takoradi					5,000	Reports submitted		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Area Council Visitations	Municipal-wide					3,500	Visitations conducted		√		IAU	Zonal Councils
		Community Entry/Sensitization to establish new classes	Municipal-wide					4,000	Communities sensitized		√		NFED	Media
		Plant 30,000 trees						6,000	Trees planted		√		NFED	Forestry Commission
		Establishment of Income Generation Groups (IGA)	Selected Classes					8,000	IGA established		√		NFED	NBSSI & MP
		Observe International Literacy Day	Selected Community					4,000	International Literacy Day observed		√		NFED	
		Assessment of Literacy	Municipal-wide					4,000	Literacy assessed		√		NFED	
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Training on Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct	Municipal-wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Performance Appraisal	Municipal-wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments

		Organize Performance Management Training	Municipal-wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Service Delivery Standards	Municipal-wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
Infrastructure delivery and management	infrastructure development	Organize public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2,000	Public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools	Basic Schools					2500	Annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools organized		√		NCCE	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	infrastructure development	Organize inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution)	Basic Schools					2500	Inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution) Organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the functions of the District Assembly.	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the functions of the District Assembly Organized		√		NCCE	MA
Infrastructure delivery and management	infrastructure development	Organize public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					1500	Public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees Organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the duties of a citizen	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the duties of a citizen Organized		√		NCCE	MA

		Organize public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance Organized		√		NCCE	MA
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Table: 5.3.

## Annual Action Plan, 2020

Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicative Indicators	Sources of funding			Implementing Department/Agencies	
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize Basic CBT trainings	Selected communities					300,000	Basic CBT in beads making organized		√		BAC	MA
		Organize Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in bee keeping	Selected communities					50,000	Basic CBT in Cocoa Husk Processing organized		√		BAC	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train farmers on alternative livelihoods	Municipal-Wide						Farmers trained on alternative livelihoods				BAC	MA, NGOs
		Organize Master craft persons trainings	Municipal-Wide					2500	Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining organized		√		BAC	MA
		Train women in alternative livelihoods	Selected communities						Training organized for women in Soap production			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train women in bread and pastries	Bisaaso						Training in bread and pastries organized			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train youth in alternative livelihood	Selected communities						Youth trained in alternative livelihood			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Liaise with NVTI to organize proficiency training & certification programmes for artisans	Asankrangwa						Proficiency training conducted		√		MA	NVTI

		Support dressmakers & hairdressers with machines eg. Hair dryers, neating and sewing machines						Hairdressers, dressmakers supported with machines		√		DA	NVTI, NGOs	
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training of AEAs/DDOs on yield studies	Asankrangwa					8,800	Training organized		√		Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Implement Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide						Certification programme implemented by cocoa agencies				PBC, Amajaro	MA
		Establishment plot and conduct yield studies in the communities.	All Operational Areas					5,600	Plot established and yield studies conducted		√		Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Purchase 3 No. Motor Bikes for Extension Officers	Extension Officers					24, 999	Motor Bikes purchased		√		MA	Dept. of Agric
		Train DDOs and AEAs on FBO organization and development.	Asankrangwa					5,392	DDOs and AEAs trained on FBOs		√		Dept. of Agric	NBSSI,NG Os
		Organise training for input dealers and other service providers on surveillance and the seed and fertilizer Act 803, 2010.	Asankrangwa					3,000	Training for input dealers organized		√		Dept. of Agric	PPRS
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitization programs for DDOs / AEAs and other stakeholders on grading and standardization.	Asankrangwa					3,200	No of AEAs and traders trained			√	Dept. of Agric	MOFA Staff & Stakeholders
		Organize zonal planning sessions in the district.	All operational areas					2,800	No of zonal planning sessions held			√	Dept. of Agric	CSIR,Bank s NGOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 10 AEAs and 20 farmers on vegetable production.	All Operational Areas					4,000	Training on vegetables production organized		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training for DDOs, AEAs and farmers on irrigated agricultural production systems.	Asankrangwa					5,792	No of DDOs AEAs & Farmers trained		√		Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Design and facilitate adaptive research and demonstrations in the districts.	All Operational Areas						No of Demonstrations Conducted		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train DDOs and AEAs to promote and introduce climate smart agriculture technologies.	Asankrangwa					3,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained				Dept. of Agric	DAES
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on post harvest handling and demonstration.	All Operational Areas					7,200						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Disseminate extension information through DDOs and AEAs.	All operational areas					81,600	No of home and farm visits		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Organise training for AEAs on tree crop production (oil palm, coconut, and rubber, cocoa).	Asankrangwa					3,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained		√			GREL, BO PP, CSIR
		Train DDOs and AEAs on improved food recipes and utilization.	Asankrangwa					8,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained		√		Dept. of Agric	WIAD
		Build capacities of AEAs on value chain analysis of the various enterprises.	Asankrangwa					4,800	Training reports				Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organise training for AEAs and farmers on planting material production procedures for major food crops.	All Operational Areas					4,000	Training reports		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Train of farmers on off-farm livelihood activities in communities	All operational areas					4,000	No of AEAs and farmers trained		√		Dept. of Agric	DAES

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Build the capacity of AEAs on E-Agriculture.	Asankrangwa					2,880	No of AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improve livestock breeds to beneficiaries through credit-in-kind system.	All operational areas					2,000	No of improved livestock supplied			√	Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise vaccination campaign on livestock and poultry.	All operational Areas					11,200	No of campaigns, no of communities reached			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on poultry, livestock and fish feed formulation in the operational areas.	All operational areas					3,120	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved cash crops planting materials for multiplication to farmers.	All operational areas					8,592	Quantity and type of improved planting material			√	Dept. of Agric	farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise district RELC planning session for Agriculture Sector.	Asankrangwa					12,00	No of district planning sessions held			√	Dept. of Agric	RADU, CSIR
		Participate in stakeholder meeting on RELC.						2,800	No of stakeholders			√	RADU	CSIR,NGOs, Farmers
		Intensify the use of e-agriculture in mass communication in dissemination of agricultural of agricultural technologies.	All Operational Areas					4,00	No and types of communication used			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organize training on operational area mapping and visitation.	All Operational Areas					3,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Organise quarterly monitoring visits to operational areas.	All Operational Areas					9,600	Monitoring reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Sensitization of	All Operational					3,200	No of AEAs			√	Dept. of	Farmers





		Mechanize 1 No. Borehole and Construct 1 No. Polytank stand, Erect 1 No. 8000 Litres Polytank at the Staff Bungalow	Staff Bungalow at Low Cost, Asankrangwa					40,000	Polytank stand Constructed and Polytank erected		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Construct 1 No. Small Town Water System	Selected Community						Small Town Water System Constructed			√	MWST	MA, Chiefs, CWSA
		Treat 5 No. Boreholes with high Iron Content	Municipal-Wide						Boreholes with Iron Content treated			√	MWST	MA, Chiefs, CWSA
		Rehabilitate 40 Broken down Water facilities	Municipal-Wide					10,000	Broken down boreholes rehabilitated		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Monitor Water and Sanitation Facilities	Municipal-Wide					2000	Water and Sanitation facilities monitored		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize 4 Quarterly Stakeholders forum on Water and Sanitation.	Area Council Centres					2000	Stakeholders Fora organized		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
		Organize domiciliary, hospitality and industrial inspection of premises	Municipal-Wide						Inspections conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	DA, Assembly members,
		Education on rearing and control of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					3,500	Education on stray animals organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Arrest and impoundment of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					11,600	Stray animals impounded		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organize market Inspection of canned foods, drinks and fish	Asankrangwa					2,500	Canned products inspected		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,

		Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs	Asan krangwa, Samreboi & Mumuni					2,500	Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs held		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Intensify ante mortem and post mortem inspection	Asankrangwa					5,600	Ante mortem and post mortem inspection conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Slaughter slab hygiene education	Asankrangwa					5,000	Slaughter slab hygiene Education conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		De-silt Drains	Asankrangwa Township					20,000	Drains de-silted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	General supervision and monitoring of access to potable water in the communities	Municipal-Wide					1,400	Monitoring conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Monitor Implementation of Iodated salt Programme	Municipal-Wide					37,50	Monitoring conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organize Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools	Selected Schools					3,680	Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools Organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Fence refuse dump site along Asanko road	Asankrangwa					20,000	Refuse dump site fenced		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Push refuse dump sites	3 Town Council Capitals					33,750	Refuse pushed at dump sites		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Management of cemetery and Pauper Burial						6,000	cemetery and Pauper Burial managed		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organise Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers	Municipal-Wide					6,300	Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,

		Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities	Municipal-Wide				50,000	Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities done		√		Env`ntal Health	MA
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Prepare Grounds and Build 7No. Communal Refuse Container Platforms	Asankrangwa, Bremen and Samreboi Area Councils				115,000	Communal Refuse Container Platforms constructed		√		Env`ntal Health	DA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase of Sanitary tools and Safety clothes					9,500	Sanitary tools and Safety clothes purchased		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase 7 No. Refuse Containers	3 Town Councils				13,000	Refuse Containers purchased		√		Env`ntal Health	MA
		Promotion of household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in 20 communities (CLTS)	Municipal-Wide				35,000	Household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in communities promoted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Dredge Kwama River and plant trees along banks (Phase 111)	Education End to All Saints Academy-Asankrangwa					River dredged	150,000			Works, Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construct 1 NO. 10 Seater Gender and disability Friendly squatting WC with Landscaping	Mumuni Camp Market					Squatting WC constructed	100,000			Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize and support 300 PWDs on good management of PWD funds	Municipal-Wide					PWDs supported		23,750		Social Devpt	
		Sensitize 288 families on good parental care	Municipal-Wide					Families sensitized		6,250		Social Devpt	GES, Women's Association
		Organize 44 training programme for day care centres	Municipal-Wide					Training programme organized		13,750		Social Devpt	GES, MOH, MA
		Trace families of trafficked children and reunite them with families	Municipal-Wide					Trafficked children reunited with families		20,000		Social Devpt	

		Sensitize 1,000 families on child protection laws	Municipal-Wide					Parents sensitized on child protection laws		10,000		Social Devpt	
		Conduct 20 enquiries on children coming into conflict with the law	Municipal-Wide					Enquiries conducted on children coming into conflict with the law		20,000		Social Devpt	
		Organize 10 child protection programmes for Zonal Councils	Municipal-Wide					Child protection programmes organized		10,000		Social Devpt	
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support 20 children who needs care and protection	Municipal-Wide					Children in need of care supported		35,000		Social Devpt	Police Service
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize 3 stakeholders meeting on child protection	Zonal Council Centers					Stakeholders forum on child protection organized		10,000		Social Devpt	
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitize women to participate in Municipal Planning and Budgeting Processes	Municipal-Wide					Women Sensitized		5000		MA	Women Groups, Nature Aid Ghana
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2 No.KG Blocks with ancillary facilities with Landscaping	Selected Communities				300,000	KG Blocks constructed	√	√		MA	<b>GES</b>
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1NO.6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities with Landscaping	Selected Community				500,000	Classroom Blocks constructed	√			MA	<b>GES</b>
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3NO. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities with Landscaping	Wansema Camp, Nakaba Area, Gravel Yard, Kwao Mensah,				360,000	Classroom Block constructed	√			MA	<b>GES</b>
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply 1,875 furniture to schools	40 schools				12,500	Furniture supplied	√			GES	MA
		Supply TLMs to schools to ensure effective lesson delivery in the classroom	All 106 schools				337,183	TLMs supplied	√			GES	<b>MA</b>

Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Assess 100 teachers and schools annually and reward them	10 selected schools					125,000	Teachers awarded		√		GES	MA
		Improve 798 teachers quality by taking them through orientations and in-service training	60 selected schools					111,267	In-service training conducted		√		GES	DA
		Improve school management by undertaking sensitization of the PTA/SMC	All PTA/SMC					13,530	School management improved		√		GES	MA
		Intensify efforts at Improving performance of BECE candidates	All Schools						BECE performance improved		√		GES	MA
		Supply supplementary reading materials for pupils in P4 to JHS 3									√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize community sensitization to reduce truancy of children and parental irresponsibility	Municipal-Wide								√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct 3 mock exams for the BECE Candidates annually	All JHS Schools					56,802	Mock exams conducted		√		GES	MA
		Organize Orientation for school teachers and children on prevention of common diseases eg.as malaria and worminfestations							Orientation programme conducted		√		GES	MA
		Provide First Aid and sanitary facilities to schools	All schools					63,600	Fird Aid and sanitary facilities provided		√		GES	MA

		Organize academic competitions in the following areas:- Science activities- Reading skills- Debates for basic Schools	All Basic Schools						Academic competition conducted		√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize My First at School	Municipal-Wide					6,000.00	My first day at school observed		√		GES	MA
		School inspections -Absorption and approval of new schools -Facilities of existing ones							School inspections conducted		√		GES	MA
		Monitor instructions and activities in schools	All schools						Monitoring of instructions in schools conducted		√		GES	MA
		Support needy but brilliant students	Municipal-Wide						Needy but brilliant students supported		40,000		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3 NO. new CH PS Compounds with Landscaping	Ayensu, Oda-Kotoamso Berekum					CHPS Compounds constructed		900,000		MA	GES	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize disease surveillance programmes	DHA					111,000	Evidence of detected and reported cases of under disease surveillance	√			GHS	MA
		Organize Tuberculosis Control Programmes	DHA					21,250	Increase in case detection by 5%	√		√	GHS	MA
		Expand Immunization Programme	All facilities					2,375	Immunization programme expanded		√		GHS	MA
		Organize reproductive and child health programmes	DHA					6,250	increase in Reproductive and child Health services organized	√			GHS	MA

		Organize nutrition and child health programmes	DHA					Improvement in nutrition				GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Neglected tropical diseases	DHA				18,750	Elimination of NTDs to a public health concern			√	GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Celebrate World AIDS Day Annually	Selected Community					World AIDS Day observed district wide		6000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Organize durbar on HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatism in five (5) communities including social groups	Five (5) Selected Community					Durbar on HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatism organized		3000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Support Persons living with HIV	Municipal-wide					Persons living with HIV supported		5000		HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Organize public education on child protection and early child marriage	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					Public education on child protection and early child marriage organized		2,500		NCCE	MA
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>													
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Compile reports and assess disasters	Asankrangwa				1000	Reports compiled and disaster assessed	√			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Identify 10 safe havens	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Mumuni				1000	Safe havens identified	√			NADMO	MA
		Evacuate disaster victims to the centres					3000	Victims evacuated		√		NADMO	MA
		Provide tents, relief materials to victims of disaster					5000	Relief items provided		√		NADMO	MA



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Conduct simulation exercises						3000	Drills conducted		√		NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Monitor disaster prone areas	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Zones					1000	Zones monitored	√			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees and education on fire and environment	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman					3000	Capacity of Staff and Stakeholders built		√		NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize Municipal Management Committee and Staff Review Meetings	Asankrangwa					2000	DDMC and Staff meeting organized	√			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Afforestation programme along River Totua	Breman						Trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support activities of the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)	Municipal wide						Natural Resource Conservation			√	CREMA, CODES ULT Network, IUCN etc	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Consult, identify, select and plant up key degraded watershed within ecological corridor	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Degraded watershed afforested				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Engage work gang to undertake maintenance of planted degraded watersheds	Selected Communities						Maintenance of degraded watersheds done				Forestry Service Division	MA

		Identify suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development identified				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Liaise with COCOBOD to identify farmers for climate smart/ trees on farms/ plantations, Amenity planting	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Climate smart trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
		To select interested seedling producers and sign contracts to produce quality trees seedlings	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Seedling producers selected				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Facilitate community durbar to sensitize FIP/ Forestry issues	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Durbars organized to sensitize forestry issues				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Awareness creation /sensitization of farmers/ communities for fire season	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Farmers/communities sensitized on fire seasons				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Community radio broadcast programs	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Community radio broadcast programs held				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal						Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves	Breman and Asankrangwa						Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves conducted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize training in contract management of physical projects	Municipal Office						Training in contract management organized		3000		Works Dep't.	MA

		Organize development control programmes	Municipal Office						development control programmes organized		5000		Works Dep` t.	MA
		Maintain street lights	Municipal Office						Street lights maintained		45,000		Works Dep` t.	MA
		Supply street bulbs	Municipal Office						Street bulbs supplied		20,000		Works Dep` t.	MA
		Prepare operation and maintenance plan for public buildings	Municipal Office						operation and maintenance plan prepared		10,000		Works Dep` t.	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to communities without light (Rural Electrification)	Selected Communities						Electricity extended		√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites	Selected Communities								√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 140km selected feeder roads within the district and plant trees	Municipal Office						Feeder roads reshaped		157,500		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape township roads	Municipal Office						Township roads reshaped		25,000		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Establish 1 ICT centre							ICT centre established				NGOs	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct / Complete the construction of all major and cocoa roads	Municipal Office											
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Town halls, community Information centers, Radio stations and Information vans(District wide)					6000	Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations organized	√	√		TCPD	

		Continue with street Naming and Property Addressing in the district	Samreboi						Street Naming and Property Addressing continued		√	√	SAT	
		Conduct inspection on all application received for permit processes					1,500		Inspection on received permit applications conducted	√	√		TCPD	Works Dept./Environmental health Dept. and related departments
		Continuously carry out correspondence with other Land Sector Agencies, EPA, National Petroleum Commission, Ghana National Fire service etc to assist the citizenry carry out their Land Documentation	Municipal Office						Correspondence with relevant agencies carried out	√	√		TCPD	
		Organise periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district	Municipal Office				1,500		Periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district organized	√			TCPD	Land owners
		Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings	TCPD Office				6000		Quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings organized	√	√		TCPD	SPC
		Organise quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings	TCPD Office				8000		Quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings organized	√	√		TCPD	SPC
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	District Wide				15,000		Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	√	√		TCPD	

		Retracing of Existing but old Planning schemes	TCPD Office					400	Existing but old Planning schemes retracted	√	√		TCPD	
		Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	TCPD Office					20,000	Existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans revised	√	√		TCPD	Land owners

**GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 4 General Assembly Meetings	Municipal Office					75,000	General Assembly Meetings organized		√		MA	
		Build capacity of Assembly Drivers on defensive driving, road safety, regulations etc	Municipal Office					3000				√	MA	
		Procure 25 tyres for light and heavy duty vehicles	Municipal Office					12,500	Tyres procured	√		√	MA	
		Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff	Municipal Office					20000	capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff organized			√	MA	Assembly members
		Organize MUSEC Meetings	Municipal Office					2000	MUSEC Meetings organized	√	√		MA	
		Organize 4 HODs and Management Meetings	Municipal Office					10000	HODs and Management Meetings organized	√	√		MA	
		Repair and Maintain Official Vehicles	Municipal Office					12,500	Official Vehicles maintained	√	√		MA	
		Maintain Assembly's Heavy Duty Equipment eg. Grader	Municipal Office					250,000	Heavy duty equipment maintained	√			MA	

Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1 No. Zonal Council Office	Samreboi Zonal Council					100,000	Zonal Council Office		√		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Decentralized Departments	Municipal Office					5,000	Decentralized departments supported			√	MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1 No. 2-Bedroom Flat Staff Accommodation and Landscape	Municipal Assembly					150,000	Staff Accommodation constructed		√		MA	
		Complete the Construction of District Assembly Hall Complex (Phase V1)	Asankrangwa					261,304.18	Phase 111 completed		√		MA	
		Image Promotion eg. website, 1 press conference	Municipal Office					20,000	Assembly's Image projected		√		MA	
		Support community initiated projects	Municipal Office					250,000	CIP supported		√		MA	
		Organize workshop on Administrative procedures for Secretaries, Chairpersons etc	Municipal Office					2000			√		MA	
		Provide Logistics for Sub-Structures	Municipal Office					20000	Logistics for Sub-Structures provided		√		MA	
		Organize Independence Day Celebrations	Municipal Office						Independence Day Celebrations Organized		30,000		MA	
		Organize Senior Citizen's Day	Municipal Office						Senior Citizen's Day Organized		20,000		MA	
		Procure Stationeries	Municipal Office						Stationeries Procured		40,000		MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize One Town Hall meeting	Selected town							20,000		MA		
		Organize Community Visitations annually	Municipal Office					10,000			√		DA	

Management and Administration	General Administration	Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs	Municipal Office						Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs organized			√	Department of Information	
		Educate The Citizens About The Need To Pay Property Rates And Fixed Fixing Approved By The Assembly And Other Stake Holders	Municipal Office						Citizens educated on the need to pay property Rates				Department of Information	
		Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated	Municipal Office						Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated				Department of Information	
		Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out	Asankrangwa						Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out				Department of Information	
		Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District	Town 'A' And 'B' Communities						Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District organized				Department of Information	
		Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting	Samreboi and Asankrangwa						Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting conducted				Department of Information	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly MPCU Meetings	MA				8,000		MPCU meetings organized		√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly Projects Monitoring Exercise	Municipal-Wide								√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders

		Organize M&E Review Meetings	MA							√		MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
		Prepare Quarterly Progress Reports	MA					Quarterly Progress Reports prepared		25,000		MPCU	MA
		Prepare Annual Progress Reports	MA					Annual Progress Reports prepared		3,750		MPCU	MA
		Organize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Zonal Council centres					Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meeting held		8,000		MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
		Conduct Evaluations on Interventions	Municipal-Wide					Evaluations conducted on interventions		5,000		MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Annual Action Plan	MA					Annual Action Plans prepared		1,000		MPCU	MA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review Annual Action Plan Mid-Year	MA					Annual Action Plans reviewed				MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 budget management and revenue collectors training	MA					training held		5000		MBA	MA
		Prepare 4 annual DA budget and fee fixing resolution	Municipal-Wide				35,000	Budget prepared				MBA	MA
		Monitor district budget implementation quarterly	Municipal-Wide				15,000	Budget implementation monitored				MBA	MA



		Organize 4 participatory budgeting consultations and negotiations	Municipal-Wide					15,000	Budgeting consultations conducted					MBA	MA
		Implement the District Budget Support Programme	Municipal-Wide					5,000	District Budget Support Programme implemented					MBA	MA
		Build and maintain budget data bank	Municipal-Wide					25,000	Data base built and maintained					DBA	MA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train revenue collectors on good revenue techniques	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					3,750	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√		Finance	MA
		Organize revenue mobilization campaign	Municipal-Wide					7,500	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√		Finance	MA
		Capacity building for accounting Staff	MA					11,250	Staff capacity built	√	√	√		Finance	MA
		Train Area Council members on Revenue mobilization	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					5000	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√		Finance	MA
		Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Asankrangwa					11,250	Audit committee meetings held		√			IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Audit Conference	Accra					11,250	Audit conferences held		√			IAU	Other Heads
		Submission of Quarterly Report	Accra, Takoradi					5,000	Reports submitted		√			IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Area Council Visitations	Municipal-Wide					3,500	Visitations conducted		√			IAU	Area Councils
		Community Entry/Sensitization to establish new classes	Municipal-Wide					4,000	Communities sensitized		√			NFED	Media
		Establishment of Income Generation Groups (IGA)	Selected Classes					8,000	IGA established		√			NFED	NBSSI & MP
Observe International Literacy Day	Selected Community					4,000	International Literacy Day observed		√			NFED			

		Assessment of Literacy	Municipal-Wide					4,000	Literacy assessed		√		NFED	
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Training on Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct	Municipal-Wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Performance Appraisal	Municipal-Wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Organize Performance Management Training	Municipal-Wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Service Delivery Standards	Municipal-Wide					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Organize public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2,000	Public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools	Basic Schools					2500	Annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution)	Basic Schools					2500	Inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution) Organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the functions of the Municipal Assembly.	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the functions of the District Assembly Organized		√		NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community					1500	Public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit		√		NCCE	MA

			Information Centres						Committees Organized						
		Organize public education on the duties of a citizen	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the duties of a citizen Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance Organized		√			NCCE	MA

Table: 5.4

## Annual Action Plan, 2021

Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicative Indicators	Sources of funding			Implementing Department/Agencies	
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>			IG F	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize Basic CBT trainings	Selected communities					300,000	Basic CBT in beads making organized		√		BAC	MA
		Organize Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in bee keeping	Selected communities					50,000	Basic CBT in Cocoa Husk Processing organized		√		BAC	MA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train farmers on alternative livelihoods	Municipal-Wide						Farmers trained on alternative livelihoods				BAC	MA, NGOs
		Organize Master craft persons trainings	Municipal-Wide					2500	Master craft persons training in carpentry and joining organized		√		BAC	MA
		Train women in alternative livelihoods	Selected communities						Training organized for women in Soap production			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train women in bread and pastries	Bisaaso						Training in bread and pastries organized			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Train youth in alternative livelihood	Selected communities						Youth trained in alternative livelihood			√	CODES ULT	MA
		Liase with NVTI to organize proficiency training & certification programmes for	Asankrangwa						Proficiency training conducted		√		DA	NVTI

		artisans												
		Support dressmakers & hairdressers with machines eg. Hair dryers, neating and sewing machines						Hairdressers, dressmakers supported with machines		√			MA	NVTI, NGOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training of AEAs/DDOs on yield studies	Asankrangwa				8,800	Training organized		√			Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Implement Certification Programme	District-Wide					Certification programme implemented by cocoa agencies					PBC, Amajaro	MA
		Establishment plot and conduct yield studies in the communities.	All Operational Areas				5,600	Plot established and yield studies conducted		√			Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Purchase 3 No. Motor Bikes for Extension Officers	Extension Officers				24,999	Motor Bikes purchased		√			MA	Dept. of Agric
		Train DDOs and AEAs on FBO organization and development.	Asankrangwa				5,392	DDOs and AEAs trained on FBOs		√			Dept. of Agric	NBSSI, NGOs
		Organise training for input dealers and other service providers on surveillance and the seed and fertilizer Act 803, 2010.	Asankrangwa				3,000	Training for input dealers organized		√			Dept. of Agric	PPRS
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitization programs for DDOs / AEAs and other stakeholders on grading and standardization.	Asankrangwa				3,200	No of AEAs and traders trained			√		Dept. of Agric	MOFA Staff & Stakeholders
		Organize zonal planning sessions in the district.	All operational areas				2,800	No of zonal planning sessions held			√		Dept. of Agric	CSIR, Banks NGOs
		Train 10 AEAs and 20 farmers on vegetable	All Operational Areas				4,000	Training on vegetables production		√			Dept. of Agric	Farmers

		production.						organized						
		Organise training for DDOs, AEAs and farmers on irrigated agricultural production systems.	Asankrangwa					5,792	No of DDOs AEAs & Farmers trained		√		Dept. of Agric	DAEs
		Design and facilitate adaptive research and demonstrations in the districts.	All Operational Areas						No of Demonstrations Conducted			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Train DDOs and AEAs to promote and introduce climate smart agriculture technologies.	Asankrangwa					3,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained				Dept. of Agric	DAES
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on post harvest handling and demonstration.	All Operational Areas					7,200						
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Disseminate extension information through DDOs and AEAs.	All operational areas					81,600	No of home and farm visits		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Organise training for AEAs on tree crop production (oil palm, coconut, and rubber, cocoa).	Asankrangwa					3,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained			√		GREL, BO PP, CSIR
		Train DDOs and AEAs on improved food recipes and utilization.	Asankrangwa					8,000	No of DDOs/AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	WIAD
		Build capacities of AEAs on value chain analysis of the various enterprises.	Asankrangwa					4,800	Training reports				Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organise training for AEAs and farmers on planting material production procedures for major food crops.	All Operational Areas					4,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Train of farmers on off-farm livelihood activities in communities	All operational areas					4,000	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES

Economic Development		Build the capacity of AEAs on E-Agriculture.	Asankrangwa					2,880	No of AEAs trained			√	Dept. of Agric	DAEs
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improve livestock breeds to beneficiaries through credit-in-kind system.	All operational areas					2,000	No of improved livestock supplied		√		Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise vaccination campaign on livestock and poultry.	All operational Areas					11,200	No of campaigns, no of communities reached		√		Dept. of Agric	Farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers on poultry, livestock and fish feed formulation in the operational areas.	All operational areas					3,120	No of AEAs and farmers trained			√	Dept. of Agric	APD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved cash crops planting materials for multiplication to farmers.	All operational areas					8,592	Quantity and type of improved planting material			√	Dept. of Agric	farmers
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise district RELC planning session for Agriculture Sector.	Asankrangwa					12,00	No of district planning sessions held			√	Dept. of Agric	RADU, CSIR
		Participate in stakeholder meeting on RELC.						2,800	No of stakeholders			√	RADU	CSIR,NGOs, Farmers
		Intensify the use of e-agriculture in mass communication in dissemination of agricultural of agricultural technologies.	All Operational Areas					4,00	No and types of communication used			√	Dept. of Agric	DAES
		Organize training on operational area mapping and visitation.	All Operational Areas					3,000	Training reports			√	Dept. of Agric	SRID
		Organise quarterly monitoring visits to operational areas.	All Operational Areas					9,600	Monitoring reports			√	Dept. of Agric	Farmers
		Sensitization of	All					3,200	No of AEAs			√	Dept. of	Farmers





		Rehabilitate 40 Broken down Water facilities	Municipal-Wide					20,000	Broken down boreholes rehabilitated		√		MWST	MA, Chiefs
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Monitor Water and Sanitation Facilities	Municipal-Wide						Water and Sanitation facilities monitored		√		DWST	MA, Chiefs
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize 4 Quarterly Stakeholders forum on Water and Sanitation.	Zonal Council Centres						Stakeholders Fora organized		√		DWST	MA, Chiefs
		Organize domiciliary, hospitality and industrial inspection of premises	Municipal-Wide						Inspections conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Education on rearing and control of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					3,500	Education on stray animals organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Arrest and impoundment of stray animals	Municipal-Wide					11,600	Stray animals impounded		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Organize market Inspection of canned foods, drinks and fish	Asankrangwa					2,500	Canned products inspected		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs	Asankrangwa, Samreboi & Mumuni					2,500	Education on food hygiene and arrangement of food stuffs held		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Intensify ante mortem and post mortem inspection	Asankrangwa					5,600	Ante mortem and post mortem inspection conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members,
		Slaughter slab hygiene education	Asankrangwa					5,000	Slaughter slab hygiene Education conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members

		De-silt Drains	Asankrangwa Township					20,000	Drains de-silted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	General supervision and monitoring of access to potable water in the communities	Municipal-Wide					1,400	Monitoring conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Monitor Implementation of Iodated salt Programme	Municipal-Wide					37,50	Monitoring conducted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Organize Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools	Selected Schools					3,680	Health/Hygiene education in 45 Basic Schools Organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Fence refuse dump site along Asanko road	Asankrangwa					20,000	Refuse dump site fenced		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Push refuse dump sites	3 Zonal Council Capitals					33,750	Refuse pushed at dump sites		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Management of cemetery and Pauper Burial						6,000	cemetery and Pauper Burial managed		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Organise Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers	Municipal-Wide					6,300	Medical Screening of Food Vendors and Handlers organized		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
		Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities	Municipal-Wide					50,000	Disinfection & Disinfestation Activities done		√		Env`ntal Health	MA
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Prepare Grounds and Build 7No. Communal Refuse Container Platforms	Asankrangwa, Breman and Samreboi Area Councils					115,000	Communal Refuse Container Platforms constructed		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Purchase of Sanitary tools and Safety clothes						9,500	Sanitary tools and Safety clothes purchased		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members

		Purchase 7 No. Refuse Containers	3 Zonal Councils					13,000	Refuse Containers purchased		√		Env`ntal Health	MA
		Promotion of household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in 20 communities (CLTS)	Municipal-Wide					35,000	Household latrine construction and Hygiene Education in communities promoted		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construct 1 NO. 10 Seater Gender and disability Friendly squatting WC	Mumuni Camp Market						Squatting WC constructed		√		Env`ntal Health	MA, Assembly members
Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize and support 300 PWDs on good management of PWD funds	Municipal-Wide					23,750	PWDs supported		√		Social Devpt	
		Sensitize 288 families on good parental care	Municipal-Wide					6,250	Families sensitized		√		Social Devpt	GES, Women`s Association
		Organize 44 training programme for day care centres	Municipal-Wide					13,750	Training programme organized		√		Social Devpt	GES,MOH, MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No.KG Block with ancillary facilities	Selected Community						KG Blocks constructed		√	√	MA	<b>GES</b>
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1NO. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	KwakuKrom					200,000	Classroom Block constructed		√		MA	<b>GES</b>
		Post adequate number of Teachers to Basic Schools	Municipal-Wide						Teachers posted				MA	<b>GES</b>
		Supply 1,875 furniture to schools	40 schools					12,500	Furniture supplied		√		GES	MA

		Supply TLMs to schools to ensure effective lesson delivery in the classroom	All 106 schools					337,183	TLMs supplied		√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Assess 100 teachers and schools annually and reward them	10 selected schools					125,,000	Teachers awarded		√		GES	MA
		Improve 798 teachers quality by taking them through orientations and in-service training	60 selected schools					111,267	In-service training conducted		√		GES	MA
		Improve school management by undertaking sensitization of the PTA/SMC	All PTA/SMC					13,530	School management improved		√		GES	MA
		Intensify efforts at Improving performance of BECE candidates	All Schools						BECE performance improved		√		GES	MA
		Supply supplementary reading materials for pupils in P4 to JHS 3									√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize community sensitization to reduce truancy of children and parental irresponsibility	Municipal-Wide							√		GES	MA	
		Conduct 3 mock exams for the BECE Candidates annually	All JHS Schools					56,802	Mock exams conducted		√		GES	MA
		Organize Orientation for school teachers and children on prevention of common diseases eg.as malaria and worminfestations							Orientation programme conducted		√		GES	MA

		Provide First Aid and sanitary facilities to schools	All schools				63,600	Fird Aid and sanitary facilities provided		√		GES	MA
		Organize academic competitions in the following areas:- Science activities- Reading skills- Debates for basic Schools	All Basic Schools					Academic competition conducted		√		GES	MA
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize My First at School	Municipal-Wide				6,000.00	My first day at school observed		√		GES	MA
		School inspections -Absorption and approval of new schools -Facilities of existing ones						School inspections conducted		√		GES	MA
		Monitor instructions and activities in schools	All schools					Monitoring of instructions in schools conducted		√		GES	MA
		Support needy but brilliant students	Municipal-Wide				40,000	Needy but brilliant students supported		√		MA	GES
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sensitize women to participate in Municipal Planning and Budgeting Processes	Municipal-Wide				Women Sensitized		5000		MA	Women Groups Nature Aid Ghana	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3 NO. new CH PS Compounds and Landscape	Ayensu, Oda-Kotoamso Berekum				CHPS Compounds constructed		√		MA	GES	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize disease surveillance programmes	DHA				111,000	Evidence of detected and reported cases of under disease surveillance	√			GHS	MA
		Organize Tuberculosis Control Programmes	DHA				21,250	Increase in case detection by 5%	√		√	GHS	MA

		Expand Immunization Programme	All facilities					2,375	Immunization programme expanded		√			GHS	MA
		Organize reproductive and child health programmes	DHA					6,250	increase in Reproductive and child Health services organized	√				GHS	MA
		Organize nutrition and child health programmes	DHA						Improvement in nutrition					GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Neglected tropical diseases	DHA					18,750	Elimination of NTDs to a public health concern			√		GHS	MA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize know your status campaign in at least one community	Selected Community					7000	People become aware of their HIV status		√			HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Hold quarterly Radio/local FM talk show to sensitize te general public on HIV/AIDS	District wide					900	Quarterly Radio/local FM talk show to sensitize te general public on HIV/AIDS held		√			HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Celebrate World AIDS Day	Selected Community					6000	World AIDS Day observed district wide		√			HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Organize durbar on HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatation in five (5) communities including social groups	Five (5) Selected Community					3000	Durbar on HIV/AIDS discrimination and stigmatation organized		√			HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Support Persons living with HIV	Municipal wide					5000	Persons living with HIV supported		√			HIV/AIDS Focal person	GHS
		Organize public education on child protection and early child marriage	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2,500	Public education on child protection and early child marriage organized		√			NCCE	MA

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Compile reports and assess disasters	Asankrangwa					1000	Reports compiled and disaster assessed		√		NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Identify 10 safe havens	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Mumuni					1000	Safe havens identified	√			NADMO	MA
		Evacuate disaster victims to the centres						3000	Victims evacuated		√		NADMO	MA
		Provide tents, relief materials to victims of disaster						5000	Relief items provided		√		NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Conduct simulation exercises						3000	Drills conducted		√		NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Monitor disaster prone areas	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman, Wasa Dunkwa, Mumuni Zones					1000	Zones monitored	√			NADMO	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees and education on fire and environment	Asankrangwa, Samreboi, Breman					3000	Capacity of Staff and Stakeholders built		√		NADMO	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize District Management Committee and Staff Review Meetings	Asankrangwa					2000	DDMC and Staff meeting organized	√				
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Afforestation programme along River Totua	Breman						Trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support activities of the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)	Municipal wide						Natural Resource Conservation			√	CREMA, CODES ULT Network,	MA

													IUCN etc	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Consult, identify, select and plant up key degraded watershed within ecological corridor	Amenfi West Municipal						Degraded watershed afforested				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Engage work gang to undertake maintenance of planted degraded watersheds	Selected Communities						Maintenance of degraded watersheds done				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Identify suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development	Amenfi West Municipal						Suitable lands off-reserves for commercial plantation development identified				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Liase with COCOBOD to identify farmers for climate smart/ trees on farms / plantations, Amenity planting	Amenfi West Municipal						Climate smart trees planted				Forestry Service Division	MA
		To select interested seedling producers and sign contracts to produce quality trees seedlings	Amenfi West Municipal						Seedling producers selected				Forestry Service Division	MA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Facilitate community durbar to sensitize FIP/ Forestry issues	Amenfi West Municipal						Durbars organized to sensitize forestry issues				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Awareness creation /sensitization of farmers/ communities for fire season	Amenfi West Municipal						Farmers/communities sensitized on fire seasons				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Community radio broadcast programs	Amenfi West Municipal						Community radio broadcast programs held				Forestry Service Division	MA



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production	Amenfi West Municipal						Support establishment of woodlot for firewood and charcoal production				Forestry Service Division	MA
		Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves	Breman and Asankranga						Consultation, and reconnaissance survey for the rehabilitation of sacred groves conducted				Forestry Service Division	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize training in contract management of physical projects	Municipal Office					3000	Training in contract management organized		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Organize development control programmes	Municipal Office					5000	development control programmes organized		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Maintain street lights	Municipal Office					45,000	Street lights maintained		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Supply street bulbs	Municipal Office					20,000	Street bulbs supplied		√		Works Dep't.	MA
		Prepare operation and maintenance plan for public buildings	Municipal Office					10,000	operation and maintenance plan prepared		√		Works Dep't.	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to communities without light (Rural Electrification)	Selected Communities						Electricity extended		√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites	Selected Communities						Electricity extended		√		ECG	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 140km selected feeder roads within the district	Municipal Office					157,500	Feeder roads reshaped		√		Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape township roads	Municipal Office					25,000	Township roads reshaped		√			Works Dept	MA, Assembly members, communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Establish 1 ICT centre							ICT centre established					NGOs	MA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct / Complete the construction of all major and cocoa roads	Municipal Office												
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Town halls, community Information centers, Radio stations and Information vans(District wide)					6000	Public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations organized	√	√			TCPD	
		Continue with street Naming and Property Addressing in the district	Samreboi						Street Naming and Property Addressing continued		√	√		SAT	
		Conduct inspection on all application received for permit processes						1,500	Inspection on received permit applications conducted	√	√			TCPD	Works Dept./Environmental health Dept. and related departments
		Continuously carry out correspondence with other Land Sector Agencies, EPA, National Petroleum Commission, Ghana National Fire service etc to assist the citizenry carry out their Land Documentation	Municipal Office							Correspondence with relevant agencies carried out	√	√			TCPD

		Organise periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district	District wide					1,500	Periodic Development control monitoring exercises in the district organized	√				TCPD	Land owners
		Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings	TCPD Office					6000	Quarterly Technical sub-committee meetings organized	√	√			TCPD	SPC
		Organise quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings	TCPD Office					8000	Quarterly Statutory planning committee meetings organized	√	√			TCPD	SPC
Infrastructure, Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	Municipal Office					15,000	Prepare New Local Plans for communities in the District	√	√			TCPD	
		Retracing of Existing but old Planning schemes	TCPD Office					400	Existing but old Planning schemes retracted	√	√			TCPD	
		Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	TCPD Office					20,000	Existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans revised	√	√			TCPD	Land owners
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>															
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 4 General Assembly Meetings	Municipal Office					75,000	General Assembly Meetings organized		√			MA	
		Build capacity of Assembly Drivers on defensive driving, road safety, regulations etc	Municipal Office					3000				√		MA	
		Procure 25 tyres for	Municipal					12,500	Tyres procured	√		√		MA	

		light and heavy duty vehicles	Office														
		Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff	Municipal Office					20000	capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff organized				√		MA	Assembly members	
		Organize MUSEC Meetings	Municipal Office					2000	MUSEC Meetings organized	√	√				MA		
		Organize 4 HODs and Management Meetings	Municipal Office					10000	HODs and Management Meetings organized	√	√				MA		
		Repair and Maintain Official Vehicles	Municipal Office					12,500	Official Vehicles maintained	√	√				MA		
		Maintain Assembly's Heavy Duty Equipment eg. Grader	Municipal Office					250,000	Heavy duty equipment maintained	√					MA		
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Decentralized Departments	Municipal Office					5,000	Decentralized departments supported		√				MA		
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1No. Town Council Offices	Samreboi Zonal Council						Area Council Office constructed						MA		
		Construct 1 No. 2-Bedroom Flat Staff Accommodation	District Assembly						Staff Accommodation constructed						MA		
		Complete the Construction of District Assembly Hall Complex (Phase VI)	Asankrangwa					261,304.18	Phase 111 completed						MA		
Management and Administration	General Administration	Recruit Administrators for Town/Area Council Offices	Municipal Office					5000	Administrative Officers recruited	√					MA		
		Procure 5 Desk top computers, 2 laptops, 1 heavy duty Photocopy machines, 2 printers	Municipal Office					20,000	Computers purchased		√				MA		

		Image Promotion eg.website, 1 press conference	Municipal Office					20,000	Assembly's Image projected		√			MA	
		Support community initiated projects	Municipal Office					250,000	CIP supported		√			MA	
		Organize workshop on Administrative procedures for Secretaries, Chairpersons etc	Municipal Office					2000						MA	
		Provide Logistics for Sub-Structures	Municipal Office					20000	Logistics for Sub-Structures provided		√			MA	
		Organize Independence Day Celebrations	Municipal Office					30,000	Independence Day Celebrations Organized		√			MA	
		Organize Senior Citizen's Day	Municipal Office					20,000	Senior Citizen's Day Organized		√			MA	
		Procure Stationeries	Municipal Office					40,000	Stationeries Procured		√			MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize One Town Hall meeting	Municipal Office					20,000			√			MA	
		Organize Community Visitations annually	Municipal Office					10,000			√			MA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs	Municipal Office						Budget Education On Economic Policies and Programs organized			√		Departm ent of Informati on	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Educate The Citizens About The Need To Pay Property Rates And Fixed Fixing Approved By The Assembly And Other Stake Holders	Municipal Office						Citizens educated on the need to pay property Rates					Departm ent of Informati on	
		Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated	Municipal Office						Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs Initiated					Departm ent of Informati on	

		Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out	Asankrangwa						Radio Discussion To Show Assembly Programs Rolled Out				Department of Information	
		Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District	Town 'A' And 'B' Communities						Education On The Formation Of Associations Amongst Various Garages In The District organized				Department of Information	
		Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting	Samreboi and Asankrangwa						Media Briefing/Town Hall Meeting conducted				Department of Information	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly MPCU Meetings	MA				8,000	MPCU meetings organized		√			MPCU	MA, Assembly members
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 Quarterly Projects Monitoring Exercise	Municipal - Wide							√			MPCU	MA, Assembly members
		Organize M&E Review Meetings	MA							√			MPCU	MA, Assembly members
		Prepare Quarterly Progress Reports	MA				25,000	Quarterly Progress Reports prepared		√			MPCU	MA
		Prepare Annual Progress Reports	MA				3,750	Annual Progress Reports prepared		√			MPCU	MA
		Organize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Zonal Council centres				8,000	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meeting held					MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders

		Conduct Evaluations on Interventions	Municipal - Wide				5,000	Evaluations conducted on interventions				MPCU	MA, Assembly members, Stakeholders
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Annual Action Plan	MA				1,000	Annual Action Plans prepared				MPCU	MA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review Annual Action Plan Mid-Year	MA					Annual Action Plans reviewed				MPCU	MA, Assembly members
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare DMTDP (2022-2025)					70,000	MTDP prepared				MPCU	MA, Assembly members
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 budget management and revenue collectors training	MA				5000	training held				MBA	MA
		Prepare 4 annual DA budget and fee fixing resolution	Municipal - Wide				35,000	Budget prepared				MBA	MA
		Monitor district budget implementation quarterly	Municipal - Wide				15,000	Budget implementation monitored				MBA	MA
		Organize 4 participatory budgeting consultations and negotiations	Municipal - Wide				15,000	Budgeting consultations conducted				MBA	MA
		Implement the District Budget Support Programme	Municipal - Wide				5,000	District Budget Support Programme implemented				MBA	MA
		Build and maintain budget data bank	Municipal - Wide				25,000	Data base built and maintained				MBA	MA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train revenue collectors on good revenue techniques	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi				3,750	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Organize revenue mobilization campaign	Municipal - Wide				7,500	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Capacity building for accounting Staff	MA				11,250	Staff capacity built	√	√	√	Finance	MA

		Train Area Council members on Revenue mobilization	Asankrangwa, Breman, Samreboi					5000	Revenue enhanced	√	√	√	Finance	MA
		Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Asankrangwa					11,250	Audit committee meetings held		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Audit Conference	Accra					11,250	Audit conferences held		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Submission of Quarterly Report	Accra, Takoradi					5,000	Reports submitted		√		IAU	Other Heads
		Organize Area Council Visitations	Municipal - Wide					3,500	Visitations conducted		√		IAU	Area Councils
		Community Entry/Sensitization to establish new classes	Municipal - Wide					4,000	Communities sensitized		√		NFED	Media
		Establishment of Income Generation Groups (IGA)	Selected Classes					8,000	IGA established		√		NFED	NBSSI & MP
		Observe International Literacy Day	Selected Community					4,000	International Literacy Day observed		√		NFED	
		Assessment of Literacy	Municipal - Wide					4,000	Literacy assessed		√		NFED	
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize Training on Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Performance Appraisal	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Organize Performance Management Training	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
		Train Staff on Service Delivery Standards	Municipal Office					2,500	Training programmes organized		√	√	HR Unit	All Departments
Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 1 No. Police Stations	Asuoshyam					1 No. Police Stations Constructed		√		MA, MP	DA, Ghana Police Service	



		Organize public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2,000	Public education and sensitization programme on rule of law and anti-mob action organized		√			NCCE	MA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools	Basic Schools					2500	Annual citizenship week celebration in basic schools organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution)	Basic Schools					2500	Inter quiz / debate in basic schools (based on 1992 constitution) Organized		√			NCCE	MA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize public education on the functions of the District Assembly.	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the functions of the District Assembly Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					1500	Public education on the duties of Assembly members and Unit Committees Organized		√			NCCE	MA
		Organize public education on the duties of a citizen	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on the duties of a citizen Organized		√			NCCE	MA

		Organize public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance	Communities, Churches, Mosque, radio Stations, Community Information Centres					2000	Public education on social auditing for community participation to promote good governance Organized		√		NCCE	MA
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## CHAPTER SIX

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The pursuit for effective and efficient service delivery in the midst of limited resources coupled with the ever-rising expectations of citizens for the Assembly to address societal challenges, enjoins the municipal to find more cost effective options to meeting these demands with less resources.

A well-functioning M&E system is a critical part of good governance and accountability. M&E also provides reliable and timely information to support the implementation of programmes and projects; contributes to organizational learning and knowledge sharing; and provides opportunities for feedback to support reshaping of interventions as well as to inform policy formulation.

#### **6.0 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Arrangements**

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangement is meant to institute an effective and efficient system for the continuous process of collecting and analyzing data on specified indicators by the MPCU and other stakeholders and comparing actual results to the expected goals and objectives in order to measure how well planned interventions in the DMTDP (2018-2021) are having the expected effect on beneficiaries. Aside providing useful lessons to aid in programme / project implementation, it would also enhance stakeholders' accountability.

#### **6.1 Stakeholders Analysis**

The identification of key stakeholders and establishments of responsibilities is key ingredient for effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects in Wassa Amenfi West Municipal within the planning period. Table 6.1 below details the various stakeholders' analysis to M&E in the municipality.

**Table 6.1: Stakeholders' Analysis to M&E in the WAWMA**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Needs/Interests/ Responsibility</b>	<b>Involvement in M&amp;E Activities</b>
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets,	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E

		etc	seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc
Amenfi West Municipal Assembly	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes and projects, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Member of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc
Other MDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc
Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E Plan preparation,

			evaluations, PM&E, etc
CSOs	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability,	Project inspection, dissemination and Communication of M&E results, etc.

## 6.2 Monitoring Indicators and Matrix

The MA deems it necessary to develop appropriate indicators and targets that are achievable to monitor the implementation of programmes/projects in the MTDP. Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a time frame. These measurements lead to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the PoA and AAP. The indicators have been categorized into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives as well as disaggregated into age, gender, location etc. The MA will use both the Core Indicators as well as Municipal's Specific Indicators. These are presented in table 6.2 and 6.3 respectively.

**Table 6.2: Core Municipal Indicators**

Core Municipal Indicators												
No.	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>												
<b>Objective:</b> Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
1	Percentage change in tourist arrivals	Tourist arrivals	Output	-						Sex/Gender and location	Annually	GTB/MOT
<b>Objective:</b> Increase agricultural productivity												
2	Change in yields of selected crops (MT)		Output									
	Cassava	The total food crops harvested in the Municipal in a given year both for domestic use or market expressed in metric tons		10,800	29000	30450	31973	33572	Zonal council basis	Annually	Agric	
	Plantain			6,900	9500	9975	10474	10998				
	Cocoyam			1,600	450	473	497	522				
	Maize			1,425	2,500	2625	2757	2895				
	Yam			2,35	247	259	272	286				
	Rice			150	350	368	386	405				
	Number of new crop varieties introduced			Output	4	2	2	2				2

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS											
<b>Objective:</b> Enhance climate change resilience											
3	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/ restored:	The total hectares of land degrade in a given year expressed in hectors	Output						Zonal council basis	Annually	Forestry
<b>Objective:</b> Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
4	Proportion / Length of roads maintained / rehabilitated in km)	The total length of roads within the district maintained/ rehabilitated, expressed in km for a given year	Output						Zonal council basis	Quarterly	Feeder roads
	Trunk Roads		70km								
	Urban Roads		-	-	-	-	-				
	Feeder Roads		80km								
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
5	Change in number of households with access to electricity (%) for Lighting	Change in the number of households with access to electricity expressed as a percentage.	Output							Annually	ECG



<b>Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>											
6	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources* for Drinking	The total number of the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water expressed as a percentage over the total population	Impact	42.29%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Sex/Gender	Annually	MWST
<b>Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>											
7	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation ( <i>flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine</i> )	The proportion of the population with access to Good toilet facilities compared to the total population	Impact	30%	40%	50%	50%	50%	Sex/Gender	Annually	DEHO
<b>Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>											
8	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate ( <i>% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive</i> )	Adult population, 15-49 yrs. Who are HIV positive expressed as a percentage over the total adult population 15-49years	Outcomes	13.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sex/Gender	Annually	HIV Focal Person, GHS

9	Maternal Mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	188.98	42	42	42	42	Per age groups	Annually	Health
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
10	Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome	12.69	<10	0	0	0	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
	Population to Nurses Ratio		Input	1:604	1:500	1:300	1:200	1:100	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
	Outpatient visit per capita		Output	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
	Teenage Pregnancy Rate (%)		Output	14.04	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	Females	Annually	Health
	% of maternal death audited		Output	100	100	100	100	100	Females	Quarterly	Health
	Family Planning Acceptors %		Output	35.98	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Females	Quarterly	Health
	% Change in District Mutual Health		Outcome	83%	85%	88%	90%	95%	Sex/Gender	Quarterly	Health

	Insurance Coverage										
	Proportion of midwives / CHO/CHNs trained on focused ANC		Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
	Proportion of pregnant women assisted by a skilled birth attendant (midwife) and monitored with a partograph		Output	80%	85%	85%	90%	90%	Females	Quarterly	Health
	Proportion of electoral areas with functional CHPs Zones		Output	89%	89%	100%	100%	100%	Locations	Annually	Health
	Non-Polio AFP rate		Output	4	4	6	8	9	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
	The proportion of clients seeking health care who are Non-insured (NHIS)		Output	17	15	12	10	5	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
11	Malaria case fatality in children under five years	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health

<b>Objective:</b> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
12	a. Gross Enrolment Rate	Rate of the number pupils at a given level of schooling regardless of age to the number of children in the relevant age group	Output							Annually	Education
	• Pre school			167.4	169.0	171.0	172.0	173.0	Sex/Gender		
	• Primary			136.3	142.1	142.5	143.0	143.5			
	• JHS			92.0	88.5	90.0	91.0	92.0			
	• SHS			34.7	39.8	39.9	40.0	42.0			
13	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	The rate of appropriately aged children admitted to the basic schools to the number of children in the relevant age group	Outcome	115.0	119.7	119.9	120.0	122.0	Sex/Gender	Annually	Education
	<b>BECE Pass Rate</b>			Impact					Sex/Gender	Annually	
	<b>WASSCE Pass Rate</b>			Impact	23.41%	25%	28%	45%	Sex/Gender	Annually	
	<b>Improvement in Pupils/Teacher Ratio</b>								Sex/Gender	Annually	
	• Pre school			Input	1:52	1:45	1:45	1:45			
	• Primary		Input	1:32	1:35	1:35	1:35				

	• JHS		Input	1:24	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25			
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Outcome							Annually	Education
	• Pre school		Outcome	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
	• Primary		Outcome	1.08	1.12	1.1	1.00	1.00			
	• JHS		Outcome	0.90	0.92	0.93	1.00	1.00			
	• SHS		Outcome	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.00			
<b>Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs</b>											
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	The proportion of population aged 18 to 40 benefiting from skills / apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training in a given year	Output						Sex/Gender	Annually	Youth Authority
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>											
<b>Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>											
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	The total value of all funds generated within the district	Input	12,418,122.05	7,544,681.30	7,921,915	8,318,011.07	8,733,911.62	Town/Area a council level	Annually	Finance

17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	The total value of funds received from the Private Sector and NGOs for the implementation of the DMTDP	Output						Internal, External	Annually	Finance
18	Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	The total number of women participating at the sub-structures (Assembly and Unit Committees)	Output	10	10	30	30	30		Annually	Central Adm
19	Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	The total value of the District Assembly's expenditure in the annual budget expressed as a percentage over the total expenditure from all sources	Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	DBA
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>											
<b>NMTDF Objective:</b> <a href="#">Enhance security service delivery</a>											
20	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	The total number of all reported case of abuse of Children, Women, Men	Output	-					Sex/Gender and age	Annually	SW&CD

		etc for a given year									
21	Police citizen ratio	The total number of police personnel expressed as a proportion of the total population	Input	1: 1689	1:1,185	1: 1,214	1:1,246	1:1,277	Sex/Gender	Annually	Police

Source: MPCU, 2018

**Table 6.3: Municipal Specific Indicators**

Indicators	Indicative Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>Objectives:</b> Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development										
Number of people trained in Basic CBT programmes	Total number of Basic CBT organized	Output	41	120	120	150	200	Sex/Location	Quarterly	BAC
Number of Technology Improvement and Packaging Trainings organized	Total no. of people trained in Technology Improvement and Packaging	Output	35	465	465	495	500	Sex	Quarterly	BAC
Number of farmers trained in alternative livelihoods	Total number of farmers benefitting from alternative livelihoods	Output	41	50	50	50	50	Sex	Quarterly	BAC
Number of Financial Management trainings	The number of beneficiaries Financial Management training organized	Output	17	260	260	280	300	Sex	Quarterly	BAC
Number of Training in Food Safety and Quality Management organized	Number of beneficiaries of the programme	Output	16	20	20	40	60	Sex	Quarterly	<b>BAC</b>
Number of Master craft persons trainings organized	Total number of Master craft persons trained	Output	29	30	35	40	50	Sex	Quarterly	<b>BAC</b>
Number of women trained in Soap making, bread and pastries	Total number of women beneficiaries	Output	27	30	35	40	50	Sex	Quarterly	CODESULT



Number of youths trained in alternative livelihoods	Total Number of youths trained in alternative livelihoods	Output		100	100	120	-	Sex/Location	Quarterly	CODESULT
Number of dressmakers & hairdressers supported with machines eg. Hair dryers, neating and sewing machines	Total number of Hairdressers, dressmakers supported with machines	Output		20	20	20	-	Sex/Location	Annually	MA, NGOs
<b>Objective:</b> Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										
Number of factories constructed	The total number of factories constructed and in use at various locations	Output	1	1	2			Location	Annually	MA
Total land area of Concession acquired for Small Scale Mining	The total land size & number of workers employed on the concessions							Location/Sex / Groups	Annually	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure improved Public Investment										
Number of farmers trained in vegetable production.	Total Number of AEAs and farmers trained in vegetable production.	Output	30	60	70	80	100	Location/Sex / Groups	Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Objective:</b> Improve Post-Harvest Management										
No. of Post-harvest losses management programmes organised	The total number of groups received training in post-harvest Management	Outcome		10	10	10	10	Location/Sex / Groups	Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Objective:</b> Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										

Number of improve livestock breeds introduced to beneficiaries through credit-in-kind system.	No of improved livestock supplied	Output							Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Objective:</b> Improve production efficiency and yield										
The Total number of improved cash crops planting materials for multiplication introduced to farmers.	Quantity and type of improved planting material introduced to farmers	Output							Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Objective:</b> Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation										
No. of Farmers' Day Organised	The total number of farmers day celebrations organised in a given period	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Sex/location/groups	Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Objective:</b> Improve production efficiency and yield										
Number of Inland Valley Rice Development Technology	Total Number of Inland Valley Rice Development Technology introduced	Output						Sex/Location	Annually	Dept. of Agric
Build capacity of rice farmers on improved technologies	Capacity of farmers built							Sex/Location	Annually	Dept. of Agric
<b>Objective:</b> Improve Post-Harvest Management										
Total number of Market sheds constructed	The total number of market constructed and completed for use at various locations	Output	3	-	2	2	4	Location	Annually	MA
No. of Market complex constructed				1	-	-	-	Location	Annually	MA

<b>Objective:</b> Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials										
Number of Agro-processing machines manufactured	Total number Agro-processing machines manufactured and given to farmers on credit.	Output	5	6	6	6	6		Annually	RTF
Number of facilities constructed for the Light Industrial area	Total number of artisans patronising the Light Industrial Area	Output		2	-	-	-	Location	Annually	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
No. of potential tourism sites developed	Total number of Tourist sites which has received infrastructure development and promotion	Outcome		1	2	1	-	Location	Annually	GTB
No. of PPPs in the Tourism Sector and other capital projects	Total number of PPPs signed for tourism development and other capital projects	Outcome		1	2	1	-	Internal & External Investors	Annually	GTB
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>Objective:</b> Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Number of Boreholes with hand pumps constructed and completed	Total number of boreholes constructed & completed in different locations and in use	Output	112	5	20	10	15	Locations	Annually	MWST
No. of boreholes rehabilitated	The total number of broken down boreholes rehabilitated and in use	Output		10	30	30	40	Locations	Quarterly	MWST
Number of boreholes with high iron content	The total number of treated boreholes and	Output		-	5	5	10	Locations	Quarterly	MWST

treated	in use									
Number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed	The total number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed and in use	Output	5	1	1	1	1	Locations	Quarterly	MWST
Number of Small Town Water System constructed	Total Number of Small Town Water System constructed and in use	Output	2	1	-	-	1	Locations	Annually	MWST
Number of existing community boreholes mechanized	Number of existing community boreholes mechanized and in use	Output		2	-	-	-	Locations	Annually	CODESULT
<b>Objective:</b> Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Number of Water and Sanitation Management Teams formed and trained	Total number of WSTMs formed, trained and functioning in communities	Output	-	10	30	40	30	Sex, Location	Annually	MWST
Number of Modern Slaughter house with ancillary facilities constructed	Total Number of Modern Slaughter house with ancillary facilities constructed and in use	Output	-	-	1	-	-	Location	Annually	Works
Gazette District Assembly Bye-Laws	Bye-laws gazetted and in use	Impact	-	1	-	-	-		End of December, 2018	Env`ntal Health Department
Dredge Kwama River to prevent flooding and plant trees	The number of times the River is dredged to prevent flooding	Impact	-	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion										

Number of Degraded Lands Reclaimed	Total Number of Degraded Lands Reclaimed	Impact	-	10	10	10	10	Location	Annually	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
Number of PWDs sensitized on good management of PWD funds	The total Number of PWDs sensitized on good management of PWD funds	Impact		300	300	300	300	Sex/Location	Quarterly	SW/CDO
<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen social protection, especially formchildren, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Number of new schools enrolled unto the School Feeding Programme	Total Number of new schools enrolled unto the School Feeding Programme as well as the number of children benefitting	Impact						Sex/ School	Annually	Focal person
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Number of public education on child protection and early child marriage organized	Total Number of public education on child protection and early child marriage organized	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Sex/Location	Quarterly	SW/CDO
Number of families sensitized on good parental care	Total Number of families sensitized on good parental care	Output	-	287	287	287	287	Sex/Location	Quarterly	SW/CDO
Number of families of trafficked children traced and reunited with families annually	Total Number of families of trafficked children traced and reunited with families annually	Output	-	10	10	10	10	Sex/Location	Annually	SW/CDO
Number of families sensitized on child protection laws annually	Total Number of families sensitized on child protection laws annually	Output	-	250	250	250	250	Sex/Location	Annually	SW/CDO
Number of enquiries conducted on children coming into conflict with the law annually	Total Number of enquiries conducted on children coming into conflict with the law annually	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Sex/Location	Annually	SW/CDO

Organize child protection programmes for Zonal Councils annually	Total Number of child protection programmes for Zonal Councils annually	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Sex/Location	Annually	SW/CDO
Support children who needs care and protection annually	Total Number of children who needs care and protection annually	Output		-	5	10	5	Sex/Location	Annually	SW/CDO
Organize 3 stakeholders meeting on child protection annually	Total Number of stakeholders meeting on child protection annually	Output		-	1	1	1	Sex	Annually	SW/CDO
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure the rights and entitlements of children										
Eliminate/Reduce worst forms of child labour in 10 communities and cocoa growing areas	Total Number of communities assisted to reduce/eliminate worst forms of child labour	Output		10	-	-	-	Sex/Location	Annually	SW/CDO
<b>Objective:</b> Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes										
Number of Gender Programmes/Activities organized annually	Total Number of Gender related Programmes/Activities organized annually			1	2	1	1	Sex/Location	Annually	Gender Focal Person
<b>Objective:</b> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Number of KG, 3, 6- Units Classroom Blocks, Dining halls & Dormitories , with ancillary facilities constructed	Total Number of KG, 3, 6- Units Classroom Blocks, Dining halls & Dormitories with ancillary facilities constructed and in use	Output	1054	10	10	10	6	Location	MA	GES
GES Office with ancillary facilities constructed	Office accommodation constructed and in use	Output		-	-	1	1	Location	MA	GES
Number of Teachers quarters constructed	Total number of Teachers Quarters constructed and in use	Output	7	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	SIF, MA

No. of Pupil's desks & Teachers furniture supplied	The total number of pupils/teachers furniture supplied to schools in a given period	Output		1500	2000	2000	2000	Schools/Location	Annually	GES, MA
No. of Mock Exams organised	The total number of mock exams conducted for all JHS schools in the district	Output	2	3	3	3	3	Sex	Annually	MA
Number of My First at School organized	Total Number of My First at School programmes organized to usher children to school	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Sex/Location/School	Annually	GES, MA
Number of needy but brilliant students supported	Total Number of needy but brilliant students supported to JHS/SHS/ Tertiary	Output		10	10	10	10	Sex	Annually	GES, MA
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
No. of Health facilities (blocks) constructed	The total number of CHPS, health centres, hospitals, etc blocks constructed within a given period	Output	58	10	10	5	5	Location	Annually	GHS
Number of health personnel posted to health facilities	Total Number of health personnel posted to attend to the health needs of citizens in health facilities district-wide	Output	192	234	291	361	515		GHS	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
Number of CHOs trained in HIV/AIDS testing and counselling	Total Number of CHOs trained in HIV/AIDS testing and counselling	Output		20	20	20	20	Sex	Annually	DDHD,Focal Person

<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>										
<b>Objective:</b> Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Number of communities benefitting from the street Naming and Property Addressing in the district	Total Number of communities benefitting from the street Naming and Property Addressing in the district	Output		1	1	1	-	Locations	Annually	DTCPO
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Number of General Assembly Meetings organized	Total Number of General Assembly Meetings organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Sex	Quarterly	MA
Number of capacity building programmes for Assembly members and Staff organized	Total Number of capacity building programmes organized to improve performance	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Sex	Quarterly	HRM
Number of Independence Day Celebrations organized	Total Number of Independence Day Celebrations organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	MA, GES
Image Promotion eg. website	Website created for the Assembly and the total number of Press Conferences/Town Hall meetings held within a period	Output		3	3	3	3		Annually	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Number of Town/Area Council Offices constructed	Total number of sub-structural offices constructed to deepen decentralization at the local level	Output		1	1	1	-	Location	Annually	MA



Number of Staff Accommodation constructed	Total number of Staff accommodation constructed	Output	37		1	1	-	Location	Annually	MA
Number of Teacher/Nursing trainee students sponsored	Total Number of Teacher/Nursing trainee students sponsored by the district	Output		20	20	20	20	Sex		MA
<b>Objective:</b> Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice										
Number of Court buildings constructed	Total Number of Court buildings constructed and in use for the dispensation of justice in the district	Output		1	-	-	-	Location	Annually	MA
<b>Objective:</b> Improve decentralised planning										
Number of DPCU Meetings organized	Total Number of DPCU Meetings organized within a given period	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	MPCU
<b>Objective:</b> Improve popular participation at regional and district levels										
Number of annual DA budget and fee fixing resolution prepared/organized	Total Number of budget and fee fixing organized within a period	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Annually	MBA
Number of Projects Monitoring Exercises conducted	Total Number of DPCU Projects Monitoring Exercises conducted to strengthen projects implementation	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Location	Quarterly	MPCU
<b>Objective:</b> Enhance security service delivery										
Number of of Police Stations constructed	Total Number of Police Stations constructed and in use	Output	2	2	1	-	1	Locations	Annually	MA,MP,Ghana Police Service

### **6.3 Reporting Arrangement**

After data collection and analysis, the MPCU will present its findings in the form of reports and depending on the nature of report, submit to the appropriate quarters. The essence of reporting is to ensure that all stakeholders are informed of the status of implementation of interventions in order to take the necessary decisions. This may be quarterly/annually as in Progress reports among others.

Reporting of M&E activities in the municipal will take the following form:

#### **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

### **6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy**

The decentralization of Ghana's planning system is to ensure that citizens participate in the decision-making process to influence policy priorities, programmes, projects and budgets and also in the implementation and monitoring of development activities. Effective communication system represents an important tool for mobilizing and engaging the citizenry in decision-making processes, ensuring transparency, accountability, improved ownership and management of the municipal development processes.

The essence of the communication strategy is to create a vibrant communication system that will ensure that all stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, community members, media, development partners etc have a voice in decision making and consensus building for effective planning and implementation of development activities.

The Assembly will form a Development Communication Committee chaired by the Presiding Member and includes the Public Relations Officer as the secretary and other MPCU/HODs as members. They will be charged with the responsibilities of disseminating all reports generated by the Assembly to stakeholders and the general public in major languages spoken within the municipality for better understanding. Assembly members will play paramount role in disseminating information and also bringing feedback as well as concerns from citizens.

Some of the dissemination and communication strategies to be employed to publicize M&E findings includes but not limited to the following:

- Sending of reports to the Regional Coordinating Council, National Development Planning Commission etc
- Presenting at General Assembly Meetings
- Posting on the Assembly`s website and other social media platforms
- Using flyers and brochures
- Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars
- Organizing Press Conferences as and when necessary
- Through Press Releases
- Through Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media e.g. local FM station, Community Radios, local newspapers etc.
- Meeting with CSOs, traditional authorities, representatives of the Zonal Councils and other opinion leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities

**Table 6.4: Municipal Communication Activity Matrix**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Target Group / Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Report dissemination	To submit Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	RCC/NDPC	Report	Quarterly, Annually	MPCU
M&E meeting	To present findings of M&E activities	MPCU, Assembly members, Traditional authorities etc	Power point presentations	Quarterly, Annually	MPCU
Posting M&E findings on Assembly's website and facebook page	To update progress of work on interventions	General Public	Using internet	Daily, weekly, monthly	MPCU, Website editors
Preparing reports using flyers and brochures	To update progress of work on interventions	General Public Assembly members	Use of flyers and brochures	Quarterly	MPCU
Community sensitization	Creating awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities	Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars	Quarterly	MCE,MCD, MPCU, Hon. Assembly members
Meeting Youth groups and associations	1. Creating awareness on the DMTDP  2. To update progress of work on interventions	Youth and identifiable groups	Meetings and Durbars	Quarterly	MCE,MCD, MPCU, Hon. Assembly members
Going to local Radio/FM stations	1. Creating awareness on the DMTDP  2. To update progress of work on interventions	General Public	Discussions and phone	Quarterly	MCE,MCD, MPCU, Hon. Assembly members

## 6.5 Evaluation Arrangements

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results in relation to specified evaluation criteria (OECD, 2002). It is vital for the municipal to conduct evaluation as it aims at improving decision-making, resource allocation and accountability.

Four main types of evaluation would be conducted. They are ex-ante evaluations which would be conducted before the start of any Programme and Project to determine the feasibility of the intervention by using Feasibility Studies, Technical Appraisal among others.

The MPCU would conduct mid-term evaluation half-way into the implementation of an intervention to weigh the performance and first output of implementation as well as propose for possible modifications where necessary. Terminal evaluation would also be carried out at the completion of an intervention to assess achievement(s) made under the implementation of the intervention and finally, some few years after the implementation of an intervention, ex-Post evaluation would be conducted to assess the impacts on the citizenry. The evaluation framework or matrix is presented in table 6.5

**Table 6.5: Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	How relevant is the Project/ activity or intervention to the people or community?	Does the project / Project/ activity or intervention meet the needs of the people / community?	Needs and Aspirations of the people	Needs assessment report, Public hearing reports,	Use of questionnaire s, Community Fora
Efficiency	Will the project bring the needed positive result in beneficiary communities? Analysis of cost-benefits	Are activities implemented on schedule and within budget	The quantity of materials/ inputs used,	Quarterly MPCU Projects monitoring and evaluation report	Field visit and observation

Effectiveness	Will the implementation of the project bring the needed benefits to the community (ies)?	Is the output leading to the intended outcomes?	Project implementation status, Proportion of the project's objective achieved.	Quarterly MPCU Projects monitoring and evaluation report	Field visit and observation
Impact	The long term effect of the project on the lives of beneficiary communities I.e, Positive/negative			Quarterly M&E report,	Interviews, Observations
Sustainability	Will the beneficiary communities be able to sustain the effects (positive) after the end of the project?	How will the project function after funding/assistance end?	The participation rate of the people during the project execution.	Quarterly M&E report	Observation , Community meetings. Focus Group Discussions

Adapted from JICA, 2004

### 6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

PM&E refers to the practice of involving all key stakeholders directly in M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool the MPCU would use to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met their expectations especially of the poor and vulnerable in society.

The MPCU would use the under listed PM&E methods discussed in the National M&E Manual:

- Community Score Card,
- Participatory Rural Appraisal,
- Citizen Score Card

In planning for PM&E, the MPCU would also consider the following steps:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.

- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- ix. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy

## **PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

**Name of District:** Amenfi West Municipal Assembly

**Region:** Western Region

**Name of Town/Area Council:** Asankrangwa, Breman and Samreboi

**Venue:** Amenfi West Municipal Assembly Hall      **Date:** Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

**A. Medium of Invitation:** Invitation letters, Community Radio Announcements, Notices etc

**B. Names of interest special/ interest groups and individuals invited:** GHABA, Teachers, Civil Society (CODESULT), Assembly members, Farmers etc

**C. Identifiable Representatives at hearing:** Traditional Council, Regional Coordinating Council, GIZ, Media, Heads of Departments/Institutions.

**D. Total number of persons at the hearing:** 148

**E. Gender ratio/Percentage represented:** Males 81%    Females % 19%

**F. Language used at hearing:** Twi, Fante, and English

**G. Major issues at public hearing:**

1. School dropouts cleaning the Asankrangwa Township.
2. Kwahu Bisaagya community is now ready for a CHPS Compound
3. Forestry Services Division should allow community members to cut dead trees in the forest to use for bridges and school furniture
4. There should be more access roads in Asankrangwa
5. Street Naming Exercise should be continued
6. The Assembly should Sponsor Teacher / Nursing Trainees

**H. Main controversies and major areas of complain:** There were no controversies

**I. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complains:** N/A

**J. Unresolved questions or queries:** None

**K. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:** N/A

**L. A brief comment on General level of participation:** Participants felt part of the decision making process, were satisfied with the proposed interventions and expressed their willingness to join hands for the development of the Municipal.

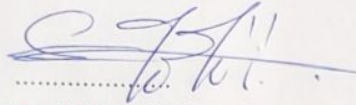


**Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:**

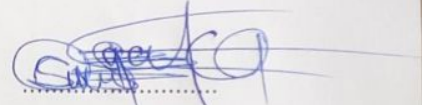
NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Hon. George Agyiri	Municipal Chief Executive	
Saaka Ibrahim	Municipal Coordinating Director	
Hon. Alhaji Azure Sulemana	Presiding Member	
Hon. Agnes Obiri Yeboah	Chairperson, Development Planning Sub- Committee	
Duker Bartholomew Bismark	Municipal Development Planning Officer	

**ADOPTION OF DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2018-2021.**

The General Assembly of the Wassa Amenfi West Municipal met on Friday, 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2018 to deliberate on the Draft Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. After fruitful deliberations, the august house unanimously adopted the draft plan to be used by the Assembly as a working document for the planning period 2018-2021, following a motion tabled by Hon. Agnes Obiri Yeboah, the Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairperson and seconded by Hon. Robert Obiri Yeboah.



(HON. ALHAJI AZURE SULEMANA)  
PRESIDING MEMBER



(SAAKA IBRAHIM)  
SECRETARY