



**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN, 2018 - 2021
DRAFT COPY**

UNDER

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

**PREPARED BY:
MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT**

DECEMBER, 2017

Table of Contents

EXECUTVE SUMMARY	ERROR!
BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	ERROR!
BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
1.1.1 VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES OF WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY .11	
1.1.2 SCOPE OF THE REVIEW	13
1.1.3 METHODOLOGY	13
1.1.4 STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2014-2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN13	
1.4 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE OF THE WENCHI MUNICIPALITY FROM 2014 -2017	8
1.4.1 EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY FROM 2014 TO SEPTEMBER, 2017	11
1.4.1.1 PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT	11
1.4.1.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS	11
1.4.1.3 MEASURES ADOPTED TO MANAGE EXPENDITURE	15
1.4.2 THE PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITIES AS WELL AS ALL STAKEHOLDERS SHOULD BE ENHANCED TO ENSURE THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN EVERY STAGE OF THE PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.	19
1.4.4 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	19
1.4.5 PROJECT/ PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (FULLY IMPLEMENTED, PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED, ON-GOING, NOT IMPLEMENTED	20
1.4.7 REASONS FOR ANY DEVIATIONS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SET TARGETS20	
1.4.8 ACTION TAKEN TO REMEDY THE SITUATION DURING IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD21	
2 KEY CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE22	
1.4.10 LESSONS LEARNT /WAY FORWARD	22
1.5 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE	23
1.5.1 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	25
1.5.1.1 LOCATION AND SIZE	26
1.5.1.2 CLIMATE	26
1.5.1.3	
ON	27
1.5.1.4 SOILS	35
1.5.1.5 GEOLOGY AND MINERALS	35
1.6 ENVIRONMENT	38
1.7 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	40
1.11 DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	56
1.12 HUMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS	57

1.13 SURFACE ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS	60
1.13.1 SURFACE ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES	60
1.13.2 ACCESSIBILITY TO EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL).....	61
1.13.3 ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH FACILITIES	62
1.13.4 ACCESSIBILITY TO MARKET CENTRES	63
1.13.5 ACCESSIBILITY TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES	70
1.13.6 AGGREGATE AND OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES	76
1.14 SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS	80
1.15 COMMODITY FLOWS	81
1.16 INTER AND INTRA MUNICIPAL TRADE	81
1.19 EMPLOYMENT	86
1.20 UNEMPLOYMENT	86
1.8 ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES	90
1.5.2.6 POSITIVE CULTURAL PRACTICES	90
1.9 CULTURAL PRACTICES INIMICAL TO DEVELOPMENT	90
1.22 GOVERNANCE	91
1.22.1 INTRODUCTION	91
1.22.3: COMPOSITION OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY	92
THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION GAPS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP 2018-2021 INCLUDE: HUMAN RESOURCE, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS), LOGISTIC AND STAKEHOLDERS NEEDED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN. TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION CAPACITY INDEX, GAPS, AND RECOMMENDATION NEEDED TO ADDRESS THE GAPS FOR EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTDP, 2018-2021.	98
1.22.3 SUB-DISTRICT STRUCTURES OF THE ASSEMBLY	101
1.23.5 ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS	101
INVOLVEMENT OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	102
1.23.6 PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION	102
1.23.6.1 CITIZENRY PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/DECISION MAKING	102
1.24 APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES/PUBLIC HEARING	102
1.25 ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL/CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	103
1.26.1: THE POLICE SERVICE	104
1.26.2: GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE	105
1.26.3	DISASTER
RESPONSE, PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	105
1.5.4 MUNICIPAL ECONOMY	106
CROP CULTIVATION	106
DISEASE AND PEST	107
TOURISM	115
1.18.1 BONO SO (ORIGIN OF THE BONO PEOPLE)	115

1.18.2 COLONIAL BUILDINGS AND TOMBS	115
1.18.3 NCHIRAA WATER FALLS	116
1.18.4 DR. K. A. BUSIA TOMB	116
FOOD SECURITY	122
1.28 EDUCATION	124
1.28.1 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	124
1.28.2. ENROLMENT AND LEVELS AND GENDER COMPOSITION	127
1.28.3 NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATION	128
1.28.4 SCHOOL PERFORMANCE	128
1.28.5 LITERACY LEVELS	129
1.28.6 EDUCATIONSCHOOLS UNDER TREES	130
1.28.7 SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMNE	130
1.28.8 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RELEASES	133
1.28.9 CAPITATION GRANT	133
1.29 HEALTH	134
1.29.1 HEALTH FACILITIES	134
1.29.2 CAUSES OF MORBIDITY	136
TABLE 1.22 BELOW DEPICTS THE TOP TEN CAUSES OF ADMISSION IN THE MUNICIPALITY FROM 2013 TO 2017. MALARIA HAS CONSISTENTLY REMAINED THE TOP PREVALENT DISEASE AS WELL AS THE MAJOR CAUSE OF ALL HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS. ANAEMIA IS THE SECOND HIGHEST PREVALENT DISEASE AND CAUSE OF ADMISSIONS. THESE TWO DISEASES ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 50% OF ADMISSIONS. THE CURRENT SITUATION IMPLIES THERE IS POOR ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY AND MALNOURISHMENT. THERE IS THEREFORE THE NEED TO INTENSIFY EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS ON GOOD HYGIENE AND SANITATION. OTHER PREVALENT DISEASES IN THE MUNICIPALITY ARE IMMUNOSUPPRESSION GASTROENTERITIS, HYPERTENSION, AND HIV AND AIDS.	136
1.29.3 MALARIA CONTROL	137
1.29.4 CAUSES OF MORTALITY	137
1.29.5 STATUS OF THE MUNICIPAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME	138
1.29.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATE	140
1.29.7 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE	141
1.29.8 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE	142
1.30	WATER
AND SANITATION	143
1.30.1 ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	143
1.30.2 SANITATION FACILITIES	144
1.30.3 REFUSE DISPOSAL	145
1.30.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES	146
1.31 HOUSING	146
1.31.1 ROOM OCCUPANCY	148

1.32 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS	148
1.32.1 INTRODUCTION	148
1.32.5 PERSONS LIVING IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS	149
1.32.6 PROGRAMMES AND SAFETY NETS PUT IN PLACE FOR THE VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED	150
1.33 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY	150
1.33.1 ICT SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE (ACCESS AND QUALITY)	150
1.33.2 ICT HUMAN RESOURCE	151
1.33.3 ICT INVESTMENT	151
1.34 HIV/AIDS CONTROL	151
1.36 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)	158
1.36.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION	158
1.36.2 TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY	ERROR!
BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
1.36.3 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)	ERROR!
BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
1.36.4 COMPETITIVENESS	ERROR!
BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
CHAPTER TWO:	166
2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	166
2.1 INTRODUCTION	166
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	174
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	175
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	182
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	177
2.4 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE FIVE (5) URBAN/ZONAL COUNCILS	177
2.5 LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	184
2.6 POCC ANALYSIS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	187
2.7 IMPACT ANALYSIS	201
2.8 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY)	201
2.3 PRIORITIZATION OF ADOPTED ISSUES/SPATIAL ISSUES/CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	205
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	205
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	206
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	206
2.9 DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE PLAN PERIOD	208
2.9.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	208
2.9.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	209
2.9.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	216
2.9.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	219

CHAPTER THREE	221
3.0 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 2018-2021	221
3.1 INTRODUCTION	221
3.2 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES UNDER THE FIVE THEMATIC AREAS	221
3.2.1 NATIONAL GOAL	222
3.2.2 OVERALL MUNICIPAL GOAL	222
3.2.3 GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS	238
3.3: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS	239
3.3.1: POPULATION PROJECTIONS	239
3.3.2: OVERALL DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION	239
3.2.3: EDUCATION PROJECTIONS	245
3.3.4: HEALTH PROJECTION	
A HEALTHY POPULATION IS REQUIRED TO PROPEL DEVELOPMENT IN A IN THE FULFILMENT OF THE BETTER GHANA AGENDA OF THE GOVERNMENT AND AS SUCH THE MUNICIPALITY'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS MUST PUT IN PLACE SUSTAINABLE MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE HEALTH NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. CURRENTLY, THE CRITICAL HEALTH ISSUES OF THE WENCHI MUNICIPALITY HAVE TO DO MORE WITH ACCESS RATHER THAN NON-AVAILABILITY. HOWEVER, BASED ON THE POPULATION DYNAMICS, THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES AND SOME ASSUMPTIONS HEALTH NEEDS HAVE BEEN PROJECTED AS DEPICTED IN THE TABLE BELOW.	249
3.3.5: MUNICIPALITY SECURITY PROJECTIONS	250
3.3.6: PROJECTIONS OF WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY FINANCES	252
3.3.6.1: REVENUE	252
3.3.6.2: EXPENDITURES	254
3.3 BROAD MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	256
3.4: JOINT MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	256
3.5: SUSTAINABILITY TESTS	257
CHAPTER FOUR	272
4.0	
MENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	DEVELOP 272
4.1 INTRODUCTION	272
4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018 – 2021	272
4.3 PRIORITIZATION PROGRAMME MATRIX	355
4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY	357
4.3.1: RESOURCE NEEDS OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	357
4.3.2: FUNDING SOURCES	357
4.3.3: RESOURCE GAPS	358
4.3.4: STRATEGIES TO MOBILISE AND UTILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES	358
4.3.5: KEY EXPENDITURE AREAS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS	359

CHAPTER FIVE	363
FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) AND MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	363
5.8 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND ANNUAL ACTION PLANS.....	363
5.9 MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN LINKED WITH BUDGET (GH¢)	365
5.9.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018	365
<i>TABLE: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018</i>	365
5.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	370
5.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	371
5.4 THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	391
5.5 THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	392
CHAPTER SIX:	399
6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	399
6.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	399
6.2 MONITORING INDICATORS AND TARGETS	402
6.2.1 BASELINE INDICATORS	402
6.2.2 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE PLAN	402
6.3 HEALTH SECTOR	405
6.4 SKILL DEVELOPMENT	405
6.5 GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS	405
6.5.1 ROADS	405
6.5.2 SANITATION	405
6.5.3 WATER	406
6.7 MONITORING MATRIX	407
6.8 DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION	421
6.8.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE	421
6.9 COMMUNICIATION STRATEGIES	423
6.9 EVALUATION OF THE DMTDP	427
6.10 MID-TERM EVALUATION	427
6.11 TERMINAL EVALUATION	427
6.12 PARTICIPATORY M&E	428
6.13 CONCLUSION	429

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

As outlined in the Constitution of the Fourth Republic of Ghana (1992 Constitution), the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), the National Development Planning Commission Act (Act 479) and the National Development Planning (Systems) Act 1994 (480), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies have been designated as Planning Authorities with the sole responsibilities for planning and coordinating the implementation of development projects/programs in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Ghana as a country adopted the decentralization Policy in 1988 as a strategy of ensuring active grass root participation in the decision making process as well as bringing governance to the door step of the people. It is in the light of the above provision that this 4-year medium-term development plan, 2018-2021 has been prepared. It involves spatial organizations and harnessing of human, natural and financial resources to promote holistic development of District Assemblies in Ghana.

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Government since 1988, District Development Planning has been aimed at addressing key development issues and potentials of Districts without losing the national perspective. It involves spatial organizations and harnessing of natural, human and financial resources to promote holistic development of District Assemblies in Ghana. From 1996, there has been the formulation, adoption and implementation of Medium-Term Development Plans aimed at finding solutions to the issues geared towards development.

In 2002, the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) was introduced by the Ghana Government. Assemblies were required to prepare Medium-Term Development Plans for the period 2002-2004.

The GPRS I had five (5) thematic areas, namely;

- Micro Economy
- Production and Gainful Employment
- Human Resource Development

- Special Programmes for the Vulnerable and Excluded
- Good Governance

The Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I expired in 2005. In, 2006 the government introduced the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II).

Wenchi Municipal Assembly was mandated by the National Development Planning Commission to prepare to 4-year DMTDP for the period 2006-2009 to form the basis for wealth creation and poverty reduction the municipality.

The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) had three (3) thematic areas, namely;

- Private Sector and Competitiveness
- Human Resource Development
- Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

In 2010, the focus of the government as enshrined in the Policy Framework was to “address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy by placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status”.

In line with its introduction and subsequent adoption, Assemblies were required to prepare 4-year DMTDP, 2010-2013 by adopting the strategies within the MTDPF thematic areas of the GSGDA I, that were applicable to the Wenchi Municipal Assembly’s key development issues in order to ensure effective implementation. The thematic areas of the MTDPF of the GSGDA I, 2010-2013 include the following:

- Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability
- Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development
- Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector
- Development of Human Resources for National Development
- Transparent and Accountable Governance
- Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

In 2014, the focus of the government as well as the thematic areas remained as the MTDPF, 2010-2013. Assemblies’ once again were required to prepare a 4-year DMTDP, 2014-2017 adopting the strategies within the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) that were appropriate under Wenchi Municipal Assembly’s peculiar circumstances in order to ensure effective implementation with emphasis on sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction.

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly as a planning authority prepared the Medium Term Development Plan for the development of the municipality for the period 2014-2017. The municipality formulated projects and programs contained in their Policy Document (Medium-Term Development Plan) for implementation for effective mobilization of resources (both human and materials) for local development with the planning guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission.

This Medium-Term Development Plan contains programs and projects that are the true reflection of the development needs and aspirations of the people of the municipality. The document was prepared based on the themes and goals of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all, 2018-2021. The themes of the policy framework include:

- Economic Development;
- Social Development;
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
- Ghana and International Community

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly's MTDP 2014-2017 expired in December, 2017 and all Assemblies are enjoined to prepare new MTDP 2018-2021. In the context of achieving a just and free society, as prescribed by the Constitution, the Government vision that derives the Coordinated Program is to create: **“An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all”**.

It has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 has four main goals in relation to the vision as follows:

- Creating opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment;
- Maintaining a stable, united and safe country; and
- Building a prosperous country
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

To achieve these goals, the medium-term priority policies, programs and projects will be anchored on the following strategic areas: restoring the economy; transforming agriculture

and industry; strengthening social protection and inclusion; revamping economic and social infrastructure; and reforming public service delivery institutions.

In line with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission, the Municipal Assembly's objectives and strategies were adopted from the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The alignment of key development issues to the appropriate focus areas made it possible for Wenchi Municipal Assembly adopt appropriate policy objectives, their corresponding strategies, proposed programs and projects for implementation within the plan period of 2018-2021.

1.1.1 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values of Wenchi Municipal Assembly

Vision

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly aspire to be a model municipal through excellence in services delivery and wealth creation.

Mission

Wenchi Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the Municipality by mobilizing human and material resources for the provision of social, economic and infrastructure services.

Functions

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly exists to perform some functions to ensure sustainable development in the municipality. Some of the functions performed by the Assembly include the following:

- Ensure the preparation and submission of the Development plans of the Municipality through the Regional Coordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for approval
- Ensure the preparation and submission of the Budget of the Municipality related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance for approval
- Ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources of the Assembly and decentralized departments in the municipality
- Monitor, coordinate and harmonize the implementation of development Plans and activities in the municipality
- Facilitate the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the municipality
- Facilitate Community-based and Private Sector Development in the municipality
- Be responsible for development, improvement and management of Human settlements and the environment in the municipality

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.0 Introduction

This chapter captures the status of the performance of the Municipality from 2014-2017 in relation to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). It further introduces the Wenchi Municipal and its position in the National and Regional context. The chapter also discusses the physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture, environmental situation, spatial analysis including human settlement patterns. It also shows the analysis of the Municipal economy, social services, vulnerability analysis, HIV and AIDS as well as their implications of the development of the municipality. The chapter concluded with the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues identified.

1.1 Performance Review in Relation to GSGDA II (2014-2017)

In line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines; it is imperative to review the performance and achievements in implementing the 2014-2017 MTDP. The preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP started with a review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP. The review gave a fair picture of the Municipality's performance under the various sectors and departments over the period. The Wenchi Municipal in collaboration with various stakeholders implemented various programs and projects to improve living conditions of the people. These programs and projects cut across various sectors including education, health, agriculture, good governance, water and sanitation, electricity and ICT. The programs and projects, which were captured into the Annual Action Plans for the years 2014-2017, were indicated under the seven thematic areas namely;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Oil and Gas Development;
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

The main objectives of performance review are to:

- Access the achievement of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP in terms of programs and projects fully implemented, not implemented and started but not completed.
- Identify what accounted for the backlogs in the planned programs and projects

- Identify development key issues and lessons which have implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021)

In all, the Wenchi Municipal Assembly targeted four hundred and six (406) programs and projects. Under Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability component of GSGDA II within the years 2014-2017 were 7 programs and projects, 26 under programs and projects under Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, 75 programs and projects under Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 3 programs and projects under Oil and Gas Development, 96 programs and projects under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements, 109 programs and projects under Human Development, Productivity and Employment, and 93 programs and projects under Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance.

1.1.2 Scope of the Review

The performance review of the MTDP (2014-2017) covered programs and projects implemented during the plan period 2014-2017 under the main thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Strategy II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The review also took into consideration interventions and initiatives which were not captured under the MTDP 2014-2017 but were implemented during the plan period. The review also captured the revenue and expenditure performance of the Municipality, cross-cutting issues, key problems/issues encountered during the implementation stage, lessons learnt which have implications for development for the MTDP (2018-2021) and review of the profile of the Municipality to assess development gaps that need to be addressed.

1.1.3 Methodology

The Municipal Assembly in consultation with key stakeholders including Sub-district structures collected and collated disaggregated data including those of the Departments and Units of the Assembly such as health, agriculture, education, water and sanitation among others to review the previous plan in relation to the GSGDA II and other interventions from 2014 to 2017.

1.1.4 State of Implementation of 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan

The matrix below gives a summary of the state of implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium-Term Development Plan indicating the thematic areas, policy objectives, broad programmes/activities, policy outcome indicators (baseline, targets, level of achievement) and remarks (i.e. state of completion and reasons for variances if any).

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization and management						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue mobilization	Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target (2014)	Achievement		
2014			Comply with internal control mechanism for the utilization of public funds	50%	Warrant and pre-audit at least 100% of all expenditure within the year	60%	On-going
2015				-	100%	75%	On-going
2016				-	100%	85%	On-going
2017				-	100%	95%	On-going
2014			Organize pay your levy campaign exercise	-	4	4	Successfully implemented
2015				-	4	4	Meetings successfully held
2016				-	4	4	Meetings successfully organized
2017							
2014			Organize Budget Committee meetings to review expenditure		4	4	Meetings successfully organized
2015					4	4	Activity implemented
2016					4	4	
2017					4	4	

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Train 40 Groups in product packaging and marketing	10	10	6 groups received training in product package and marketing	4 groups were not covered due inadequate funds
2015				16	10	5 groups received training	5 groups were not covered due inadequate funds
2016				21	10	4 groups received training	6 groups did not benefit
2017				25	10	No training was organized	No group was trained due to lack of funds
2014			Support the formation of 30 Business Groups and Trade Associations	-	10	4	On-going
2015				4	10	6	On-going
2016				10	10	5	On-going
2017				15	10	5	Due to inadequate funds

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage by 2017.						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Identify all tourism potentials in the Municipality		Catalogue of tourism potentials developed		
2015			Develop and print tourism brochures		Brochures developed and printed		
2016			Advertise for Partners for the development of Nchiraa Water Falls		Advertisement for Nchiraa Water Falls developed		

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: 1. Improve science, technology and innovation application						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Deliver existing technologies as packages to farmers				Activity successfully implemented
			Intensify field demonstration/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies				

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Identify, update and disseminate existing technological package				Activity successfully implemented
			Build the capacity of field officers and farmers in the use of improved technologies				
			Train famers on the effective application agro-chemicals				

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development sector engagement in agriculture sector.						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Document lessons learnt by relevant stakeholders in current and previous interventions in promoting the commodities				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Publicize policy and sector plan to private and civil society entities with MoFA				
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Minimize the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disaster						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize public sensitization for a on bush fires and environmental degradation				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Train Fire Volunteers				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Embark on anti-bush fires campaign				
2015						2	
2016						-	
2017						-	

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Embark on re-forestation programmes				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Preparation of Disaster preparedness				
2015						2	
2016						-	
2017						-	

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development						
	Policy Objective: Promote efficient land use and management systems in the municipality						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize educational campaigns on planning and building regulations				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Encourage Planning Schemes for 5 communities				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize Statutory and Technical Sub-committee meetings		Statutory and Technical Sub-committee meetings held	4 meetings held	Activity implemented
2015						4 meetings held	
2016						4 meetings held	
2017						4 meetings held	

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development						
	Policy Objective: To plan and manage physical development and the growth of human settlement in the municipality						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Retracing existing planning schemes in Wenchi and Other Towns				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Procure One (1) desk top computer and accessories for the T&CPD				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Procure 3 motor bikes for T&CPD for regular field inspection				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development						
	Policy Objective: Develop social, community and recreational facilities						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Construction of Community Centre at Wenchi				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Pavement of Town Town Park and construction of 50 Seater VIP Stands				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Construction of Fence Wall around Sport Field at Wenchi				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area:						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Facilitate the mounting of transformers at Ntoase, Ahenfie, Buoku, Asuofiri and other areas				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Extend electricity to newly built sites/areas				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Install street lights along major access roads				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development						
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Supply of 800 Low Tension wooden poles to 50 communities				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Rehabilitation of existing street lights				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Extension of electricity supply to meet agro-industries services and households needs				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Development						
	Policy Objective: Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African sub-region						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Upgrade 25km community access roads within Wenchi town				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Construction of 900metre U-drain and 1no. 900mm diameter pipe culvert at Kaamu Electoral Area				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Pavement of Lorry Park at the New Market, Wenchi				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Development						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)	Baseline		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Construction of Small Town Water System at Droboso, Subinso No.2, Branam, Buoku, Koase				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Provision of 8No. mechanized boreholes at Amponsakrom and other communities				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Assist 10 Basic schools to construct rain harvest facilities				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							

2017							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Development						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014			Construction of 50No. boreholes fitted with hand pumps				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Rehabilitation of broken down boreholes				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Intensify MWST activities				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							

2017							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in educationa at all levels						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Construction of 30No. 6-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Construction of 20No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities				
2015							
2016							
2017			Rehabilitation of 17No. schools structures				
2014							Activity implemented
2015							

2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Improve management of education service delivery						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Organize INSET for teachers professional development				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Conduct regular payroll Audit in Basic schools to stramline Staffing				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Conduct regular inspection and				Activity implemented

			disseminate reports timely				
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Prooductivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Improve management of education service delivery						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Conduct MOCK Examination for BECE candidates				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Provide sponsorship package for 200 pupils and students				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Support the				Activity implemented

			implementation of Best Teacher award scheme				
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Prooductivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Improve management of education service delivery						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Provide support for Needy Girls				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Provide School Uniforms for girls in the Municipality				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Support the organization of				Activity implemented

			Independence Day Celebration				
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development						
	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Construction of 7No. CHPS Compounds at Amponsakrom, Ayigbe, Agubie, Buoku, Botensu, Nwoase				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Renovate Nchiraa Health Centre				
2015							
2016							
2017							

2014			Train 10 Community Health Nurses to operate five CHPS Compounds				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area:						
	Policy Objective: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery.						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Sponsor 200 Student Nurses				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize quarterly review meetings				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize weekly outreach service in sub-municipal areas				Activity implemented
2015							

2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non- communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014			Organize FM radio discussion on ITN use				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Support MHMT for NID programmes				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Support MHD to undertake malaria prevention				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							

2017							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STI infections, especially among the vulnerables groups						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014			Intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Provide PMTCT services at all Health facilities				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Embark on anti-stigma campaign				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non- communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Organize MAC meetings				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Intensify M&E and reporting				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Provide HIV/AIDS CCounseling service for the youth				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Expand LEAP programme in the municipality				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Create public awareness on the rights of children				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Strengthen Child Panel				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues.						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Ensure that every public facility is accessible to PWD				Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Effective utilisation of PWD funds				
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Intensify family education				Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Expand house-to-house refuse collection system		House-to-house refuse collection in place		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Procure 100litre bins for use at public places		100no. litter bins procured		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize quarterly clean-up exercise in various communities in the township		Quarterly clean up exercise organized		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area:						
	Policy Objective: To plan and manage physical development and the growth of human settlement in the municipality						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Construct 15No. 6-seater KVIP in selected Basic Schools		15No. 6-seater KVIP constructed		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Procure 60No. refuse containers		60no. refuse containers procured		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Relocate/Evacuate 20no. refuse dumps		20no. refusedumps relocated		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area:						
	Policy Objective: To plan and manage physical development and the growth of human settlement in the municipality						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Acquire, design and construct waste disposal site for solid and liquid waste management		Construction of waste disposal site for solid and liquid waste completed		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Construction of 10no. Aqua Privy toilets		10no. Aqua Privy toilets constructed		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Renovate 20no. public toilets		20n.o public toilets renovated		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area:						
	Policy Objective: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Conduct public education on open defecation		Education on open defecation completed		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Intensify school hygiene education		School hygiene education intensified		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Carry out radio discussion on hand washing with soap		Radio discussion on hand washing conducted		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area:						
	Policy Objective: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014			Conduct public education on open defecation		Education on open defecation completed		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Intensify school hygiene education		School hygiene education intensified		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Carry out radio discussion on hand washing with soap		Radio discussion on hand washing conducted		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain oppoertunities for effective citizen's engagement						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014			Organize Town Hall meetings		Quarterly Town Hall meetings held		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Hold regular media briefing		Press briefings held		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize radio discussions on government policies		Radio discussions held		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Management and Administration	General Administration		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Construction of 3No. 4-Unit staff accommodation		3No. 4-Unit staff accommodation constructed		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize relevant capacity building programmes for Assembly staff		Assembly staff trained		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize quarterly sub-committee meetings		Quarterly Executive Committee meetings held		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Management and Administration	General Administration		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Organize quarterly Executive Committee meetings		Quarterly Executive Committee meetings held		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Hold regular media briefing		Press briefings held		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Completion of Awisa Area Council office block		Area Council Office block completed		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain oppoertunities for effective citizen's engagement						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Management and Administration	General Administration		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Rehabilitation of Municipal Assembly block at Wenchi		Municipal Assembly office block		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Rnovation and furnishing of MCE's bungalow		MCE's bungalow renovated and furnished		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Renovation of Staff quarters		Staff quarters renovated		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management.						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Management and Administration	General Administration		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Training of 60 revenue collectors		60 revenue collectors trained yearly		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Intensify public education on payment of rates		Public education on payment of rated intensified		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Engage rate payers and other stakeholders in Fee-fixing resolution		Public education on fee-fixing held yearly		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Integrate institutional district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels						

	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Build capacity of staff to implement Public Expenditure Framework		Capacity of staff built		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Implement District Composite Budget		District Composite Budget implemented		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Organize refresher training programme on planning and budgeting for MPCU members		Refresher training programmes organized for MPCU members		Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Period	Thematic Area: transparent and Accountable Governance
--------	---

	Policy Objective: Strengthen policy formulation, development planning and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic developemnt						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting		Baseline	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014			Involve stakeholders and CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes		Stakeholders and CSOs participated in monitoring		Activity successfully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014			Undertake quarterly M&E activities		Regular activities M&E activities conducted		
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014							Activity implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Table 1 Gross Performance of the Municipal under 2014-2017 MDTP

Projects Implementation Status	Fully Implemented	Partially Implemented	Ongoing	Not Implemented	Started but Abandoned	Total
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	8	1	1	2	-	7
Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	10	-	1	2	-	26
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	14	-	2	3	-	75
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	30	1	1	7	-	96
Human Development, Employment and Productivity	39	2	4	2	1	109
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	26	-	1	3	1	93
Gross Total	127	3	8	2	2	406
Gross %		3	8.2	2	2	100

Source: MPCU, Wenchi, June, 2017

1. Figure: 1.1 Gross Performance of the Municipality under 2014-2017 MTDP (Pie Chart)
2. Figure: 1.2 Gross Performance of the Municipality under 2014-2017 MDTP Project Status (Bar Graph)
3. Figure: 1.3 Gross Performance of the Municipality under 2014-2017 MDTP Line Graph

From figure 1.1, it is evident that 85 percent of the projects and programmes were implemented from 2014-2017, while ongoing and partially implemented were 8 percent and 3 percent respectively. Projects and Programmes not implemented and started but abandoned constituted 2 percent each respectively. Further, figure 1.2 shows the level of implementation of programmes and projects under the various Project implementation status of the GSGDA (2014-2017). Figure 1.3 also shows line graph of project implementations status and the gross performance of the Municipality.

1.4 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the Wenchi Municipality from 2014 -2017

Introduction

Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

Wenchi Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely;

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- Transfers from Central Government
- Donor support

Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

These are traditional own-source revenues collected by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). These are listed under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and include: basic rates, special rates, property rates, fees, licenses, trading service; royalties, mineral development fund and investment income and other sources.

Transfers from Central Government

The main objectives of Central Government transfers to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies include: funding development programs of national significance, encouraging District Assemblies to develop programs in line with national policy and ensuring compliance with national policies and standards, compensating Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies with a limited internal revenue base. Transfers of Grants-in-aid from Central Government to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies currently consist of; transfers of salaries and District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF).

DACF is stipulated by Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution and it is to receive an annual financial allocation of not less than 7.5% of total GoG revenues. The DACF is the largest funding source for MMDAs and constitute more than 50% of the total transfers to MMDAs.

Donor Support

Donor support is transferred on-budget (e.g. UDG and DDF) or off-budget (many other Donor supported programs or project). The on-budget funds vary greatly across the MMDAs.

Revenue Performance from 2014- 2017 (As at September)

Government of Ghana

Government of Ghana releases to Assemblies constitute compensation of employees and transfers to various departments of the Assemblies. In 2014 an amount of GH¢3,211,923.30 was expected to be received but actual release was GH¢1,231,643.68. Whereas in 2015 GH¢3,037,965.44 budget was approved as against an actual release of GH¢1,637,133.25 with a variance of GH¢1,400,832.19. In 2016 and 2017, budget for GoG transfers was GH¢3,020,141.19 and GH¢2,132,198.81 respectively. However, GH¢1,441,139.47 was received in 2016 and GH¢691,754.81 has been received as at September, 2017.

DACF

The Assembly budgeted an amount of GH¢1,615,374.25 and GH¢3,213,517.60 but received GH¢884,139.29 and GH¢2,428,657.80 in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The shortfall in 2014 is due to non-release of 4th quarter release to the Assembly.

In 2016, an amount of GH¢3,492,261.98 was expected to be received but GH¢2,434,416.71 was released which constitutes release for three (3) quarters. As at September, 2017, GH¢10,000.00 was released to the Assembly meant to support Independence Day celebration. The 4th quarter release for 2016 is yet to be received.

IGF

IGF growth from 2014 – 2016 is 17.55%. In 2014, the Assembly mobilized GH¢571,408.61 as against budget estimate of GH¢568,558.88. In 2015, and 2016, IGF estimates were GH¢672,999.00 and GH¢765,301.36 respectively. However, GH¢690,601.33 was received in 2015 and GH¢788,921.02 in 2016.

As at December, 2017, GH¢243,619.56 has been mobilized out of a budget of GH¢935,639.20. Increase in IGF collected over the years was the result of intensified revenue mobilization drive and identification of new revenue sources by the Assembly.

DDF AND UDG

The Assembly passed DDF/UDG assessment for 2010 up to 2014 which made it possible to access funds to complement other funding sources needed to undertake various projects and programmes. In 2014 Funds released were used to cover physical projects and non-physical projects GH¢717,390.98 and GH¢733,275.32 was received out of budget of GH¢1,128,804.04 and GH¢2,466,522.00 for DDF and UDG respectively. In 2015, GH¢969,811.14 was budgeted for DDF but GH¢352,399.00 was released whereas

GH¢2,441,981.64 was received form UDG out of a budget of GH¢3,739,355.00. A budget of GH¢2,086,379.00 has been made for 2017 but releases are yet to made to the Assembly

DONORS TRANSFER TO AGRIC/CIDA/HIPC

In 2014, the Assembly expected to receive an amount of GH¢29,472.00 as donor support for Agriculture Department but GH¢54,358.53 was received with a variance of GH¢24,886.53. However, an amount of GH¢75,000.00 is expected to be received from CIDA to support activities of the Department but the amount is yet to be released. GH¢50,000.00 was released from HIPC in 2014.

Table below shows the revenue performance of the Assembly from 2014 to September, 2017.

1.4.1 EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY FROM 2014 TO SEPTEMBER, 2017

1.4.1.1 PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT

From the table above, an amount of GH¢1,878,351.58 was expected to be spent on payment of compensation of employees but GH¢3,222,130.35 and GH¢1,305,433.92 was spent in 2014 and 2015 respectively. In 2016, an amount of GH¢1,243,423.16 out of a budget of GH¢2,175,730.16 and GH¢615,359.71 has been spent as at May, 2017. Difference between budgeted figures and actual expenditure were due to postings to staff to and from the municipal assembly as well as marginal increases in salaries and allowance of staff.

1.4.1.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS

In 2014 and 2015, an amount of GH¢3,909,640.00 and GH¢5,460,278.00 respectively was allocated to the assembly to cater for capital projects. However, GH¢1,583,825.25 was spent in 2014 and GH¢2,005,069.04 in 2015. An amount of GH¢5,604,739.00 was budgeted for in 2016 but GH¢3,613,572.39 was spent whereas as at 31st May, 2017. An amount of GH¢355,054.28 was spent out of an allocation of GH¢3,968,325.38. The shortfalls in capital expenditure for the years has been the result of delays in release of DACF and non release of DDF for 2013 and 2014 which were included in the Assembly's budget. Most capital projects were funded by UDG releases to the Assembly.

Table 2 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (i.e., wages and salaries)						
	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
2014		2,787,770.00	1,202,599.65	1,585,170.35	1,202,599.65	-
2015		2,968,432.00	1,600,252.05	1,368,179.95	1,600,252.05	-
2016		3,079,647.00	2,911,216.38	168,430.62	2,911,216.38	-
2017		3,254,913.00	3,493,829.12	-238,916.12	3,493,829.12	-
CAPITA L EXPENDITURES/ASSETS						
2014		4,409,002.84	1,435,435.84	2,973,567.00	1,435,435.84	-
2015		4,577,469.43	2,535,226.75	2,042,242.68	2,535,226.75	-
2016		4,740,870.00	3,520,299.13	1,220,570.87	3,520,299.13	-
2017		3,472,955.00 (6,217,055.00)	666,387.59 (3,243,660.42)	2,806,567.41 (2,973,394.58)	666,387.59 (3,243,660.42)	-
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014		174,912.80	217,716.93	42,804.85	217,716.93	-
2015		229,992.24	231,412.49	1,420.25	231,412.49	-
2016		217,985.50	260,316.14	42,330.64	260,316.14	-
2017		325,121.50	288,842.82	36,278.68	288,842.82	-

Source: Composite Budget and Annual Account, Wenchi Municipal Assembly for 2014-2017

Figure 1 A Chart showing Total Releases from Government of Ghana (Personnel Emoluments)

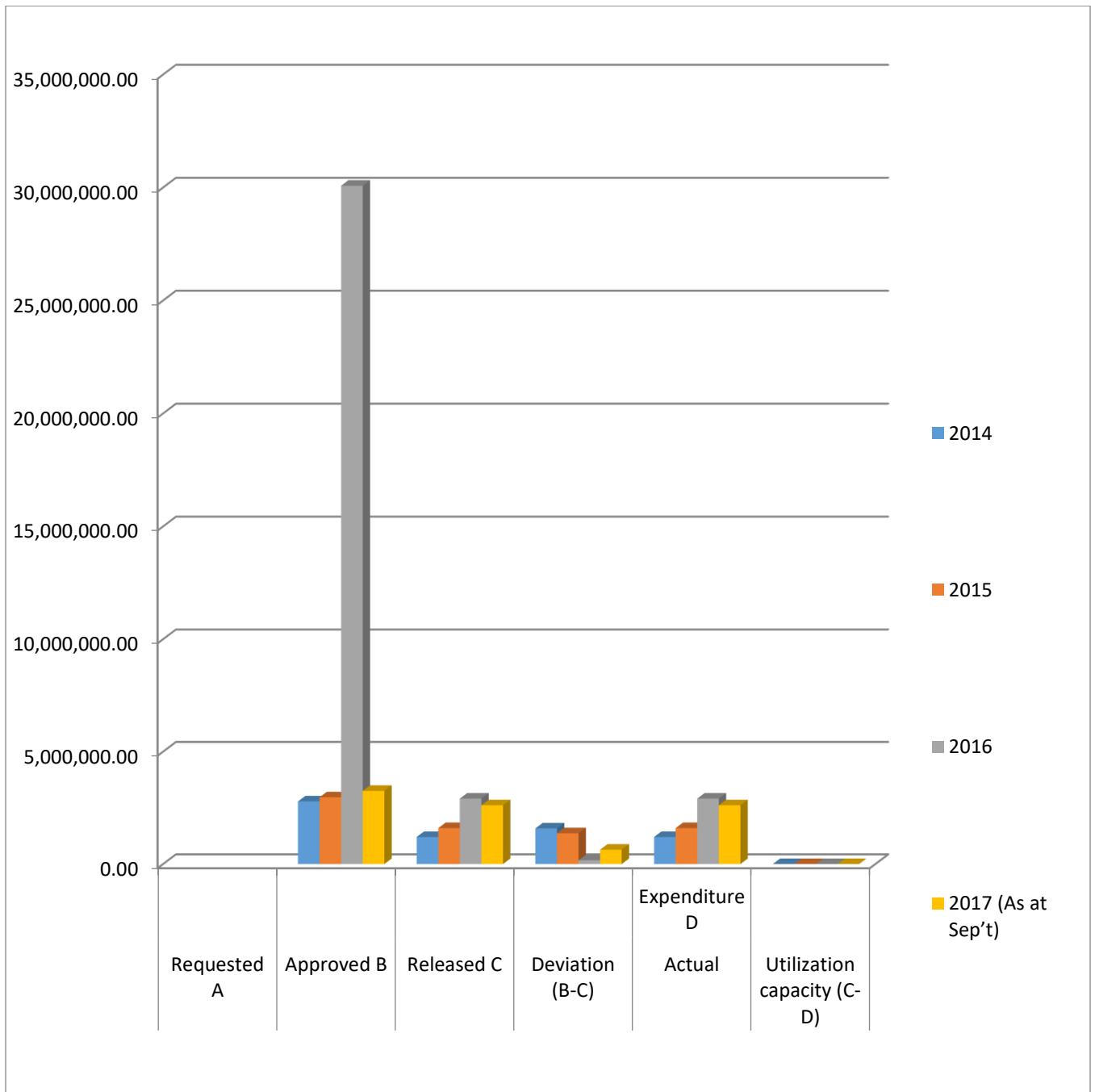


Figure 2 A chart showing Total Releases from Government of Ghana (Capital Expenditure/Assets)

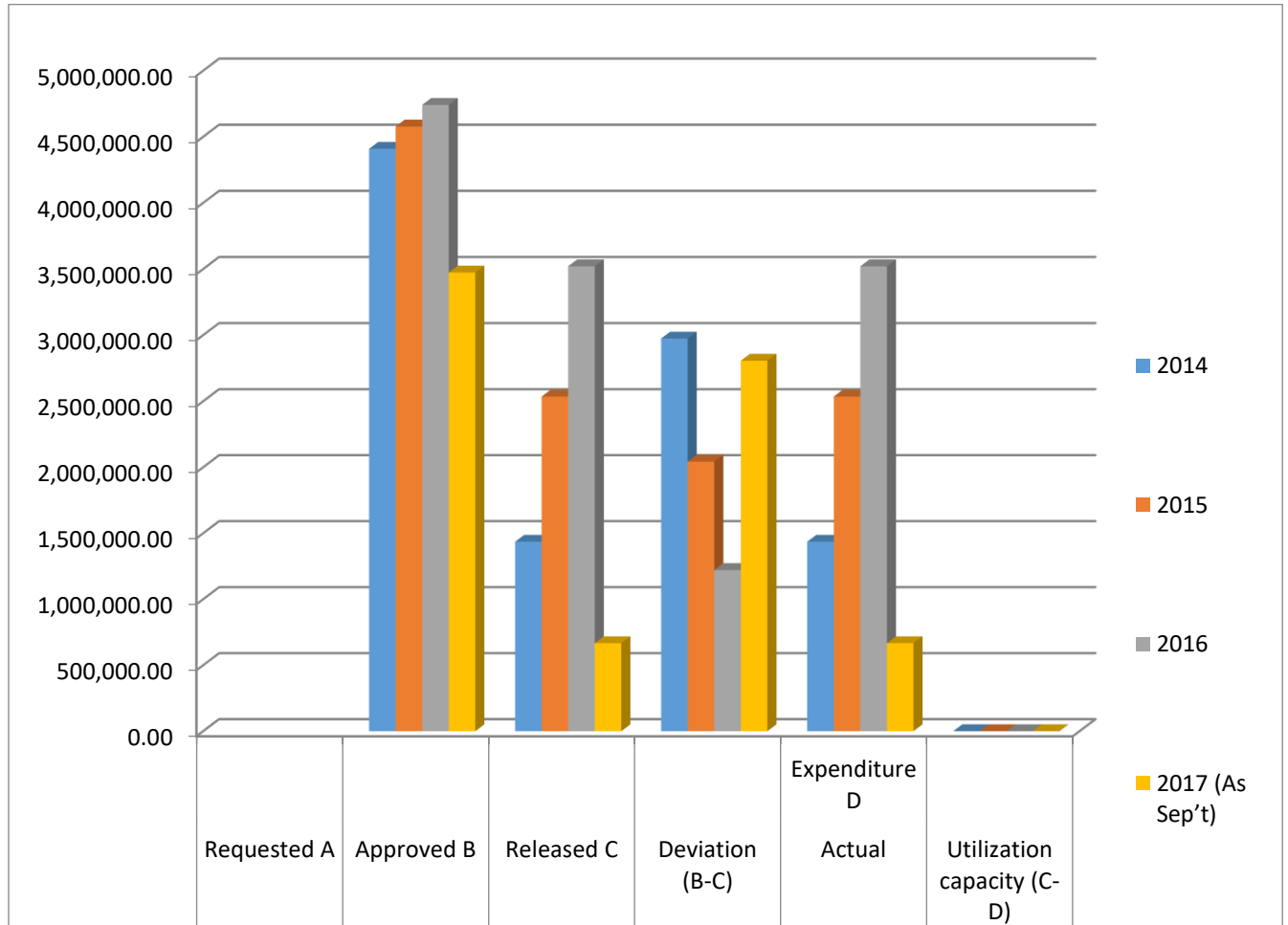
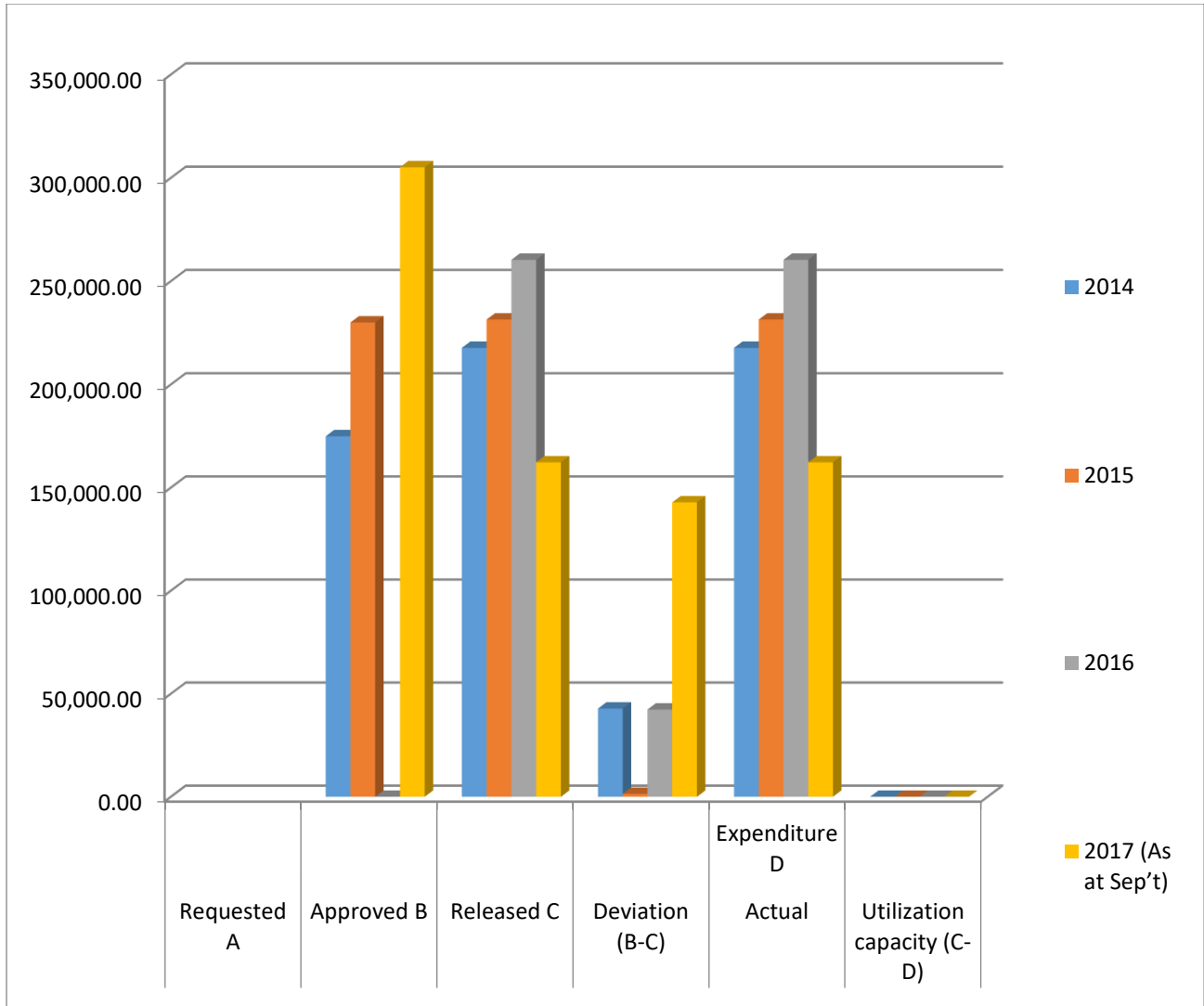


Figure 3 A Chart showing Total Releases from Government of Ghana (Goods and Services)



1.4.1.3 Measures adopted to manage Expenditure

Expenditures were incurred in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operations of the District Assemblies. These are FAA, 2003 (Act 658), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit Agency Act 2003 (Act 568), FAR of 1979 (LI 1234), FAD of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memoranda of Local Government (Act 54) of 1961, and Local Government Act (Act 462). Internal control systems were put in place for proper financial management by the Internal Audit Unit.

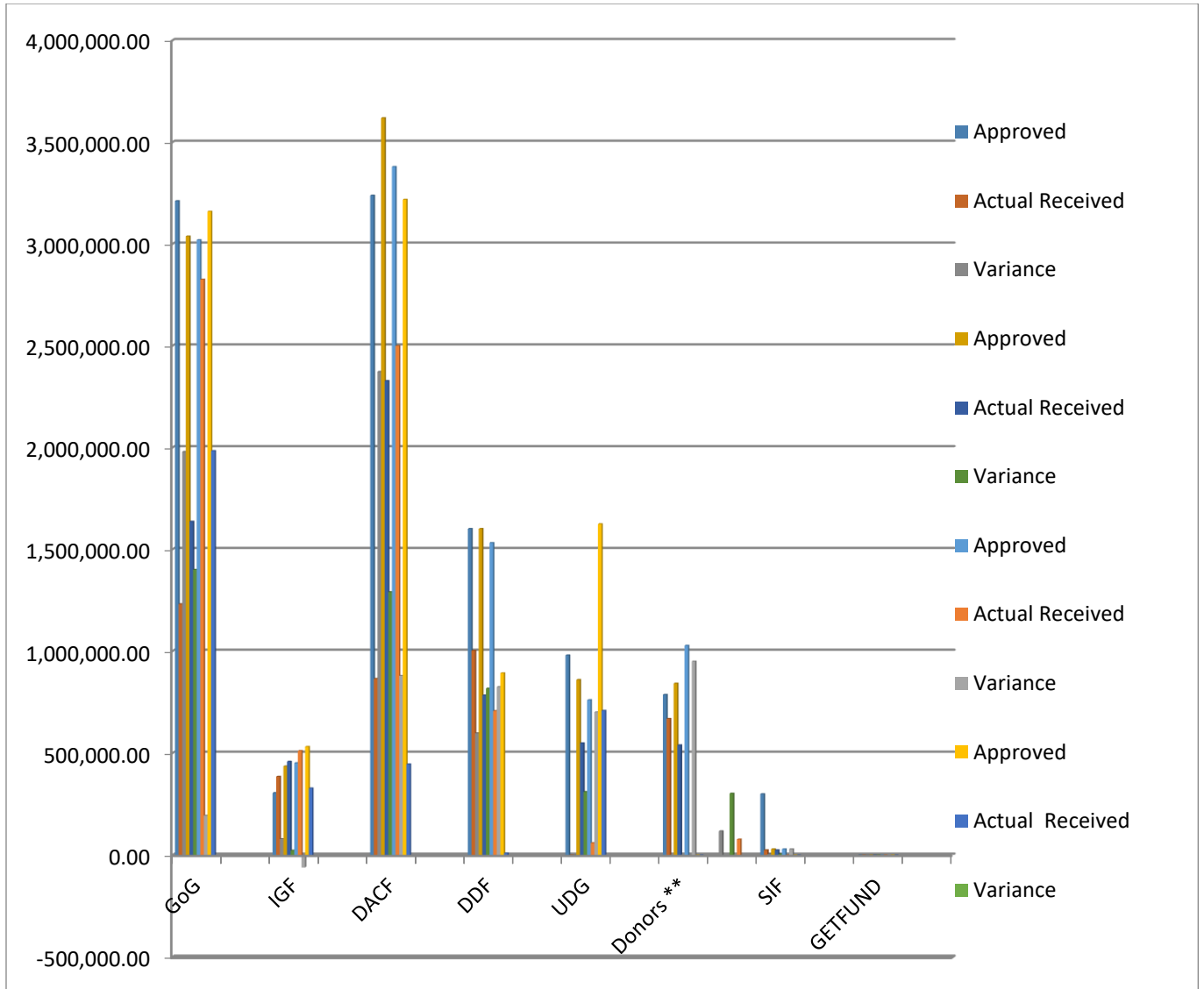
In the case of development projects and programmes, all procedures in the Public Procurement Act were adhered to. The Assembly's Monitoring Team and Technical Committee were very efficient in ensuring that programmes and projects were within the approved budget. To reduce consultancy fees by engaging private consultants the Assembly's Works Department in most cases supervised the projects.

Table 3 All Sources of financial resources to the MMDA

Revenue Items	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	3,211,923.30	1,231,643.68	1,980,279.62	3,037,965.44	1,637,133.25	1,400,832.19	3,020,141.61	2,825,820.22	41,685.00	3,159,913.00	3,118,227.10	41,686.00
IGF	305,518.78	385,460.17	79,971.39	436,129.00	459,087.28	22,958.28	451,830.50	511,700.22	(38,207.00)	532,071.50	601,184.05	(69,112.55)
DACF	3,238,644.42	865,356.50	2,373,287.92	3,619,310.63	2,328,147.24	1,291,163.39	3,379,806.00	2,500,077.73	1,297,197.00	2,586,413.00	1,289,215.04	1,197,197.96
DDF	1,601,562.42	1,003,089.96	598,472.46	1,601,562.90	783,999.93	817,562.97	1,532,477.00	707,467.00	825,010.00	892,955.00	0.00	892,955.00
UDG	980,203.00	-	399,241.30	860,203.00	549,340.55	310,862.45	761,211.38	60,000.00	701,211.38	1,625,000.00	1,519,859.50	105,140.5
Donors **	787,070.00	669,256.50	117,813.50	842,072.00	539,706.79	302,365.21	1,027,970.00	77,792.74	950,177.26	-	-	-
SIF	300,000.00	25,000.00	5000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	25,000.00	00	25,000.00
GETFUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,424,921.92	4,179,806.81	5,154,824.89	10,427,242.97	6,322,415.04	4,150,744.49	10,203,436.49	6,682,857.91	3,520,578.58	9,797,089.50	7,386,858.30	2,410,231.20

Source: Composite Budget and Annual Account for 2014-2017, Wenchi Municipal Assembly.

Figure 4 A Chart showing all sources of financial resources to the MMDA.



1.4.2 The participation of the communities as well as all stakeholders should be enhanced to ensure their involvement in every stage of the plan preparation and implementation.

- ❖ Also public education should be intensified on the need to get the general public to patronize public hearings at the Municipal level and in their communities.
- ❖ There is the need for the Assembly to provide funds to organize bi-annual periodic review of the Development Plan spearheaded by the MPCU and the heads of decentralized departments, with the support of other stakeholders. This will enhance efforts at streamlining the implementation process.
- ❖ The Assembly should ensure vigorous marketing of the MTDP to generate support from the private sector especially under Public Private Partnership (PPP), traditional authority and other benevolent societies in the implementation of the MTDP.

1.4.4 Summary of Key Development Issues

- Inadequate/poor sanitation facilities
- Limited access to potable water
- Low revenue generation
- High HIV prevalence
- Inadequate/poor state of educational infrastructure
- Overcrowding in SHS as a result of the free SHS policy
- Inadequate health facilities
- High level of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
- Low agricultural production and productivity, and inadequate market for agricultural produce
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
- Inadequate social protection services for the vulnerable and excluded
- Rapid haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth
- Non-functional of sub-district structures

1.4.5 Project/ Programme Implementation (fully implemented, partially implemented, on-going, not implemented)

The assessment of the performance of the Municipality between the years 2014-2017 shows remarkable performance especially between the years 2014-2016. For the year 2014, 95% of the programmes/ projects captured in the Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability theme of the GSGDA II were implemented while 77% and 85% were also completed for the years 2015 and 2016. For the year 2017, only 22% of the projects earmarked for implementation were done.

Under Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, 80% of programmes/ projects captured in the Annual Action Plan for year 2014 was done whereas 75% and 86% of programmes/ projects were fully implemented between the years 2015-2016. Again, only 38% of the programmes/ projects were implemented for the year 2017.

Under Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
Oil and Gas Development

Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Similarly, under Transparent and Accountable Governance, 68% of the programmes/ projects were implemented in the year 2014 whereas 33% and 39% were completed for the years 2015-2016. Only 36% of the programmes/ projects were fully completed in the year 2017

1.4.7 Reasons for any deviations regarding implementation of set targets

There were limited deviations in programmes/ projects implementation during the plan period. Some of these deviations were attributed to emergency projects arising from natural disasters or human errors. For instance in the year 2017, a rainstorm hit the entire buildings of the Wenchi Methodist Senior High School which were quickly re-roofed.

Again in the same year there were agitations by community members of Boadan and Kokroko for the provision of speed bumps as a spontaneous reaction arising from the knocking down of school children by vehicles in these towns. The Municipality had to respond quickly by awarding contract through competitive bidding for the construction of speed bumps on the Wenchi-Wa Highway to avert this problem.

1.4.8 Action taken to remedy the situation during implementation period

The Municipal Assembly carried out lot of disaster prevention activities to reduce to the barest minimum the occurrence of disaster be it natural or man-made in the municipality. These activities were implemented through the National Disaster Management Organization and other Decentralized Departments and Agencies. The Assembly also further continued the execution of contract on the construction of the speed rumps to cover not only the communities affected but also areas such as Nkosia, Koase, Asuano, Yoyoano, Beposo, and Droboso.

2 Key Challenges/Problems encountered during the implementation stage

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly encountered several problems in spite of the achievement during the implementation of the prioritized programmes/projects captured in the annual action plans for the DMTDP, 2014-2017.

Key problems identified during the implementation period include the following:

- i. Inadequate funding for programmes/projects prioritized for implementation
- ii. Inadequate logistics budget support for monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects.
- iii. Untimely release of funds to the Assembly. Apart from the Urban Development Grant (UDG) where releases were timely and sometimes the Assembly receiving additional funds through exchange rate gain, other funding sources such as DACF, GETFUND and DDF have been untimely and unreliable. This has serious implications for the implementation of programmes/projects.
- iv. Bad nature of some of the feeder roads in the municipality making it difficult to travel especially in the rainy season.
- v. Low marketing of the DMTDP, 2014-2017 for funding.
- vi. Weak development control machinery of the Assembly which was led to the massive encroachment of lands proposed for development projects.
- vii. Poor dissemination of the contents of the plan especially to the Departments and Units. Copies of DMTDP were not made available to them to serve as a guide.

1.4.10 Lessons Learnt /Way Forward

Following the review of the 2014-2017 MTDP, the MPCU proposes the following recommendations to enhance development and implementation of future MTDPs;

- The Municipal Assembly must identify innovative ways of mobilizing funds for development of the municipality rather than the continuous reliance on traditional funding sources such as the DACF. And their programmes and projects given space in the development plan
- Involve all departments/units as well as Civil Society Organizations, and the Private Sector in the plan preparation and implementation process.
- The role of the MCE in the plan preparation process must be taken seriously. It should be ensured that the MCE participate in key deliberations leading to the formulation of development plan to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

- Transparent and accountable measures must be put in place and adhered to. This would increase public confidence in the system and ensure community involvement in the plan implementation.
- Monitoring is a critical component of any development intervention. The MPCU should therefore be financially and logistically supported to continuously monitor, review and evaluate the plan to ensure achievement of set goals and objectives.

1.5 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

Institutional Capacity Needs

Certain necessary conditions and capacities would need to be created for effective and efficient implementation of programmes and projects as well as their monitoring and evaluation. The Municipality through the MPCU undertook assessment of their capacities to develop and implement the MTDP. The rationale was to ensure that the appropriate incentives, materials and human resources were in place for effective MTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The processes of assessment of the capacities of the Municipal Assembly were as follows:

- Ability to prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021)
- Availability and utilization of funds
- Availability of resources and facilities
- Plan implementation and M&E skills
- Motivation and experience
- Training requirements
- Leadership/Management skills

Ability to prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021)

The Municipal Assembly has capacity to prepare a medium-term plan in line with the National development agenda viz the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2018-2021.

Constraints against monitoring the DMTDP Implementation are:

- Inadequate budgetary allocation for M&E activities
- Inadequate M&E skills and Human resource constraints
- Non-functioning of most of the sub-district structures that could feed the Assembly with information (data)
- Inadequate motivation and incentives to the team for Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Inadequate logistical and resources support for M&E activities
- Inadequate reporting systems and poor management of information
- Inadequate data for M&E plan.

Human Resource Capacity

- The Assembly is constrained by the under listed human resource capacity:
- Inadequate M&E skills, experience and knowledge.
- No-permanent office space for the MPCU Secretariat. At the moment the MPCU Secretariat is occupied by the Revenue Unit, while the other Staff have moved to join the Procurement Unit.
- No-incentive and motivation for the MPCU staff hence non-commitment of the members to the task of M& E activities
- No assigned official vehicle for MPCU to undertake M&E activities. They can access a vehicle for M&E activities from the pool.

The skills and knowledge of the MPCU members and other secretarial staff should be improved periodically.

The following programmes/courses should be organized for MPCU members and other secretariat staff to update their skills:

- Development Planning
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Report writing
- Proposal Writing
- Data collection and analysis
- Team and Consensus Building Techniques
- Leadership skills
- Data management and other Computer programmes

Logistical Support

Another major constraint hampering the effective and efficient Plan implementation and M&E activities is logistical support. Currently there is no assigned vehicle for M&E activities. MPPCU can only assess a vehicle for M&E activities from the pool. Currently, the Municipal Assembly Office block is under renovation, so the MPCU Secretariat is occupied by the Revenue Unit. The MPCU secretariat is now occupying the Procurement Unit. There is no office space to serve as a documentation centre for periodicals, legislative Instruments, and development plans, guidelines and manuals. There are inadequate office equipment and facilities, such desk top

computer and accessories (printer), metal cabinet, laptop computers, scanner and projector for power point presentation. Since the MPCU relies on the few logistics at the Assembly, reports always delay on M&E activities.

Recommendations

Since the success of the Medium-Term Development Plan and Assembly's development agenda to a large extent depend on M&E activities, there is the need to strengthen its activities so that the desired impact of the goals, objectives and the strategies to improve the quality of life of the people in the municipality would be realized. The following recommendation would go a long way to improve implementation of the plan and M&E activities:

- Provision of resources for the MPCU office for effective and efficient service delivery
- Provision of vehicle solely for M&E activities
- Improving the skills and capacities of the MPCU members to be abreast with M&E activities with regular training activities in the training institutions such as ILGS.
- Provision of motivation and incentive packages for the MPCU and secretarial staff to serve as morale booster.
- Leadership commitment to M&E activities should be strong.
- Timely submission on of reports by Decentralized departments to the MPCU.

Establishment of the Municipal Assembly

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly was one of the two local authorities created in 1974 to oversee the then Nkoranza, Techiman, Atebubu, Yeji and Kintampo in the Brong Ahafo region. The Decentralization reforms of 1988 established it as district by Legislative Instrument 1471 of 1989. In 2004, with the creation of Tain District, the Assembly operated under Legislative Instrument 1782 of 2004. The district was later upgraded to a Municipality status by Legislative Instrument 1876 of 2007.

1.5.1 Physical and Natural Environment

This section examines the physical characteristics of the Municipality and their implications for fostering sustained socio-economic development. Specific geo-physical features that have been considered include location and size climate, vegetation, relief, geology, soils, conditions of both the natural and built environment,

land management practices, impact of climate change and human activities on the environment and in the Municipality.

1.5.1.1 Location and Size

The Wenchi Municipality is located in the western part of Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana and lies within latitudes 7° 30' South and 7° 15' North and longitudes 2° 17' West and 1° 55' East. It covers a total land area of 1,145 square kilometres and shares boundaries with Banda and Kintampo South Districts to the North, Techiman Municipal and Techiman North District to the East, Sunyani West to the South, and Tain District to the West.

Wenchi, the Municipal capital, is 56km to Sunyani and 29km from Techiman which is arguably the commercial town (largest market in the region) of the Brong Ahafo Region. Its closeness to Techiman, a major national market, poses several benefits for agricultural production and agro-processing and farmers especially must be sensitized and supported to take advantage of this opportunity. Figure 1 below shows the location of Wenchi Municipality in the regional and national context, while Figure 2 shows the location of communities in the Municipality.

Relief and Drainage

The relief of Wenchi Municipal is shown in Figure 1. The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1% inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the North/West. Apart from the North-western high land; the other areas are basins of the tributaries of the Volta and therefore low lying.

Generally, the Municipality is well drained as shown in the relief map in figure 1. The Black Volta marks the northern boundary of the Municipality with the Northern Region. The major rivers, which serve the communities in the Municipality, are Tain, Subin, Kyiridi, Trome and Yoyo. Tain, Subin and the Black Volta Rivers flow throughout the year and such could be dammed to support continues agricultural production and safe water provision.

1.5.1.2 Climate

Temperature in the Municipality is generally high, averaging about 24.5°C. Average maximum temperature is 30.9 (°C) and a minimum of 21.2 (°C). The hottest months are February to April. Table 1.2 shows the mean monthly, annual maximum, minimum temperatures and changes in mean maximum and minimum temperatures in the Municipality.

Table 4 Mean monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperature in oC for Wenchi (2013– 2017)

TEMP	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	ANN
Mean Max 0°	32.5	34.3	33.7	32.5	31.4	30.1	28.2	28.0	28.7	29.7	30.6	30.8	30.9
Mean Min 0°	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.9	19.8	21.2
Mean 0°	26.2	28.2	28.0	27.4	26.4	26.7	26.7	24.6	24.8	25.3	25.6	25.3	26.1

Source: Compiled by the Ghana Meteorological Services, 2017

The municipality has two main seasons – rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs between April to October. The average annual rainfall is between 1,140 – 1,270 mm. The dry season, also known as the harmattan, occurs between or from November and February. This long period of dryness makes the Municipality very vulnerable and susceptible to bush fires. Bush burning is therefore very rampant during the dry seasons. This has however, been managed through community education and fire volunteers who are working in the municipality.

The prevailing climatic conditions in the Municipality constitute important parameters for development. The temperature has some influence on the quality and quantity of land cover. The rainfall pattern is characterised by seasonality, which is a limiting factor to crop cultivation and plant growth.

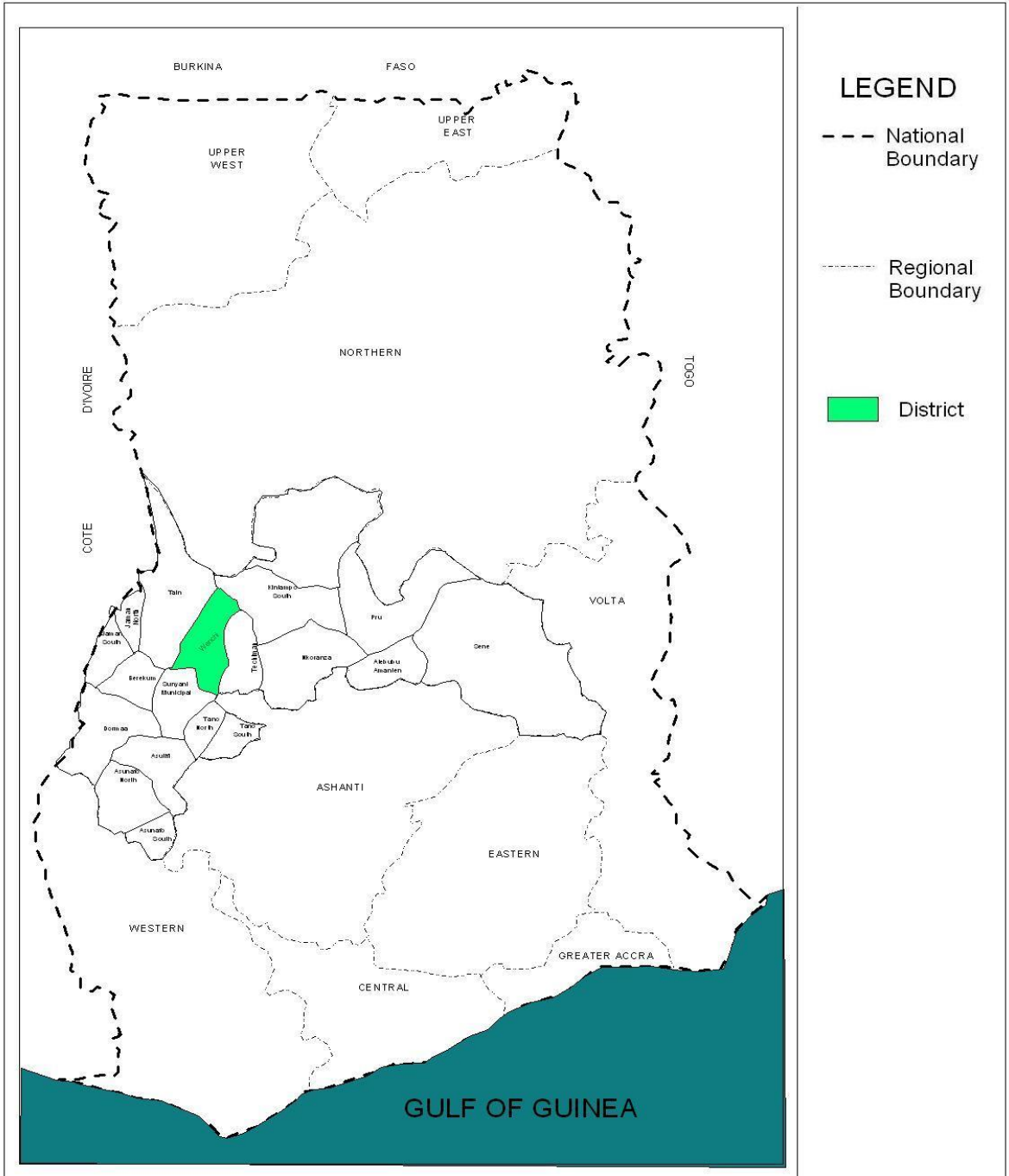
1.5.1.3 Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the moist-semi-deciduous forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. The Guinea savannah woodland represents an eco-climatic zone, which has evolved in response to climatic and edaphic limiting factors and has been modified substantially by human activities. Timber species like Odum, Sapele, Wawa and Mahogany are found in places such as Nwoase. The groves at Nwoase show that with protection, forest in the Municipality can be very productive because the soils in the sacred groves appear more fertile compared to soils lying a few metres away which have been laid bare by intensive cultivation and other unsustainable uses. In the grooves, wildlife like deer and antelope are found.

The activities of the Nwoase traditional area towards protecting the forest and wildlife won them an award from the Government in 2004 (2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS). Other forest reserves are Sawsaw and Yaya. The combination of the vegetation zones – guinea savannah, transitional zone and the forest permit

the cultivation of variety of crops – cereal, tubers and vegetables and even animal rearing. Figure 3 shows the location of the numerous natural resources in the Municipality.

Fig. 1: Location of Wenchi Municipality in the National and Regional Context



LEGEND

- National Boundary
- Regional Boundary
- District

FIG:
1

**LOCATION OF WENCHI DISTRICT
IN THE
REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXT**



Figure 3.1 Map of Wenchi Municipality

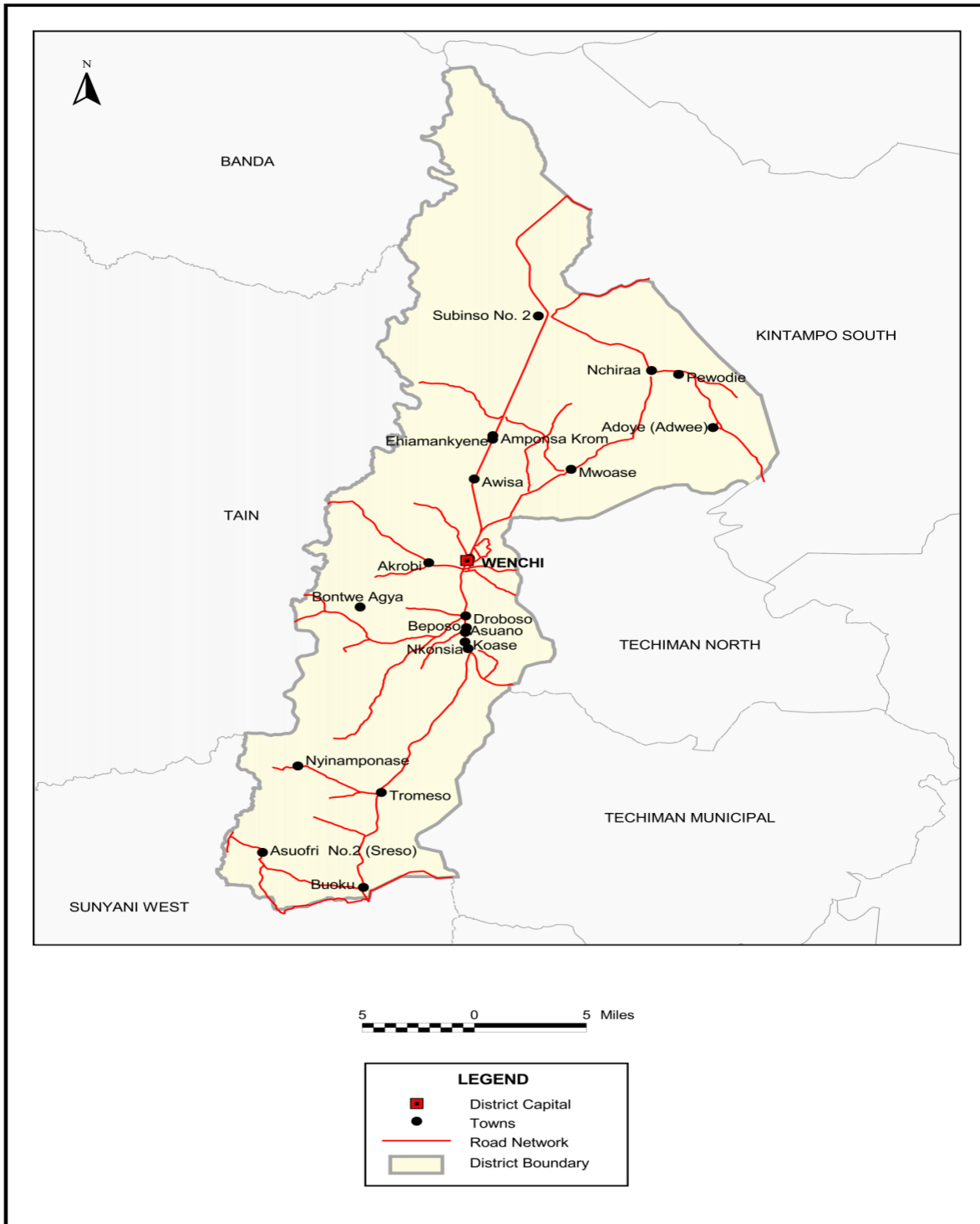


Fig. 2: Map of Wenchi Showing the Location of Communities

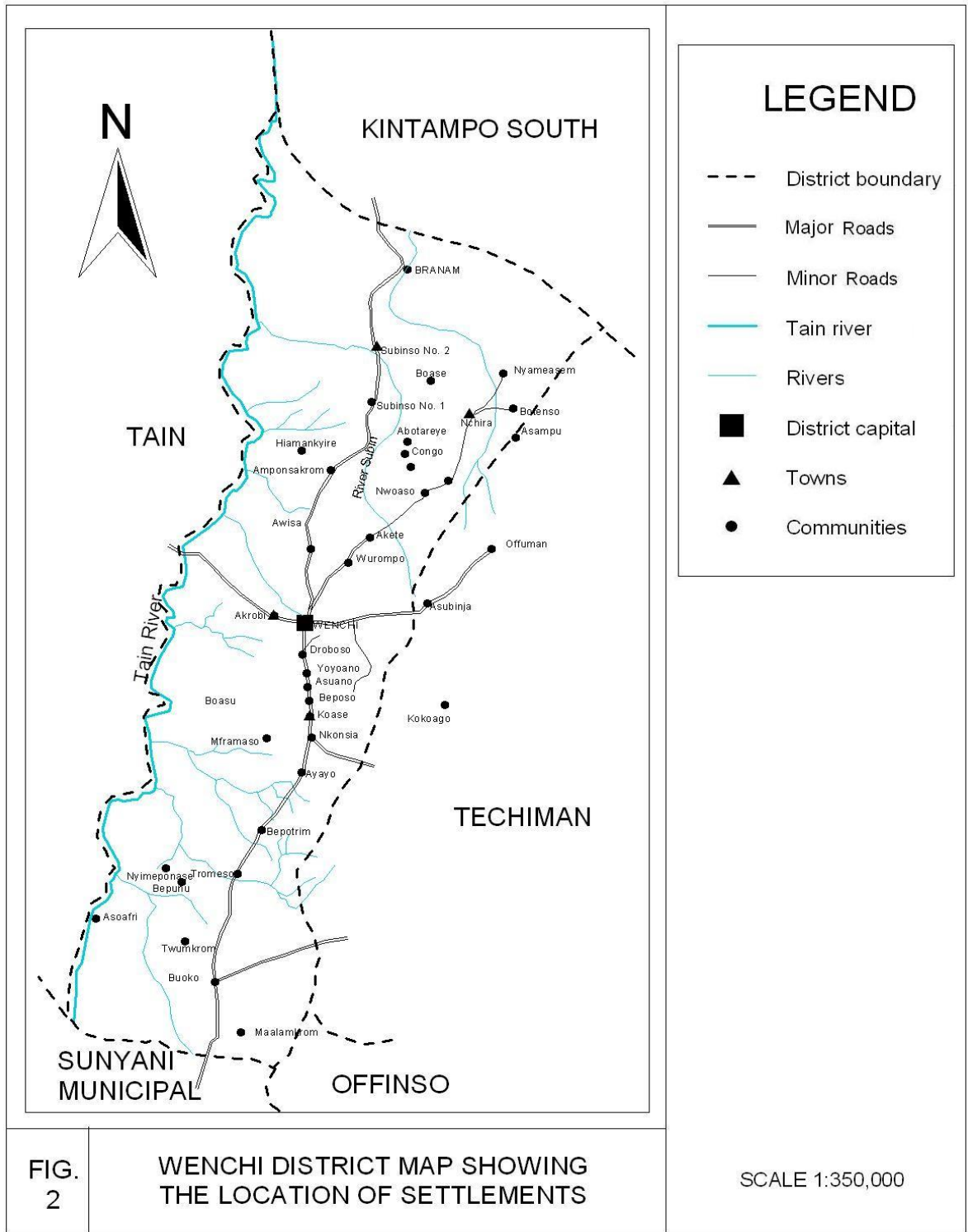


Figure 3: Resource Potential of Wenchi Municipality

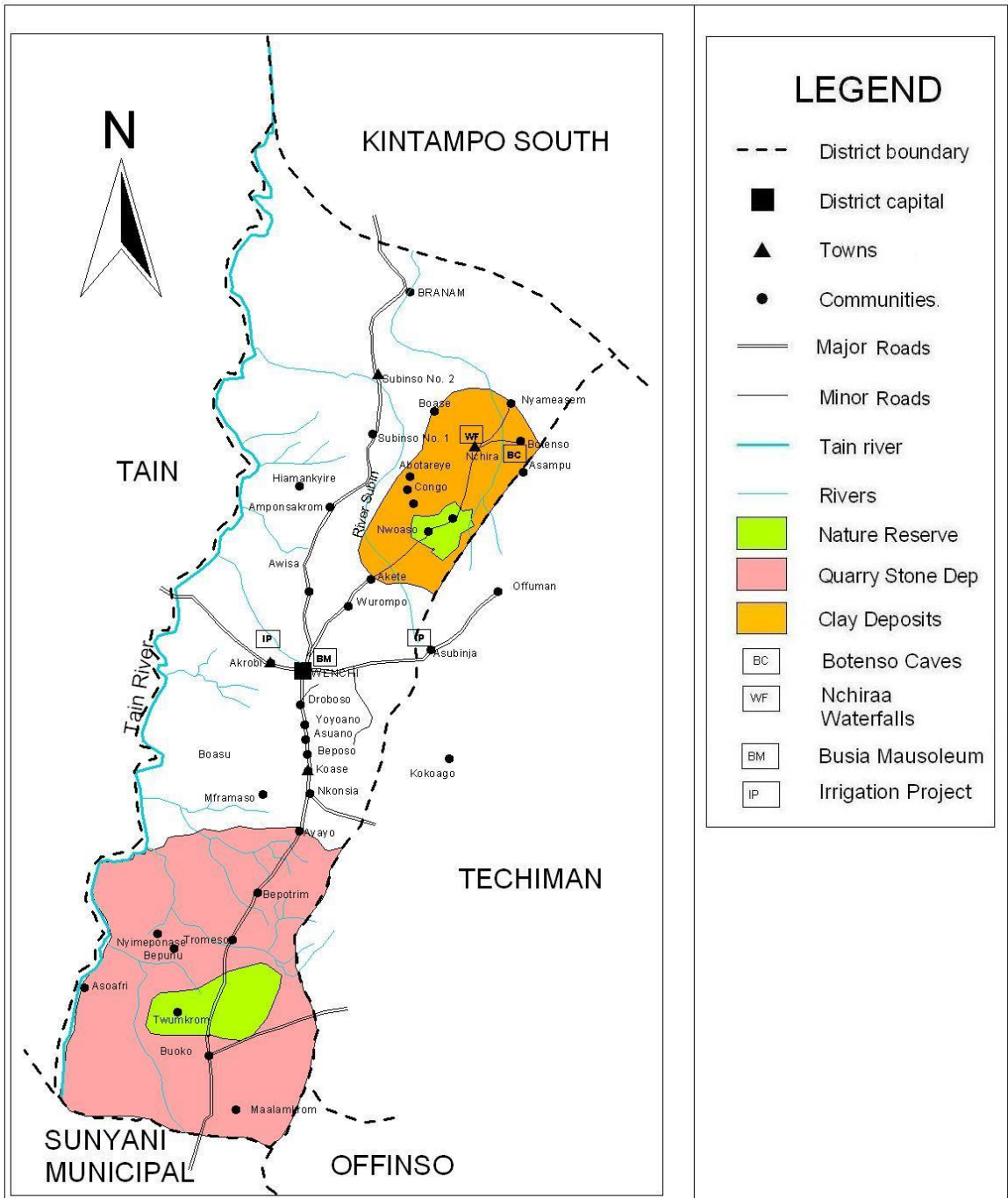


FIG. 3

WENCHHI DISTRICT MAP SHOWING RESOURCE POTENTIAL

SCALE 1:350,000

1.5.1.4 Soils

A greater proportion of Wenchi Municipality falls under the savannah ochrosol with some lithosols. The land is generally low lying and most of the soils are sandy loam and in the valleys, loamy soils exist. *The soils are fairly rich in nutrients and are suitable for the cultivation of savannah, transitional and forest crops such as maize, yams, cocoyam, and cassava. There are clay deposits for pottery industry and burnt bricks.*

1.5.1.5 Geology and Minerals

Geologically, the municipality is underlain mostly by Birrimain rock formation. The area falls under the Lower Birrimain, which consists of such metamorphosed sediments as phyllite and schist. There are also granite and granodiorite in the southeast and western parts of the Municipality. There are several rock deposits and outcrops in the Municipality within the outstretch of land between Wenchi Town and Buoku community. The rocks are currently being quarried for road and building construction. There are over ten (10) companies in the municipality that are mining these rock deposits with room for several other companies. The exploitation of these rock deposits holds several benefits including employment creation and expansion of the local construction industry. Measures should however be put in place to control its negative environmental impacts.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of eco-system services that critically contribute to human well-being. Plants, animals, aquatic species, flora and fauna are protected from human activities that endanger living organisms within our Municipality. The Assembly incorporates Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) in its MTDP that guides projects and programmes implementation. This helps subject projects and programmes to careful environmental tools such as Internal Consistency Matrix and Sustainability Matrix that limit negative impacts that such projects may have on biodiversity and environment in general. Site Sensitivity Assessment is conducted and screening reports submitted to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for permits before projects and programmes are implemented. The site sensitivity assessment takes into consideration physical, biological and cultural resources that could be endangered as a result of project and programme implementation.

In order to protect biodiversity and the environment, the Assembly has two (2) Officers in charge of Environmental Safeguards. The responsibility of these Officers is to take all Assembly projects through site sensitivity assessment and submit screening reports to Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Local

Government Rural Development in order to limit proposed negative impacts a particular project or programme might have on the biological species and the environment.

Climate Change

The rainfall pattern in the municipality is characterized by seasonality, which is a limiting factor to crop cultivation and plant growth. The municipality has two main seasons – rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs between April and October with a short dry spell in August. The average annual rainfall is about 1,140 – 1,270mm. Temperatures in the municipality are generally high, averaging about 24.5 degree celsius. Average maximum temperature is 30.90C and a minimum of 21.2 degree celsius. Climate change is now a major hindrance to successful agricultural development and it adversely affects agricultural activities since farming in the municipality is rain-fed. Rain fall pattern is changing, the heat and intensity of the sun is increasing due to the negative effect of human activities on the environment. These negative effects are the indiscriminate felling of trees and other forms of pollution, which have seriously affected the rainfall pattern.

Green Economy

The municipality falls within the moist-semi deciduous forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. The Guinea Savannah woodland represents an eco-climate zone, which has evolved in response to climate and edaphic limiting factors and has been modified substantially by human activities. Green economy aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities for sustainable development without degrading the environment. The municipality does not have industries that emits hazardous waste onto the environment. The few industries whose pre-occupation is gari processing and cashew processing generate waste that are recycled and re-used for other products. To promote green economy, is mandatory for factories to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment and permit granted by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before their establishment in the municipality.

Water Security

The ability to access sufficient quantities of clean water to maintain adequate standards of food, good production and sustainable health care is in line with the Assembly's quest for access to potable water for its citizens. There are three (3) Water Boards that manage such systems namely Wenchi, Nwoase and Nchiraa Water Boards. These Small Town Water Systems serve about 50% of the population in the Municipality and the rest have access to mechanized boreholes, boreholes fitted with hand pumps as well as hand dug wells fitted with pumps. The Wenchi Water Supply System is managed by Wenchi Water Board under the supervision of the Municipal Assembly. Currently, about 85% of the population has access to potable water such as small town water system, mechanized boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps.

Natural and man-made disasters

Disaster in the Municipality come in the form of fire, rainfall (flooding), severe wind (storm) and pest infestation. Fire disaster occur in homes through improper handling of energy (gas, electricity and charcoal). The National Disaster Management Team in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture within the municipality are educating the public on climate change and disaster risk reduction programmes aimed at improving the environment. The Municipal Fire Division also educates traders and the general public on market safety and how to prevent fire outbreak. The Municipal Agriculture Directorate and NADMO also educate farmers on the need not to farm along river banks to prevent rivers from drying up. The two departments should be adequately resourced to fight diseases and pest infestation which tend to destroy large hectares of cultivated lands. Through intensive public education, such disasters could be prevented.

Aesthetic features

The Municipality is endowed with many aesthetic features which have high potentials. Aesthetic features in the municipality are the Nchiraa Waterfalls, Nwoase, Yaya and Sawasaw forest reserves, BONO SO (The hole where the people Wenchi are believed to have originated from), the Colonial Courts and Prisons, and the Mausoleum containing the tomb of Dr K.A., Busia (Prime Minister of Ghana, Second Republic, 1969).

In order to develop the tourism potentials of the municipality, there is the need to improve upon physical accessibility, especially the road to the Nkyiraa Waterfalls and other tourist sites. There are also hotels and guest houses in the municipality which could be upgraded to first class standard to enhance tourism.

Land Management

Land management in the municipality is in the custody of the government (the Municipal Assembly), the traditional authorities and private individuals who have been leased land over a period of years. Agriculture lands are mostly cultivated by family members who owned the lands. Private individuals are leased agriculture lands based on ‘abunu system’ where produce is divided into two parts between the land owner and the private individual with ‘abusa system’ where produce is divided into three parts with the land owner taking a third of the produce.

Natural Resource Utilization

The Municipality is endowed with vast natural resources which when utilized will increase wealth and well-being of people. Granite and sand deposit, forest reserves, clay deposit, streams and rivers are some of the economic resources which can be harnessed. The huge deposit of granite is currently being processed to quarry dust, gravels and chippings for construction of roads and buildings.

The Municipality has vast land for agriculture which employs majority of the people. Agriculture in the municipality is still done on subsistence basis with simple farm tools such as hoes and cutlass. If Agriculture could be seen as a business and mechanized agriculture techniques employed, then, the agriculture resources could fully be utilized. These would change the face of agriculture in the Municipality from subsistence farming to commercial/ plantation agriculture with combine harvesters, harrows, ridgers and mounds, then, food sufficiency both locally and nationally could be achieved.

The water resources in the Municipality are Rivers Tain, Trome, Subin, Yoyo, Kyiridi, Gufo, Kokroko, Atwin, Buasu, Botim and others. There are other minor rivers and streams also in various areas in the Municipality. Rivers such as Tain, Subin and the Black Volta flow throughout the year. These can be dammed to support continuous agriculture production and safe water supply.

1.6 Environment

Conditions of the Built Environment

This aspect highlights on the way of life of the people in terms of their shelter, and living conditions and practices that have direct bearing on the environment. The built environment of the Municipality is made up of the houses and its environs in towns and villages. The environmental condition of the communities both large and small is characterized by poor housing conditions such as; exposed foundations, leaking roofs, cracked walls, and dilapidated wooden structures. Settlement layout though planned, the undulating nature of the built environment hinders the clear arrangement of housing within settlements. The creation of gullies to uncontrolled drainage along the roads particularly feeder roads have destroyed most access routes in communities, exposed building foundations, created stagnant waters and choked gutters. There is haphazard construction of buildings in some settlements due to non-compliance with settlement schemes. This has resulted in the construction of building on plots zoned for other purposes like education, sanitation, health, roads among others. The Assembly has initiated steps to help improve the conditions of the built environment. The Assembly now has Department of Urban Roads, which has compiled and submitted data on drains and gullies to the Ministry of Roads and Highways for consideration. The contractors working on the Wenchi town roads have now resumed to site to complete works on the town roads.

a). Conditions of the Natural Environment

The vegetation consisting of both tall trees and grasses constitute the critical element of the natural environment in the municipality. Over the years, however, over reliance on fuel wood for cooking, bush fires, charcoal burning, the activities of chainsaw operators and poor farming practices (slash and burn method of clearing the land) constitute the major activities, which degrade the environment. The cumulative effect is that secondary vegetation occurs in cultivated areas. In the semi-derived savannah areas, there is the absence of large economic trees as a result of logging, charcoal burning and mechanized farming. The nature of the changing vegetation has also affected the soil condition and how it can serve agricultural production. Gradually, soil fertility is being lost due to deforestation, bush burning, continuous cropping and sand winning.

The drainage system in the Municipality is gradually changing. The water levels of the rivers and streams in the municipality are falling. This is particularly due to clearing along river banks for farming activities.

The climate is also to some extent gradually changing. This is being experienced from the change in rainfall pattern and timing, and the general temperature of the municipality. Farmers at the mercy of the weather, now find it difficult to predict the planting season. The long term effect of the natural environment if not checked could affect the Municipality ecology and its effect on agriculture, industry and service sector.

Implication for Development-Physical and Natural Environment

The levels of interactions among the various features and characteristics show both positive and negative developmental implication. The municipality abounds in natural and economic resources such as granite and sand deposit, clay deposits, arable land, streams and rivers which can be harnessed for development.

The huge deposit of granite is currently been processed to quarry dust, gravels, chippings for construction of roads and buildings. There is also favourable climatic condition, fertile land/soil and forest reserve which attract more people into the municipality to do farming, lumbering and other activities.

Available water for irrigation at areas such as Subinso No.1 & 2, Nwoase, Yoyo, Akrobi and Asubingya where Rivers such as Tain, Subin, Kyiridi flow throughout the year, offer great potential for reliable irrigation systems to support continuous agricultural production and improve income levels of farmers.

In spite of these potentials, the destructive activities by man such poor farming practices, illegal felling of trees and bush burning is affecting agricultural productivity. There is therefore the need to put stringent measures in place to check these activities.

1.7 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic data offer an important tool for the development and evaluation of policies that shapes the overall development agenda of every community. Human resource development is the centre of development planning and management. This section of the report provides information on the population size and distribution of the municipal, sex ratio, age dependency, age-sex structure as well as the migratory pattern within the municipality. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is of focus on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the Wenchi Municipal and their implications for the socio-economic development of the municipality.

Population Size and Distribution

The Municipal has a total population of 89,739 (2010 Population and Housing Census), representing 3.9 percent of the region's total population of 2,310,983. The population of the Municipality consist of 50.9 percent females and 49.1 percent males. The Municipal has sex ratio of 96.5 males indicating female dominance over males for the total population. This is one of the Municipalities in the country with more females than males. The 2010 Population and Housing Census also put the growth rate of Wenchi Municipality at 2.3% slightly lower than the national figure of 2.5% and at par with the regional growth rate of 2.3%. The growth rate has been projected to 2.4%. The table below is the projected figures of Wenchi Municipality from 2010-2021. The Table below shows the total population of the Municipality between 2000 and 2021.

Table 5 Wenchi Population and Projected Population 2000-2021

S/N	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
1.	2000	166,641
	After the split of the District	
2.	2010	89,739
	Projections	
3.	2017	106,408
4.	2018	108,892
5.	2019	111,389
6.	2020	113,956
7.	2021	116,747

Source: Actual figures are based on Population and Housing Census Reports. Projections are computered from 2010 PHC, GSS

The municipality is largely a rural population. Three (3) out of every five persons is likely to be residing in the rural areas. The total land area of the municipality is 1,296.60 square kilometres and with a population of 89,739 it gives a population density of 69.2 implying that for every one square kilometre about 69 persons can be found living there.

Table 6 Population size in the Regional and National Context (2000-2018)

Year Area	2000	2010	2017 (Projected)	2018 (Projected)
Wenchi Municipal	166,641	89,739	106,408	108,892
Brong Ahafo Region	1,815,408	2,310,983	-	-
National	18,912,079	24,317,734	28,168,548	28,766,338

Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

Sex ratio

The sex ratio for the Municipality is 96.5, implying that for every 100 females there are 96.5 males. As can be seen from Table 2.1, the sex ratio increases slightly from 102 for the age group 0-4 to 103.1, for the age group 5-9 and further increases to 106 for the age group 15-19. Between the ages 20-24 and 25-29 however, there is a sharp decline in the sex ratio from 106.7 to 78.7 with female substantially outnumber the males. The sex ratio (113.2) was recorded among the 55-59 age groups, where there are 113 males for every 100 females while the least was 51.8 for the age group 90-94.

Population Density

The population density of the Municipality is 69.2 persons per square kilometre of land which is far higher as compared to the regional figure of 58.4 persons per square kilometre and far lower national figure of 103.4 persons per square kilometre.

Table: Population Density of Wenchi Municipality, 2010 - 20121

Year	Population	Population Density (Per Square Kilometer)
2010	89,739	69.2
2017	106,408	82.1

2018	108,892	84.0
2019	111,387	85.9
2020	113,956	87.9
2021	116,747	90.8

Source: 2010 figure is based on Population and Housing Census Report. The rest were computered from 2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS

Age Dependency

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "working population" (15-64 years). It is often used as an indicator of the economic burden on the working population. The table 2.1 also presents information on the age dependency situation of the Municipality. It could be observed that the Municipality has an age dependency ratio of 83.5. Which is slightly higher than the regional age dependency ratio of 81.3. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (54.4) than that of females (53.62). It is important to note that the age-dependency ratio varies with respect to the locality of residence in the Municipality. The urban areas have lower age dependency ratio (74.4) as compared to the rural areas (89.3). The relatively lower age-dependency ratio 74.4 in the urban centres could be attributed to the migration of the youth.

Age and Sex Structure

Wenchi has a more active population as compared to the region. The age-sex structure of the Municipal is not different from what pertains at the regional and national levels. Whereas 55.5% of the municipality's population is within the active age group (15-64), the region recorded 53% in 2010. Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality. It indicates a youth age structure with persons less than 15 years constituting more than a third of a population (40.4%). More than half of the population can be found in the 15-64 year age group, with a small proportion (5.1%) older than 64 years. Males tend to dominate from 0-19 years whilst the reverse is true between age 20 to 39 for the females. With the exception of age group 40-44 and 55-59 the female population tends to dominate. Perhaps, females tend to live longer than their males counterparts or males in the municipality tend to travel elsewhere for livelihood. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Wenchi Municipality. It has a broad base which suggests higher number of children and relative a high birth rate. The pyramid narrows rapidly from the base, upwards, suggestions a low number of the aged which probably means a high death rate. The existing large labour force is an asset needs the requisite social services to position it to pursue the Municipality's development agenda. The table below is a breakdown of the age and sex composition of the population of the municipality

Table 7 Age-Sex Composition of Wenchi Municipality

Age Group	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)
0-14	18,451	41.87	17,842	39.06	36,293	40.44
15-64	23,662	53.69	25,233	55.24	48,895	54.48
64+	1,952	4.42	2,599	5.69	4,551	5.07
Total	44,065	100	45,674	100	89,739	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

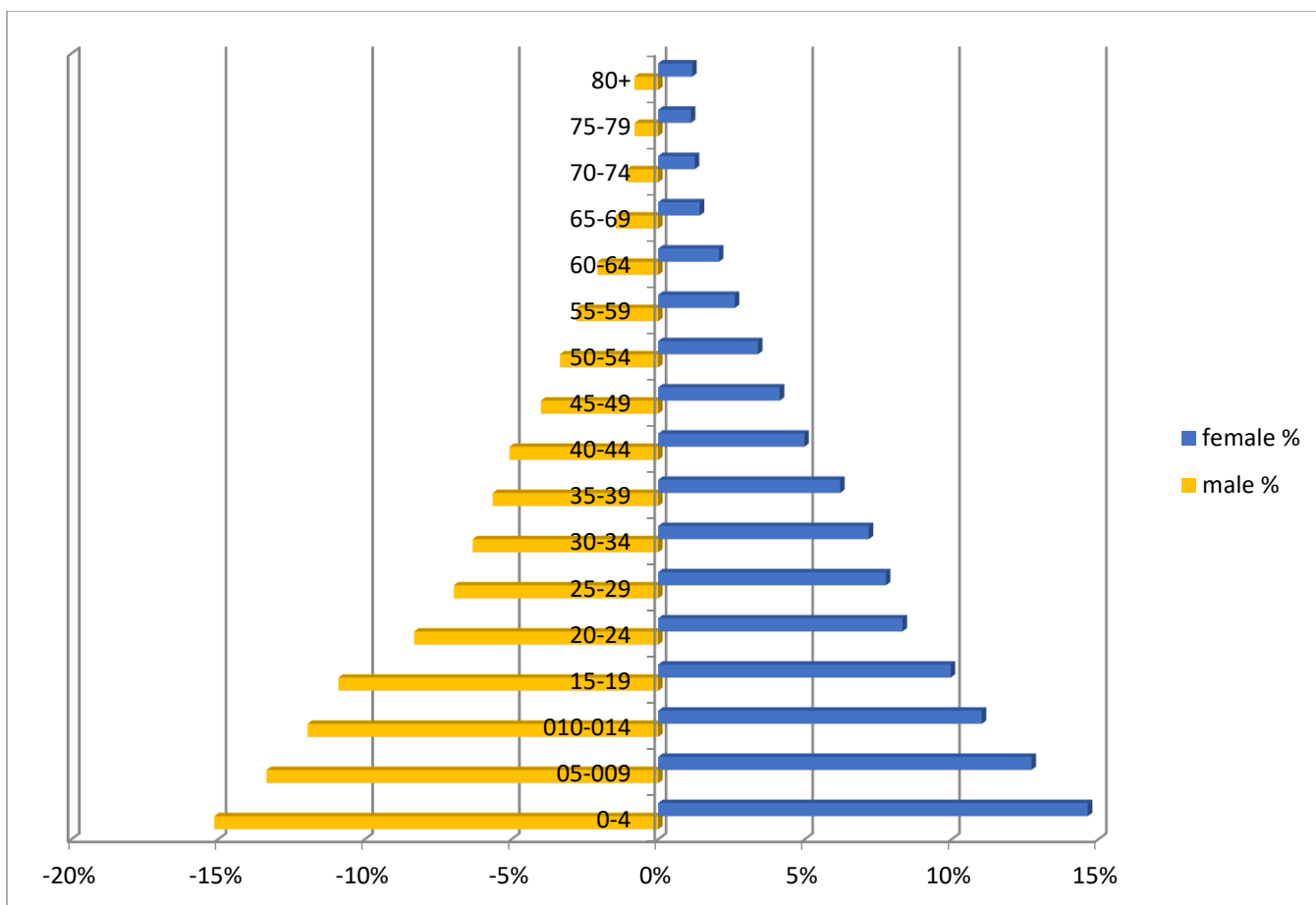
Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Wenchi Municipality. It has a broad base which suggests a higher number of children and relatively a high birth rate. The pyramid narrows rapidly from the base, upwards, suggesting a low number of the aged which probably means a high death rate

This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

Figure 5 Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Nationality

Approximately 97.4 percent of the persons in the Municipal are Ghanaians; 93.1 percent by birth; 1.0 percent by naturalization whilst the non-Ghanaians constitute about 3 percent in the Municipality. Nationals from ECOWAS Countries account for 2.2 percent while less than 1 percent are from other African countries.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,739	100.0	44,065	100.0	45,674	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	8,530	93.1	41,048	93.2	42,482	93.0
Dual Nationality	2,526	2.8	1,173	2.7	1,353	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	906	1.0	437	1.0	469	1.0
ECOWAS	1,980	2.2	1,032	2.3	948	2.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	485	0.5	226	0.5	259	0.6

Other	312	0.3	149	0.3	163	0.4
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Source: District Analytical Report, 2010 PHC, Wenchi

Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live birth women have. It is affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors.

Table 2.2 shows reported total rates (TFRs), general fertility rate and crude birth rate of the various Municipal and Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The total fertility rate per women in Wenchi Municipality is 3.4 children if she able to pass through her child bearing years. This TFR of 3.4 is relatively lower than the regional rate of 3.58 percent.

It could further be noticed that the Municipality recorded a general fertility rate of 99.3 is lower than the regional general fertility rate (105.9). This implies that there are 99.3 births per 1,000 women in the preceding 12 months before to the Brong Ahafo Regional figure of 26.6.

Table 2.3 below indicates that 52.9 percent of female children were born to women aged 12-14 years compared with male born which are 47.1 percent in the municipality. This shows that out of the total number of children ever born, 47.1 percent were males as against 52.9 percent for females. The table further indicates that 53.3 male children ever born survived as against 46.7 percent of female children who survived.

Table 8 Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex child

Age groups	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
10-14	10.3	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	53.3	46.7
15-19	15.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	48.0	52.0
20-24	13.2	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	48.5	51.5
25-29	12.2	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	48.9	51.1
30-34	10.1	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	49.2	50.8
35-39	8.4	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0	50.4	49.6
40-44	6.6	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0	51.6	48.4
45-49	5.2	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	50.1	49.9
50-54	4.8	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	49.4	50.6
55-59	2.8	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	49.7	50.3
60	11.1	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	49.4	50.6

Source: District Analytical Report, Wenchi Municipal, 2010

Implications of the Demographic Characteristics to Development Planning

Analysis of the Municipal population size and structure indicate a relatively young population and higher fertility rate among women, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into development planning should be given more priority.

Demographic characteristics show youthful (54.9% of the population) population structure which implies the need to build more schools and create employment for the growing population. Inadequate employment avenues have negative impact in the municipal as it is likely to increase crime rate and threaten security in the municipality.

Since the number of females in the municipality is higher, policies should be put in place to the females of school going age in school to prevent early marriages and child bearing. Family planning programmes and projects should be made easily accessible in the municipality.

Spatial Distribution

This section discusses the spatial organization of the settlement system in the municipality. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context and further shows the type, number, destination of facilities and services and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the municipality.

Settlement Pattern

With a projected population of 105,354 in 2017, the Municipality has over ninety-five (95) settlements with the major communities concentrated in the urban and peri-urban areas such Wenchi, Nchiraa, Akrobi, Subinso No.2, Awisa, Nkonsia, Amponsakrom , Tromeso and Droboso, with many rural communities at the periphery of the Municipality.

There are two (2) urban communities (Wenchi and Nchiraa) which have 42.2% of the total population of the Municipality (2017 projected). This implies high concentration at the core of the Municipality which has effects on the provision and accessibility of basic infrastructure.

On the other hand, the dispersed nature of the rural communities with their small population size makes the equitable provision of infrastructural facilities difficult. Since most of them do not meet the required population threshold for the provision of some facilities

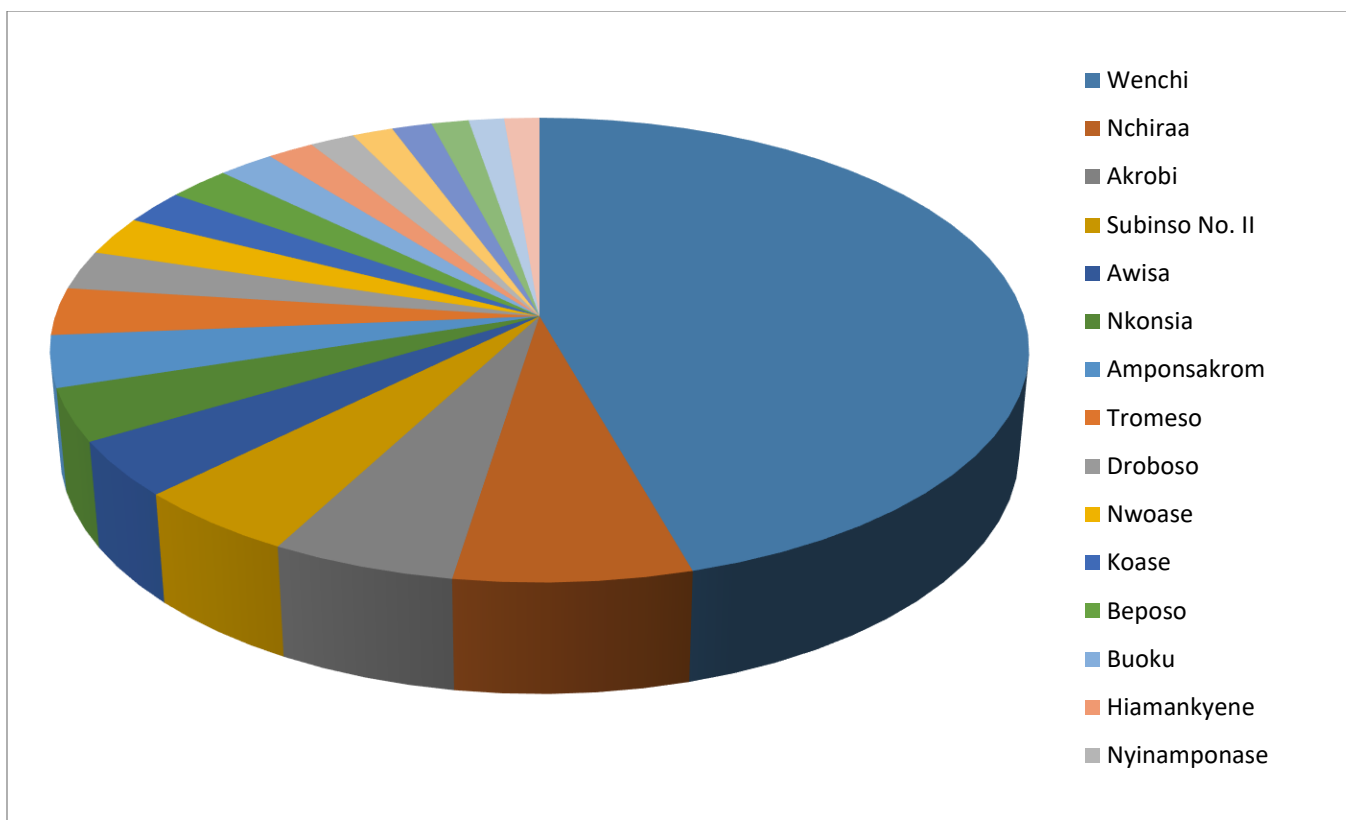
Table 1.6 and figure 1.4 depicts the twenty (20) largest communities and spatial distribution for Wenchi Municipality respectively.

Table 9 Twenty (20) largest communities in Wenchi Municipality

No	Community Name	Population 2010	Projected Population 2017	Projected Population 2018	Projected Population 2021
1.	Wenchi	32,950	39,029	39,922	49,635
2.	Nchiraa	4,948	5,903	5994	7458
3.	Akrobi	3,852	4,562	4667	5802
4.	Subinso No. II	3,451	4,087	4181	5198
5.	Awisa	2,805	3,322	3398	4225
6.	Nkonsia	2,634	3,119	3191	3967
7.	Amponsakrom	2,590	3,067	3138	3901
8.	Tromeso	2,389	2,829	2894	3598
9.	Droboso	2365	2,322	2379	3562
10.	Nwoase	1,961	2,319	2375	2433
11.	Koase	1,731	2,050	2097	2607
12.	Beposo	1,718	2,034	2081	2587
13.	Buoku	1,543	1,827	1869	2324
14.	Hiamankyene	1,282	1,518	1553	1929
15.	Nyinamponase	1,232	1,459	1492	1855
16.	Asuano	1,122	1,329	1359	1690
17.	Asuofri No. II (Sreso)	1,101	1,304	1333	1658
18.	Bontwe Agya	1,026	1,215	1243	1545
19.	Pewodie	973	1,152	1178	1465
20.	Adoye (Adwee)	966	1,144	1170	1455

Source: Projected from 2010 PHC (2.4% Growth rate)

Figure 6 Spatial Distribution of population



Household Size and Characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census, defines household as "a person or a group of Persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household" (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010:26). A household therefore may consist of a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them.

Household size by locality

The total household population of the Municipality is 88,209, and total number of household is 19,138. The average number of households per house in the Municipal is 1.7 with a higher average of 2.9 for the urban localities. There is an average household size of 4.6, the same as the regional average. It will be noticed that the average household size of the municipality is higher in the rural areas (5.1) than the urban areas (3.9).

Table 10 Household Size

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	88,209	31,987	56,222
Number of households	490,515	19,138	8,167	10,971
Average households per house	1.5	1.7	2.9	1.3
Average household size	4.6	4.6	3.9	5.1

Source: District Analytical Report, Wenchi Municipal, 2010

Household Composition

Data on composition of households are presented in table 3.2. The total household population of the municipality is 88,209 comprising 43,271 males (49.1%) and 44,938 females (50.9%). Out of the total household population 21.7 percent are heads of households. Four out of every ten of the household population are children (son/daughter) while spouse (wife/husband) of the head of households formed 10.2 percent. Adopted/foster children have the least percentage of 0.4. In households, where the head is a male, the heads account for a fifth of the persons in the households while among the female headed households the heads constitute about 17 percent.

In both male and female headed households, children account for over 40 percent of the household population. The proportion of other relatives in both male and female headed households is 7.2 and 8.7 percent respectively. While spouses constitute about 17 percent in female-headed households, in male-headed it was only 3.3 percent. As expected, biological children constitute the largest proportion of the household.

Table 11 Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,209	100.0	43,271	100.0	44,938	100.0
Head	19,138	21.7	11,627	26.9	7,511	16.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,976	10.2	1,430	3.3	7,546	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	37,322	42.3	19,254	44.5	18,068	40.2
Parent/Parent in-law	1,124	1.3	256	0.6	868	1.9
Son/Daughter	444	0.5	92	0.2	352	0.8
Grandchild	7,331	8.3	3,608	8.3	3,723	8.3
Brother/Sister	4,351	4.9	2,583	6.0	1,768	3.9
Step child	721	0.8	383	0.9	338	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	387	0.4	178	0.4	209	0.5
Other relative	7004	7.9	3109	7.2	3895	8.7
Non-relative	1411	1.6	751	1.7	660	1.5

Source: District Analytical Report, Wenchi Municipal, 2010

Household structure

Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 presents household structure by sex in the Municipality. Households with head only, i.e single person households constituted about 3.6 percent of the household population in the municipality.

It could be observed that households composed of the head and his spouse forms only 1.4 percent of total household population. Nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children (double parent nuclear) constitute more than a quarter of total households (27.1%) while single parent nuclear family households was 9.1 percent of the total household population. In addition, households with other family members (extended families) account for about a quarter of the household population (26.6%). The male headed household population was 43,271 in the Municipality. Out of this, the head only constitute 5.2 percent while among the female households the head only formed 2 percent. In male headed households, the nuclear family system is slightly higher (28.8%) than the extended (head, spouses, children and heads relatives) (27.6%). The single parent extended and non-relative is the least among the male headed households.

Generally, about a quarter (25.6%) of the female headed households are in extended (head, spouses, children and heads relatives) while a small percentage of 1.3 was recorded by head and spouse only. The nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children also performed creditable under the female headed household which stands at 25.4 percent.

Table 12 Household population by structure and sex

Total			Male headed		Female headed	
Households structure	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	percent
Total	88,209	100.0	43,271	100.00	44,938	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	3,176	3.6	2,260	5.2	916	2.0
Head and a spouse only	1,194	1.4	602	1.4	592	1.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	23,867	27.1	12,439	28.8	11,428	25.4
Single parent Nuclear	8,000	9.1	3,293	7.6	4,707	10.5
Extended family						
Extended (Head, Spouse(s), children and Head's relatives	23,444	26.6	11,949	27.6	11,495	25.6
Extend + non relatives	1,696	1.9	833	1.9	863	2.5
Head, spouse(s) and other	2,993	3.4	1,503	3.5	1,490	1.9

composition						
Single parent Extended	14,371	16.3	5,726	13.2	8,645	109.2
Single parent Extended + non relatives	1,402	1.6	552	13.2	8,645	19.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,066	9.1	4,114	9.5	3,952	8.8

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

Religious Composition

The main religions practiced in the Municipality are Christianity, Islam and Traditional worship of idols. Data extracted from 2010 PHC reveals that nearly two out of three (65.5%) of the populace within the Municipality practice Christianity whereas slightly higher than one-fifth (21.7%) are Muslims. African tradition religion only forms 3.7 percent. The Traditional belief attests to the fact that the Nwoase shrine “Kwaku Fri” is being consulted by people nationwide extending beyond the borders of Ghana for protection and other forms of wealth. A deep dive into the Christian community reveals, about four in every ten Christians is likely to a catholic. Also, a quarter of the Christians are Pentecostal/Charismatic with one fifth being Protestants and other Christian’s denomination constitutes just about 7.4 percent. Table 1.4 shows information on the religious affiliations of the population in the Wenchi municipality.

Table 13 Religious Affiliations of the population of the Municipality by sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89739	100	44065	100	45674	100
No Religion	7331	8.2	4297	9.8	3034	6.6
Catholic	26865	29.9	13213	30	13652	29.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12596	14	5760	13.1	6836	15
Pentecostal/Charismatic	14960	16.7	6816	15.5	8144	17.8
Other Christians	4359	4.9	2037	4.6	2322	5.1
Islam	19656	21.9	9823	22.3	9833	21.5
Traditionalist	3336	3.7	1827	4.1	1509	3.3
Other (Specify)	636	0.7	292	0.7	344	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Labour Force and Dependency Ratio

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report shows that about 74.0% of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active labour force, whilst the 52% are classified as inactive. Out of the percentage of the active labour force, over 33% are employed whilst the rest are unemployed. With the current population estimated to be 106,408 (2017 Projected) the economic dependency is having a negative impact on the local economic development. The effect of this is the breakdown of social cohesion and support for the family since the little income earned is not able to support nuclear family let alone the extended family. Within the plan period therefore measures would be taken to arrest the problem of unemployment and underemployment and make the youth acquire employable skills and take farming as a serious vocation to better their lot.

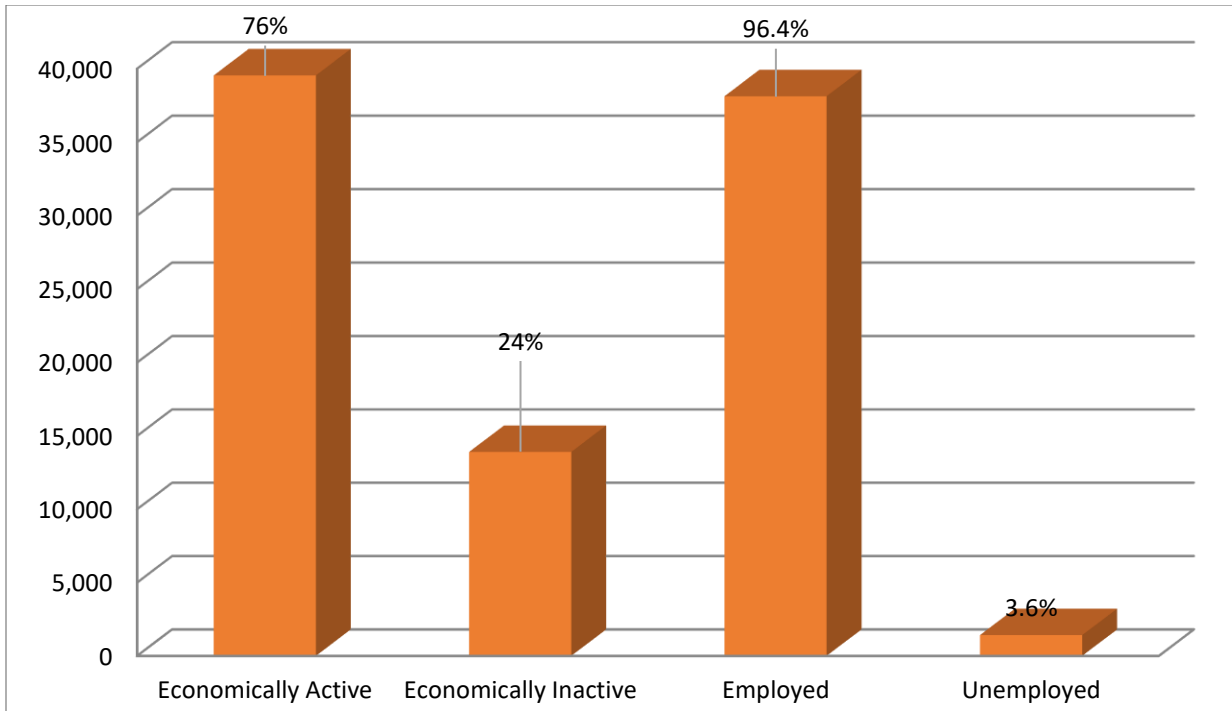
Improving the economic advantages in the agricultural and service sectors will lead to improved income and raise the standard of living of the people. There are programmes currently going on in the Municipality such as the Youth Employment Programmes and Youth in Agricultural Programme, all aimed at creating jobs and earning income which would in the end reduce the dependency ratio. With the introduction of the exemption packages on the Health Insurance Scheme, for the aged and especially the School Feeding Programme in the educational sector and LEAP, the economic dependency rate in the rural communities where hard core poverty prevails would be reduced.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, more than half of them are students (51.7%), 21.8% perform household duties and 13.3 percent are too old or young to work.

Figure: Activity status of population 15 years and older in Wenchi Municipality

(Bar Graph)



Occupational Distribution

The occupational distribution in the Wenchi Municipal shows agriculture as the dominant occupation followed by the service sector, commerce and industry. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Agriculture and related activities is the major occupation in the Municipality accounting for about 57.8%. A significant proportion of the economically active population is engaged in services and sales (15.2%). Craft and related workers constitute 9.95, while 6.1% falls in professional, Technical related workers category.

A larger proportion of males (62.1%) than females (53.6%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers; while, the proportion of females who are service and sales workers (24%) is about four times that of the males (6.2%). Male clerical support workers (0.9%) slightly exceed that of females (0.6%).

Agriculture still remains the dominant sector though growing at a decreasing pace. This may be due to the ageing farmers, non-attractiveness of farming to the youth and low investment returns in agriculture. The table below shows the occupational distribution of the Municipality’s economic activities.

Table: Occupational Distribution

Occupation	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Ranking
Agriculture	30.89	26.93	57.8	1st
Service/Commerce	8.04	15.53	23.6	2nd
Manufacturing Industry	10.82	7.77	18.6	3rd
Total	49.75	50.23	100	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, District Analytical Report, Wenchi, 2010

In order to diversify the economy and to reduce the overdependence on agriculture, the promotion of the service and commerce sectors should be pursued vigorously by attracting investment in the small and medium scale, services and commerce sectors and channeling the micro-credit funds into these sectors. Again the Municipality agriculture sector should be modernized to use appropriate technology to improve output on a small hectare of land as the sector would continue to dominate and encourage the youth to go into agriculture with the needed resources supported by the stakeholders.

The service sector is mainly being dominated by Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its associated services. ICT which is playing a key role as the engine of growth has taken the lead in the provision of service from location based services to door to door services.

Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

The Municipality experiences both inter and intra migration. It relatively experiences mild migration from the rural communities to the urban communities. Migration has been crucial to the population growth of the Municipality. Immigration has been mainly been settler farmers from Northern Ghana who engage in farming activities in the smaller communities and villages in the Municipality. Ewes and Fantes are also Immigrants found along the Yoyo River in the Municipality engaging in fishing activities. Traders, Civil Servants and Students, migrate also to the Municipality on seasonal basis due to their engagements.

Emigration has also been in the form of the economically active population leaving the Municipality to seek jobs, school, medical care among other reasons. About a quarter (25.3%) of the migrants have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years whilst a fifth has stayed for 10-19years. More than a third of the population born

elsewhere in the region is from the three northern regions with the Upper West contributing about 60 percent. This may be attributed to the fertile nature of lands in the Municipality which supports agriculture cultivation and tends to attract migrants from the north who are mostly farmers. More than a fifth of the migrants from the three northern regions have stayed between 10-19 years in the Municipality while just a little over 11 percent have lived for less than a year. There are also a total of 3.3 percent international migrants residing in the Municipality. There has been a significant change in the migration pattern in the Municipality. Since the economy is still basically agrarian, the youth, who form the majority of the labour force, and are not interested in agriculture move to the cities of Kumasi, Accra and other regional capitals in search of non-existing jobs leaving the children and the aged in most of the communities.

Gender Equality

Gender issue has also been identified as one of the cross-cutting issues which affect the impediments to progress in the fight against gender discrimination. This includes lack of good quality data disaggregation by sex, the paucity of financial and technical resource for women's programmes and lack of representation in the political sphere.

Promoting gender equality and empower women within the Plan period (2018-2021), the Municipal Assembly would vigorously pursue programmes such as economic empowerment in the agriculture sector and commercial sector through credit facilities for women farmers and traders, sensitization of women on domestic violence bill, disability bills and its implementation and encouraging women to accept public offices in the local government structures. These would in the long run help the Assembly to achieve the SDGs. More girl-child enrolment in the second cycle schools would be pursued for them to serve as role models in the municipality. Again equal access would be given on credit facilities, technology, markets and information to make informed decision making. Further to this, basic social and economic infrastructure should be shared equally. Access to facilities such as education, health, water and sanitation facilities should be provided for all. These would have implications for service delivery.

Rural-Urban Split

The rural-urban dichotomy continues to be in favour of the rural communities but at a decreasing pace as a lot of the youth are moving from the rural communities to the few urban centers in the Municipality to pursue education, search for jobs and enjoy other social amenities. The population of the Municipality is largely rural as 59.5% (67,789) lives in rural settlements while 40.5% (46,230) is urban. In Ghana, settlements with

population over 5000 are considered urban, among other criteria. By population criteria only, Wenchi town and Nchiraa would be classified as urban communities. Other major settlements are Akrobi, Subinso No.2, Nkonsia, Tromeso, Beposo, Droboso, Awisa, Nwoase, Amponsakrom, Koase and Buoku.

Even though only Wenchi and Nkyiraa are urban communities in the Municipality by population criteria, there are indications to show that Subinso No.2 and Tromeso shall attain urban status by 2021. It is therefore important to put the preparation and updating of town layouts for these communities in order to prevent the unusual haphazard development that characterized urban settlement in Ghana. Table 1.10 shows the Rural – Urban Split in the Municipality.

Table: Rural-Urban Split

Type of Population	Total Figure (2010)	Projected Total Figure (2017)	Projected Total Figure (2018)	Percentage (%)
Rural	56,789	67,177	62,976	59.5
Urban	32,950	38,177	45,916	40.5
Total	89,739	105,354	108,892	100

Source: MPCU, Wenchi, 2017

Settlement system

This section discusses the spatial organization of the settlement system in the municipality. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context and further shows the type, number, destination of facilities and services and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the municipality. The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of the municipal development are:

1. Surface Accessibility Analysis
2. Scalogram Analysis

1.11 Distribution of services and infrastructure

A look at the location and distribution of health, education, road network and water and sanitation facilities clearly shows that majority of them can be found in the urban areas to the detriment of the rural population which 63.3 percent of the entire population. Wenchi, the Municipal capital for instance is enjoying majority of the good services and infrastructure distribution in the Municipality. However, the Assembly is working serious to reverse or bridge the gap between these two localities. From 2014 to 2017, massive investment in the education, health, roads and water and sanitation facilities centred on rural communities. Among the beneficiaries were Ayigbe, Asuofiri, Congo, Ahwene, Buoku, Amoakrom, Nyinyanponase, Subinso No. II,

Awisa, Amponsakrom, Nkyiraa and Botensu. This strategy needs to be pursued as the rural population served as the food basket and contribute significantly to the entire development of the Municipality.

1.12 Human Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of Settlements

Human settlements of varying sizes and performing various functions are located in various sections of the Municipality. Wenchi is the only first order settlement in the Municipality. There is however no second order settlement, indicating the concentration of people (41.4%) and functions in the Capital. There are two (2) third (3rd) order settlements namely Subinso No. 2 and Nchiraa, whereas there are five (5) fourth (4th) order settlements namely Koase, Awisa, Nwoase, Droboso, and Tromeso.

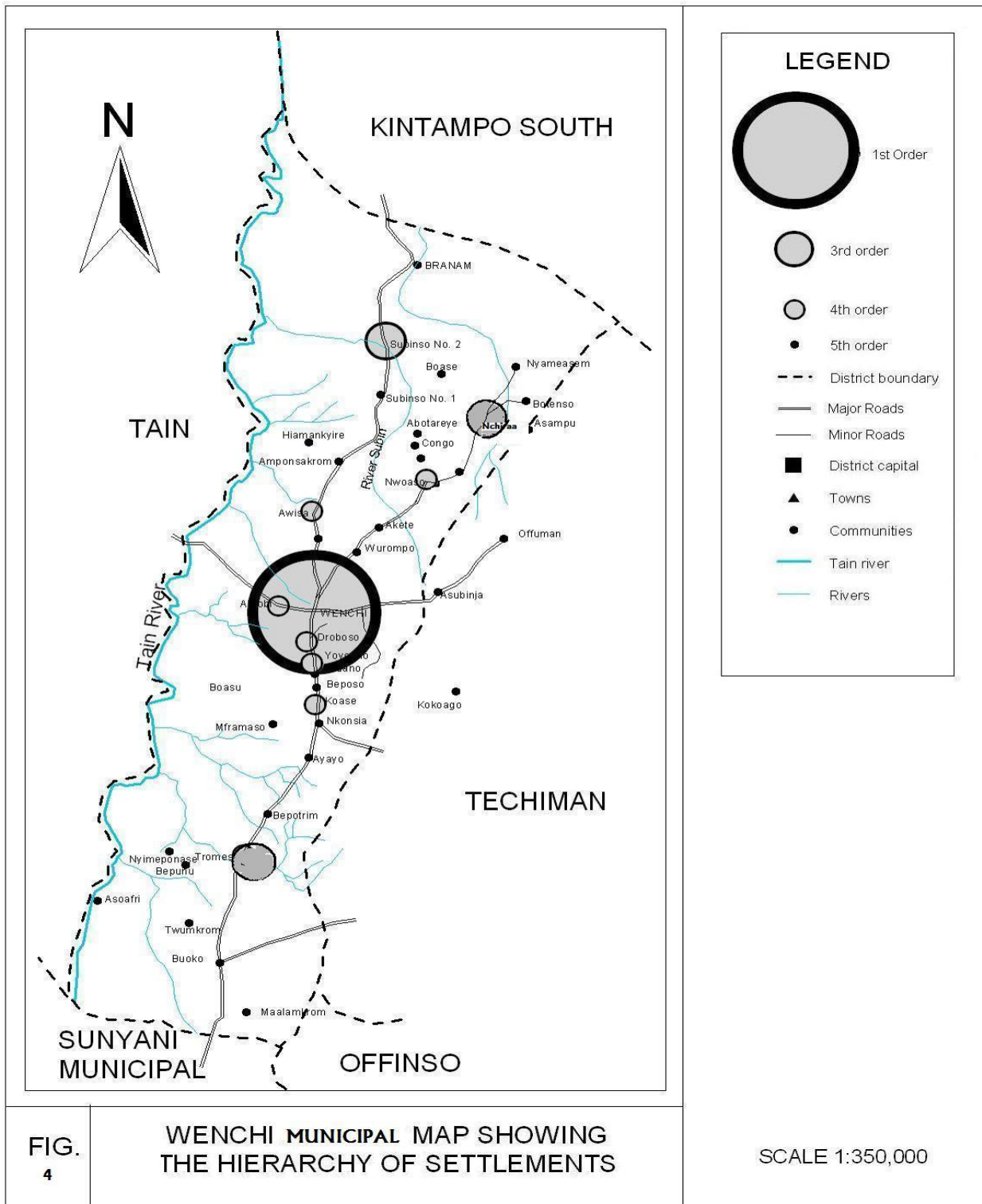
A careful look at the hierarchy of settlements in the Municipality shows a pattern where the high order settlements are located along the Trunk roads in the Municipality. Of the third and fourth order settlements, only Nchiraa is not located along a major trunk road. A possible explanation for this pattern could be the virtual absence of Social Services like water, education, health and electricity in the communities that are not located along any of the trunk roads in the Municipality, forcing people to move to settlements that are relatively better endowed.

The pattern also reveals a situation where settlements that do not lie along any of the trunk roads are linked by very poor feeder roads. Taking into consideration the fact that these settlements are predominantly agrarian, the existing pattern and road network makes movement of goods between farm gates and market centres extremely difficult and expensive.

Wenchi, the Municipal capital and the only first order settlement in the Municipality is geographically located in the middle of the municipality and is also the merging point for all the trunk roads passing through the Municipality. This makes physical accessibility to the capital easier especially for communities along or close to any of the trunk roads.

Figure 7 below is also a graphical presentation of the order of settlements in the Municipality

Figure 7: Map of Wenchi Showing the Hierarchy of Settlements



1.13 Surface Accessibility Analysis

1.13.1 Surface Accessibility to Services

Surface accessibility is the availability of services and infrastructure in a geographical area and the ease with which people from different locations can enjoy facilities and services in other areas in the Municipality. One of the determinants of the standard of living of any group of persons or community is access to essential social and economic services. Accessibility is determined by the distance that must be covered in order to receive services from the facility under consideration. An analysis of accessibility to selected services has been done to determine areas within the Municipality that have easy access to these services. Invariably, areas of limited access were also carved out. The analysis was done to determine only the physical accessibility to these facilities.

For the purpose of this analysis, the under listed services which are of much importance and thereby meet the basic needs of the people in the Municipality were selected. They are,

- Health Services
- Education Facilities
- Production and Marketing Centers
- Agricultural Extension Services
- Banking Services

Factors taken into consideration included;

1. The surface condition of roads in the Municipality;
2. Acceptable travel times to the selected services;
3. Speed limits on the roads; and
4. waiting time (before one gets a means of transport)

Table 1.4a below depicts the speed limit and the waiting time on the various types of roads within the Municipality. Column 2 of Table 1.7b also shows the acceptable travel time to access the various facilities/services in the Municipality. Based on the determined speed limit and waiting times on the various roads in the Municipality, an analysis was done and the area of coverage of the selected facilities/services are shown in columns 3 to 5 of table 1.8.

Figure 7 Acceptable Waiting Time and Speed Limit

	2nd Class	Feeder 1	Feeder 2	Walking
Average speed	80km/hr.	40km/hr.	10km/hr.	4km/hr.
Waiting time	15mins	60mins	120mins	-

Table 14 Acceptable Travel Times and area of coverage of services

Service	Acceptable travel time	2nd Class Road	Feeder road	Walking
Health	30 minutes	32km	10km	2km
Agric Extension	20 minutes	21.3km	6.7km	1.3km
Banking	40 minutes	42.7km	13.3km	2.7km
Market	40 minutes	42.7km	13.3km	2.7km
Education (SHS)	45 minutes	48km	15km	3km

In the selection of services for the analysis, both Social and economic facilities have been selected because of their influence on achieving sustainable development. The Social services selected are education and health, banking and market services have also been selected to give the analysis some economic consideration. Finally, access to Agricultural Extension Services has been included considering that over 50% of the labour force is engaged in farming.

1.13.2 Accessibility to Educational Infrastructure (Senior High School)

From table 1.6, the acceptable travel time adopted in reaching an educational facility (Senior High School) is 45 minutes. This means that for an individual to travel to any Senior High School, it must not take more than 45 minutes. If it takes more than 45 minutes to reach a Senior High School, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Going by the second class road in the Municipality, any community within 48km distance from the location of a Senior High School is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Senior High School,

travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 3km. (See table 1.4b).

Statistics from the Municipal Education Directorate indicate that there are five (5) Senior High Schools in the Municipality, namely; Wenchi Senior High School (WESS), Koase Secondary-Technical School (KOSTECH), Nchiraa Senior High School, Istiquamah Senior High School and Subinso No. 2 Senior High School. Using these five schools as the service centres, all the communities along the major road, running from Buoku in the South, through Wenchi, to Branam in the North have access to a Senior High School. Similarly, communities in the North-Eastern portion of the Municipality also have access to the service. Even though communities running from Mallamkrom, Konsia, Ayigbe, New Wenchi through Tromeso to Wenchi have access to Senior High School, the distance is still too long and serves as a disincentive to a lot of Junior High School (JHS) graduates. The construction of a Senior High school at the southern section of the Municipality, preferably at Buoku, would help improve access to Senior High School.

Figure 8 Below shows accessibility to Senior High Schools (SHS) in the Municipality.

1.13.3 Accessibility to Health Facilities

The acceptable travel time adopted in reaching a health facility is 30 minutes. This means that for an individual to access a health facility, it must not take more than 30 minutes. If it takes more than 30 minutes to reach a health facility, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Going by a second class road, any community within 32km distance from the location of a health facility is therefore said to be accessible to the facility. In a like manner, all settlements within 10km from a health facility, travelling along a feeder road can also conveniently reach a health facility. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2km. (See table 1.4b above).

In calculating accessibility to health services, Hospitals, Health centres and Community Clinics (CHPS Compounds) were chosen.

Very characteristic of most Districts in Ghana, there is a concentration of Health facilities in Wenchi, the municipal capital. Currently, there are two hospitals, one Health Centre, one clinic and one Maternity Home in Wenchi. Outside Wenchi, there are four (4) Health Centres at Subinso No 2, Koase and Tromeso and Nkyiraa and six (6) CHPS Compounds at Ayigbe, Buoku, Droboso, Nwoase, Agubie and Botenso.

As can be seen from Figure 9 below, all the communities along the major road, running from Buoku in the South, through Wenchi, to Branam in the North have access to a health facility. Other settlements like Akete, Wurompo and Nwoase are also accessible by means of feeder roads. However, majority of the settlements that

are not located along any of the major roads do not have access. It is important to group these communities into zones and provide CHPS Compounds for these communities.

1.13.4 Accessibility to Market Centres

The Municipality adopted 40 minutes as the maximum time it must take in reaching a market centre. This means that for an individual to travel to any market centre, it must not take more than 40 minutes. If it takes more than 40 minutes, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the centre.

Travelling along a first class road, any community within 42.7km distance from the location of a market is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 13.3km from a market centre, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not exceed 2.7km. (See table 1.7).

There are seven (7) identifiable market centres in the Municipality. A look at Figure 7 shows that six (6) of these are located along the major road, with the last one at Nkyiraa. Besides Wenchi, other communities like Awisa, Nkyiraa, Tromeso, Subinso No 2, Hiamankyire and Buoku also have market centres.

The number of markets in the Municipality is not enough, considering that the Municipality is largely agrarian. This situation forces farmers to convey farm produce over long distances to market centres, only to sell at very cheaper prices. It is therefore important for municipal authorities to improve access to market centres by constructing more markets. In Wenchi town, it may be necessary to construct and improve satellite markets to reduce the concentration of economic activities in the Central Business District (CBD). Figure 10 below shows accessibility to Market centres in the Municipality.

Figure 9 Map of Wencheng Depicting Accessibility to Senior High School (SHS) Education

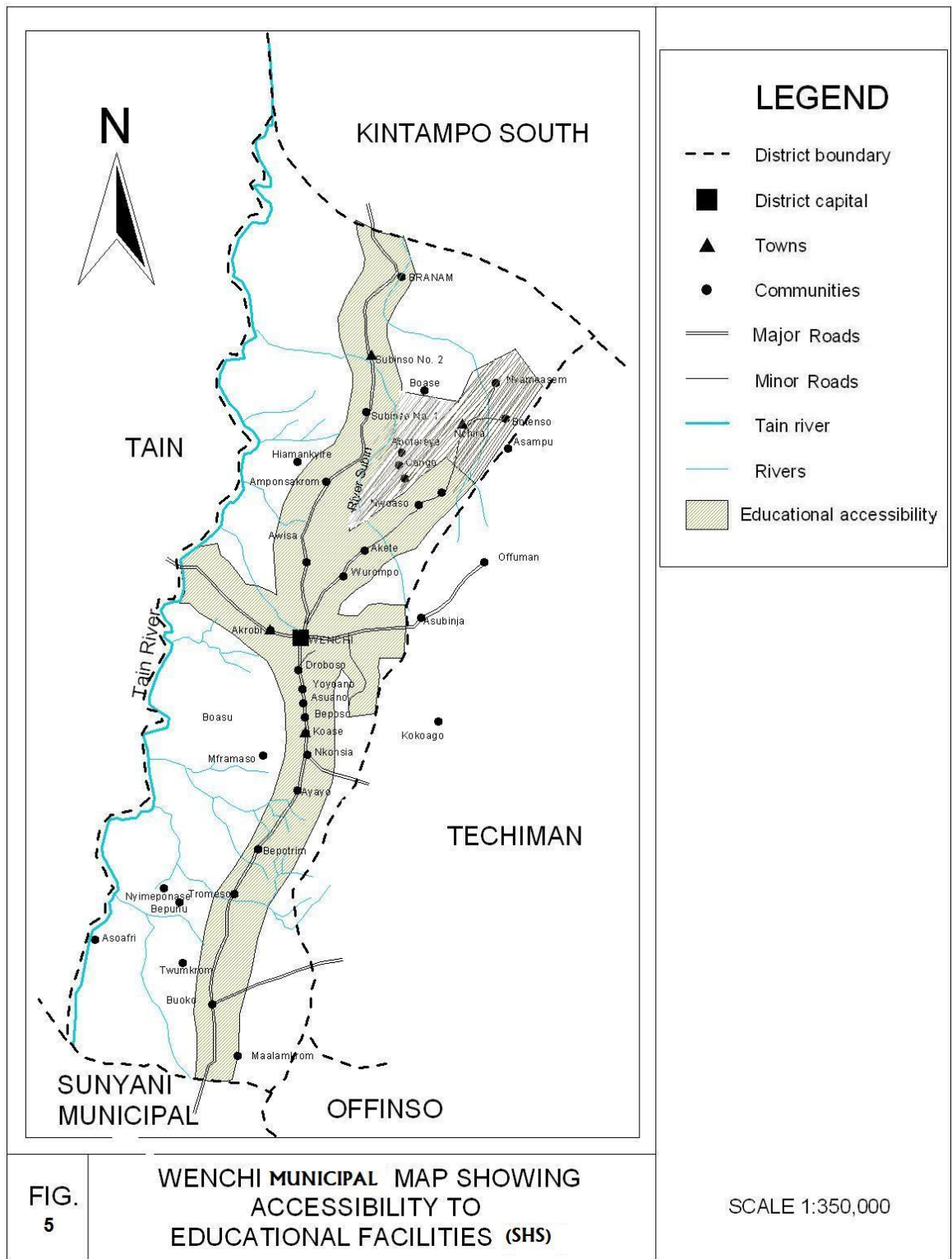


Figure 6: Map of Wenchi Municipality Depicting Accessibility to Health Services

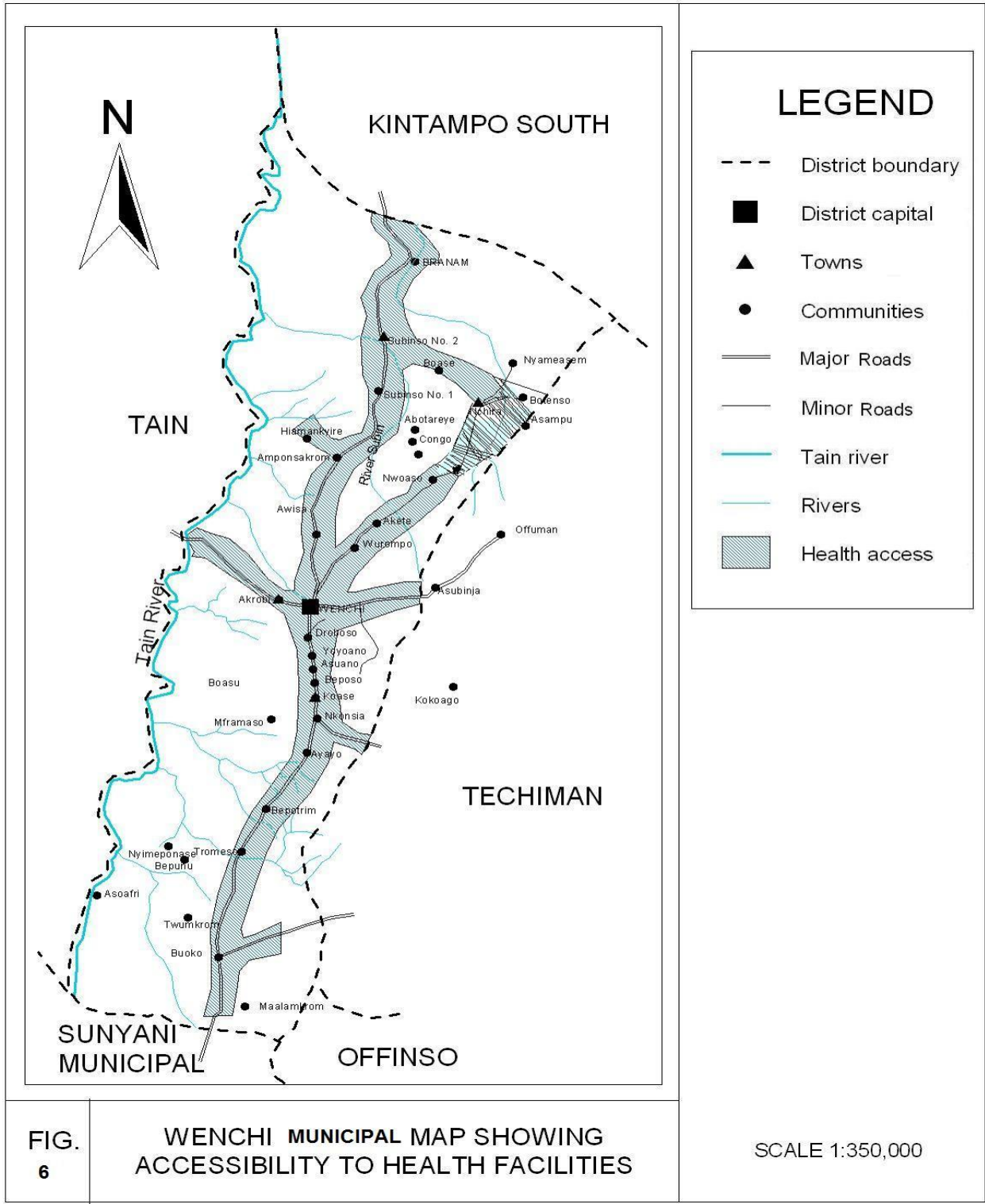
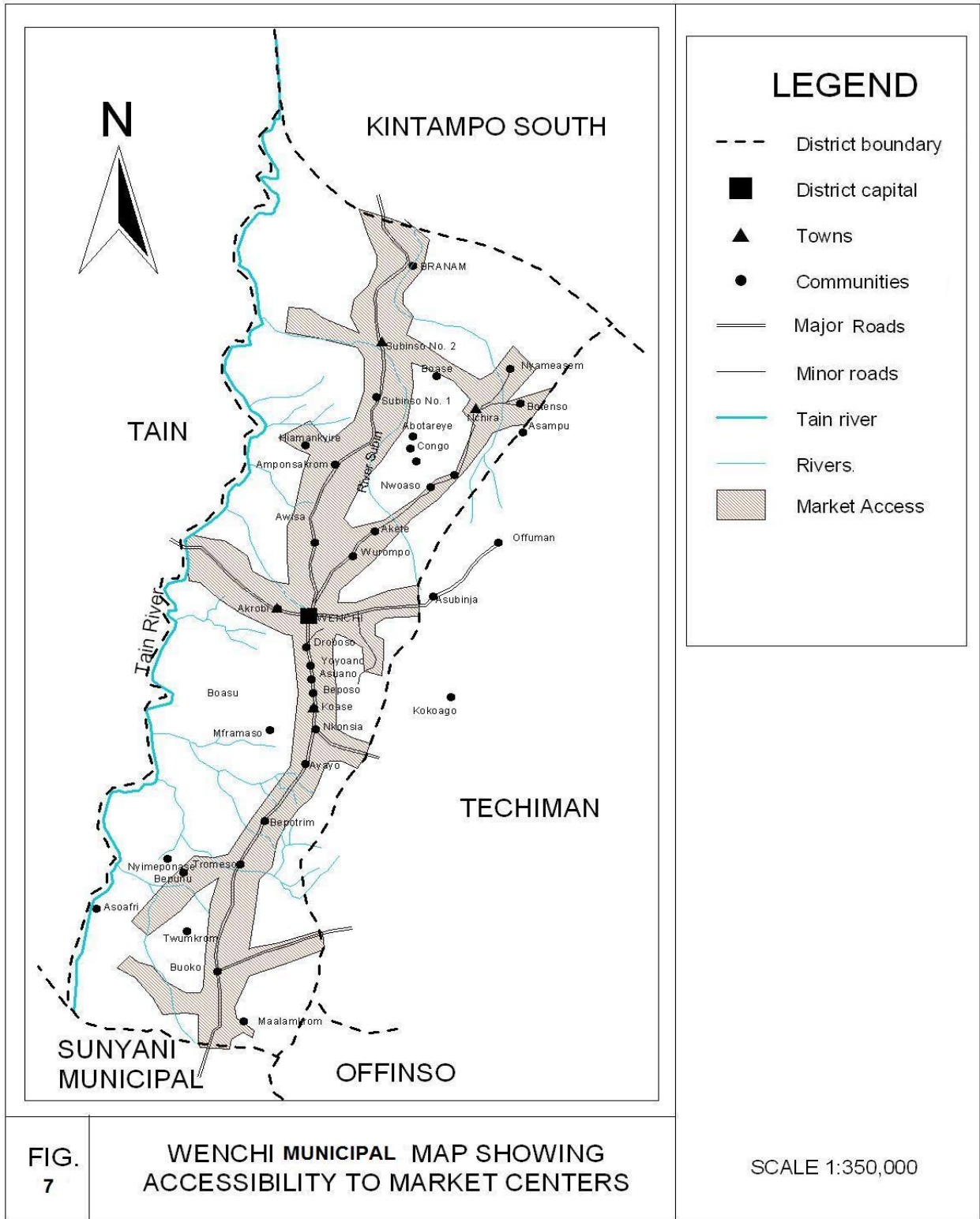


Figure 10 Map of Wenchi Municipality Depicting Accessibility to Market Centres



1.13.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

From table 1.8, the ideal travel time for an individual to reach a banking facility is 40 minutes. This means that for an individual to access any banking facility, it must not take more than 40 minutes. Beyond 40 minutes any community will be out of reach of the service.

Going by a first class road, any community within 42.7km distance from the location of the Bank is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Bank, traveling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2.7km. Throughout the Municipality, only Wenchi, Subinso No.2 and Nchiraa have banking facilities. Since these three settlements with exception of Nchiraa are along the major road, running from New Wenchi in the South, through Wenchi, to Branam in the North, all settlements along the road have access to the facility.

Most communities to the west of the major road however do not have access to a banking facility. This is due to the fact that most of the communities in that area are not linked by any road. For this reasons, communities like Mframaso, Boasu and Hiamankyene among others, are not within reach.

This has serious implications for the economic growth of these communities since these communities may not be able to save as well as apply for financial assistance to improve upon whatever economic activities they may be engaged in. Fig 8 below shows accessibility to Banking Services in the Municipality.

1.13.5 Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

The acceptable travel time adopted in accessing agriculture extension services is 20minutes. This means that for an individual to access an agriculture extension service, he must not spend more than 20 minutes. If it takes more than 20 minutes to access extension service (being the extension officer reaching the farmer or vice versa), then the community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Using a first class road, any community within 21.3km distance from the station of an agriculture extension officer is said to be accessible. In a like manner, any settlement within 6.7km distance, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach him. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 1.3km. (See table 1.23). Wenchi Municipality has sixteen (16) agriculture extension stations serving the various operational areas which are spread throughout the Municipality. A look at Fig 9 shows that almost all the communities in the Municipality have access to extension services, except those settlements in the western portions that are not linked by any form of road. These settlements are also far from the stations (more than 1.7km.) It must be noted that even though Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) have been posted to all the operational areas, some farmers still report of difficulties in reaching these agents.

Figure 9 below gives a picture of accessibility to agriculture extension services in the Municipality.

Figure 8: Map of Wenchi Municipality Depicting Accessibility to Banking Services

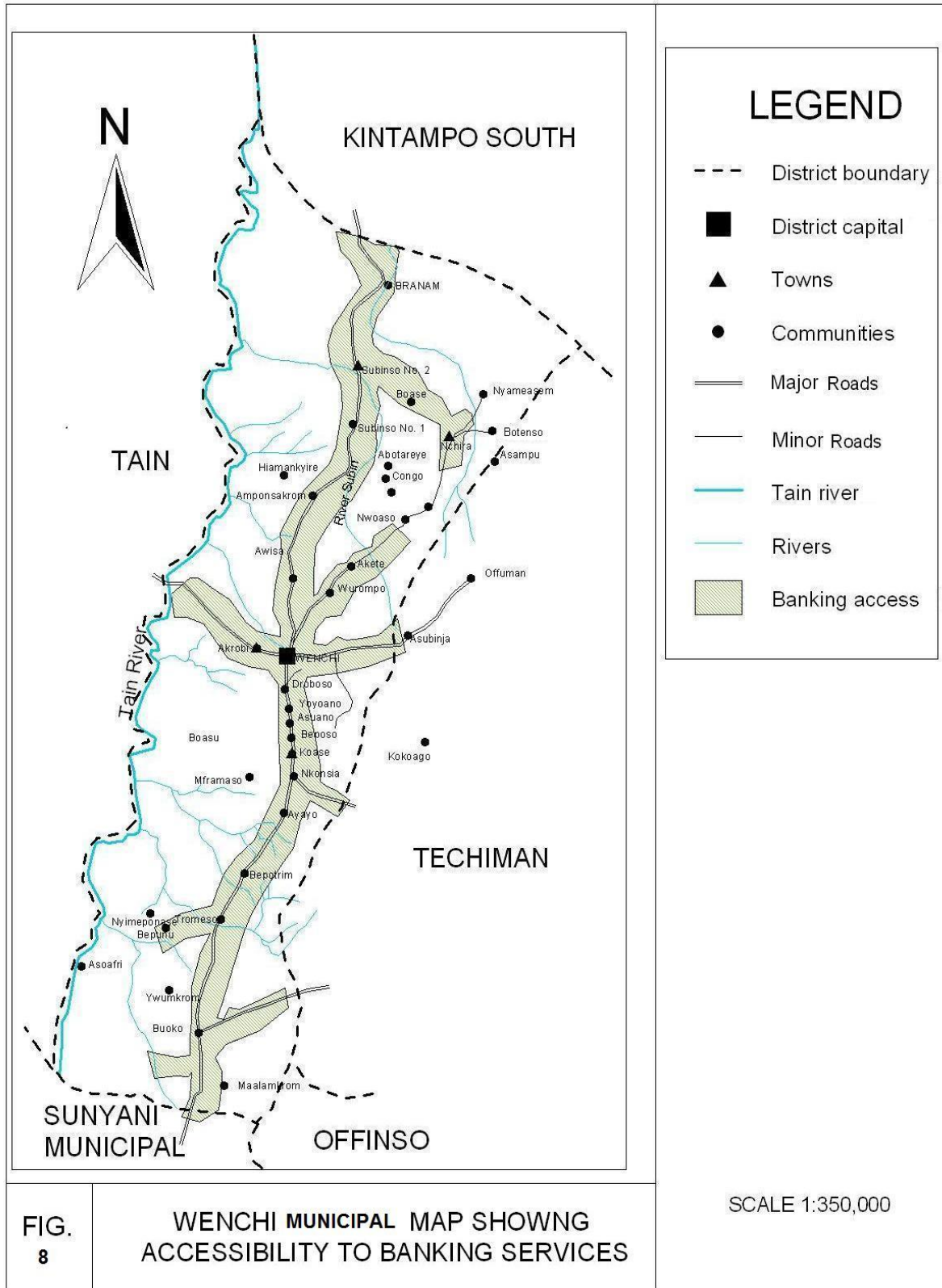
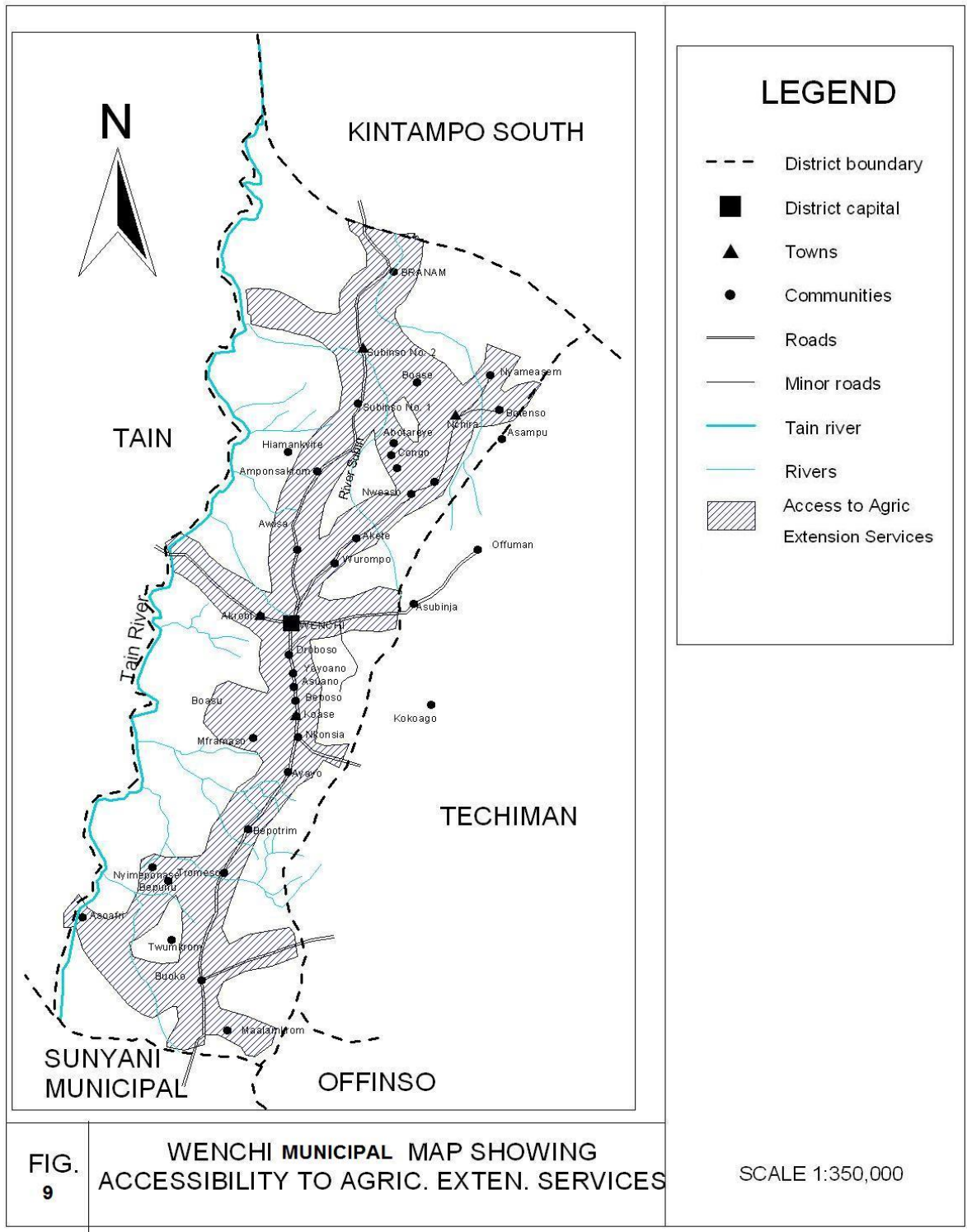


Figure 9: Map of Wenchi Municipality Depicting Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services



1.13.6 Aggregate and Optimum Accessibility to Services and Facilities

Aggregate Accessibility measures the level of accessibility to at least one of the selected services/facilities (being it health, education-SHS, Market, Agriculture Extension Services or Banking service in the case of Wenchi Municipality). Aggregate accessibility in the Municipality is over 95% as depicted in Figure 10. The high aggregate accessibility can be attributed to the high coverage of Agriculture extension services. This is good for the Municipality considering that the Municipality is essentially agrarian. Optimum Accessibility on the other hand refers to the level of accessibility to all of the individual facilities under consideration. In the Wenchi Municipality, a look at Figure 11 shows that unlike the aggregate accessibility, which covered both settlements along the major and minor roads, the optimum accessibility coverage is about 45% and is along the major roads. The physical accessibility analysis gives a clear picture of the problems and challenges outlined by the people in the Municipality. It lays more emphasis on the kind of interventions the municipal needs to reduce poverty and create wealth.

Fig 10: Aggregate Accessibility to Services

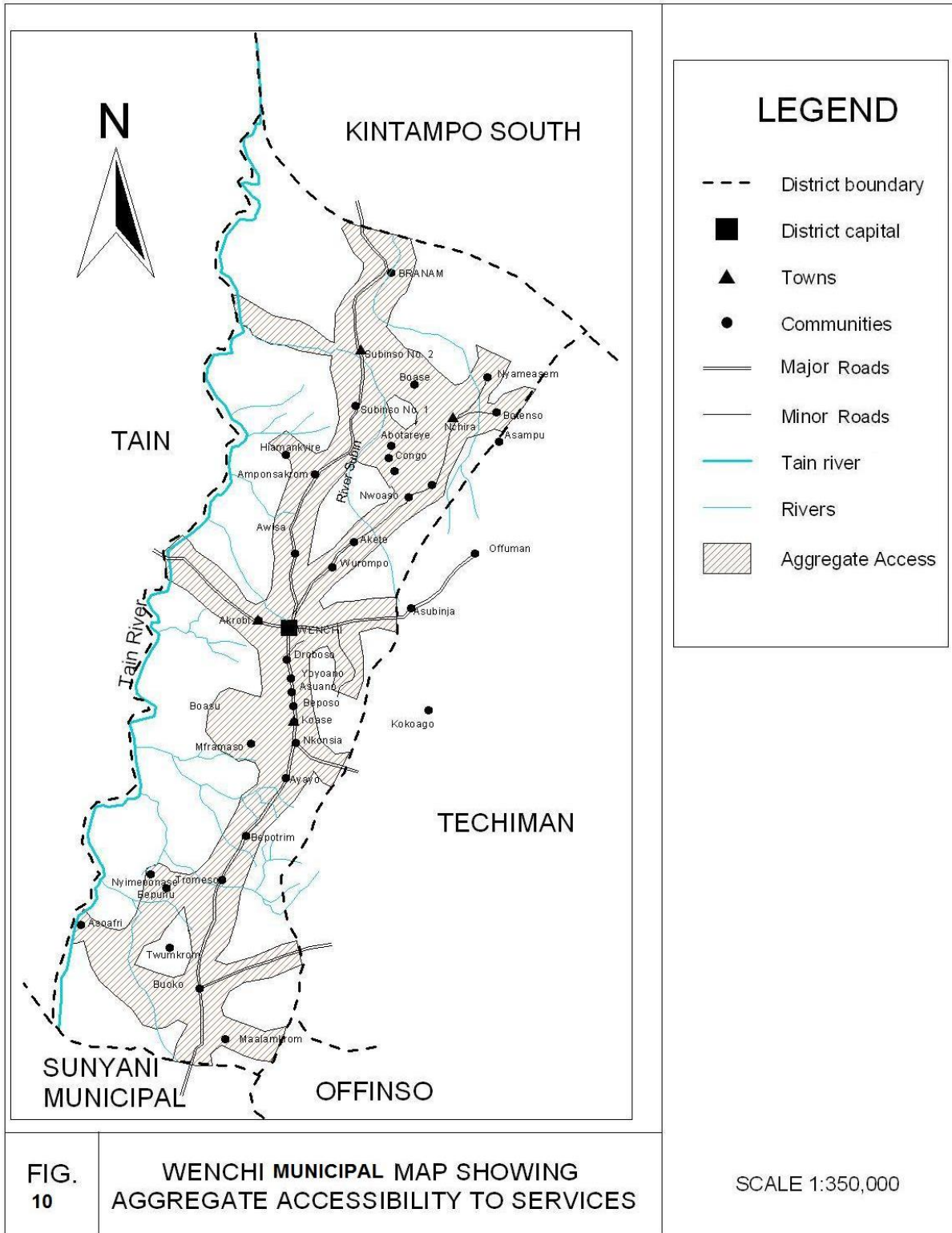
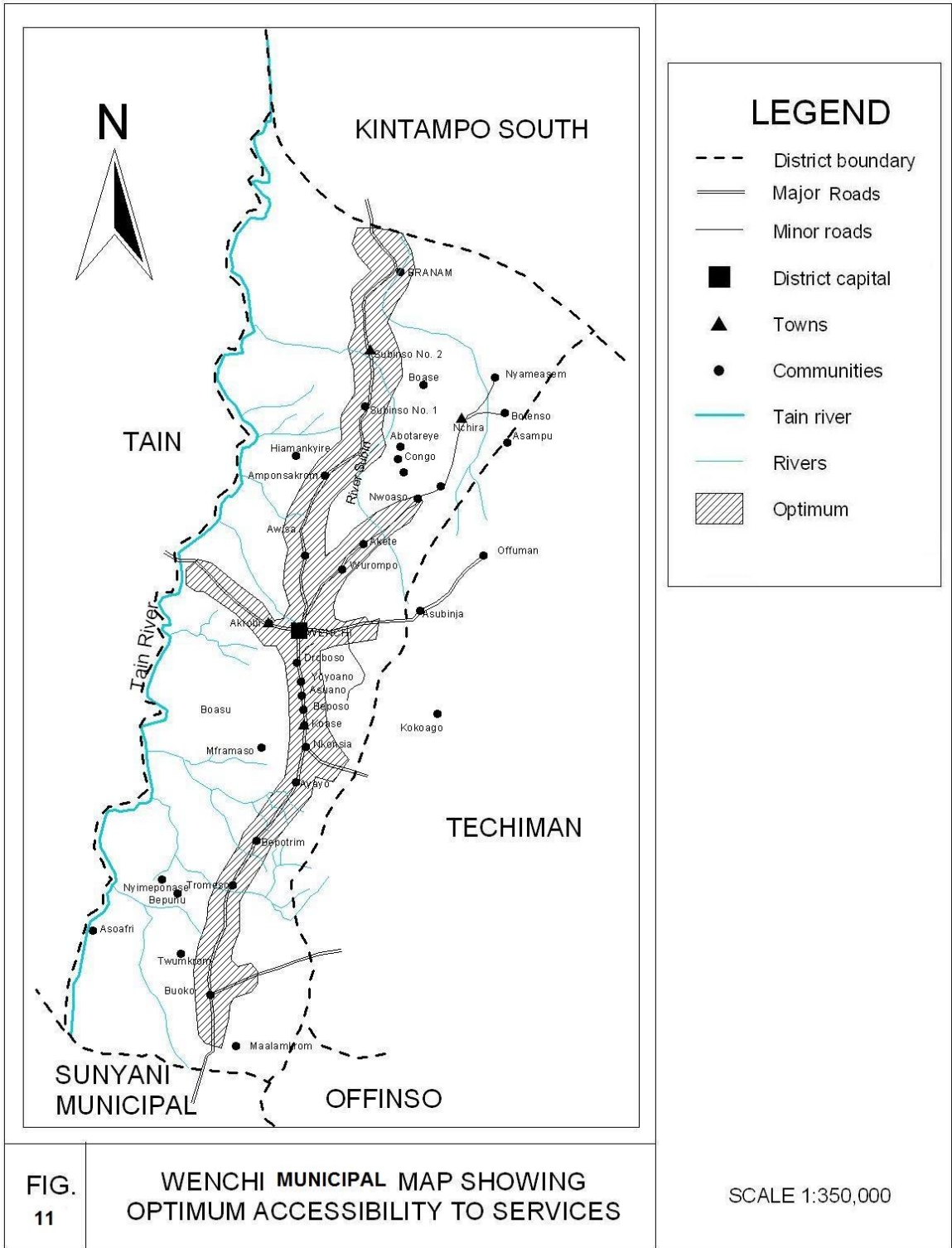


Figure 11: Map of Wenchi Municipality Depicting Optimum Accessibility to Services



1.14 Scalogram Analysis

The scalogram is a graphic device that illustrates in the form of a matrix chart the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality. To further understand the level of disparity in the spatial distribution of functions and spatial efficiency, the scalogram analysis was conducted. The largest twenty (20) settlements with populations above 900 were selected for the analysis to determine;

- Which settlements in the Municipality are central, have adequate functions and services and need only investments that maintain and strengthen their current comparative advantages;
- Which settlements are functionally deficient or could serve a greater population with strategic investments services and facilities that are currently absent but could be provided in the settlement; and
- How can the settlement system be changed to make it more articulated and integrated and to allow it to provide a physical base for more widespread economic development.

Wenchi, the Municipal capital performs 35 (89.7%) of the total functions selected for the analysis (39 functions) and has a total of 42,300 people constituting 41.4% of the Municipality's total population (102,175). It has high total centrality index of 3838 and hence the only first order settlement. It is however worthy to note that the centrality index of Wenchi reduced from 4130 in 2006 to 3838 in 2017. This means that over the period, efforts were made to improve and provide socio-economic infrastructure in other communities of the municipality, even though this may not be appreciable enough. There is no second order settlement. The next settlements on the hierarchy (third order) include Nkyiraa, and Subinso No. 2. The centrality index of Subinso No 2 increased from 548.4 to 647.2 whereas that of Nkyiraa increased from 438.4 to 647.2. The increment in the centrality index of these communities is an indication that they are assuming more central roles in the sections of the Municipality where they are located. Though Nkyiraa and Subinso No. 2 are considered as the third order settlements in the Municipality, it is very important to note the wide gap between them and Wenchi, the only first order settlement.

The degree of functional complexity, distribution and hierarchy in the Municipality as evident in the scalogram analysis explains the very weak energy exchange in the Municipality. The ineffective and inefficient spatial, economic and social interactions/linkages do not promote the maximum amount of access to people living in all

parts of the Municipality. Hence the Municipality is unable to perform as a system made up of functionally diversified settlements with a network of social, economic and physical interactions.

Table 1.8 below is the scalogram analysis showing the types and levels of facilities found in the specific settlements selected for the analysis. There is a clear indication from the scalogram that the Wenchi town provides all the higher level services and that every settlement relies on Wenchi. This makes socio-economic interactions within the Municipality less efficient.

1.15 Commodity Flows

Commodity flows depict the commodities that the various settlements in the Municipality produced and how these commodities are exchanged with those from others both within and outside the Municipality. These then affect the growth of settlements in terms of revenue generation, employment generation as well as raising funds to initiate development projects. Wenchi Municipality trades with various marketing centres nationwide. Notable among these districts are Kumasi Metropolis, Techiman Municipal, Sunyani Municipal, Tain District, Banda District and Bole-Bamboi District. Commodities that flow out of Wenchi Municipality to its trading partners are basically agricultural produce and timber. Usual produce are maize, yam, cassava, cashew, cattle, sheep, charcoal, teak lumber and quarry products. On a usual market day that is Thursday of every week, these items are sold to buyers from all over the country and other West Africa countries.

The Municipality also gets manufactured goods from Kumasi Metropolis. These range from household provisions to construction materials, automobiles, consumables, drugs to telecommunication gadgets. This is a clear indication that the Municipal economy is not diversified to harness the raw materials that abound.

1.16 Inter and Intra Municipal Trade

The Wenchi municipality is blessed to be accessible to all its surrounding district and the Region. In view of this, there is a high degree of inter and intra trade among communities and neighboring Districts. This is so because many small communities do not offer marketing opportunities for farmers who want to exchange their produce for money in order to purchase other consumables. Major trading centers are Wenchi, Subinso No.2, Nchiraa, Tromeso, and Buoku. These market centres offer varying degrees of marketing opportunities for all market players. Usually the relationship is such that people from remote rural areas or communities bring their agricultural produce to Wenchi and other marketing centers and in exchange purchase consumables, spare parts and inputs back home.

Besides the internal trade, there is general trade between the Municipality and other neighboring districts of the country. Accra and Kumasi Metropolis in the Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions are the major trading partners of Wenchi. Adjoining districts such as Tain District, Banda District, Techiman Municipal, Techiman North District, Sunyani West District, Kintampo South District and Bole-Bamboi District in the Northern Region are also important trading partners with the Municipality.

Spatial Development

Physical development and control in the Municipality poses problems for development. Most of the settlements are not planned and do not have proper settlement layouts. The uncontrolled nature of some settlements always creates land disputes and litigations between the traditional authorities involved. In the urban and peri-urban towns such as Wenchi, Nchiraa, Akrobi, Subinso No.2, Awisa, Droboso, Beposo, Koase, Nkonsia, and Amponsakrom, the competing nature of demand for land for agriculture and housing development have led to rapid increases in land prices. With respect to towns along the Techiman-Wenchi-Wa Highway a linear form of settlement development is emanating to take advantage of the growing trade and other businesses along the road. This, people do by creating satellite markets, building fuel stations and food joints etc. along the sides of the road. The Department Physical Planning and the Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly is monitoring activities of developers in the various communities in the Municipality to control haphazard developments.

Linkage with other Districts

The Municipality is centrally located within the region. It shares boundaries with other Districts such as Sunyani West to the South, Tain District to the West, Kintampo South and Banda Districts to the North, Techiman North District, and Techiman Municipal to the East. This puts the Municipality in an advantageous position to share facilities and promotes areas such as road development, tourism development, trade and commerce and information dissemination. Collaboration with nearby District Assemblies would be pursued in the area of sanitation, waste management and industrial development. A strong linkage could be established in the area of a mini hydro power as the Municipality shares the Tain River with the Tain District. The two Assemblies could pull resources together to provide common facility such as a mini hydro power dam and share the benefits accruing **from the facility**.

Road

The role of the private sector in road transportation in the Municipality is very significant. The private sector captures over 98% of all the road transport business. This is however done mainly with urvan buses which are

not safe for use as public transport. Regulations need to be put in place to ensure that the right types of vehicles are used in the Municipality to guarantee passenger comfort and safety.

Table 15 CRITICAL FEEDER ROADS THAT NEED URGENT ATTENTION

NO.	ROADS NAME	LENGTH(KM)	NO. OF CULVERT(S) REQUIRED	REMARKS
1	AWISA-ATUNA	6.9	4	RESHAPING
2	DROBOSO-AGUBIE	8.0	9	RESHAPING
3	ATUNA JN-NUSHINU	4.8	3	REHABILITATION
4	TROMESO-NYINAMPONASE	6.7	2	RESHAPING
5	CURESO-ASUOFRI	5.0	2	REHABILITATION
6	NTWIASU JN-NTWIASU	1.8	0	REHABILITATION
7	NWOASE-SEIDU AKURAA-ABOABO	7.5	5	RESHAPING
8	NWOASE-NCHIRAA	7.0	2	REHABILITATION
9	AMPONSAHKROM-CONGO	6.0	1	BLADING
10	KONKONBA JN-CONGO	6.5	4	GRAVELLING
11	NCHIRAA-ANYIMA	16.8	12	RESHAPNG
12	TROMESO-NYAMPONASE	7.3	5	REGRAVELLING
13	DROBOSO-AGUBIE-BADU	16.7	13	RESHAPING
14	NCHIRAA-ANYIMA	16.8	7	BLADING
15	BUOKU-ASUOFRI	12.5	2	REGRAVELLING
16	KANASE JN-KANASE	3.1	3	REHABILITATION

17	DROBOSO-TADIESO	10.4	10	RESHAPING
18	JENSUSU-ATUNA	7.2	11	REHABILITATION
19	AKROBI-KENASE	9.1	8	RESHAPING
20	TROMESO-DANKETO	6.3	14	RESHAPING
21	BUOKU-KOOKOSO	5.8	7	BLADING
22	BUOKU-ASUOFRI	12.5	8	RESHAPING
23	DROBOSO-AGUBIE-BADU	16.7	11	REHABILITATION
24	ABOTREYE-ABOTREYE JN	4.0	5	RESHAPING
25	AGUBIE-ATWIASU	1.8	1	REHABILITATION
26	AKROBI-KENASE-AGUBIE	15.0	14	RESHAPING
27	AKROBI-ADIEMBRA-ATUNA	4.6	1	BLADING
28	AMPONSARKROM-NSUTA-TAIN	11.4	1	REHABILITATION
29	ATAKROM JN-ATAKROM-KOWOKA	4.2	8	REGRAVELLING
30	AWISA-TAINSO	7.0	3	RESHAPING
31	AWISA-TAINSO 2	8.2	7	RESHAPING
32	AYAAYO-BOWOHOMODEN	1.0	1	REGRAVELING
33	AYIGBE-AMOAKROM	6.0	8	BLADING
34	BEPOSO-BONSOFIE JN	3.4	1	REHABILITATION
35	BEPOSO-KUMASU	12.0	10	RESHAPING
36	BEPO TRIM-KOWOKA FOREST	4.0	1	RESHAPING

37	BONEHOMODEN-PAPASU	6.0	3	REGRAVELLING
38	BRIDGESO-PAPASO	10.2	2	REHABILITATION
39	BUASU-BEDIBENOM	3.3	1	RESHAPING
40	BUOKU JN-KOOKOSO	6.0	1	REHABILITATION
41	DROBOSO-KWESINSUKROM	4.6	2	RESHAPING
42	JAMAM-NSUHUM	4.8	4	REGRAVELLING
43	KOBEDA-SAWSAW-AYAAAYU	10.0	2	RESHAPING
44	KOWOKA JN-SANKOSA	3.8	5	BLADING
45	MALAMKROM-SEIKROM	3.5	1	REGRAVELLING
46	SUBINSO-KONOWARE-BOMEDEN	9.1	1	REHABILITATION
47	NKOSIA-POKUKROM	6.3	1	BLADING
48	NWOASE-NWOASE BONKA	6.0	4	BLADING
49	KOKROKO JN-PEWOHO	7.20	12	REHABILITATION
50	PEWODIE JN-ASAMPU-OFUMAN	15.0	8	SEALING
51	ASAMPU-AGYENA	6.0	4	RESHAPING
52	KONKONBA AKURAA-AKETEM	4.0	2	

Source: Works Department, Wenchi, 2017

1.19 Employment

As a predominantly agricultural Municipality, the proportion of self-employed without employees is high (80.2%) with unpaid family workers of 6.0%. This adversely affects the relative capacity of the local economy to create future employment. Majority of the self-employed are engaged in small-scale economic enterprises like agro-processing (e.g. gari), artisan work, unto-repair, tailoring/dressmaking, services such as hairdressing and food processing many people are also subsistence farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture. A study conducted revealed that many of the self-employed are in the private informal sector (86.5%). Most of these businesses are not registered and have very low capital base. This situation poses a challenge to the effective disbursement and retrieval of loans and other financial assistance to these categories of businesses for investment and expansion of their businesses. Lack of access to capital is therefore a major problem for most of these operators, especially artisans and farmers. However, with SIF/UPRP intervention is expected this will be addressed under the Business Development Services of the Programme which focus on strengthen the business to be up and doing.

1.20 Unemployment

The 2016 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey indicated an unemployment rate of (5.2 %) among the economically active population. The unemployment rate of women (3.3%) was higher than that of men (1.6%). The unemployment rate in the municipality was lower than the regional rate (3.0%) and national (5.5%). The unemployment rate in the Municipality is however higher (30.8%). This may be attributable to the seasonality of the main economic activity of agriculture.

Income Distribution

A survey carried out on the distribution of income level in the Municipality reveals that about 40 percent of the population fall below the poverty line, whilst 20 percent are in the hard-core poverty brackets. The average monthly income in the agriculture and commercial services and the manufacturing sector is as indicated in the table below.

Table: Income distribution by sectors

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLDS	OF	AVERAGE INCOME	MONTHLY
Agriculture				
Service/Commerce				
Manufacturing				

Source: Field survey, September, 2017

The Agriculture sector gives the lowest income of about GH¢..... per month. There is therefore the need modernize agriculture sector to improve farmers' incomes and better their living conditions. The agriculture sector should also be diversified so that non-traditional crops could be promoted to generate more income, locally and internationally to earn foreign exchange would be revisited during the plan period.

Poverty Levels

The Ghana Living Standard Survey defines poverty as subsistence on an income that is less than two-thirds of the national per capital income. The definition reveals two types of poverty levels in the Municipality.

- i. The poverty line which defines population earning less than two-thirds of the average national incomes; and
- ii. The hard core line which consists of the population living on less than one-third of the income.

Poverty Indicators

The manifestation of poverty in the Municipality is shown by symptoms inherent in any agricultural economy. Despite the poverty levels, as shown by these indicators of poverty, they have coping mechanism that helps them to sustain. These mechanisms may be current or future.

Current Coping Mechanism includes:

- i. Engaging in illegal activities such indiscriminate felling of trees
- ii. Reliance on family and relatives
- iii. Mixed farming
- iv. Borrowing from friends

To improve incomes and raise their status certain future coping mechanisms are anticipated:

- i Training in employable skills
- ii Promote the development of alternative sources of livelihood
- iii Improved market prices for farm produce
- iv Increase access to market centres
- v More support from the government (Micro-credit schemes)

In view of the effect of poverty on the socio-economic development of the Municipality, the Assembly is implementing pro-poor programmes to mitigate the impact of poverty.

Micro-credit facilities by the government would be accessed in the Municipality to reduce poverty. The Assembly also has an objective to reduce extreme hunger and poverty by working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on poverty reduction on the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day and having malnutrition. The Assembly is currently embarking on the Youth Employment Programme and Planting for Food and Jobs to provide employable skills and jobs to the youth. The project aims at training the youth to acquire the necessary skills and after that integrate them into mainstream professions selected. Under the programme, certain modules have been selected by the Municipal Assembly during the previous plan period (2014-2017) to train the youth in these modules and after that offer them jobs. The modules are presented in the table below:

Table 15 Enrolment figures on YEA Programme

MODULES	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Community Fire Personnel	4	3	7
Community in Prison Service	5	2	7
Community Protection Personnel	12	7	19
E-Health Assistants	4	-	4
Environmental Protection Assistants	3	1	4
Community Health Workers	33	65	98
Community Education Teaching Assistants	35	50	85
Youth Employment in Agriculture	6	3	9
TOTAL	102	131	233

Culture

Traditional Set-up

The Municipality has five (5) paramountcies namely: Wenchi, Nwoase, Subinso, Branam, and Nchiraa paramountcies all working together to promote peace and development of the municipality. Wenchi one of the oldest administrative towns is habituated by different ethnic groups, namely Bonos, Dagaabas, Badu, Banda, Mo, Sisalas and other northern tribes. These ethnic groups who are permanently residing in the Municipality with each group having its own local head and display its own culture. However, the natives of the land are the Bonos with their own unique traditions and culture. The Traditional Council is the traditional authority in the municipality.

Ethnicity

About eight major ethnic groups are found in the Municipality (see Table 1.5). The Bonos, who are the indigenes, are the majority (50%). The second majority group are the Banda (15%). These two other tribes such as the Mo, Badu and the Ashanti coexist in the Municipality. People of Northern Ghana origin are in the minority and are mostly landless settler farmers and charcoal producers. In spite of the multiplicity of ethnic groups, there is relative peace and harmony among them which promotes development. The most widely spoken language is the Bono.

Table 16 Major Ethnic Groups in the Wenchi Municipality

Ethnicity	Settlement	Percentage
1. Bono	Wenchi, Nchiraa, Asuogya, Nwoase, Tromeso	50%
2. Banda	Wenchi	15%
3. Mo	Subinso I & II, Branam, Ayoya	4%
4. Badu	Akete, Wurompo, Nkonsia,	8%
5. Ashantis	Mixed	5%
6. Fantes	Along rivers e.g. Yoyo Stream	2%
7. Ewes	Akrobi town and along Yoyo Stream	1%
8. Dagarbas & other Northern tribes	Mixed	11%
9. Others (Sisalas)	Asuogya and Subinso areas	4%

Source: District Analytical Report, Wenchi Municipal, 2010

1.8 Attitudes and Practices

Among the people of Wenchi there exist some forms of attitudes and practice that can be harnessed for the development of the Municipality. Among such practices include their respect for traditional authority, the demand for transparency and accountability and readiness to live in harmony with other ethnic groups. These attributes have shaped the development landscape of the Municipality. Recognizing this, the Assembly is always in constant engagement with the populace to brief them on development issues, facilitate the organization of festivals and also support the traditional council to function effectively.

Participation

The involvement of the people in local social activities is really encouraging. Attending funerals is one aspect of life that the people participate without reservation. Besides funerals, there are some other socio-cultural activities that the people involve themselves a lot. Festivals, naming and traditional wedding ceremonies just to mention but a few are some of the socio-cultural activities that demand the involvement of the people. The people also participate in Assembly's programmes and projects such as Town Hall Meetings where the Annual Action Plans and Budgets are presented for transparency and accountability, Fee-Fixing Resolutions and Social Public Expenditure Financial Administration (SPEFA) meetings to enhance social accountability. During site meetings of a particular project, people participate to ensure value for money. Some of the stakeholders who participate during site meetings include: Chiefs, Queen-mothers, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Opinion Leaders, Teachers, Nurses, Traders and other stakeholders in the communities.

1.5.2.6 Positive Cultural practices

The people of Wenchi have unique cultural practices that can be harness for its development. For instance, the 'Apour and Yam' Festivals which are celebrated annually. The 'Apour' Festival is celebrated between April and May. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly and criticise those in authority, with impunity. The yam festival is also celebrated between August and September, annually to mark the two farming seasons. It serves as thanksgiving to the Almighty God and the ancestral spirits for a bumper harvest and protection during the season. This helps maintain the relationship between the ancestral spirits and the living.

1.9 Cultural Practices Inimical to Development

As a matter of fact, there have not been any reported cases relating to any form of cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, Ritual murders, Widowhood rites, and any other form of cultural practices that are inimical to development. Despite this, one cannot say that such practices do not exist in the Municipality. They may exist but in the rural areas where the people are not ready to report such cases.

However, a study by the Gender and Human Rights Documentation Centres (GHRDC) reveals that early marriages and the relegation of women to the background due to patriarchal system where men are seen as superior or as the head of the family still exist in the Municipality. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, and other CBOs and NGOs over the years have embarked on sensitization campaign against such practices. Currently the need for Women Empowerment especially the widows to own properties are being championed on the local radio station awareness and the implication it has on the family.

Ethnic Conflict Resulting from Chieftaincy Disputes

There are no ethnic conflicts in the Municipality but there are chieftaincy conflicts emanating from the traditional areas themselves e.g. during the installation of a new chief. In this case, it takes a very long time to fill a vacant stool. A clear example is the Wenchu stool which has not been occupied since the demise of the former paramount chief.

Implications of cultural practices for Development

The implications for development can be broadly grouped under positive or negative implications. The positive cultural practices and the closeness and harmony in the traditional set-up are a healthy sign for traditional development. The brotherliness in the Traditional Authorities has greatly reduced the chieftaincy disputes in the area as the paramount chiefs see themselves as brothers. In this case when a chieftaincy dispute arises, they team up and solve the problem amicably without resorting to arbitration from the Traditional Council.

The high level of participation of the people in local traditional activities like festivals can be used as advantage by the traditional authorities to organize annual durbar where funds can be raised for development. The festival serves as a home-coming event for the citizens living outside their communities to contribute towards the development of their towns.

1.22 GOVERNANCE

1.22.1 Introduction

Governance refers to that process of decision making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The concept is applied in many context as such corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption and voice and accountability of minority groups.

The development process of the Wenchi municipality to a great extent is underpinned on the various institutional set-ups which include traditional governance structures, the private sector, state institutions, non-governmental organizations and community/faith based organizations.

Under the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), the Wenchi Municipal Assembly is the highest political administrative and planning authority at the District level and responsible for the overall governance and development of the whole municipality. Under the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.22.2 Administrative and Institutional Arrangements

Effective and efficient administrative and institutional arrangement is key in the promotion of government policy of decentralization. This section looks at the existing institutional and administrative arrangements at the Wenchi Municipal Assembly, their level of co-ordination and collaboration, channels of communication as well as assessing the capacity to effectively and efficiently utilize the natural and human resource to promote socio-economic development.

1.22.3: Composition of the Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive who is the political head, and 41 Assembly members made up of 29 elected by universal adult suffrage and 12 other members appointed by the Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the municipality. The Member of Parliament for the Wenchi Constituency is an ex-officio member of the Assembly without a voting right. The Presiding Member is elected from among the Assembly members to chair the Assembly's proceedings. The Assembly is made up of forty (40) males with only one (1) female, who is an appointee.

The Municipal Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the Municipality, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the Municipal Assembly. The Municipal Assembly has two main committees that is Executive and Public Relations and Complaints Committees.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a number of sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and coordinating functions of the Assembly whilst the Sub-Committees are called to deliberate on relevant issues in their functional areas.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has eight (8) sub-committees performing various functions. Five (5) of the sub-committees are statutory and these include:

- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-committee

- ❖ Works Sub-committee
- ❖ Social Services Sub-committee
- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-committee

The other sub-committees include;

- ❖ Environment Sub-committee
- ❖ Agriculture Sub-committee
- ❖ Medium Scale Enterprises Sub-committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit reports of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

For administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the Municipal Chief Executive is supported by a secretariat or the Central Administration which is headed by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director who reports to the Municipal Chief Executive.

The Municipal Assembly also has the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) which is to serve as the technical wing of the Assembly. The Central Administration of the office of the Municipal Assembly is basically made up of the following broad Units. That is the;

- i General Administration and Finance
- ii Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
- iii Procurement Unit
- iv Environmental Health Unit

These are supported by the decentralized departments;

- i. Education , Youth and Sports
- ii. Department of Agriculture
- iii. Municipal Health Directorate.
- iv. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- v. Works Department
- vi. Department of Physical Planning

- vii. Department of Natural Resource Conservation
- viii. Trade and Industry (BAC)
- ix. Department of Disaster Prevention and Management
- x. Department of Urban Roads

Non Decentralized Departments:

- a. Births and Deaths Registry
- b. Information Service Department
- c. Statistical Services
- d. Parks and Gardens
- e. Land Valuation Division

Institutional Capacity Needs

The Municipal Assembly through its Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) assessed its capacity to develop and implement the MTDP 2018-2021. The rationale is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective MTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Human Resource Capacity

The Municipal Assembly has a total staff strength of two hundred and forty-eight (248) with age ranging from 20-60years. The table below shows the Human Resource Capacity of the Municipal Assembly.

Table: Human Resource Capacity of the Municipal Assembly

Department	Number of Staff		
	Male	Female	Total
Central Administration	11	50	61
Finance Department	4	2	6
Revenue Unit	24	35	59
Department of Agriculture (MOFA)	16	4	20
Works Department	21	1	22
Department of Physical Planning	3	2	5
Trade and Industry (BAC)	3	1	4
Social Welfare & Community Development	3	4	7
Information Services Department	1	2	3
Environmental Health Unit	11	50	61
Total	97	151	248

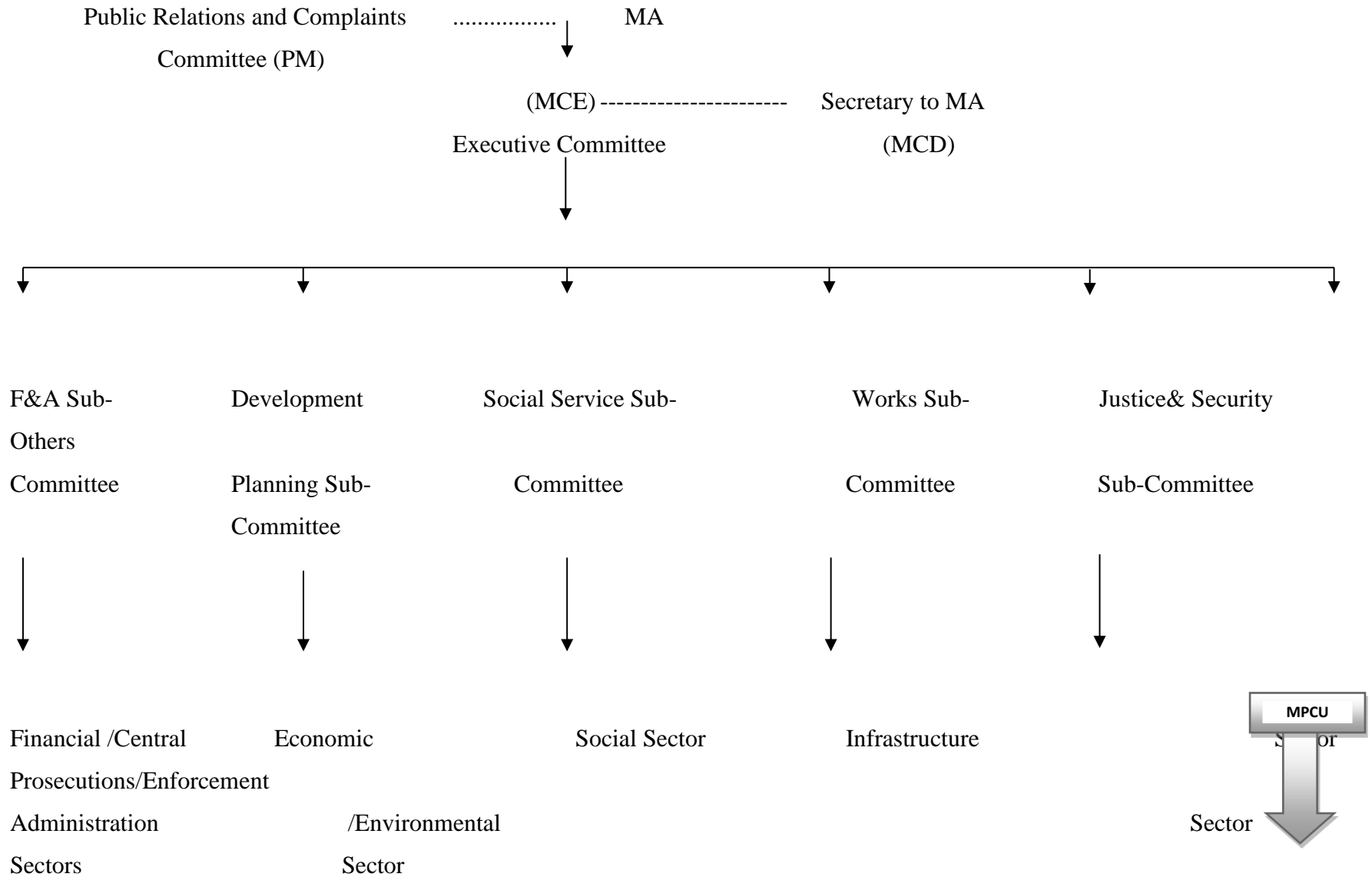
Source: Human Resource Unit, Wenchi Municipal Assembly, 2017

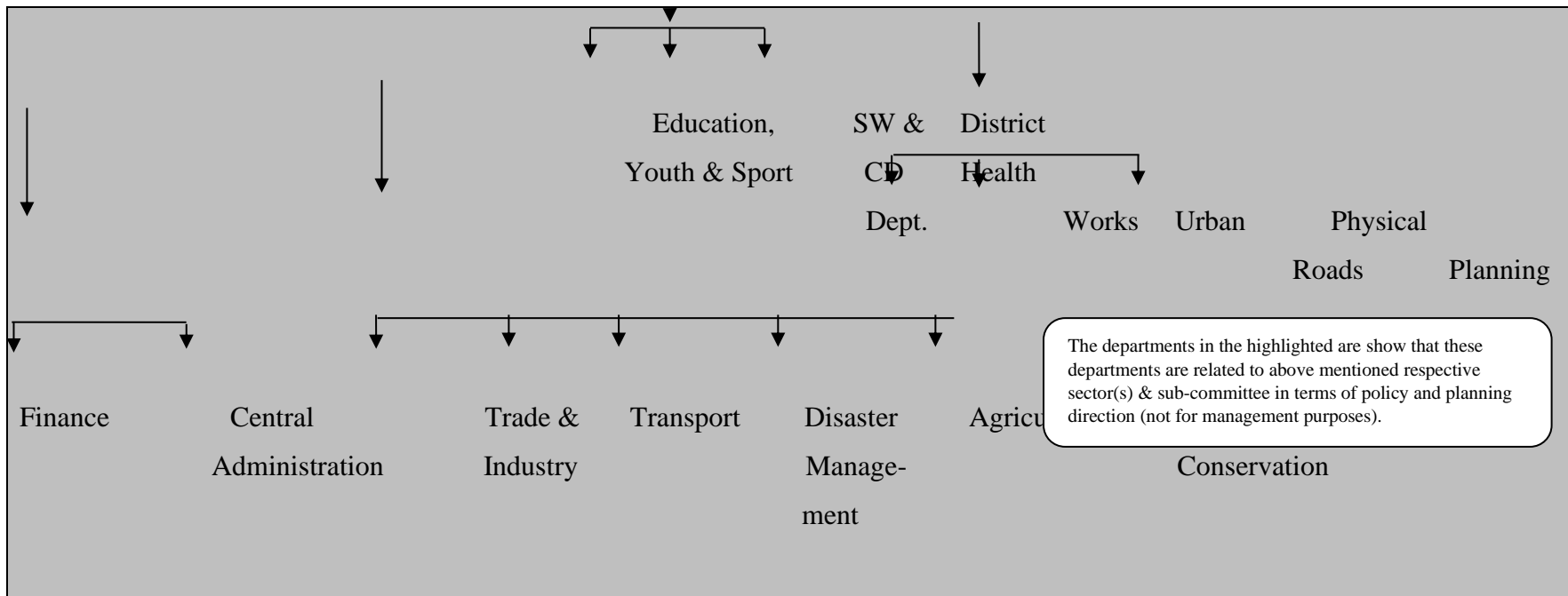
In the performance of the functions assigned to the Municipal Assembly under the Act, the Assembly is beset with numerous challenges including:

- Inadequate office accommodation for Decentralized Departments
- Inadequate financial and technical logistics for monitoring and evaluation data management
- Inadequate qualified personnel in some departments.
- Non-functioning of some Sub-district structures

The existing organizational structure of the Wenchi Municipality is shown in Figure 14 below. It is important to note that with current on-going reforms this structure may be subject to change.

Figure 11 District Organogram





Source: Local Government Service Secretariat, 2012

The Monitoring and Evaluation gaps that need to be addressed for effective implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 include: Human Resource, Management Information Systems (MIS), logistic and stakeholders needed for the implementation of the plan. Table below shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index, gaps, and recommendation needed to address the gaps for efficient and effective implementation of the MTDP, 2018-2021.

Table Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index

No.	Issue	Questions	Results/Status
1.	MTDP	Is there an approved MTDP	Yes
		Changes that different stakeholder groups will like to see the MTDP bring about	Assembly members expect the MTDP to deliver improved services and infrastructure to improve the lot of their electorates
			Local communities expect their needs and aspirations to be met through the provision of infrastructure and services, jobs etc
			Government expects the MTDP to contribute positively to the achievement of the goals of the government economic coordinated programme
			Development Partners expect the MTDP to provide a vehicle to efficient and transparent delivery of goods and services.
		MTDP monitoring constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Absence of budget to implement feedback ii. Inadequate human resource and logistics for M&E iii. Ineffective M&E structures at the local level iv. Low M&E skills
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity : (Funds, vehicle, external hard-drive (back-up), digital camera, data storage software) ➤ Human Resources: (Data Entry Clerk, Computer skills (Excel), Database Management Skills, Report Writing, Participatory M&E Skills, Facilitation Skills, Evaluation Skills)

	Human Resource	Number of MPCU members lacking requisite M&E skills	Twenty-three (23) (Expanded MPCU based on LI 2232)
		What training is required	Computer skills (Excel & Access), Database Management skills, Report Writing, Participatory M&E skills, Team and Consensus Building, Facilitation skills
		Status of MPCU membership	Fully constituted with all members at post
		Technical support required	Training consultant, Lead Facilitation for evaluation
	Management Information System (MIS)	M&E information to be stored	MTDP Indicators Performance, Project/Activities implementation, Revenue Sources Data, Socio-Economic Data (e.g. water and sanitation, agriculture, demographic, education, roads etc), human resources (e.g. staff), Street Naming and Property Addressing System, Valuation of Properties, and Rateable items, Revenue Enhancement Plan and Computerized Data Business.
		Level Computerization required	Microsoft Excel, Access, Coral Draw, SPSS, Power point, Data Management
		Availability of computers and accessories	Items required: i. Desktop Computer – 1 ii. Laptop Computer - 2 iii. Scanner - 1 iv. LCD Projector - 1 v. Printer - 1
		Needed computer expertise	Advance Excel, SPSS and Access
4.	Logistics	Is there assigned vehicle for M&E	No
		Is there a Documentation Centre (with periodicals, ACT & Instruments, copies of MTDP)?	

		Office space	Adequate
		Incentives	Nil
		Other accessories needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Projector screen ii. Digital camera iii. GSP Reader iv. Flip Chart stand v. Flip chart pad vi. Marker vii. External hard-drive
5.	Stakeholders	How the skill base of stakeholders were identified	<p>The basic M&E skills requirements were identified at a meeting of the MPCU. A Need Assessment was conducted to identify gaps. The output is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Computer skills (Excel, Access) ➤ Database Management Skills ➤ Report Writing ➤ Participatory M&E Methods ➤ Team and Consensus Building ➤ Facilitation skills
6.	Recommendations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management should commit funds to implement the M&E plan ➤ Required logistics and equipment must be procured ➤ Capacity building should be undertaken to impart skills required by stakeholders for effective performance ➤ Management and political leadership should commit to the participatory M&E activities and should demand quarterly results ➤ M&E Reports must be put on the Assembly's meeting calendar

Source: M&E Plan, 2018-2021

1.22.3 Sub-district Structures of the Assembly

Below the Wenchi Municipal Assembly are the Sub-district Structures established under Legislative Instruments 1589 (LI 1589) in response to the demand for popular participation in promoting decentralization and good governance.

The Assembly is subdivided into five (5) Zonal Councils namely:

- Wenchi Urban Council
- Awisa Zonal Council
- Asuogya Zonal Council
- Nchiraa Zonal Council
- Subinso Zonal Council

Despite their importance, the operations of these sub-district structures are virtually non-performing due to inadequate financial support, logistical, lack of office accommodation and human resources capacity challenges. The relevant staff required to manage the operations of the councils are non-existent. The few staff available to manage these local councils has very little training to enable them carry out their day to day operations coupled with the absence of any office accommodation and payment of commensurate allowances by the District Assembly. The remaining sub-structures also needs to be trained and assisted to identify their needs and prepare development plans. Even though needs assessment were conducted and validated during the preparation of this document the need to assisted the Sub-district structures to development community plans to guide their development agenda in line with the Municipality's and national agenda is necessary.

1.23.5 Accountability Arrangements

Accountability, transparency and good governance have been the hallmark of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly. This has been possible by strengthening the democratic and decentralized governance system through Civil Society involvement and increased community advocacy on development issues. The Assembly's programmes and projects are explained to the people during the Assembly's Town hall meetings and SPEFA forum which are organized quarterly to take stock of the Assembly's performance. The Assembly uses the Public Financial Management (PFM) template during town hall meetings and SPEFA forum to present Composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets as well as Fee-Fixing Resolution to the people to enhance transparency and accountability. The forum offers the opportunity to the electorate to assess performance of the Assembly, ask questions and offer constructive criticisms. It is a platform for subjecting the Municipal Assembly to financial and social auditing which is vital for accountability and transparency. The Assembly has in place the necessary

structures to ensure accountability. Among the structures are the Audit Services (external), Internal Audit Unit, and the Finance and Administration Sub-committee of the Assembly. Besides these structures, the Public Procurement Act is operational in the municipality.

Involvement of Traditional Authorities

The contribution of Traditional Authorities in the Municipality cannot be overemphasised as they may serve as centres of peace, development and sustainability of programmes and projects. The

1.23.6 Participation and Consultation

Participation may be defined as the process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders (individuals, beneficiary communities of a project, donors etc) in the formulation of development policies and strategies and in the analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities be it political, physical, cultural, socio-economic which have a positive effects on their lives. Through it the individual contributes to the setting up of general goals for society and is aware of the available opportunities that enable him or her to suggest the best solutions for achieving the goals.

1.23.6.1 Citizenry Participation in Community Development/Decision Making

Apart from the payment of rates and taxes, another critical means through which citizens participate are issues that influence their lives are through elections. Involvement in politics at the local level can take the various forms from voting in elections to holding positions as Assembly Members or Unit Committee Members.

1.24 Application of Communication strategies/public hearing

As a communication strategy to inform, educate and disseminate public information to the good citizenry of the municipality, the Assembly would hold quarterly public hearings or town hall meetings to account to the people on revenue and expenditure performance, government policies, development programmes and projects, security issues and other critical development initiatives that have been implemented or initiated. The platform will give the public the opportunity to criticise or assess the Assembly's performance. Views and suggestions emanating from the forum will be subsequently addressed. Also, to help people understand the role of all sub-committees would visit the local F.M station to present their functions and reports to the people. Aside this, a committee would be set up to champion the dissemination the content of this policy document. Detailed of the communication strategy is presented in chapter seven of this report.

1.25 Role of Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations

Among social and political identified in the Municipality are:

- Resource Link Foundation
- SODIA
- United Purpose (formerly Concern Universal)
- Self Help Africa

The role of Non-governmental and civil society organizations in the development of the Municipality cannot be overemphasized. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. To ensure true ownership and sustainability in the development agenda of the Municipality it is necessary to create the enabling environment for stakeholders and interested groups to effectively contribute to the development process.

These institutions have been targeting social mobilization. Their interactions with the communities make them influential in decision making at the community level. It must however be noted that most NGOs have either become dormant or reduced operation in the Municipality due to financial difficulties.

The Assembly must therefore institute channels for consultation with key stakeholders in the Municipality, Area and Community levels. These may take the form of public fora, information dissemination, Town Hall and Council meetings, and mass Public Education with the support of the Information Services Department and the National Commission for Civic Education.

Business Advisory Services

Business Advisory Services are basically provided by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under the ambit of the Municipal Assembly. The Business Advisory Centre is responsible for providing training, advisory and financial services in the form of loans to existing and aspiring entrepreneurs. The activities of BAC have contributed to increasing the management and entrepreneurial skills required for running business in the municipality. The main challenge of BAC is about inadequate funds to expand its outreach programmes as well as meet the financial demands for loans for the small scale business operators.

Municipal Security Situation

The Municipality has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment for the past years. This has made possible due to the cordial relation that exist within and between the communities and the Assembly. The Municipal Assembly has a well composed Municipal Security Committee which oversees all security issues in the municipality. There are a number of public institutions responsible for the promotion of civic rights, security and justice in the municipality. They include the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana Police Service, Bureau of National Investigation, the Municipal Magistrate Court, the High Court, the Commission on Human Rights and Administration Justice, Ghana Immigration Service and the Ghana National Fire Service.

Data from the Municipal Police Headquarters indicates that the most prominent among crimes reported to the police station include assault, stealing, acts tending or causing unlawful harm and highway robbery. The increase in crime rates especially armed robbery on the highways is partly due to the inadequate staff of the municipal police force.

Judiciary Service

The Municipality currently has a High Court and a Magistrate Court, all located at Wenchi, the municipal capital for the administration of justice. The Assembly has constructed a court house for the Magistrate Court under the Urban Development Grant (UDG).

1.26.1: The Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the Municipality is the sole responsibility of the Ghana Police Service. The Wenchi Municipal Assembly is fortunate to be the seat of the Divisional Headquarters which oversees the general administration of police service. It controls stations within Tain, Banda and Techiman North Districts. Within the Wenchi region in the case of the service, there are eight (8) police stations located at Wenchi, Nkyiraa, Nwoase, Subinso No.2, Nsawkaw, Badu, Banda Ahenkro and Offuman. From the above it is clear that the Municipality Police Command stretches into other Districts like Techiman North District (Offuman), Tain District (Badu and Nsawkaw) and Banda District (Banda Ahenkro).

This therefore exerts a lot of pressure on the unit in their efforts to maintain law and order. The total staff strength in the Municipality is 136 (excluding those in other Districts within the police region). With a projected population of 106,408 as at 2017, the police citizen ratio is 1:782 compared to the national figures of 1:953 and

the UN standard of 1:500. Efforts therefore have to be put in place to increase the police strength to be able to address the numerous security challenges. The Municipal Assembly is currently constructing a Police Post at Tromeso. The facility when completed will help strengthen the security situation in the Municipality since more Police staff will be posted to man the place.

1.26.2: Ghana National Fire Service

Wenchi Municipal Fire Station is one of the numerous district fire stations within the Brong Ahafo region established by the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) Act of 1997 (Act 537) with a broad objective of prevention and management of undesired fires and other related matter.

The personnel strength of the Station stands at thirty-two (32) with two (2) Senior Officers. The major departments at the station are, Administration, Safety/Education, Operations, Rural Fires, Stores and Accounts. In order to curb the fire incidences the station has beefed up the Fire Education Team. Used videos and pictures of incidence as well as Community Radios (FM and Information Centres) in fire education. Other interventions included involvement of Community Leaders and early visitation to communities ahead of the harmattan, formation of special Task Force, and carrying out Fire Safety Audit in departments and institutions.

1.26.3 Disaster Response, Prevention and Management

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is well operational in the Municipality with its Municipal office at Wenchi and Zonal Offices for all the Area Councils. The Department in collaboration with the Wenchi Municipal Assembly and other stakeholders are mostly responsible for the management of disasters in the Municipality. However, in the performance of its responsibilities, the organization is challenged in the area funds, logistics and equipment and office accommodation for zonal officers. It is therefore recommended that the Assembly in collaboration with Donors and other stakeholders should support the construction of offices at the various Zonal Councils, provide adequate logistics like wellington boots, vehicle, and office equipment and the creation of separate budget line for the unit.

Local Economic Development

The role of the Local Economic Development, an innovative strategy aimed at stimulating local economies in which people would participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individuals and in groups would be incorporated to establish, but an inclusive local economy that exploits local opportunities, real potential and competitive advantages as well as addressing local needs and contributing to the local development objectives.

It has been established that the private sector could mobilise resources to generate goods and services whilst the Municipal Assembly would create the enabling environment to improve employment, income distribution and fiscal solvency within the various communities. The Business Advisory Center (BAC) and National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) are business organizations that would lead the Local Economic Activities by:

1. Create and sustain employment opportunities
2. Strengthen the skills and qualifications of the workforce (Artisans and SMEs)
3. Fostering a more stable and diversified local economy, and
4. Improve the living conditions within the municipality.

1.5.4 MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

1.5.4.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The economy of the Wenchi Municipality can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Service/Commercial and Manufacturing. The agricultural sector is mainly crop farming with only minimal livestock rearing activities. The service/commercial sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of some manufactured goods, tailoring, hairdressing, telecommunication, some public and civil servants including teachers and nurses in the relatively big communities. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the municipality, involves mainly wood based industries and agro-based industries. Lumbering is also carried out in many parts of the municipality.

Agriculture

The Local economy is dominated by Agricultural sector. It employs about 57.8 percent of the Labour force in the municipality. Farmers in the municipality are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops and few cash crops. The food crops include yam, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, maize and rice. The cash crops are cocoa, cashew, mango and citrus. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the Internally Generated Fund to the Municipality comes from agriculture and its related activities. About 75 percent of farmers finance their farming activities from Banks for agriculture activities are very minimal. Another major problem of Agriculture in the Municipality is poor storage facilities resulting in high post-harvest losses.

Crop Cultivation

The agriculture sector continues to play an important role in the economic growth and development within the Wenchi Municipality. It employs over 57.8% of the populace, however, crop and livestock farmers is estimated to be around 50.3%.

The favourable moist-equatorial climatic conditions, suitable soil type coupled with the availability of vast agricultural land make Wenchi Municipality one of the major staple food production areas in the Brong Ahafo

Region. Land tenure arrangement is satisfactory for both land users and land owners, which greatly encourages prospective farmers to engage in staple crop cultivation.

Major crops grown include: Cereals (maize, rice and sorghum); Root and Tubers (cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain); Legumes (groundnut and cowpea) and Vegetables (tomato, okro, pepper; and garden eggs); fruits (watermelon and pineapple) as well as cash/tree crops (cashew; mango, citrus and cocoa). The major livestock include: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

A myriad of challenges contribute to the low productivity of the sector in the Municipality. These can best be addressed through the commodity value chain approach. Major capacities need to be provided in support areas such as irrigation, mechanization, fertilizer and agrochemicals, storage and rural infrastructure such as roads, energy, markets and institutions to ensure that the sector takes its meaningful position within the local economy.

Disease and Pest

Many diseases and pests affect crop growth and yield. These are crop based, for example BBS in mango, anoplecnemis curvipes in cashew; blight in vegetables, fall army worms in maize etc. However, all these diseases and pests are being managed by farmers with the support from the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, with support from MoFA head office has established two Plant Clinic Centres in the Municipality to respond promptly to disease and pests outbreaks. This is yielding good results as it has reduced the incidence of diseases and pests. Also with the Fall Army Worm (FAW) situation, due to the prompt support from the central government, it has been kept to a manageable level.

Productivity and Production Levels

Productivity is the output per unit area, whilst production refers to total output from farmers' fields. Within the Municipality, average farm sizes especially for cereals (maize) and the starchy staples (cassava and yam) ranges between 1 to 10 acres. Over the period of the medium term plan implementation, production of the major crops have shown some improved level of increases whereas yields had remained relatively stable. The increase in productions are: Cassava (44%); yam and sorghum (15%) respectively; plantain (116%); groundnut (50%) and cowpea (125%) whereas maize experienced a slight decline of 2.7%. Details are shown in table below. The major reasons for the decline in maize production include the incidence of the FAW which affected most maize fields during the major season of 2017 and also because the major season figures of 2017 was used. The expectation is that since the minor season rains have been good and the FAW has been under manageable levels 2017 maize output levels will be positive. It should further be noted improved levels of production of most of the staples crops has come as a result of more lands under cultivation than yields increased. The indication is that the adoption of technologies generally is low and this calls for effective collaboration between the

Municipal Assembly and the Department of Agriculture to intensify and improve upon the extension delivery methodologies to ensure increased technology adoption to improve productivity and production.

Table: Comparison of area cropped, yield and production from 2014 to 2017

COMMODITY	CROPPED AREA (ha)				YIELD (MT/ha)				PRODUCTION (MT)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	9,829.4	10,276.2	10,692.0	10,906	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	28,013.9	21,580.0	27,799.2	27,265.0
Cassava	5,301.5	5,542.5	5,654.1	5651.0	28.1	33.0	32.0	33.0	148,971.3	182,902.5	177,360.0	214,566
Yam	5,849.0	6,116.2	6,545.7	7200.0	21.4	14.0	20.0	20.0	125,168.6	85,626.8	130,914.0	144,000.0
Cocoyam	264.0	274.6	300	240.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	1188.0	986.0	1,200.0	840
Plantain	298.0	312.0	667.0	680.0	9.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	2,831.0	2,527.2	5,669.5	6120.0
Sorghum	201.0	212.0	215.3	225.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	663.3	657.2	732.0	765.0
Groundnut	657.0	670.0	703.0	738.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	394.2	402.0	492.1	590.0
Cowpea	870.0	1775.0	1,863.7	1957.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	783.0	1,597.5	1677.3	1761.30

Source: Department of Agric Wenchi,

2017

Livestock Production

Livestock production is also a major farming activity even though it is secondary within the Municipality. The main livestock reared are cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Cattle rearing is a major activity in communities like Subinso No.2; Branam and Wenchi whereas sheep and goats are mostly in all communities but are reared as free range. The Department of Agriculture undertakes livestock census on an annual basis to update existing stock of animals. The projected figures of 2017 census compared with the baseline figures for 2013 is as shown below in table 2. The general trend was an increase in all animal ranging from a lower level of 19% for ducks to as high as 63% for exotic poultry.

Table: Livestock Census figures in the Wenchi Municipality (Comparing 2017 against 2013)

Animal Type	Year	
	2013(Baseline)	2017
Cattle	378	1,025
Sheep	3,923	7,340
Swine	1,171	3,416
Poultry	16,028	23,416
Goat	5,386	10,473
Swine	202	1,420
Poultry	82,457	120,410
Turkey	249	472
Ducks	582	689
Dogs	944	2500
Cats	390	683
Guinea Fowls	2,325	3,728

The Department of Agriculture is to promote sustainable agriculture and thriving agribusiness through research and technology development, effective extension and other support services to farmers, fishermen, traders and transporters for improved human livelihood. The Municipality is divided into four (4) Agricultural Zones namely; Buoku, Wenchi South, Wenchi North and Subinso No.2 Zones. These Zones are further divided into twenty (20) operational areas manned by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs). The current estimated farmer-population stands at 26,081 including 13,562 (52%) females. The Agriculture Extension-Farmer Ratio is 1:1,534.

Irrigable Area/Irrigation Facilities

There are two (2) well established irrigation sites in the municipality namely;

- Asubingya Irrigation Site; and
- Akrobi Irrigation Site

The Asubingya facility is functional covering 140 hectares of land with 60 hectares developed and in use. That of Akrobi is not functioning due to constructional defects (laying of the main pipelines) and covers 55 hectares

Service Sector

This sector covers a wide range of activities such as wholesaling, retailing, petty trading, radio and television repairs, hairdressing, tailoring, beauty care, vulcanizing and the transport sector. Other informal service activities are bread baking, kenkey production and food and phone credit vendor among others. One area of the service sector which is recently gaining much recognition in terms of job creation and revenue mobilization is the telecommunication sub-sector where sales of telephone credit is being flooded throughout the municipality. This sector employs about 23.6 percent of the labour force. The hospitality industry and financial sub-sector are also important areas in the service sector which are helping in diversifying the local economy. The establishment of hotels in municipality is opening up businesses. The establishment of the Kona Cashew Processing Company, Quarry Companies in the Municipality has provided regular employment to over 250 people.

Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing is the least developed sector of the local economy. This sector employs about 18.6 percent of the economically population. The manufacturing sector is characterized by agro-processing, small scale vehicles repairs, metal-based, wooden-based, textile, garments, leather works, bee keeping, soap making, food processing and the manufacturing of farm implement/inputs. The Agro-based industries include gari processing and fruit processing. The carpenters as well as sawmill workers dominate the wood-based industry. Considering the importance of these industries, it imperative for the Assembly to support them create the needed market and also business development services. Again, the financial base of these industries can be improved through the Venture Capital.

Table: Processing facilities in the Municipality

No.	Name	Location	Products
1.	Methodist University	Wenchi	Cashew drink
2.	KONA Cashew	Awisa	Cashew Nut
3.	Nyamebkyere Cassava Processing Centre	Ayigbe	Gari (fortified with soya)
1.	Afriklin Processing Centre	Wenchi	Produces only fresh tomato
2.	Adom Bi Apue Processing Centre	Amponsakrom	Gari Processing
3.	Nkonsia Cassava Processing Centre	Nkonsia	Cassava Chips
4.	Gye Nyame Processing Centre	Wurompo	Cassava Chips

1.5.4.2 Household Income and Expenditure Pattern

Annual distribution of income is seriously skewed. For instance 22.6% of the households receive GH¢2,000 and above in a year. This amounts to 49.5% of the total income in the municipality. This means that 22.6% of the municipality's population spend almost half of all total incomes generated in the municipality, an indication of inequity in the distribution of incomes.

The survey further reveals that about 64.51% of the population receives incomes below GH¢1,000. This disparity in income distribution must be addressed to ensure social and economic stability in the district. The situation also calls for the introduction of viable projects that are geared towards promoting growth and reducing poverty; social inclusion must also be seriously considered.

On expenditure patterns, the Municipal database of 2017 showed that about 53.5% of household income was spent on Food. Households also committed 9.8% of their income to transportation while clothing surprisingly took 8.8% of income, compared to 8.1% on education. This trend indicated the priority level of fashion over education, which is not healthy for the development of education in the Municipality. Not surprising, school performance in the Municipality has been very abysmal and on the decline for the past five (5) years. Awareness creation on the importance of education needs to be intensified.

1.5.4.3.4 Electricity

Most of the communities in the municipality do not have access to electricity. It is estimated that about 25% of the municipal population enjoy electricity. The communities which have access to electricity include: Konsua, Mallamkrom, Ayigbe, New Wenchi, Buoku, Tromeso, Bepotrim, Nkonsia, Beposo, Koase, Yoyoano, Drobo, Wenchi, Akrobi, Awisa, Amponsakrom, Abotareye, Subinso No.1, Subinso No.2, Branam, Nkyiraa and Botenso. The persistent power outage (electricity main), inadequate supply and high cost of fuel for cooking and high poverty levels are some of the challenges mitigating against the use of environmentally friendly energy sources especially for cooking.

1.5.4.3.5 Postal Services and Telecommunication

The Municipality has only one Post Office located at Wenchi. Accessibility to postal services in general is very poor in view of the fact that only Wenchi the Municipal capital has a Post Office. The facility is more or less becoming white elephants with the advent of mobile phones and internet facilities.

Telecommunication

In terms of telecommunications, the Municipality is fortunate to have the services of almost all the networks that are operating in the country, MTN, Vodafone, Airtel and Tigo. Signals are all activated for reception but there are still pockets of communities which do not received these signals. Landline phones are almost getting extinct due to GSM mobile phone.

1.5.4.3.6 Banking and Financial Institutions

The Wenchi Municipality can boast of two (2) commercial bank (Ghana Commercial Bank and National Investment Bank), Three Rural Banks (Baduman, Nkoraman and Wenchi Rural Banks) and two credit unions operating micro-finance schemes namely, Ebenezer Credit Union, Brong-Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD), Gift Susu Savings and Loans, Comfort & Sons Savings and Loans, Asa Savings and Loans, and Opportunity International Savings and Loans. All these financial institutions are concentrated at Wenchi, municipal capital. Access to credit facilities from the few financial institutions in the municipality, for small-scale, agro-processors, farmers and enterprises are limited and unreliable due to demand for high collateral, and loan recovery problems if granted. Most of the activities of the SME's and other agricultural activities are therefore funded from personal loans, relatives and money lenders whose interest rates tend to be very high.

Market and Marketing

The municipality has a total of five (5) market centres which include five (5) weekly market days. The main market centres include Wenchi, Subinso No.2, Nkyiraa, Tromeso and Buoku. The major market centres are located at Wenchi and Subinso No.2. These market centres are highly accessible to all the communities, except a few that have problems with transportation due to poor roads. The poor patronage of the market centres prevents the Municipal Assembly from collecting the needed revenue. The markets and their respective market days are as shown in the table below.

Table: Community/Market centres and market days

No.	Community/Market Centre	Market Day
1.	Wenchi	Thursday
2.	Subinso No.2	Wednesday
3.	Buoku	Friday
4.	Tromeso	Sunday
5.	Nkyiraa	Tuesday

The Wenchi market is the biggest and attracts buyers and sellers from different parts of the country, followed by the Subinso No.2 Market.

Marketing of farm produce is usually done by private people who are usually middlemen. However, there are purchasing agencies who buy cashew nuts from farmers. For foodstuffs such as maize, yams, groundnuts and cowpea organized marketing groups buy from farmers in the

various communities and send to other areas for sale. Some farmers, especially the women transport the foodstuffs to some of the above mentioned markets themselves. All types of goods, ranging from agricultural commodities to locally manufactures and imported goods including second hand clothes are offered for sale during market days.

The number of markets in the Municipality is not enough, considering that the Municipality is largely agrarian. This situation forces farmers to convey farm produce over long distances to market centres, only to sell at very cheaper prices. It is therefore important for Municipal Assembly to improve access to market centres by constructing more markets.

Tourism

Tourism holds a great potential for the development of the Municipality. The Municipality abounds in a number of tourists attractions most of which are not developed. Notable among them are;

1.18.1 Bono So (origin of the bono people)

History has it that the people of Wenchi are believed to have come from a hole-called “BOON SO” in the Bono’s language. The hole (Boon so) is located between Wenchi-Techiman Road after Nkonsia. When the people came out of the Hole, they first settled under trees and moved to settle at Ahwene. The people later left Ahwene to settles at Drobo Nkwanta. From Drobo Nkwanta, they finally settled at Kaamu now Wenchi.

1.18.2 Colonial Buildings and Tombs

During the colonial period, Wenchi at the time was the capital of North Ashantis by then. Places such as Nkoranza, Atebubu, Berekum, Techiman, Kintampo, etc, were all under Wenchi. The colonial masters at the time established courts in Wenchi as well as prisons.

People who were involved in assassin cases were tried and those found guilty were imprisoned at Wenchi. One of the district commissioners at the time was Owen Kirk Patrick Jones. He was born in 1st November, 1886 and died on 7th June 1925 in Wenchi. One of the officials was W. Clifford Nicholls (of RedRuth Cornwall) who died in Wenchi and was equally buried in Wenchi. He was born on 15th November, 1934 and died on 15th November, 1945.

1.18.3 Nchiraa Water Falls

The Nchiraa Water Falls takes its source from Buoyem around Techiman where the Nchiraa people first settled before they moved to their present location. It passes through Offuman to Nchiraa where it is a Waterfalls from Nchiraa, it passes through to Subinso and New Longoro and then to the Black Volta. The falls is about 8 feet, and located 1½ km from Nchiraa town.

1.18.4 Dr. K. A. Busia Tomb

Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia was the Prime Minister of Ghana during the second Republic in 1969. He was born on 11th July, 1913 and died on the 28th August, 1978. He was buried in his hometown Wenchi. A Mausoleum was put up by the Ministry of Tourism as part of Government Policy to promote tourism in honour of the late Prime Minister. The facilities are made up of a Reception center, Car park, and an installed satellite disc – where all tourism information all over Ghana can be accessed. There is also a museum where his clothing's and beddings are preserved/kept for people to see as well as his pictures amongst others.

1.5.4.4 Municipal Revenue and Expenditure Status

1.5.4.4.1 Revenue Sources

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly during the period under review was financed from two main revenue sources namely Internal Sources and External Sources.

The internal revenue sources are those that are collected by the assembly using its own existing collection machinery. These include rates, lands, (excluding stool lands), fees and fines, licenses, rents, investments and miscellaneous.

The external revenue sources on the other hand are mostly, grants from central government, royalties, and development partners (Donors).

Analysis of the revenue performance over the four-year period shows that out of a total estimated internal revenue of GH¢1,757,029.28, an amount of GH¢1,792,131.72 was actually collected representing 101.9% of the estimated figure.

Out of this amount fees and fines accounted for GH¢753,143.8 representing 42.9% of total internal revenue collected. A total of GH¢ 768,892.33 was actually realized under fees and fines as against an estimated figure GH¢768,892.33 indicating a collection rate of 102.09%.

This clearly shows that fees and fines remains the most important internal revenue source and efforts needs to be put in place to facilitate the growth of the revenue sources. A critical look at

the composition of fees and fines shows that revenue from market tolls and farm produce is the leading contributor under this sources. Looking at the contribution of this source to total internal generated fund efforts needs to be put in place to make agricultural more attractive to the youth and sustain those in the industry. Credit facilities, storage facilities and more improved technologies must be made available to farmers.

Rates recorded actual collection of GH¢498,902.46 representing 86.79% of the estimated figure of GH¢574,781.92. This constituted 28.39% of the total internal revenue over the period. The potential of rates as a key revenue source is yet to be fully realized because property rate collection is very poor in the Municipality especially individually owned properties. A re-evaluation of retable properties in the Municipality and adoption of an effective collection mechanism devoid of politics can greatly enhance this revenue item.

Licenses, the third highest contributor recorded an actual collection of GH¢247,139.5(102.90%) as against an estimated target of GH¢240,164.98 and an overall of 14.06% of the total revenue for the period. The propensity for this revenue item to grow is high. The Assembly must sensitize a number of economic operators and businesses, strengthen its collection mechanisms, and update all registered business establishments in the Municipality.

Rents, miscellaneous and returns from investment also contributed GH¢65,541.1(9.18%) of the total revenue basket over the period.

Lands, under the period of review are fifth highest contributor among the revenue items. Over the period a total receipts of GH¢117,901.00 (104.16%) out of an estimated target of GH¢113,185.00 came from lands. This constituted 6.71% compared to total revenue of GHC1,757,029.28.

The external revenue estimated over the period was GH¢35,653,491.13. Out of this, an actual amount of GH¢18,058,515.75 was realized (As at September, 2017) representing 50.65% of the estimated figure. This item contributed 80.44% of the overall actual revenue received by the Assembly within the period. The flows of funds from the external sources are irregular and unreliable. The flow most often depends on the interest or the ability of government to secure grants and in turn distribute to MMDAs for implementation of specific sub-projects; example is DDF, UDG, and SIF/UPRP. While grants receipts for salaries was regular and showed increases, the DACF which is an important source of funding was irregular. This irregular flow calls for pragmatic measures to vigorously mobilize funds from development partners to implement programmes of the Assembly.

The Municipal Assembly together with concern stakeholders must sensitize the public on the public – Private Partnership policies of the government for active private sector participation in the development management of facilities like stores, public toilets, guesthouses, water supply systems and possibly property rate revenue collection. Also, proposals need to be developed or prepared and presented to development partners and other potential funding sources to solicit their intervention in district development. Again the Municipal Assembly must strengthen and expand its links with the developments partners and sister city relations.

1.5.4.4.2 Expenditure

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly's expenditure is divided into recurrent and capital expenditure. The current expenditure items consist of personnel emoluments, travelling and transport, General Expenditure, Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals and Miscellaneous. Capital expenditure on the other hand is made up of development projects and programmes usually referred to as investments. Table 1.9 shows the budgeted and actual expenditure for the period 2014-2017.

From the table below it would be realized that, personnel emoluments increased from GH¢151,509.46 in 2014 to GH¢369,755.65 in 2015 and reduced to 144,793.10 indicating a decrease of 61% below the 2008 figure. Factors accounting for these needs are to be identified and sustained. Personnel emoluments constituted about 23% of the overall total expenditure for the period.

Travelling and Transport expenditure item over the period has increasing from an actual amount of GH¢26,871.29 in 2006 to an actual of GH¢69,235.65 in 2009. This represents an increase of about 257%. However, in absolute terms 109% of the estimated amount of GH¢282,178.63 was actually spent, that is GH¢155,494.87. This means that the Assembly spends 9% above the estimated figure. Travelling and Transport constituted an average of 4% of total expenditure, over the four year period. The increase may be attributable to the general increase in cost of travelling as a result of an increase in petroleum products. Notwithstanding this, the expenditure sub item needs to be controlled.

General expenditure constituted 4.92% over the four year period. With the exception of 2008 and 2009 where general expenditure items exceeded its target by 59.72% and 10.51% respectively; there was a decrease in 2006 and 2007. In 2016, the estimated amount for this item was GH¢37,900.00, of which an actual amount of GH¢24,939.24 (65.80%) was recorded. The same trend was recorded in 2007, where 44.34% was actually spent out of the estimated GH¢40,182.00.

Maintenance, repairs and renewals constituted mere 0.70% of total expenditure over the planned period. However, when critically examined, it would be realized, there was a continued increase, from an actual of GH¢5,497.64 in 2016 to GH¢9,803.40 in 2017 indicating an increase of 78.3% over the 2006 figure.

Miscellaneous expenditure constituted 0.65% of the actual total expenditure of GH¢3,877,916.60 over the four year period.

Capital expenditure increased from GH¢693,588.75 in 2016, to GH¢1,194,305.01 in 2017 and quickly decreased to GH¢347,647.63 in 2008. It further reduced to GH¢305,232.13 in 2009. Capital expenditure constituted as high as 65.52% of the actual total expenditure, which clearly shows that, the Assembly depend largely on grants from the central government and donors for implementation of most of its programmes and projects.

In order to be able to meet future expenditure, adequate Internal Revenues Mobilization Strategies needs to be identified and implemented. To facilitate the process and internally generate the revenue needed to be applied to development projects instead of the recurrent items,

to justify the payment of rates by the people. This quickly calls for an efficient and prudent financial discipline in the management of scarce resources.

1.5.4.5 Revenue Bases

There are several bases on which Municipal revenue depends on. The most critical of all however, is the maize based market. As an agrarian Municipality, agricultural and related products are the mainstay of the Municipal economy. Taxes are levied on agricultural products such as cashew and maize exportation, quarry products and food crops such as yam, cassava and maize. Apart from these, land, property rates from corporate bodies such as MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, quarry companies are important revenue sources for the Municipality. Broadly, licenses, rents, investments and fees and fines are some of the revenue bases of the Municipality.

No	Revenue Head Internal	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Estimated	Annual	Act%	Estimated	Annual	Act%	Estimated	Annual	Act%	Estimated	Annual	Act%
1	Rates	84,175.42	141,208.95	167.81	160,021.50	113,127.68	70.69	150,051.50	155,766.91	103.80	180,533.50	27,491.00	
2	Lands	22,487.54	26,220.01	116.59	27,720.50	29,697.00	107.13	30,720.50	30,749.00	100.09	32,256.50	31,235.00	96.83
3	Fee	139,296.80	144,487.12	103.72	163,231.50	24,101.10	14.76	219,812.50	231,488.60	105.31	230,803.00	178,815.51	77.47
4	Licences	44,370.68	55,316.06	124.66	63,530.30	65,182.56	102.60	64,703.00	77,395.00	119.61	67,561.00	49,196.00	72.81
5	Rents	6,855.30	18,077.66	263.71	20,205.30	16,219.00	80.27	18,283.00	15,683.00	85.77	19,197.50	28,962.00	150.86
6	Investments	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	607.20	60.7	1,500.00	-	-
7	Miscellaneous	8,333.08	100.00	1.20	1,419.90	20,760.00	1462.0	200.00	10.51	5.25	200.00	60,876.62	304338.
	Total Internal	305,518.78	385,460.17	126.16	436,129.00	459,087.08	105.26	484,830.50	511,700.22	105.54	530,551.50	435,884.05	82.15
	External												
	Grants	9,849,403.4	4,375,308.34	44.42	9,991,113.97	5,863,327.76	58.68	9,751,605.99	6,171,157.09	63.28	6,061,368.00	1,648,721.95	27.20
	Total	10,154,921.92	4,760,768.51	46.88	10,427,242.97	6,322,415.04	60.63	10,236,436.49	6,682,851.91	65.28	9,797,089.50	4,683,314.37	47.80

No.	Expenditure	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Estimated	Annual	Act%	Estimated	Annual	Act%	Estimated	Annual	Act%	Estimated	Annual	Act%
1	Personal Emoluments	2,855,267.00	1,267,343.83	44.38	3,063,001.60	1,680,938.24	54.87	3,079,647.00	2,911,216.38	94.53	3,254,913.00	2,614,685.91	80.33
2	Travelling & Transport	83,469.10	131,832.47	157.9	86,469.10	161,582.76	186.86	128,850.00	136,391.58	105.85	1,551,100.00	95,899.70	6.18
3	General Expenditure	63,109.70	106,033.40	168.0	111,567.00	152,081.46	136.31	150,743.00	152,631.10	101.25	111,950.00	146,481.80	130.84
4	Maintenance Repair & Renewals	15,578.07	7,450.75	47.82	15,578.07	6,455.00	41.43	17,910.00	14,605.50	81.54	20,121.50	10,378.50	51.57
5	Miscellaneous Exp.	5,465,070.75	2,600,003.42	47.57	5,565,617.76	3,647,872.05	65.54	2,899,822.11	1,097,234.33	37.83	3,130,312.50	17,931.07	0.57
	CAPITAL												
1	DACF/OTHERS	1,672,427.30	655,555.39	39.17	1,585,009.00	673,485.03	42.49	6,731,464.38	4,565,246.88	67.81	9,385,317.59	1,648,721.95	17.56
Total		10,154,921.92	4,760,768.51	46.88	10,427,242.97	6,322,415.04	60.63	10,236,436.49	6,682,857.91	65.28	9,797,089.50	4,498,236.79	45.91

Youth Employment Agency

The National Youth Employment Programme started within the municipality in 2015. Out of the ten (10) modules of the programme envisaged to be implemented, only eight (8) have started in the Municipality.

These are Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA), Community in Prison Service, Youth in Community Police, E-health Assistants, Environmental Protection Assistants, Community Health Workers and Youth in Agriculture Extension. The remaining programme yet to be implemented is Arabic Teaching Assistants

The YEA since its implementation has helped reduce youth unemployment situation within the municipality. About 233 youth, comprising 102 males and 131 females have been employed under the programme. It is noted that implementing the last module within the municipality would go a long way to reduce the unemployment situation and the incidence of crime within the municipality.

Food Security

Food security is one of the major challenges confronting the municipality. Statistics indicated that about 18.2 percent of Ghanaians who fall below the extreme poverty line are chronically food insecure (GSS). It is against this background that we must look at food security as very important.

The programme for enhancing food security and emergency preparedness will increase productivity and total production and The Wenchi Municipality is noted for the production of crops such as yam, maize, cassava, rice and groundnuts.

In addition to this, crops such as plantain, cocoyam, mango, cashew and cocoa are also cultivated in the municipality. As the municipality lies within the transitional zone it is noted for animal production with cattle, sheep, goats and poultry rearing being the leading activities. Production is mostly on small scale and organized around households though there are a few large-scale enterprises. This sector has experienced virtually no technological innovation and capitalization as farm sizes remain small and simple tools and traditional methods are used.

Agriculture in the municipality is largely rain-fed, characterized by high unreliability. With heavy reliance of the natural factors, food production therefor is largely affected. Most of the

farmers are unable to cultivate all year round due to the high unreliability of the rains. This situation has implications for food security as most farmers cannot make ends meet. Even where they have bumper harvest there is inadequate market for the produce coupled with inadequate storage facilities.

Several attempts have been made to ensure food security in the municipality which seem to yield little as against expected. However, there have been improvements varying levels of production output in the 2016 production season.

There are several factors that contribute to food insecurity in the Municipality. Some of these are;

- Poor climatic conditions. (Over dependence on rainfall agriculture instead of irrigation)
- External factors such as sand winning, logging, alien herdsmen and bush fires
- Inadequate of credit facilities for farming activities
- High incidence of pests and disease infestation
- Crude farming methods and use of traditional tools such as hoes and cutlasses
- Improper use of agro-chemicals

Some coping mechanisms for the threat of food insecurity in the municipality include

- Promoting mechanization services
- Promoting irrigation schemes
- Intensify the use of improve technology by farmers through extension delivery
- The use of improved seeds by farmers
- Education on animal health (adopted by farmers)
- The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes such as the LEAP and Ghana School Feeding Programme

Food Security Programmes in the Municipality

- Planting for Food and Jobs (improved seed and fertilizer, extension delivery)
- Vaccination programme
- HEIFER Programme (distribution of animals and equipment)
- Plant Clinic programme

1.27 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.28 Education

The technological and socio-economic development of any district depends largely on the access to quality education of its people. Education is one of the most treasured legacies any district can give to its citizens and also one of the means through which development can be propelled. The educational sector of the municipality is therefore analyzed as follows:

1.28.1 Number of Schools

Generally, physical accessibility to basic schools is commendable. This is especially so at the primary level where virtually every community has a Kindergarten (KG) and Primary School. Currently, there are seventy (70) public primary schools and twenty-two (22) private primary schools in the municipality. Children from communities that do not have primary schools do not walk more than 3km to access a facility.

The number of Junior High Schools (JHS) however do not equal the number of primary schools in the Municipality. There are sixty-seven (67) public Junior High Schools and seventeen (17) private Junior High Schools. This has partly contributed to a high drop-out rate at the JHS level as pupils have to commute over longer distances to access a facility. For instance, JHS pupils from Akete and Nyinyamponaase walk a distance of 7km every day to attend JHS in Wenchi and Tromeso respectively.

The municipality has four (4) well established public Senior High Schools namely; Wenchi Senior High School, Subinso II Senior High School, Nchiraa Senior High School and Koase Senior High School. There also four (4) private Senior High Schools located at Subinso No.2 (Subinsoman SHS), Wenchi (Our Lady of Fatima SHS), Tromeso (Tromeso Methodist SHS) and Buoku (Buoku SHS). Even though these schools have been in existence for several years, they still do not have adequate infrastructure to support teaching and learning. Specific mention can be made of the inadequacy of dormitory blocks for both male and female students. These schools also do not have adequate classroom blocks.

The Municipality recognizes the need to improve access to secondary education and has started two new Senior High Schools at Nchiraa and Subinso No.2. These schools are very new and require massive capital injection to provide infrastructure to support teaching and learning.

Aside this the Municipality can boost of two other vocational and technical institution namely the Wenchi Farm Instituted which trained technical Agriculture officers for the nation and Our

Lady of Fatima Vocational Institution a mission school which offer courses in secretariaship and computer training. Table 1.19 below summarizes the number and level of educational facilities in the municipality.

Table 17 Educational Classification and Ownership

Level	Ownership				Total
	Public	%	Private	%	
Kindergarten (KG)	80	76.1	25	23.9	105
Primary school	81	76.4	25	23.6	106
Junior High School (JHS)	67	79.7	17	20.3	84
Senior High/Technical School (SHS)	4	50	4	50	8
Vocational Institutions	0	0.0	2	100	2
Wenchi Farm Inst.	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Teacher Training College	1	100	0	0.0	1
University	0	0.0	1	100	1
TOTAL	234		74		308

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, Wenchi (2017)

From table 1.19 above, it can be inferred that private sector contribution to education provision in the municipality is appreciable, contributing about 23.9% to KG, 23.6% to primary education and 20.3% to JHS education. The private sector must be encouraged and supported to extend their services to rural communities especially the ones that do not have Junior High Schools.

1.5.7.1.3 Educational Infrastructure

The conditions of school infrastructure in the municipality are described as follows:

Table:20 Condition of school infrastructure

State of infrastructure	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS	Total
Good structures (school buildings)	57	44	41	4	146
Dilapidated (school buildings)	12	37	26	0	75
School under trees	23	37	26	0	86
Schools with residential facilities	-	13	-	28	28
Schools without furniture	1990	1339	1689	0	5018
Schools without toilet facilities	35	35	26	1	97
Schools without urinals	13	13	19	1	46
Schools without water facilities	44	45	36	1	126
Population (Enrolment)	8379	18295	6542	3292	36508

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, Wenchi (2017)

Table 20 shows the level of educational infrastructure in the municipality. There are 259 school blocks. 154 school blocks are in good conditions and 11 pavilion are classified as good. One hundred and three (103) school blocks need major repairs or should be pulled down. There are seven hundred and eighty-three (783) classrooms. Out of these 420 are in good conditions. However, 75 classrooms are in deplorable conditions and need major repairs. Nineteen (19) schools blocks have either been constructed or rehabilitated over the four (4) years. Toilet facilities have increased from 51 to 97. Urinal also increased from 35 to 46. Water facilities in schools also increased from 21 to 39. All these facilities are in good conditions.

Furniture supply was very high with 193 schools. 10,000 dual desks were supplied and distributed to Basic schools. Seating and writing places of the Basic schools in the municipality have improved over the years.

1.28.2. Enrolment and Levels and Gender Composition

Basic school enrolment in the Municipality is appreciable considering that over 90% of children of school going age are actually in school. The total enrolment during the 2013/2014 academic year stood at 37055 of which 51.2% are males while 48.8% are females (see table 1.12 below).

Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index (GPI) in education has improved tremendously over the years. The GPI which was 0.89 in 2010 increased to 0.98 in 2014 and 1.00 in 2017. The implication is that increasing numbers of females are being given access to education. Factors contributing to this include the introduction of the capitation grant, the school feeding programme and other such social interventions. Some gaps however still exist considering that there are more females at school going age than males. It is common practice for young girls from Muslim communities to be given out to early marriages and this is one of the major reasons accounting for the unfavorable gender GPI. Enforcement of the rights of children and community sensitization must be intensified if the Municipality is to achieve a more favorable and realistic GPI. Table 1.20 below depicts the total enrolment figures recorded by the Municipality for the period 2014 to 2017.

Table 21: School Enrolment by Levels (2014– 2017)

Level	Enrolment (2013/2014)			Enrolment (2014/2015)			Enrolment (2015/2016)			Enrolment (2016/2017)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kindergarten (KG)	4830	4667	9497	5046	4748	9794	4829	4788	9617	4849	4880	9729
Primary	10724	10304	21028	11230	10489	21719	10121	10257	20378	10132	10351	20483
JHS	3420	3110	6530	3463	3363	6826	3683	3423	7106	3798	3439	7237
Total	18974	18081	37055	19739	18600	38339	18633	18468	37101	18779	18670	37449
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	0.98			0.99			1.00			1.00		

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, Wenchi (2017)

1.28.3 Number of Teachers and their Qualification

In terms of absolute numbers, teacher population in the municipality at the basic level is favorable. There are a total of 1321 teachers in public schools and an average pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of 1:29. The implication is that each teacher in a public school is responsible for 29 pupils. Even though the average PTR is favorable, municipal authorities must not overlook the disparities within the levels which partly contribute to the poor educational performance. The PTR at the kindergarten and primary levels are 1:29 and 1:36 respectively as compared to 1:14 for Junior High Schools (JHS). The current situation implies that there is overconcentration of teachers in JHS. Geographically, there is also an overconcentration of teachers in urban centres and small towns to the disadvantage of rural communities. Pragmatic attempts must be made to embark on teacher rationing aimed at ensuring equitable distribution of teachers within the levels and across geographic space. Table 1.21 below indicates the number and quality of teachers in public schools in the municipality.

Table 22: Teacher Population and Qualification by School Type

Type of school	TEACHER POPULATION			TOTAL ENROLMENT	PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO
	Trained	Untrained	Total		
Kindergarten	160	176	336	9729	1:29
Primary	418	148	566	20483	1:36
JHS	452	70	522	7237	1:14
SHS	291	24	315	4743	1:15
Total	1321	418	1739	42,192	1:29
Percentage	75.9	24.1	100		

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, Wenchi (2017)

As can be seen from table 1.21 above, as much as 418 teachers in the public schools representing 24.0% are not trained. The Municipal Assembly must intensify teacher sponsorship to attract more trained teachers into the municipality.

1.28.4 School Performance

Educational performance at the basic level has been very abysmal and one of the poorest in the Brong Ahafo Region (BAR). Out of 1633 pupils presented for the 2013/2014 academic year for Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), only 1100 pupils scored between aggregates six (6) and thirty (30), representing only 67.4%. Similarly, 1683 pupils were presented for the

2014/15 BECE but only 692 pupils scored between aggregates six (6) and thirty (30), representing only 41.1%. In 2015/16 academic year 1666 pupils were presented for BECE but 852 pupils scored between aggregates six (6) and thirty (30) representing 52.5%. Table 1.22 below depicts performance in BECE for the years 2013/14-2016/17. The BECE results for 2016/17 are yet out.

Table 1.22: BECE Results Analysis for 2013 – 2017

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Number of Pupils Presented	1633	1683	1666	1709
No. Passed (Aggregate 6 - 30)	1100	692	852	1155
Percentage Passed	67.4%	41.1%	52.5%	68.02
Position in the Region	11 th	17 th	16 th	9 th

Source: Regional Educational Sector Annual Review Document, 2017

As can be seen from table 1.22 above, educational performance is on the decline with a little above 50% of JHS graduates qualifying to continue to Senior High Schools. The municipality was ranked 11th among twenty-seven districts in the region in 2013/2014 and dropped to the 17th position in 2014/15 academic year, and rose to 16th position in 2015/16 and rose to 9th position in 2016/17 academic year. The implication is that educational performance in the municipality is however improving, much need to be done to increase the performance.

1.28.5 Literacy Levels

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census reveals that the total population of person 11 years and older in the Municipal is 61,768, out of which 63.6 percent are literates and 36.4 percent not literate. This means that about 63.6% of the people can read and write English and Ghanaian language or French. Of this number, 22.5% are literate in English language only, 6.3% can write and read Ghanaian language only, 70.7% can read and write both English and Ghanaian language and 0.4% can read and write English, French and Ghanaian language. The picture looks bleak for teaching and learning of French. To increase the literacy rate for French, at least a teacher for French should be attached to all primary and Junior High schools in the Municipality. Also, illiteracy rate of 36.4% doesn't look good for the municipal, as such

measures such as school feeding programme should be replicated in all schools especially those in the rural communities Furthermore, the municipal should intensify its campaign on the need for all children of school going age to be in school.

1.28.6 Schools under Trees

Though the government through the Municipal Assembly has constructed a number of schools in the municipality, there are still schools without classroom blocks and are under trees. These are Gyabaa-kura Primary, Abotareye JHS, Subinso No.2 Islamic Primary ‘B’, Kwadum Primary, Aboabo Primary, Subinso No.2 R/C ‘A’, Mframaso Primary School, Amponsakrom Methodist Primary, Asuoso Salvation Army Lower Primay & KG, Drobooso Methodist Primary ‘B’ and Aminkrom L/A JHS.

1.28.7 School Feeding Programmne

The Ghana School Feeding Programme like in many other districts in the country started in Wenchi Municipal Assembly in 2006. The programme started with four (4) schools.

Currently, there are twenty-five (25) schools under this programme in the Municipality with total enrolment of 6,965. The total number of males and females in the beneficiary schools under the programme is 3,535 and 3,430 respectively. The basic concept of the programme is to provide children in public primary schools and Kindergartens with one hot adequately nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuff on every school going day.

The decentralized nature of the programme requires the involvement of local actors in the implementation. The main actors are the Ministry of Gender and Women Affairs, Ghana School Feeding Programme National Secretariat, District Assemblies, District Implementation Committees (DICs), School Implementation Committees (SICs), Schools and Caterers/Matrons. The table below shows the names of beneficiary schools and their enrolments.

Table Enrolment of the Beneficiaries Schools on the School Feeding Programme

No.	Community	Beneficiary School	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Ayaayo	Ayaayo L/A Basic school	163	169	332	115	125	240	110	120	230	113	127	240	114	97	211
2	Ammiko	Amiikrom L/A	73	75	148	76	65	141	81	69	150	69	55	124	70	53	123
3	Asuano	Asuano Salvation Army	173	203	376	194	223	417	163	197	230	173	179	352	148	154	302
4	Yoyoano	Yoyoano Methodist Basic	113	116	229	134	110	244	147	125	272	166	156	322	172	147	319
5	Nkonsia	Nkonsia Primary A	157	155	312	168	149	317	168	144	312	168	174	360	165	158	323
6	Nkonsia	Nkonsia Primary B	174	163	337	210	164	374	155	118	273	209	142	351	190	153	343
7	Nyinamponase	Nyinamponas L/A	178	159	337	175	162	337	193	159	352	199	181	380	209	219	428
8	Kwamepensan	Kwamepensa L/A	175	189	364	151	175	326	143	172	315	156	172	328	135	165	300
9	Buasu	Buasu L/A	103	109	212	126	94	220	96	84	180	161	123	284	87	97	184
10	Droboso	Droboso Methodist Prim.	288	265	553	266	243	509	239	231	470	261	277	538	240	245	285
11	Amoakrom	Amoakrom L/A prim	138	133	271	142	142	284	174	185	359	116	106	222	115	115	230
12	Buoku	Buoku R/C Basic	187	188	375	227	142	447	165	153	318	193	175	368	194	169	363

13	Bepotrim	Bepotrim L/A Basic	97	88	185	117	220	207	126	97	223	133	111	244	130	110	240
14	Asuofiri	Asuofiri R/C Basic	103	96	199	153	90	334	63	88	151	85	102	187	70	95	168
15	Congo	Congo L/A Basic	81	56	137	69	177	141	180	146	326	66	60	126	58	53	111
16	Aboabo	Aboabo L/A Primary	34	35	69	78	70	171	57	85	170	111	146	257	28	38	66
17	Branam	Branam L/A Primary	147	151	298	181	93	402	170	199	369	180	204	384	163	187	350
18	Gyabaa Akura	Gyabaa Akura L/A primary	56	44	100	95	89	184	79	60	140	95	98	193	77	51	128
19	Botenso	Botenso L/A primary	241	227	468	224	245	469	252	207	459	167	158	355	127	105	232
20	Koase	Koase R/C Basic	104	111	215	127	138	265	138	131	269	164	196	360	117	114	231
21	Beposo	Beposo L/A Primary	158	161	319	171	165	336	154	162	316	149	184	333	131	163	294
22.	Awisa	Awisa Methodist Primary B	134	147	281	276	257	533	286	233	519	314	266	580	176	124	300
23.	Bonkro	Bonkro L/A Primary	136	128	264	140	135	275	183	179	362	148	148	294	132	122	254
24	Amposakrom	Amposakrom Primary	340	286	626	334	358	692	318	270	588	299	299	627	324	310	634
Total			3,553	3,454	7,007	3,949	3,831	7,865	3,840	3,614	7,353	3,895	3,839	7,809	3,535	3,430	6,965

1.28.8 Central Government Releases

Currently, it has become difficult to track the total amount of money that the central government released as transfer to the caterers because of the e-zwich system of payment of which caterers receive money direct from the central government to their individual accounts.

1.28.9 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant was introduced in the Wenchi Municipality in 2006. The total release of the funds since 2011/2012 to 2016/2017 academic years was GHC974,793.13. The details are as indicated in the table below.

Table 18 Details of funds released from 2011/2012 to 2016/2017 academic years

S/n	Academic Year	Amount (GHC)
1.	2011/2012	209,177.00
2.	2012/2013	121,446.63
3.	2013/2014	90,066.00
4.	2014/2015	92,113.50
5.	2015/2016	196,920.00
6.	2016/2017	265,070.00
	Total	974,793.13

Municipal Directorate of Education, Wenchi, 2017

Highlights of expenditure include

- Teaching/learning materials
- Support for needy pupils
- Minor repairs
- Sports and culture activities
- Sanitation in schools
- School management

Challenges

- Delay in the release of funds
- Insufficient grant to schools with low enrolment
- Inadequate funds to train head teachers in the management of the funds

1.29 HEALTH

The health of the population is basic pre-requisite for its development. In view of this, the analysis on health considers variables such as the availability of health facilities, adequacy of health personnel, top ten diseases and immunization coverage

1.29.1 Health Facilities

There are sixteen (16) health facilities currently providing health care to inhabitants of the Municipality. Out of the fifteen, eleven (11) are public or government health facilities while the other five are privately owned. These health facilities occasionally refer cases to the Sunyani Regional Hospital. The problem with health facilities in the Municipality is that the only two hospitals in the municipality are privately owned and this makes the cost of health delivery very high. There is also the problem of spatial disparity in the distribution of facilities. The most disadvantaged is the southern section of the municipality; the stretch of towns from Nkonsia through Tromeso to Buoku. Table below indicates lists and categories of health facilities in the Municipality. Table 1.20 shows the list of health facilities in the Municipality.

Table 19 List of Health Facilities in the Municipality

NAME OF FACILITY	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	LOCATION
Wenchi Methodist Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Wenchi
Emil Memorial Hospital	Hospital	Private	Wenchi
Wenchi Health Centre	Health Centre	Public	Wenchi
Nyaase Royal Maternity Home	Clinic	Private	Wenchi
Twum Barima Infirmary	Clinic	Private	Wenchi
Government Maternity Home	Maternity Home	Public	Wenchi
Droboso Health Centre	Health Centre	Public	Droboso
Subinso Health Centre	Health Centre	Public	Subinso No. 2
Nchiraa Health Centre	Health Centre	Public	Nchiraa
Tromeoso Health Centre	Health Centre	Public	Tromeoso
St. Joseph Health Centre	Health Centre	CHAG	Koase
Agubie CHPS Compound	CHPS	Public	Agubie

Amponsakrom CHPS Compound	CHPS	Public	Amponsakrom
Buoku CHPS Compound	CHPS	Public	Buoku
Botenso CHPS Compound	CHPS	Public	Botenso
Ayigbe CHPS Compound	CHPS	Public	Ayigbe

Source: Wenchi Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

Health Personnel

There were a total of six hundred and four (604) health professionals manning these health facilities. As at December, 2017, there were fourteen (14) medical doctors, three hundred and forty-two (342) nurses and midwives, one hundred and twenty-five (125) Professional/Technical staff, and Non-professional staffs working in the municipality. The Methodist hospital was the highest employer, employing about 351 professionals as shown in table 1.22 below.

Table 20 Staffing levels of health facilities

Cadre of Staff	Public	Mission	Private	Total
Doctors	1	9	4	14
Nurses	130	197	15	342
Professional/Tech	26	78	21	125
Non- profession	16	67	40	123
Total	173	351	80	604

Source: Wenchi Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

At the current staffing level, the population to doctor ratio stands at 1:11,330. This is an improvement compared to the 2017 ratio of 1:16,176. The Municipality also has a population to nurse ratio of 1:1545. Even though the municipality has recorded some significant increases in the number of health professionals in the past two years, the numbers are still not enough considering that the hospitals in the municipality serve as a referral point for health facilities in

the Tain District and some communities in the Bole District. Efforts should therefore be put in place to attract more health professionals into the Municipality.

1.29.2 Causes of Morbidity

Table 1.22 below depicts the top ten causes of admission in the Municipality from 2013 to 2017. Malaria has consistently remained the top prevalent disease as well as the major cause of all hospital admissions. Anaemia is the second highest prevalent disease and cause of admissions. These two diseases accounted for more than 50% of admissions. The current situation implies there is poor environmental situation in the Municipality and malnourishment. There is therefore the need to intensify educational campaigns on good hygiene and sanitation. Other prevalent diseases in the Municipality are Immunosuppression Gastroenteritis, Hypertension, and HIV and AIDS.

Table 21 Top Ten Causes of Admission

2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Disease	No.	Disease	No.	Disease	No.	Disease	No.	Disease	No.
Malaria	3398	Malaria	3374	Malaria	23832	Malaria	1385	Malaria	845
Anaemia	312	RTI	479	Diarrhoea	905	Sepsis	545	Sepsis	412
RTI	205	Gastroenteritis	453	Anaemia	633	Gastroenteritis	344	GTI	182
Diarrhoea	203	UTI	438	RTI	381	UTI	268	UTI	135
UTI	148	Anaemia	404	UTI	297	Anaemia	202	Ingun. Hernia	100
Hypertension	89	Diarrhoea	360	Pneumonia	123	Enteritis	141	Anaemia	98
Liver Disease	71	Rheumatism	247	Gastroenteritis	89	Diabetes	123	Hypertension	97
Sepsis	69	Sepsis	175	Sepsis	84	Pneumonia	117	Pneumonia	89
Gastroenteritis	65	Hypertension	156	Hypertension	80	Hypertension	113	BPH	65
Rheumatism	60	Pneumonia	120	Liver Disease	73	RTI	101	Diarrhoea	63

Source: Wenchi Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

From the table above, it is obvious that Malaria still remains the number one cause of admission. The number of cases admitted has reduced drastically. Beside Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection, Gastroenteritis, and sepsis have remained the commonest causes of admission.

1.29.3 Malaria Control

The table below shows that the absolute number of Malaria OPD cases is reducing as well as the deaths from malaria. But the malaria case of fatality has not reduced. The implication is that in malaria control, more efforts should be placed on prevention rather than improving treatment of the malaria cases.

Table 22 Malaria Cases in the Municipality from 2013 to 2017

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (As at September)
OPD Cases	50927	47861	42680	43349	12993
In-patient Cases	4190	8324	4514	3088	1003
Deaths	30	47	32	22	3
Case Fatality rate/100	0.72	0.56	0.71	0.71	0.30

Source: Wenchi Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.29.4 Causes of Mortality

The table below of the Top-Ten Causes of mortality illustrates that malaria which had been the number one cause of mortality from 2014 to 2016, had been overtaken by HIV/AIDS. Indeed, was at the last position in 2014; moved up to the sixth position in 2015, moved up again to the third position in 2016; and finally to the first position in 2017. The death of from Prostate Cancer which used not to be among the Top-Ten but third in 2017 could be explained by the presence of Urology Specialist at the Methodist Hospital which is attracting referral urology cases from all the country. Likewise deaths from pre-maturity could be explained by the establishment of a Unit at the same hospital which is also attracting referral cases from the neighbouring districts.

Table 23 Top-Ten Causes of Mortality in the Wenchi Municipality

2014			2015			2016			2017		
Disease	No.	%	Disease	No.	%	Disease	No.	%	Disease	No.	%
Malaria	47	52.3	Malaria	32	32	Malaria	22	28.2	HIVAIDS	7	19.4
GTI	11	12.2	Anaemia	13	13	Sepsis	14	17.9	Sepsis	6	16.9
CVA	8	8.9	CVA	12	12	HIV/AIDS	10	12.3	Ca Prostrate	5	13.9
Anaemia	5	5.6	Hypertension	11	11	Meningitis	6	7.7	Pre- Maturity	4	11.1
Sepsis	5	5.6	Diabetes	8	8	Asphyxia	6	7.7	Diabetes	4	11.1
Enteritis	4	4.4	HIV/AIDS	7	7	Anaemia	6	7.7	Malaria	3	8.3
Pneumonia	3	3.3	GTI	5	5	Pneumonia	4	5.1	Pneumonia	2	5.6
Hypertension	3	3.3	Sepsis	5	5	Cellulitis	4	5.1	Liver Disease	2	5.6
Cellulitis	2	2.2	RTI	4	4	GTI	3	3.8	GTI	2	5.6
HIV/AIDS	2	2.2	Cellulitis	3	3	BPH	3	3.8	Cellulitis	1	2.8

Source: Wenchi Municipal Health Directorate

1.29.5 Status of the Municipal Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme is a social protection programme that offers all members who are registered with scheme to access quality health care without paying money at the point of service. The total number of enrolled since its inception as at December 2006 was 79,854. This figure represents 79% of the projected base year (2006) population. Table 1.26 below shows membership by categories as at December, 2017.

Table 24 Registration and Renewals as at December, 2017

Category	Total cumulative enrolment as at December, 2017
Informal	
SSNIT Contribution	
SSNIT Pensioners	
Under 18 years	
Pregnant women	
70 years and above	
Indigents	
Total	

Source: WMA, MHIS, 2017

In performance of the mandate, the scheme is challenge with the following; threat by service providers to withdraw their service due to delay in payment of claims, political interference in the activities of the scheme, inadequate official space due to the increased in membership among others. There is therefore the need for the Assembly in collaboration with NHIA to undertake expansion works or construct a waiting shed for members who visit the facility.

TREND OF HEALTH SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT FROM 2013 TO 2017

Table 25 Trend of Health Sector Achievement from 2013 to 2017

No.	Key Indicator	Year				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	2.8	5	25	10	2.6
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	0	63.4	59.1	58.7	89.1
3.	ANC Coverage	103	102	90.6	86	87.9
4.	Skilled Delivery	85	83.6	82.0	82.0	79.0
5.	Post Natal Care	57.0	76.6	82.0	82.0	91.1
6.	Penta 3 Coverage	95.4	93.0	85.0	85.0	109.5

Source: Municipal Health Directorate Report, Wenchi, 2017

The indicators in the table above were for monitoring Policy Objective Four concerned with improving the quality of care and Policy Objective five which is focused on enhancing the national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs.

1.29.6 Infant Mortality rate

Infant mortality is defined as the number of infant deaths (one year of age or younger) per 1000 live births. Infant mortality rate (IMR) therefore indicates the number of deaths of babies under-one year of age per 1,000 live births. Infant Mortality Rate in 2013 was 2.85 per 1000 live births; but this worsened from 3.52 in 2014 and peaked at 17.43 per 1000 live births in 2015. With intensified interventions and hard work, the rate came down to 2.62 per 1000 live births at the end of 2017.

Table 26 Infant Mortality Rate Trend (2013-2017)

Year	Total Infant Deaths	Total Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate/1000LB
2013	9	3157	2.85
2014	12	3408	3.52
2015	59	3384	17.43
2016	9	3267	2.75
2017	9	3436	2.62

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Wenchi, 2017

1.29.7 Maternal mortality rate

Maternal Mortality measures the number of death of a mother resulting from obstetric complication of pregnancy state, labour or puerperium (4-6 weeks after birth). As at 2013, there was no maternal death recorded. In 2014 there were 63.4% deaths recorded. This was reduced to 59.1 percent in 2015 and 58.7 percent in 2016. This increased to 89.1 percent in 2017. All these deaths recorded were audited and the causes of the maternal death were intra uterine death, ruptured uterus, sickle cell and eclampsia. The percentages are high, so more efforts needs to done for the Municipality to contribute a positive figure to Ghana's efforts in achieving the target of zero tolerance for maternal death as advocated by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Table: Maternal Mortality Ratio (2013-2017)

Year	Total Maternity Deaths	Total Live Births	Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000 LB
2013	0	3157	0
2014	2	3408	58.7
2015	2	3384	59.1
2016	0	3267	0
2017	3	3436	87.3

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Wenchi, 2017

1.29.8 Antenatal Care Coverage

A review of the 2017 Municipal Health Management Team report indicates that, antenatal care was carried out in all the facilities (public and private) in the Municipality. Antenatal care which registered over 100 percent coverage at the beginning of the implementation of the MTDP (2013), rather recorded retrogressive performance from 2014 to 2017.

Table 27 Trend of Antenatal Care Coverage

Year	Expected Pregnancies	ANC Registrants	ANC Coverage (%)
2013	3843	3965	103.2
2014	3962	3892	98.2
2015	4022	3644	90.6
2016	4159	3593	86.4
2017	4256	3766	88.5

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Wenchi, 2017

1.30 Water and Sanitation

1.30.1 Access to safe water

The increasing population of the Municipality has placed a lot of demand on potable water supply. The world through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which Ghana is a signatory has committed itself to attaining universal coverage by 2030.

Inhabitants of the Municipality obtain drinking water from various sources. The commonest sources are Small Town Water Systems and mechanized boreholes, boreholes fitted with hand pumps, hand dug wells, spring, dug outs, streams and rivers. Three (3) communities are currently on Small Town Water Systems namely; Wenchi, Awisa and Nchiraa. Apart from the pipe systems, there are twenty-eight (28) Limited Mechanization, one hundred and forty-two (142) boreholes and three hundred and seventeen (317) hand dug wells serving the remaining communities. There are forty-eight (48) Private water operators in the municipality. (DMTDP, 2018-2021).

The table below is a computation of accessibility to potable sources of water within the municipality. The percentage coverage of water in the Municipality is 67 percentage. This figure is too low considering the factor that there still over sixty-two (62) communities that do not have access to any potable source of water. There are also several communities that are underserved thereby putting excessive pressure on the existing facilities.

Table: Water Coverage in the Municipality According to Area Councils (2018)

Urban/Area Council	Water System, Population and Coverage					
	Borehole	Hand Dug Well	Pipe System	Projected Population	Population Coverage	Percentage Coverage
Wenchi	28	271		45,194	45,194	100
Subinso	36	12	-	19,311	7,340	38
Asuogya	93	17	-	29,148	17,686	60.6
Nchiraa	14	9	1 (11)	16,426	6,201	37.7
Awisa	18	8	1	9,802	4,833	49.3
Total	289	317	3	119,881	81,254	67.7

MWST, Wenchi, 2017

Wenchi Municipal Assembly has established a Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) which is responsible for water supply and sanitation delivery to communities. The Assembly

through the Municipal Water and Sanitation Team and in collaboration with Community Water and Sanitation Team (CWST) have established WATSANs and WDBs which are responsible for the preparation and execution of plans for the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities, setting of tariffs, mobilization of funds and preparation of reports to the communities.

1.30.2 Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation plays a very important role so far as the health of human beings are concerned. Water and Sanitation together, are responsible for over 70% of all illnesses reported at health facilities in the municipality. Sanitation as used here refers to both solid and liquid waste.

The major recognized types of toilet facilities in the Municipality are WC, VIP, KVIP and Aqua Privies. The WC and VIP are used mostly in homes. The KVIP's and Aqua Privies however serve as public places of convenience. The KVIP's and Aqua Privies are the commonest types of toilet facilities, serving the majority of the people especially in the rural areas.

Water Closet facilities are used mostly in Wenchi Township. The other communities rely mostly on public KVIP's and Aqua Privy. Quite a substantial number of people in Wenchi Township also rely on these KVIP's. This practice is common in areas like Jensos, Ahenfie, Kejetia, Akrobi and Kokroko where Landlords have refused to provide toilet facilities within their houses. There is therefore the need to increase public awareness on the essence of providing toilet facilities within houses. Another issue that comes up for discussion is enforcement. The Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly must be equipped to ensure compliance to building regulations. Several communities without access to toilet facilities make use of pit latrines, which they themselves have constructed without any technical backstopping from engineers and technical officers. These latrines are unsafe and pose as death traps to the users. The Assembly must therefore step up efforts to provide more toilet facilities. Individuals must also be encouraged to provide the facility in their homes.

Table 1.28 below is a computation of the coverage of toilet facilities in the Municipality. Water Closets seem to be very unpopular in the Municipality. Similarly, the VIPs are not highly subscribed. Most people make use of public toilets. This is not because they are the preferred choice, but because most landlords refuse to provide the facility within the houses. Total percentage coverage is sadly about 36.7% of the entire population of the municipality.

Table 1.28 Sanitation Coverage in the Municipality According to Urban/Zonal Councils

Urban/Area Council	TOILET FACILITIES, POPULATION AND COVERAGE						
	WC	VIP	KVIP	AQ.P	PPOP	POPC	COV
Wenchi	371	423	0	14	40216	20352	50.61
Subinso	0	88	1	1	12,198	2304	18.89
Asuogya	0	107	3	7	27,476	8,272	30.11
Nchiraa	6	961	3	12	12,730	3500	27.49
Awisa	5	26	0	2	7,299	2238	30.66
Municipal Total	382	644	7	36	99,919	36,666	36.7

Source: Wenchi Water and Sanitation Survey, 2017

1.30.3 Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is one of the major issues facing the municipality so far as environmental sanitation is concerned. The Municipality is faced with several constraints right from collection, through transportation to disposal and treatment. The Municipality generates about 43,650kg of waste every day. However, only 15,278kg representing 36% is collected on a daily basis. Some of the reasons that have been assigned for the low collection are inadequate refuse containers, inadequate refuse collection vans; regular breakdown of the few refuse vans available, the few number of properly demarcated refuse dumps and inadequate fuel. The resulting effects are environmental littering and indiscriminate disposal of waste. The Municipality also hasn't got any well demarcated and approved final disposal site. Future investments into waste management are therefore highly recommended. Table 1.22 below is a summary of the number of communities with and without approved refuse dump sites and collection points.

Table 1.29: Status of refuse dumps in various communities according to Area Councils

NO.	URBAN/AREA COUNCIL	REFUSE DUMPS/DISPOSAL SITES		
		Approved	Unapproved	Total
1.	Wenchi	13	82	95
2.	Subinso	11	173	184
3.	Asuogya	32	97	129
4.	Nchiraa	25	413	438
5.	Awisa	21	292	313

TOTAL	102 (8.1%)	1159 (91.9%)	1261
--------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------

Source: Wenchi Water and Sanitation Survey, 2017

Table 1.29 emphasizes the reason why the rate of refuse collection is still low in the Municipality. In order to improve the rate of collection, efforts must be made to demarcate new refuse dumps and containers must also be provided where appropriate. House-to-house collection of refuse should also be introduced in the larger communities like Wenchi, Tromeso, Awisa, Nchiraa and Subinso No 2. This must however be subject to the agreement of the people in these communities. Community animations in these areas must be targeted towards providing these services in the future.

1.30.4 Operation and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities

The operations and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the communities. The communities however discharged this responsibility through the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Committees and the Water and Sanitation Development Boards (WSDB). The WATSAN's/WSDB's are constituted by the Municipal Assembly based on the composition guidelines provided by Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). The Boards therefore derive their authority from the Municipal Assembly. The WATSAN's/WSDB's meet the communities regularly to render accounts, present their challenges and also to solicit suggestions from the communities. Funds for maintenance and repairs are obtained from the sales of water. In some cases, communities undertake fund raising to supplement what is realized from the sales. As part of routine maintenance activities, the WATSANs/WSDB's organize pump maintenance and repairs on a regular basis. The services of Area Mechanics are hired when the situation at hand is above the WATSAN/WSDB. On a monthly basis, the WATSANs organize site cleaning and site maintenance.

1.31 Housing

Housing together with food and clothing are basic necessities of life. The desire to provide adequate housing stock to meet the increasing population needs has been a prime objective of every government. This section of the document discusses the housing situation in the Municipality taking into consideration the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, dwelling unit, ownership, construction materials, access to utilities, and access to water and sanitation facilities.

Housing Stock

The Municipality has a total household population of 88,209 living in 11,048 houses. Nearly three quarters (74.1%) of the houses are found in the rural communities (8,192) with only a quarter in the urban localities (2,856). Again the total number of households in the municipality is 19,138 with 57.3 percent of them in the rural areas as compared with 42.7 percent in urban areas.

Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

About half of stock of dwelling units (49.7%) in the Municipality is owned by household members, 26.9% percent are owned by private individuals whilst 19.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. Dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members and other private individuals together constitute about 46.4 percent of all dwelling units. Other ownership categories together accounted for less than four percent (3.6%) of dwelling units in the Municipality. In male headed households 53.8 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members compared with 43.2 percent for female headed households.

Type of Dwelling

More than half of the occupied dwelling types used by households are compound houses (50.6%), followed by separate houses (32.4%) and 7.4 percent are semi-detached houses while tent and living quarters attached to office/shop form the least (0.1%). Compound houses were found to be the dominant habitation among the urban households (67.8%) as well as the female headed households (57.6%). In the rural households separate house is the most common type (43%), followed by compound houses (37.7%). Generally, separate houses dominate in male headed households.

Construction Materials

About half of the dwelling units (50.2%) in the Municipality have their outer walls built with cement blocks/concrete while mud brick /earth form 39.4 percent. The least used construction materials for outer walls are stones, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch constituting less than one percent each. Urban areas rely more on cement blocks/concrete for their outer walls (82.2%) while the rural areas mostly use mud brick/earth (59.15).

Cement/concrete accounted for about 74.3 percent of main material used for the floors of the dwelling units in the Municipality, followed by earth/mud (23.5%) while wood, burnt brick and terrazzo, tiles is not commonly use as flooring material in the municipality. Nine out of every ten dwelling units in the urban areas have their floors cemented (90.6%) compared with six out of ten cemented floors in the rural areas (62.1%).

Roofing materials used for dwelling units are mainly metal sheet. Almost three quarters of the dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheet (74.7%) with only a quarter being roofed with other roofing materials. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second most used (21.6%) roofing material after metal sheet after metal sheet in the Municipality with majority of them found in the rural dwelling areas (35.9%).

1.31.1 Room Occupancy

More than half of households (56.3%) occupy single room with a quarter of them occupying two rooms (25.4%) while eight rooms occupancy recorded the least (0.2%). Over 90 percent of single member household live in one room while 9.2 percent of households with 10 or more people also occupy one room. Among the seven member households, 41.6 percent live in two rooms while in nine member household, 27.6 percent live in three rooms. Household size of 10 and above occupies four sleeping rooms (19.1%). It can be inferred from the data that increases in the household size do not have a corresponding increase in the number of sleeping rooms occupied. Therefore, the higher the household size the lesser the average rooms occupied suggesting a case of overcrowding in the municipality.

1.32 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

1.32.1 Introduction

A significant proportion of the people in the Municipal including women, unemployed youth, people with disabilities and the aged are not able to tap their full potentials due to vulnerability and exclusion. Although there are some form of child labour in some parts of the Municipality, it is quite insignificant. The cases of child labour have been observed in the areas where parents engage the service of their children to sell 'iced water' on the street either after school or during holidays. Intensive child labour where children are engaged all day to undertake economic activities is less experienced in the municipality except in the communities where farming activities are undertaken.

Vulnerability issues in the municipality include poor parenting, issues of disability, non-participation of women in local governance. In view of the importance attached to these social issues, the Municipality has an institution that trains the physically challenged and also the destitute in society. The Physically challenged are offered employable skills so that they could be integrated into society by being self-employed.

On the issue of the destitute, agriculture projects are being implemented to assist them to improve their lots. The youth in Employment Programme component in agriculture would assist the destitute take up farming as a vocation.

1.32.5 Persons Living in Disaster Prone Areas

A disaster is an event, which affects the lives of human beings, their properties, infrastructure and the environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with day to day life. It increases the need for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind rain, blasts, bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning (NADMO Definition).

Some communities in the Municipality for some years have experienced disasters of many forms, natural and man-made disaster. The various disaster prone areas and the types of disaster that occurred there in the year 2016 are presented in table 1.31 below.

Table 28 Disaster Prone Communities and their Forms of Disaster

No	Community	Forms of Disaster (2014-2017)
1	Subinso	Bush and domestic fire
2	Branam	Bush and domestic fires
3	Wenchi	Fire and rainstorms
4	Droboso	Rainstorms, Pest and diseases
5	Koase	Rainstorm
6	Buoko	Rainstorms
7	Nchiraa	Rainstorm
8	Tromeso	Rainstorm
9	Awisa	Bushfires
10	Nyamponase/ Bisiaboye	Bushfires, Pest and Disease

Source: NADMO, Wenchi Municipal Assembly, 2017

1.32.6 Programmes and Safety Nets put in Place for the Vulnerable and Excluded

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly recognizing the role of the vulnerable and excluded has designed programmes and safety nets to help them contribute effectively to the decision making process. These programmes and measures are geared towards the prevention of any forms of hardship. The programmes include the mass registration of the identified persons under the National Health Insurance Scheme, the increase in coverage of the Social Inclusion Transfer (SIT) under the UPRP, Inclusion in the LEAP and the establishment of cooperatives and welfare societies. Aside this, the Social Security and the National Insurance Trust pension schemes for the aged helps retired people to have some livelihood.

Similarly, a series of programmes like, skilled training for unskilled women under the Social Inclusion Transfer, sponsorship packages for the girl child, withdrawal of children in worst form of child labour especially those at Buoko Quarry, abuse, trafficking, appointment of more women into the Assembly, school feeding programme (improving the nutrition of vulnerable children), microfinance especially for women, conditional transfer (LEAP) among other related programmes are focused on improving the living conditions of the vulnerable. Detailed programmes are outlined in the composite programme of action of this document under transparent and accountable governance.

1.33 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Wenchi municipality has embraced ICT in all dimensions. Almost every household has one ICT device or the other. These range from radio sets, television, telephones, computers, etc. The presence of ICT infrastructure in the municipality may have aided this

1.33.1 ICT Services and Infrastructure (Access and Quality)

There are Two (2) internet cafes in the Municipality which are mostly accessed by the few elites of the population. Due to the level of illiteracy rate, these internet cafes are not well patronized compared to the use of Mobile Phones which does not need any special training. According to the 2010 Population Census, 1,664 people, representing 2.8% of municipality, have access to

internet facilities. Similarly, 836 households representing 4.4% own computers. There are 24,026 people, representing 40.2% of the total population who use mobile phones. The use of mobile phones in the Municipality has become necessity rather than, luxury. Telecommunication Services providers – Vodafone, MTN, Airtel, Tigo, Expresso and Glo, have telephone mast dotted around the municipality that provide relatively good mobile telephone connectivity to their subscribers.

The municipality has one community radio station, Royals FM that provides the people with information and entertainment. Besides this, the people enjoy radio frequencies from other parts of the country. A number of businessmen are in the process of acquiring a frequency to operate radio stations in the municipality. The people receive good television reception from most of the television stations with nationwide coverage – Ghana Television, TV3 and Metro Television. Internet service connectivity has been through mainly mobile phone networks and a few satellite receivers.

1.33.2 ICT Human Resource

A good number of ICT personnel and experts exist in the municipality. Computer technicians, computer engineers, software developers, systems analysts, phone; radio and television technicians, etc. exist to manage the various ICT infrastructures in the municipality.

1.33.3 ICT Investment

The Municipal Assembly, other institutions and the private sector continue to invest in ICT. The Assembly with the support of SIF/UPRP has constructed an ultra-modern ICT centre located at Wenchi to improve access to the use of affordable ICT services. The centre currently is not in operation due to low patronage. The remaining ICT centres/café are owned and managed privately. The use of ICT in the municipality has helped to improve business communication, reduce travel time, reduce the amount and time spent on travels, it has also provided jobs and has as well enabled people to educate themselves via the internet.

1.34 HIV/AIDS CONTROL

The table below depicts the trend of HIV prevalence among pregnant women that attended ANC from 2013 to 2017 shows a peak value of 3.5 percent in 2015 and then decreased to 2.1 percent in 2017. The lowest prevalence rate recorded was 1.6 percent in 2014. Generally, the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women is high and not significantly reducing.

Table 29 showing the trend of HIV Positive Rate among ANC Registrants from 2013 to 2017

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of ANC Registrants Screened.	3965	4041	3644	3633	3721
Number tested	2584	3231	3200	3521	3600
Number Tested positive	62	52	113	85	75
Prevalence	2.4	1.6	3.5	2.7	2.1

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Wenchi, 2017

Sunyani and Wenchi have the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Brong Ahafo region with the prevalence rate of 2.1% (2017). What makes the situation worrying is that from a prevalence rate of 2.4 in 2013 the rate for the municipality dropped to 1.6% in 2014 and suddenly rose to 3.5% in 2015. The prevalence rate dropped to 2.7 percent in 2016 and then to 2.1 percent in 2017.

HIV SENTINEL SURVEY REPORT PREVALENCE, 2013-2016

Table 30 HIV Sentinel Survey Report Prevalence, 2013-2017

NO.	YEAR	PREVALENCE
1.	2013	3.8
2.	2014	1.5
3.	2015	0.6
4.	2016	2.6
5.	2017	2.1

Brong Ahafo has four sentinel sites located at Sunyani and Wenchi, and two (2) rural sites located at Kintampo and Goaso.

The table above shows a trend of HIV prevalence with a peak of 3.8 percent in 2013 and reduced to 0.6 percent in 2015 and rose sharply to 2.6 in 2016. It can therefore be concluded from the two tables that the HIV epidemic is not under control in the Wenchi Municipality.

Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

The issue of vulnerability has a great effect on disadvantage groups of men, women, children and people with disability. This prevents them from active participation in different society activities and results in them being unable to protect themselves against exploitation and vision.

Causes of vulnerability in the Municipality include the following:

- Children in difficult circumstances (e.g. child labour and child abuse)
- Low priority given to farmers and other allied occupation

Poverty

The poverty rate in the municipality is high due to inadequate of and industrial establishment in the municipality. About 57.6 percent of the people in the municipality are farmers. Out of this, about one-third of the farmers produce perishable produce and due lack of storage facilities during bumper harvest there is low price for farm produce. This makes their life miserable and unable to care for their dependents.

Manifestation levels and location of the Poor

Most of the communities in the Wenchi Municipality exhibit some characteristics of poverty either in the form of lack or inadequate of social amenities such as schools, health facilities, potable water, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), banking, and telephone facilities.

The key poverty indicators in the Municipality are poor food and nutrition status, poor infrastructural facilities, low school enrolment rates, inadequate access to health facilities despite the health insurance policy, inadequate employment opportunities, inadequate access to potable water and sanitation issues which affect the quality of life of the people.

Tentative Poverty Description Based on Area Councils

The 201-2017 development interventions embarked on by the Municipal Assembly has given a facelift in some Area Councils and changed their poverty status. The improvement has been in

the areas of educational infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities and health facilities. Improved access to electricity and road network have also helped to improve production in the area of agriculture and small scale industries. The table below shows the level of poverty among the five (5) Urban/Zonal Councils.

Table: Poverty Pockets Description Based on Zonal Councils

POCKET/ POCKET	COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE POCKET	POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)
Pocket 3 (Poorest Pocket)	Nyameasem, Botenso, Asampu, Abotareye, Congo, Hiamakyene, Amponsakrom, Akete, Wurompo, Buasu, Mframaso, Ayaayo, Bepotrim, Nyinyamponaase, Asuofiri, Mallamkrom, Ayigbe, Amoakrom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly migrant farmers ; - Majority are farm labourers; - Most are also landless farmers; - Farming is done largely on subsistence basis; - Predominantly in production of food crops and cereals; - Very poor road network; - Inadequate basic infrastructure, ie, health, education, water and sanitation, electricity - Population size of communities are relatively smaller (most are less than 1000); - Sparse distribution of population; - Bush burning is a regular feature; - Poor housing condition; - High out-migration rate; - High school drop-out and poor school performance; - Prevalence of water and sanitation related diseases;
Pocket 2	Nwoase, Nchiraa, Subinso No. 1, Subinso No. 2, Branam, Tromeso, Buoku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tobacco production area; - Fairly good road network; - Have relatively good social and economic infrastructure; - Mostly traditional subsistence farmers and commercial farmers; - Cultivate both cash crops and food crops; - High population density; - High out-migration rates; - Relatively well resourced;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of weekly markets - Existence of electricity
Pocket 1	Awisa - Wenchi –Nkonsia Stretch of road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure; - Relatively better road network; - High level of services and functions; - High percentage of formal sector workers; - Vibrant commercial sector; - Seat of political administration; - High rate of in-migration; - High rate of unemployment

Population with Disability

Persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were 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. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids) limitations or restriction cannot be improved.

Efforts have been made by successive governments of the country to incorporate the disabled population into the working force through the formulation and amendment of policies and projects that favour persons with disability in the country.

The total population of the Municipality with disability is 1,930. This represents 2.2 percent of the total population. The proportion of males with disability is slightly higher (2.2% than that of the females (2.1%). The majority of PWDs (62.1%) are found in the rural areas As compared with 37.9 percent in urban areas.

Type of Disability

The most common form of disability is sight impairment (70%), followed by physical challenges (0.6%) and speech disability (40%). Persons with emotional disability (20.0%) are the least. The proportion of those with disability in the rural areas constitute about 60.0 percent of the total population with some form of disability compared with the urban area (40.0%).

The most common form of disability in the urban area is physical disability (30.0%), followed by sight impairment (0.3%). Persons with emotional disability are the least (10.0%). Generally, females (0.9%) with some form of disability out number their male counterparts (0.8%) in the

urban areas. With regard to the rural areas, the most common type of disability is sight impairment (0.5%), followed by physical challenges (0.3%) and speech disability (0.3%). Persons with emotional disability recorded the least (0.1%).

Table 31 Population by disability type and sex

No.	Disability Type	Male	Percent (%)	Female	Percent (%)	Total	Percent (%)
1.	Sight	315	0.7	338	0.7	653	0.7
2.	Hearing	122	0.3	155	0.3	277	0.3
3.	Speech	192	0.4	168	0.4	360	0.4
4.	Physical	268	0.6	289	0.6	557	0.6
5.	Intellectual	122	0.3	126	0.3	248	0.3
6.	Emotional	113	0.3	96	0.2	209	0.2
7.	Other	121	0.3	123	0.3	244	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Policy Implications of Population Characteristics for Development

The rapid growth of the adolescent and youth population exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. In addition to increasing services and facilities to cope with large numbers of young people, the expansion of this segment of the population provides the following opportunities:

An adolescent and young adult population whose reproductive patterns, education and training should be targeted to enhance socio-economic development. Adolescent and young adults are prone, among other things, to higher-risk sex behaviour, leading to potential increases in prevalence of HIV/AIDS. These young people would need to be assisted to be creative and develop a high sense on positive work ethics.

Programmes that will improve the wellbeing of the aged population should be enhanced. For example, care facilities for the aged in the communities should be provided. Policy options for this segment of the population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as employment opportunities for the elderly who are still capable of working. The national policy on the aged should also be vigorously pursued to ensure that the welfare of the elderly is enhanced, especially those who are not on formal pension schemes.

Illiteracy levels are high in the district. A high proportion (50.8%) of the population in the district has either no education or only pre-school education. Relatively smaller proportions (0.4%) of the population have attained a level higher than the junior secondary school. The large difference between JHS and SHS enrolment in the municipality may be due to the high dropout rate as a result of examination failure, inability to pay for SHS education, or some enrolling in Vocational, Technical or Commercial Schools. There is therefore much more to be done by way of focused planning, programme implementation and greater investment in education in the municipality.

Access to education is key to national and personal development for all persons. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) could be sources of providing such support services for PWDs.

In the municipality, the proportion of rural dwellers is higher than that of the urban areas. Efforts to develop the Municipality should therefore concentrate on the rural areas. The Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, should therefore develop schemes that will particularly assist the large proportion of the population who are engaged in agricultural production and related activities. Since the majority of the population in the district is engaged in basic agriculture, the Government and the Municipal Assembly should encourage agro-based enterprises that will add value to the raw materials produced by the sector, so as to raise the standards of living of the people.

The private sector plays an important role in providing employment opportunities in the Municipality. It should therefore be strengthened by providing it with direct support. Policies aimed at improving the private sector and creating an enabling environment, should therefore aim at capitalising such enterprises to expand their base and be able to absorb extra labour. The self-employed without employees in the private informal sector, many of whom are not even properly registered, also raise problems of mobilisation for such social welfare issues as social security and health insurance, which are becoming important concerns for Government.

The borehole has proved to be a major contributor to the provision of potable water in the Municipality, compared to pipe-borne water. It is relatively cheaper to construct, especially for small communities. If the negative problems associated with borehole water in the localities, such as salinity and high iron content could be overcome, they could serve as an effective way of solving the potable water problem of many localities. The water could even be piped into one community reservoir and redistributed into households, through taps.

The methods of waste disposal, particularly liquid waste, are not environmentally friendly. The indiscriminate dumping of waste tends to pollute the environment with serious health consequences. Relatively high proportions of households have no toilet facility or use toilet facilities in other houses. The public toilets used by majority of people are usually in an unhygienic state and are badly maintained. This is not a healthy situation. The Municipal Assembly should therefore encourage and assist communities and individuals to construct hygienic toilet facilities, such as the VIP for individual homes and KVIP for public use. The Municipal Assembly should make conscious efforts towards increasing the number of health, education and other social and economic infrastructure in the Municipality. Such moves will improve the living conditions of the people.

1.36 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

1.36.1 Science and Technology Education

Science, Technology and Innovation is the bedrock of all successful societies. The Wenchi Methodist, Koase and Nchiraa Senior High Schools offer programmes in the sciences. The Methodist University College (MUC) campus at Wenchi also offer programmes in Agriculture related fields and Nursing. Such programmes are preparing young men and women to occupy various positions in the municipality and beyond. The offer of scholarships for studies, especially, in the sciences, is quite phenomenal. Besides the formal educational system, a number of people undergo training as trades/craftsmen and women to gain employable skills from their respective master craftsmen. Knowledge and skills transfer is mainly done through apprenticeship programs.

Summary of Key Development Issues

From the performance review and situation analysis, the MPCU then summarised all the identified development issues and grouped them under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA II as indicated in the table below. This is to facilitate identification of issues with implications for the medium-term national development plan (MTNDP), 2018-2021 of the long term national development plan, 2018-2057.

Table 32 Summary of key Development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak capacity of MMDAs to generate and manage non-tax revenue 2. Poor Expenditure management
Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Entrepreneurial skills and orientation 2. Inadequate capital base and small financial market 3. Low/obsolete technology use by private sector 4. Inadequate access to finance/credit facilities 6. Limited training and managerial skills 12. Inadequate promotion of the domestic tourism
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of agriculture mechanisation 2. Low prices of agriculture products 3. Inadequate credit facilities for small scale farmers 4. High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment 5. High cost of farm inputs 6. Limited irrigation schemes for farming 7. Improper use of agro-chemicals 8. Inadequate agro-processing plants 9. Inadequate storage facilities for perishable agriculture produce 10. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Low standardisation and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures: grades and standards) 12. Low quality genetic material of livestock species 13. Poor surveillance of livestock diseases 14. Negative impact of some farm practices on the environment 15. Annual incidence of bushfires 16. Limited local involvement in protected area management 17. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators 18. Indiscriminate sand winning 19. Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact 20. Poor and inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impact of climate change 21. Increasing frequency and impact of droughts, floods, rainstorms and other natural hazards
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate public awareness of the potentials and impact of the oil and gas resources on the nation's development prospects
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor surface of feeder roads 2. Poor and inadequate internet infrastructure 3. Lack of ICT skilled human resources 4. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas 5. Decreasing reliability of power supply 6. Deforestation and environmental degradation due to indiscriminate felling of trees for wood fuels 7. Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation 8. Lack of spatial land use plans outside major cities 9. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 10. Rapid, haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban

	<p>growth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Haphazard land development 12. Poor quality of rural housing 13. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water 14. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities 15. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to educational infrastructure 2. Poor management and supervision 3. Low literacy rate 4. Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities 5. Inadequate access to quality education for persons with disabilities 6. Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment and retention 7. Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure 8. Limited access to health facilities especially in deprived communities 9. High infant and maternal mortality 10. High HIV/AIDS prevalence 11. High stigmatization 12. Inadequate and poor quality of sport infrastructure 13. Limited coverage of social protection interventions 14. Low coverage of Reproductive Health and Family Planning services 15. Prevalence of Worst Forms of child labour (WFCL) 16. High level of unemployment 17. High incidence of poverty levels in both urban and rural communities
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited public awareness and advocacy on rights and

	<p>responsibilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Weak capacity of MMDAs to ensure improved performance and service delivery 3. Dysfunctional sub-districts structures 4. Existence of communication gap between Assembly members and citizens 5. Weak internal revenue mobilization 6. Over dependence on DACF and other external grants 7. Inadequate women representation and participation in governance 8. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights 9. High level of violent crimes including armed robbery 10. Risk associated to fire, storm and other natural disasters to life and property 11. High rate of unemployment among the vulnerable and excluded
--	--

Source: MPCU, Wenchi Municipal Assembly, 2017

Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues from Review of Performance and Profile

The community needs and aspirations identified were harmonized and related to the development problems/gaps/issues under the performance review of the GSGDA II. To ensure harmony, each community need was scored against the key development problems/gaps/issues under the performance review in a scale as with the following definitions;

Table 42: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 43: Harmonization of Community needs and aspiration with identified and Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

No.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/Issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
1	Improve revenue mobilization	Poor revenue mobilization	2
2	Improve Assembly's expenditure management	Poor expenditure management	2
3	Improve access to credit by entrepreneurs	Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs	2
4	Facilitate the development of employable skills among the youth	High unemployment rate among the youth	2
5	Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at the basic and secondary level.	Inadequate educational infrastructures	2

6	Increase access to potable water	Inadequate access to potable water	2
7.	Improve women's participation in local governance.	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	2
8.	Construction/Rehabilitation of educational infrastructure	Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure	2
9.	Rehabilitation/construction of roads	Poor road network and conditions	2
10.	Construction of drains to check erosions on roads	Inadequate drains along roads	2
11.	Improve market and production centers in the Municipality	Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres	2
12.	Train farmers on improved methods of farming	Use of traditional methods of farming	2
13.	Provision of ICT facilities in basic schools	Inadequate access to ICT facilities in Basic schools	2
14.	Provision of teachers accommodation	Inadequate teachers accommodation	2
15.	Draw a comprehensive municipal settlement scheme	Unplanned human settlement and weak development control	2
16.	Provision of health staff accommodation	Inadequate health staff accommodation	2
17.	Increase access to health facilities and services	Inadequate health facilities	2
18.	Increase award of scholarships to needy pupils/students especially females	High school dropout rate among females	2
19.	Provision of toilet/sanitation facilities	Poor and inadequate toilet/sanitation facilities	2
20.	Extension of electricity to rural communities	Low electricity coverage in rural communities	2
21.	Inadequate financial resources/logistics for the functioning of the sub-district structures	Non-operational of sub-district structures	2
22.	Enhance access to credit facilities and farm inputs	Limited access to credit facilities and farm inputs	2
23.	Increase agricultural extension officers to farmers	Inadequate agricultural extension officers to farmers	2

24.	Inadequate potable water	Provision of potable water	2
25.	Organize anti-bush fire campaign	High incidence of bush fires	2
26.	Increase the number of Police personnel	High crime rate including armed robbery	2
	Total Score		52
	Average Score		2

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter two of this document deals with the harmonized development issues under the GSGDA II linked to the Themes of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework. The chapter is concluded with a thorough analysis of the development potentials, opportunities as well as constraints and challenges identified in the municipality. The Assembly is confronted with many development challenges. It is the wish of the Assembly to tackle all these challenges so that the living conditions of the people will be enhanced. Key among the challenges faced are; inadequate basic infrastructure such as sanitation, water, education, health, road and electricity.

The summarized key development problems/issues and gaps identified from the situational analysis of the Municipality matched with the five (5) thematic areas of the Policy Framework, 2018-2021 enabled the Municipal Assembly to identify the key priorities for accelerated development. This is in recognition of the fact that limited financial and human resources has hindered the implementation of most development plans in the Municipality. In view of this fact, the stakeholders with the Planning Team ranked and identified the goals as the key development priorities for accelerated growth and improve socio-economic conditions of the people in the municipality.

Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057). Having harmonized development problems/issues, it is necessary to link these issues to the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018-2021) to ensure compatibility of the Municipal and National agenda and avoid conflict of interest. Based on this, the specific needs of the municipality were prioritized under the Long Term Goal (Medium Term) which spans from 2018-2021.

The Municipal development issues as highlighted at the later part of chapter one can be harmonized under the thematic areas of both the GSGDA II (2014-2017) and Themes of the MNDPF, 2018-2021. The table below illustrates the issues under the two policy frameworks and assess whether some consistency have been maintained with regards to plans preparation and implementation in the municipality.

Table 33: Identified Development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
<i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of MMDAs to generate and manage non-tax revenue • Poor expenditure management 	<i>Economic Development</i> <i>Goal: Build a prosperous society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under-performance due to leakages and loopholes • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls.
<i>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor entrepreneurial skills and orientation • Inadequate capital base and small financial market 	<i>Economic Development</i> <i>Goal: Build a prosperous society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity • Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply.
<i>Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/obsolete technology use by the private sector • Inadequate access to financial/credit facilities • Limited training and managerial skills 	<i>Economic Development</i> <i>Goal: Build a prosperous society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Limited access to credit for SMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of tourism infrastructure at tourist site • Inability to exploit the potentials in the tourism industry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and services.
<i>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of agricultural mechanization • High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment • Inadequate post production infrastructure • Earnings in agricultural sector are generally lower in comparison to other sectors • Limited availability of improved 	<i>Economic Development</i> <i>Goal: Build a prosperous society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields. • Erratic rainfall patterns. • Poor storage and transportation systems. • High cost of

	<p><i>technological packages especially planting materials and certified seeds</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limited access to extension services especially by women agricultural operators</i> • <i>Poor rural road infrastructure</i> • <i>Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises</i> • <i>Inadequate market information</i> • <i>Low standardization and product differentiation in domestic markets</i> • <i>Inadequate access to market information and lack of capacity to access market intelligence</i> • <i>Inadequate credit facilities to farmers</i> • <i>High levels of environmental degradation</i> • <i>Low quality genetic material of livestock species</i> 		<p><i>conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure.</i> • <i>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</i> • <i>Lack of credit for agriculture.</i> • <i>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production.</i> • <i>Low quality genetic material of livestock species.</i> • <i>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products.</i>
--	---	--	--

<i>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</i>		<i>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</i>	
<i>THEMATIC AREAS</i>	<i>ISSUES</i>	<i>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</i>	<i>ISSUES</i>
<i>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate infrastructure</i> <i>Poor quality education</i> <i>Persistent gender disparities in school enrollment and retention</i> <i>Inadequate access to quality education for persons with disabilities</i> 	<i>Social Development</i> <i>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate educational infrastructure</i> <i>Poor quality of education at all levels.</i> <i>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate and uneven health distribution of health infrastructure</i> <i>Limited access to health facilities especially in deprived communities</i> <i>High infant and mortality rate</i> <i>High morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis</i> 	<i>Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare.</i> <i>Poor quality of healthcare services.</i> <i>Unmet need for mental health services.</i> <i>Inadequate sexual education for young people.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate</i> <i>High stigmatization</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High HIV/AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</i> <i>High incidence of HIV and</i>

			<i>AIDs among young persons</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate and poor quality of sports infrastructure</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Limited coverage of social protection interventions</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low coverage of Reproductive Health and Family Planning (FP) services</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High level of youth unemployment</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lack of universal access to infrastructure</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High incidence of poverty levels in both urban and rural areas</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High incidence of poverty</i>

			<i>building materials</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</i> • <i>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</i> • <i>Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increasing demand for household water supply</i> • <i>Poor sanitation and waste management</i> • <i>Poor hygiene practices</i>

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
<i>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Insufficient public ownership and harmonization of the development process</i> • <i>Low quality assurance and integrity of the electoral process</i> • <i>Limited public awareness and advocacy on rights and responsibilities</i> 	<i>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</i> <i>Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relatively weak capacity of government institution</i> • <i>Politicizations and recurring threats of political violence</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weak capacity of MMDAs to ensure improved performance and service delivery</i> • <i>Dysfunctional sub-district Structure.</i> • <i>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and</i> 	<i>Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</i> • <i>Ineffective sub-district structures</i> • <i>Poor linkages between planning and budgeting at</i>

	<p><i>district levels.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weak internal revenue mobilization.</i> 		<p><i>national, regional and district levels</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Low demand and feedback on M&E information</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ineffective M&E of implementation policies and plans</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Poor record-keeping culture: public information scattered in documents; not collated, not coded and stored for quick and easy retrieval.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weak capacity of development communication institutions</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance.</i> • <i>Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights.</i> • <i>Inadequate access to economic resources.</i> • <i>Lack of gender budgeting.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>High level of violent crimes including armed robbery.</i> • <i>High rate of drug abuse and incidence of trafficking of narcotic drugs</i> • <i>Risks associated with fire, floods and other natural disasters to life and property.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weak relationship between citizens and law enforcement agencies</i> • <i>Politicizations of the security service</i> • <i>Inadequate personnel</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>High level of unemployment among the vulnerable and</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>High levels of unemployment and</i>

	<p><i>excluded.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>High level of graduate unemployment</i> 		<p><i>underemployment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increasing incidence of casualization of unemployment</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limited attention on issues of culture in national development.</i> • <i>Inadequate well-equipped cultural centres across the regions and districts for the development of culture.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weak frameworks regulations and institutions for promoting Ghanaian culture</i> • <i>Weak capacity of cultural institutions</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inadequate collection and use of existing data to inform decision-making.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inadequate collection and use of existing data to inform decision-making.</i>

Source: MPCU, Wenchi Municipal Assembly, May 2017

Table 34 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of Wenchi Municipal Assembly

DMTDP DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes
	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
	Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Seasonal variability on food supply and prices
	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Poor farm-level practices

	High cost conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
	Inadequate of credit for agriculture
	Low quality genetic material of livestock species
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products.
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	High number of untrained teachers at basic level
	Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET).
	Inadequate/poor state of educational infrastructure
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Inadequate funding sources for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Unmet needs for mental health services and unmet health needs of women and girls
	Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	Inadequate financing of the health sector
	High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas
	Household food insecurity
	High fertility rate among adolescents
	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates
	Inadequate sexual education for young people
	High youth unemployment
	Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
	Increasing demand for household water supply
Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	
High prevalence of open defecation	
Poor hygiene practices	

	Poor sanitation and waste management
	High incidence of poverty
	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Inadequate care for the aged
	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social programmes for vulnerable groups
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
	Negative perception and attitudes towards PWDs
	Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings.
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment
	Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Loss of forest cover and encroachment of conservation areas
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
	Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality
	Negative impact of climate variability and change
	Inadequate protection and development of water resources
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and water treatment plant
	High incidence of bushfires
	Inappropriate farming practices
	Vulnerability to climate change
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Rapid deterioration of roads
	High incidence of road accidents
	Poor quality ICT services
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Unreliable power supply
	High dependence on wood fuel
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities

	Poor drainage system
	Silting and choking of drains
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	High rate of rural-urban migration
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Deteriorating conditions in slums
	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the national, regional and district levels
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Inadequate of and delays in central government transfers
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking
	Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans

Source: MPCU, Wenchi, May 2017

Prioritization of Development Issues

2.4 Prioritization of Development needs of the Five (5) Urban/Zonal Councils

Community needs and aspirations of the Five (5) Urban/Zonal Councils were harmonized to constitute the needs/aspirations of the development needs of the people. The idea for harmonizing the programs and projects was to cluster programs and projects that are similar and further prioritize those programs and projects based on the following criteria:

- Responsiveness
- Eligibility
- Cost
- Grouping
- Synergy

In the light of financial resource constraints, programs and projects were scaled down to those that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021). The needs of the five (5) Sub-district structures were harmonized based on the programs and projects submitted through participation of the Urban/Zonal councils. The table below depicts the harmonization and ranking of priorities of the Urban/Zonal Councils.

Table 35 Harmonizing and Ranking of Priorities of Urban/Area Councils

URBAN/ZONAL COUNCIL	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED	URBAN/ZONAL COUNCIL RANKING
WENCHI URBAN COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and tarring of 25km town roads 2. Construction of culverts and U-drains along town roads 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. a. Construction of 6no. 16-seater aqua privy toilets b. Rehabilitation of public toilet c. Evacuation of refuse dumps d. Complete the construction of 1no. 6-seater W/C sanitary facility at Wenchi new market e. Provision of refuse containers at vantage points 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. a. Construction of Limited Mechanization at Akrobi b. Drilling and Construction of 2no. boreholes with overhead tank c. Expansion of Wenchi Water System 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. a. Construction of 5no. 6 unit 	

	<p>classroom blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>b. Construction of 3no. KG blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>c. Renovation of 4no. classroom blocks</p> <p>d. Rehabilitation of teachers quarters</p>	
	<p>5. a. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation of street lights</p> <p>c. Provision of security lights at Wenchi New Market</p>	
	<p>6. a. Construction of Wenchi New Market</p> <p>b. Construction of market stores at Wenchi Old Market</p>	
	<p>6. a. Complete the construction of 1no. Community Centre</p>	
	<p>7. Rehabilitate Municipal Health Directorate Office block</p>	
Asuogyia Zonal Council	<p>1. a. Construction of 4no. KG blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>b. Construction of 2no. 6-unit classroom block</p> <p>c. Construction of 6no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities at Ayaayo, Nkonsia and Tromeso</p> <p>d. Rehabilitation of 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities</p> <p>e. Construction of educational infrastructure at Koase Senior High School</p>	
	<p>Construction of market at Tromeso</p>	

	<p>2. a. Provision of Limited Mechanization at Ayigbe, Nkonsia and Mallamkrom</p> <p>b. Construction of Small Town System at Tromeso, Droboaso and Buoku</p> <p>c. Drilling and construction of 21no. boreholes with hand pumps</p> <p>d. Rehabilitation of 5no. boreholes</p>	
	<p>3. a. Construction of 2no. CHPS compound</p> <p>b. Upgrading of Health Centre to Polyclinic</p>	
	<p>4. a. Re-gravelling of 36.5km feeder roads</p> <p>b. Construction of 54.8km of feeder roads and construction of 41culverts/bridges</p> <p>c. Tarring of Tromeso-Nyinamponase feeder road</p>	
	<p>5. a. Construction of 5no. 16-seater KVIP at Nkonsia, new Mframeso,</p> <p>b. Evacuation of refuse dumps at Beposo, Droboaso and Nkonsia</p> <p>c. Provision of refuse containers</p>	
	<p>6. a. Construction of 5no. culverts and U-drains</p>	
	<p>7. Upgrading of Tromeso Health Centre to Polyclinic</p>	
Nchiraa Zonal Council	<p>1. a. Complete the construction of 2no. CHIPS compound at Nwoase.</p> <p>b. construction of CHIPS Compound at Asampu</p>	
	<p>Provision of market infrastructure at Nchiraa</p>	
	<p>a. construction of 5no. 6-unit</p>	

	<p>teachers accommodation</p> <p>b. Construction of 3 no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities</p> <p>c. Construction of 6no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities</p>	
	<p>1. a. Construction of 4no. mechanized boreholes</p> <p>b. Provision of Small Town Water System at Nwoase</p> <p>c. Drilling and construction of 10no. boreholes fitted with hand pumps</p> <p>d. Rehabilitation of 5no. boreholes</p>	
	<p>3. a. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas</p> <p>b. Extension of electricity of rural communities</p>	
	4. Develop Nchiraa waterfalls	
	5. a. Construction and tarring of Nchiraa-Ayima road	
Subinso Zonal Council	1. Construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Branam	
	2. Extension of electricity to rural communities	
	3. Upgrading of Nchiraa Health Centre to polyclinic	
	4. Construction of limited Mechanization at Subinso No.2, Subinso No.1 and Branam	
Awisa Area Council	1. Extension of electricity at Akete, Awisa and Wurompo	
	2. Complete the construction of CHPS Compound at Amponsahkrom and Awisa.	
	3. Evacuation of refuse dumps at	

	Amponsahkrom and Awisa	
	4. Provision of limited Mechanization at Awisa and Wurompo	
	5. a. Construction of 3no. 3-unit KG block b. Construction of 3no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities c. Construction of 3no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities d. Renovation of JHS block at Wurompo and provision of furniture at Awisa e. Completion and rehabilitation of teachers' quarters.	

Source: MPCU, May, 2017

The needs and aspirations of the various Urban/Area Councils were harmonized and prioritized as indicated in the table below

Table 36 Prioritization of Spatial Locations

Unit Level Ranking/Weight	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	U/T/A LEVEL RANKING
Community Needs and aspirations	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Construction/rehabilitation of educational infrastructure	6 (36)	3 (15)	2 (8)	0	1 (2)	1 (1)	62	3rd
Provision of health facilities	7 (42)	2 (10)	3 (8)	1 (3)	0	1 (1)	64	2nd
Construction/rehabilitation of roads and construction of culverts and U-drains	3 (18)	2 (10)	0	0	1 (2)	2 (2)	32	7th

Provision of potable water	8 (48)	3 (15)	0	2 (6)	0	0	69	1st
Provision of environmental sanitation and hygiene facilities	5 (30)	5 (25)	4 (8)	2 (6)	0	0	69	1st
Provision of market infrastructure	0	0	4 (16)	0	2 (4)	3 (3)	23	8th
Provision of Agro-processing plants	3 (18)	2 (10)	1 (4)	0	0	2 (2)	34	6th
Provision of farm inputs/credit facilities to farmers/SMEs	6 (36)	2 (10)	1 (4)	1 (3)	0	0	53	4th
Creation of employment for the youth	3 (18)	0	3 (12)	2 (6)	1 (2)	1 (1)	39	5th
Extension of rural electrification/ extension of electricity to newly developed areas in communities	0	0	0	6	6	1	13	9th

Source: WMA MPCU, June 2017

From the harmonisation of the priorities of the five (5) Urban/Area Councils, the result indicated that, potable water and sanitation facilities, provision of health facilities, school infrastructure, access to micro-credit facilities, creation of employment opportunities, access to agro-processing plants, rehabilitation of roads, construction of market infrastructure as well as provision of electricity are the prioritised needs and aspiration in that order.

Equitable access to water and sanitation facilities continues to be a challenge in the Municipality. This is partly due to population growth and therefore there is the need to embark on expansion of the existing facilities so as to reach the newly developed areas and the rural communities.

It is the hope of the Assembly that, Government's policy on 'Sanitation and Water for 'ALL Project' under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) with funding from the \$1million per constituency would help address the problem of water and sanitation facilities in the Municipality. It is also believed that, the Zongo Development fund when operationalized

would help address sanitation and water issues in the Zongos and Inner City within the municipality.

In the case of educational infrastructure, it is a clear manifestation of increase in enrolment at both basic and second cycle schools as a result of government policy of Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free school uniforms, free exercise books and free SHS which necessitated the increase and improvement of school infrastructure to accommodate the increment in enrolment.

The issue of access to electricity and its expansion throughout the municipality is of great importance in that it is useful in promoting small scale businesses and agro-processing and safe environment. Improving the road surfacing and network conditions is also an area in which the sub-district structures expressed as their felt needs since the poor and deplorable road network in some communities affect their accessibility to some social infrastructure like schools, hospital, CHPS Compounds and markets for their farm produce. Provision of health care and health education is another important need of the people. This is also a key area in promoting human resource development. Most communities at the various Zonal Councils have initiated self-help projects and are at various stages of completion and that they needed support from the Assembly for completion. This felt need is of prime concern to various sub-district structures with such initiatives.

2.5 List of Development Priorities

From the above prioritisation analysis, the harmonized developments needs and aspirations of the people taking into consideration cost and responsiveness have been listed according to the order of priority as follows:

- ❖ Provision of potable
- ❖ Improve environmental sanitation and hygiene
- ❖ Provision of health facilities and financial support for Health programmes. For example NID, Malaria control and HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Construction /rehabilitation of educational infrastructure and teachers quarters.
- ❖ Provision of farm inputs/credit facilities to farmers/SMEs
- ❖ Provision of agro-processing plants
- ❖ Creation of employment opportunities for the youth
- ❖ Construction/rehabilitation of roads and provision of culverts and U-drains
- ❖ Construction of market infrastructure and provision of industries

- ❖ Extension of rural electrification/extension of electricity to newly developed areas in communities

The development priorities cut across all the five (5) Urban/Zonal Councils and therefore are presented as the common concerns of the people in the municipality.

This section of the chapter presents development issues in the form of analysis of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) and development prospects for the municipality during the plan period under the four (4) thematic areas. Analysis of Municipal Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) is based on the four (4) thematic areas. The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

The achievement of objectives and goal of the DMTDP, 2018-2021 depends largely on critical analysis of the Municipal's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges. Therefore at a forum of the Plan Preparation Team and other stakeholders, participants diagnosed Municipal's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to enable the Plan Preparation Team set realistic goals and objectives. The critical impact analysis of the POCC will be undertaken to ascertain extend of resources (both material and human) at the disposal of the Assembly for effective utilization. About ten (10) development issues of the Wenchi Municipality have been subjected to this analysis. The Table below shows a detailed POCC analysis of the Municipality.

2.6 POCC Analysis for Economic Development

Table2.2 POCC ANALYSIS

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
1. Poor internal revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub-structure to assist in revenue collection • Capacity to expand the revenue items in the IGF • Availability of revenue sources for collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government Act 462 which mandate the District Assembly to raise IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics; realistic data, valuation list and software to track revenue • Inadequate tax education • Poor attitude of citizens in tax payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General low level of incomes in the Municipality • High level of poverty in the Municipality
Conclusion: Proper valuation list and the provision of updated data on revenue sources with its accompanying software would help to improve the internally generated revenue.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
2. Weak expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of statutory control mechanisms • Presence of Internal Audit Unit • Availability of qualified Accounts staff • Availability of Public Complaints Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring role of RCC • New enactments like Public Financial Management Act, Public Procurement Act (Amendment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low remuneration for public workers • Attitudes of public workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the prosecution of defaulters • Lack of political will to fight corruption
Conclusion: Conclusion: The issue can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist in the municipality .The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with Regional Land Valuation Board. Challenges can be managed through Land Valuation Commission				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
12. Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of some Co-operative Societies • Availability of land to be used as collateral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Assistance from NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition
Conclusion: There are quite a number of potentials and opportunities to help solve the issue the private sector businesses				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
1. Inadequate agro-processing plants to add value to agriculture produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land • Availability of water bodies for both small and large scale irrigation scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support to non-traditional crops • Available government support under Plant for Food and Jobs • Nearness to market centres at Techiman, Kumasi etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of borrowing • Low levels of entrepreneur skills • Low access to business start-up capitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of labour and farm inputs • Frequent bush fires • High interest rates on loans • Destruction of crops by animals
<p>Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture produce will diversify the municipal economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the municipal.</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Inadequate credit facilities to promote agro-businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MOFA Cooperative office to lead in the formation of farmer cooperatives and solicit for funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions to grant loans to farmers • Government support under youth in agriculture policy • Government support from MASLOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing credit facilities for production • Low saving culture for investment among farmers • Negative attitude of the people towards government loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the mindset of farmers to see agriculture as a business • High interest rate • Delay in release of funds for agriculture productivity
<p>Conclusion: The injection of capital and the provision of infrastructure would stimulate the production and marketing of agricultural goods and services. This will enhance agricultural productivity and marketing despite the constraints of the negative attitude of the people and challenges of high interest rates which</p>				

could easily be overcome by the municipal potentials and opportunities.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Poor market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land to support market infrastructure • Available building materials (sand, chippings etc) for infrastructure development • Presence of both skilled and unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance by the people to move to new market • Limited internally generated fund to support market construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buoyant marketing activities in nearby towns like Techiman to attract potential marketing activities in the municipality
<p>Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture produce will diversify the municipal economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the municipal.</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 01: Economic Development				
13. Inadequate job opportunities for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant informal sector • Presence of BAC/RTF • Availability of vocational/technical training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Assistance from NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition
Conclusion: There are potentials to help eliminate the issue of unemployment. This will be done through training by BAC/RTF in skill development				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
1. Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational and health institutions • Availability of PTA and SMC's to support in infrastructure providers. • Assembly's support to the provision of infrastructure • Facilities from its IGF and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners support in health and education infrastructure provision e.g. World Bank • Existence of Get fund to provide Education infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture of Health and educational infrastructure • Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable flow of funds for project implementation • Cumbersome procurement procedure that tends to delay project implementation
<p>Conclusion: Potentials exist to address inadequate funds for investment infrastructure. Opportunities like DACF, GETFund and other donor support are available to manage the constraints and challenges</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
1. Inadequate health facilities/poor quality of healthcare services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of people in the NHIS in the municipality • Availability land for construction and expansion of health infrastructure • Assembly's support to the provision of health infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available funding for health infrastructure from government and donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor environmental and hygiene practices • Inadequate funds for the health sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding for project implementation
Conclusion: Potentials exist to address inadequate funds for investment infrastructure. Opportunities like DACF, SIF, GETFund and other donor support are available to manage the constraints and challenges				

• Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
Low participation of the vulnerable and excluded in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available technical and supporting staff at the Dep't of Social Welfare & Community Dev't, HIV/AIDS Focal Person and Municipal AIDS Committee to implement programmes for the Vulnerable and Excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of NGOs, CBOs to provide support to the vulnerable and excluded Government policy to empower the vulnerable and the excluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited budget at Municipal Assembly level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over reliance on Government/NGOs for support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NGOs/Municipal Assembly programmes for OVCs and PLWHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable funding for activities from NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stigmatisation of PLWHs Low capacity of some NGOs/CBBOs High poverty levels in the municipality
<p>Conclusion: The design of programmes/projects to address the specific needs of the vulnerable and excluded such as the LEAP, the School Feeding Programme and the activities of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has led to the improvement in the status of the vulnerable and excluded in the municipality and overcome the constraints of ineffective collaboration and challenge of high poverty levels among the vulnerable groups</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both basic and secondary schools	Availability of ICT skills to impart the knowledge.	Government policy on ICT skills is on course (i.e. supply of Computers to schools	Difficulty in procuring the computers for use.	Government slow pace in the implementation of ICT project
Conclusion: Government policy of ICT in both basic and secondary schools would help to improve the ICT development.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 02: Social Development				
3. Effects of HIV/AIDS/STS and TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAs commitment to HIV/AIDs prevention and control • Availability of Municipal AIDs Committee • Availability of CT Centre and Kits • Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDs commission • Availability of the NACP fund • Presence of CSOs to partner the MA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct and coordinate HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public misperception of HIV/AIDS, STDS and TB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of poverty • Delay in the release of DACF • High cost of managing HIV and AIDS
Conclusion: Institutional collaboration and more intensive campaigns are necessary to reduce HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB. There must be proper monitoring and				

supervision on how resources used for HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB programmes are spent.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of statutory planning committee • Availability of the Works Department • Existence of Physical Planning Department • Availability of Building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use Plan Act • Local Government Act • Existence of Security Agencies • Access to architects, and skilled artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor land administration by traditional authorities • Low resource of departments responsible for law enforcement • Inadequate institutional capacity to manage urban growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference from traditional authorities
<p>Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be addressed by using the Physical Planning and Works Departments to enforce the building regulations. The constraints can be addressed by improving the internal generated fund to resource the departments. The challenge can be addressed by enforcing the Acts and support the operations of the security agencies.</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement				
2. Low coverage of electricity to households and rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VRA/NED • Municipal Assembly's support to electricity extension • Willingness of communities to support electrification projects • Availability of local contractors/electricians for electrification projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government funding to provide infrastructure • Commitment of Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity extension • Low investment in energy • Frequent power outages • Inadequate resource of the Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of existing facilities • Overdependence on hydroelectric power • Limited government investment in electrification
Conclusion: Low coverage of electricity can be addressed by the potentials such as the presence of VRA/NED and commitment of the Municipal Assembly. The challenges can be addressed by the central government funding to provide infrastructure and commitment of donors				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
Poor road network and condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of gravels and quarry to provide raw material to support road construction • Available technical expertise at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable funding from the Central Government to support road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics and expertise on the part of some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in project implementation on the part of some contractor

	works department			
Conclusion: Poor road network and surface conditions can be addressed through the availability of construction materials, presence of Highways Authority and the Department of Feeder Roads to overcome the constraints. The challenges can be addressed by the availability of road funds and donor support.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 03: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
Poor sanitary conditions leading to communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Environmental Health Unit/Health Centers and qualified personnel. Awareness creation on these communicable diseases such as cholera and Malaria Availability of Zoom lion workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing of the malaria control programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria Poor environmental health practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding High cost of sanitary equipment Lack of final waste disposal site
Conclusion: There are Environmental health unit and medical personnel to help overcome or reduce the incidence of these communicable diseases. Negative attitude will be managed through continuous education. Challenges will be managed through the recruitment of community health nurses and Zoom lion workers.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
1. Non-functioning Municipal sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub-district structures • Ceded revenues to lower level structures • Enthusiastic local population • Availability of traditional structures and organized groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support to capacity building • Government commitment to deepen decentralization • Establishment and implementation of local government services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure • Lack of office accommodation and logistics • Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance • Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of motivation for sub-district structure staff
Conclusion:				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
2. Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Social Welfare personnel • Availability of Associations of PWDs • Willingness of the vulnerable to learn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government support • DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable • Donor organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding and logistics • Poor staffing at Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Devt. • Lack of reliable data on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late release of funds • Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to look beyond their disabilities • High cost of equipment

	<p>employable skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Religious Bodies, NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Juvenile Courts • Presence of Disability Law • Presence of Charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals 	<p>Vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenged 	<p>used by the physically challenged persons such as wheel chairs, clutches and artificial limbs</p>
Conclusion:				

2.7 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impact analysis could be changed in the social well-being of project beneficiaries as a result of implementing pro-poor programmes such as Ghana School Feeding Programme, LEAP, Free SHS, Free Maternal Health Care, etc. A critical look at Wenchi Municipal Assembly's objective of providing support for the vulnerable and excluded would impact positively on the social welfare of its people. Impact analysis could also be enhancement in the economic well-being of people through the Assembly's programme of support to Business Advisory Center to offer entrepreneurial and managerial training for apprentices, business managers and entrepreneurs. Regulatory impact analysis deals with enforcement of Assembly's building codes and planning schemes to guard against natural disasters like flooding for protection of lives and properties.

2.8 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Build a prosperous society	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue under performance due leakages and loopholes ➤ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High cost of electricity ➤ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply ➤ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited access to credit for SMEs ➤ Inadequate enforcement of laws on weights, measures and standards
	Agricultural and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ➤ Low proportion irrigated agriculture ➤ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ➤ Erratic rainfall patterns ➤ Poor storage and transportation systems ➤ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ➤ Lack of credit for agriculture
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor tourism infrastructure and services ➤ Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to

	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	the creative arts industry
Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor quality of education at all levels ➤ High number of untrained teachers at basic level ➤ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ➤ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ➤ Negative perception of TVET ➤ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ➤ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ➤ Low participation in non-formal education ➤ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ➤ Inadequate emergency services ➤ Poor quality of healthcare services ➤ Unmet needs for mental health services ➤ Increased cost of health care ➤ Inadequate financing of the health sector ➤ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels ➤ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non- communicable and emerging diseases
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality ➤ Improper protection and development of water resource ➤ Increasing demand for household water supply ➤ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ➤ Poor planning for water at MMDAs ➤ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ➤ Poor quality of drinking water ➤ High prevalence of open defecation ➤ Poor sanitation and waste management ➤ Poor hygiene practices ➤ Low level of investment in sanitation sector

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unequal distribution of the benefits of growth ➤ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ➤ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs ➤ Low participation of persons with disability in decision making
	Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth unemployment and under employment among rural and urban youth
	Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities ➤ Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of forest cover ➤ Encroachment of conservation areas ➤ Increasing loss of endangered species ➤ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest ➤ Weak enforcement of building regulations ➤ Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas
	Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental degradation ➤ Pollution of water bodies ➤ Weak natural resource management systems
	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ➤ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water ➤ Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incidence of wildfire

	Deforestation , Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ➤ Inappropriate farming practices ➤ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ➤ Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ➤ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions ➤ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor quality ICT services ➤ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ➤ Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ineffective sub-structures ➤ Poor service delivery at the local level ➤ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak coordination of the development planning system ➤ Lack of comprehensive database of public policies ➤ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizens' rights and responsibilities ➤ Low capacity of the media for watchdog role

Source: MPCU, Wenchi Municipal Assembly, 2017

2.3 Prioritization of Adopted Issues/Spatial Issues/Cross-cutting Issues

Table 37 Prioritization of Development Issues

HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Criteria	Multiplier Effects	Widespread Effects	Linkage Effects	Total Score
Economic Development					
Low internal revenue mobilization		3	2	3	8
Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization		2	2	3	7
Weak expenditure management		2	1	2	5
Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs		3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production		3	3	3	9
Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres		2	3	2	7
Low agriculture production and high post-harvest losses		3	2	3	8
Poor road network and surface conditions to farming communities		3	2	3	8
Inadequate access and untapped economic resources		3	3	3	9
Sub total					53
Social Development					
Lack of innovative skills among the youth		3	3	3	9
High illiteracy rate		3	3	3	9
Poor educational performance		3	2	3	8
Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure		3	2	3	8
Inadequate health facilities		3	3	3	9
Geographical disparity in access to health infrastructure		3	3	3	9
High incidence of communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDs		3	3	3	9
Stigmatization against PLWAs		1	5	2	6
High incidence of poverty		3	3	3	9
High unemployment among the youth		3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to sanitary facilities and services		2	3	2	7
Sub total					65

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
Indiscriminate sand winning and annual incidence of bush fires	3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes (Low coverage of electricity to households)	3	3	3	9
Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas (Poor quality of feeder roads and route leading to production and farm centres)	3	2	3	8
Inadequate access to potable water facilities	1	3	2	6
Low adoption of science and ICT	2	3	2	7
Poor maintenance culture	2	2	3	7
Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in rural communities	3	3	2	8
Unplanned human settlements and weak enforcement of building regulations	2	3	3	8
Sub total				63
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Non-operational Sub-district structures	1	3	3	7
Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	1	2	3	6
Inadequate and inconsistent database for planning purposes	2	2	3	7
High crime rate including armed robbery	1	3	2	6
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting	1	3	2	6
Sub total				32

Source: MPCU, Wenchi Municipal Assembly, 2017

From the above table, the development issues were prioritized based on the scoring as follows:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The policy implications of the above analysis indicate that the focus of the Municipal Development Agenda would be geared towards improving the economy of the municipality, followed by developing the human resources (social development) for national development, followed by others in the order presented above. This

does not mean that other areas would not be attended to but would serve as the foundation in pursuing them. A lot more resources need to be channeled into the provision of sanitation facilities, water, educational, health, electricity and road infrastructure. Other areas that will also be given much attention are HIV/AIDS, Gender equality, environmental concerns and population management issues. The development agenda if pursued under governance, corruption and public accountability will enhance the achievement of other said objectives under other thematic areas.

2.9 Development Prospects for the Municipality for the Plan Period

Having identified the challenges as part of the key development issues in the Municipality there is the need to identify development programmes to undertake in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) which is the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Policies. The Assembly is conversant with its development challenges and constraints and therefore will identify its potentials and opportunities to address the challenges and constraints militating against its development of the NMTDPF.

The following are the development prospects of the Municipality for the plan period under the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Policies.

2.9.1 Economic Development

- Improve revenue generation strategies to increase revenue by 20% annually
- Comply with internal control mechanism for utilization of public funds (issuance of warrant and pre-auditing).
- Organize F&A Sub-committee meetings to track expenditure
- Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings
- Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's department

BAC

- Support Business Advisory Centre to develop the capacities of Small Medium Enterprises
- Organize business counselling for agro-processors and service clients
- Formation of Association for Pito Brewers
- Organize intermediate financial management for Tailors and dressmakers
- Organize training on technology improvement in cassava processing for cassava processors
- Organize capacity building training in bridal decoration for beauticians and hairdressers
- Organize technology improvement training in carpentry and joinery for carpenters
- Organize technology improvement training in Welding and fabrication for carpenters
- Implementation of an efficient street naming and house numbering system
- Develop the existing markets in the Municipality to create jobs for women

AGRICULTURE

- Implementation of the ‘Planting for Food and Jobs’ initiative to stimulate food production and generate incomes.
- Implementation of ‘One Village, One Dam’ initiative to ensure all year round farming
- Implement Government Project of Planting for Jobs and Investment to create sustainable employment for 10,000 people
- Implement Government project of One-District One-Factory (1D1F) for the following activities:
 - i. Agro processing of cashew, mango and cassava production
- Promote the cultivation of mango, cashew and cassava for industrial use under planting for jobs and investment project
- Promote private sector investment in agriculture to expand production to facilitate sustainable employment and incomes
- Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets
- Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the four zones
- Support livestock and poultry development to improve incomes of farmers
- Improve post production management to reduce losses, increase quality and add value for competitiveness
- Implement subsidy programmes on retail prices of seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals

2.9.2 Social Development

i. Education:

Basic Education delivery consisting of Basic and Secondary in the municipality is beset with some challenges which mitigate against its success. Some of these challenges include poor and inadequate school infrastructure, and teaching and learning materials.

To overcome these challenges, the Municipal Assembly has therefore identified and would implement the following development programmes and projects:

- Enhance quality of teaching and learning in schools
- Enhance quality teaching and learning of teachers by supporting NSET activities

- Promote e-learning by providing ICT facilities to all JHS and SHS
- Support the conduct of STMEI
- Build effective partnership with CSOs in education delivery
- Make education accessible to PWDs at all levels
- Support the Municipal Education Directorate to organize Mock BECE exams
- Conduct training workshop for Mathematics, Science and English teachers at all levels
- Conduct training workshop for newly trained teachers
- Liaise with Environmental Health Unit to organise training section for Food Vendors in all schools on hygiene

Improve access to education by providing the following infrastructure:

- Construct of 20no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Asuofiri, Wurompo, Nyamebekyere etc
- Construct of 20no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities (Bepotrim, Kanaase and New Wenchi etc
- Construct 4no. 3-unit KG block with ancillary facilities at Droboso, Agubie, Wenchi SDA ‘A’ Basic School
- Construction of 1no. Model KG Complex with ancillary facilities at Wenchi
- Construct 5no. Teachers Quarters for 6 schools
- Construction of 10No. Institutional Latrines for the Basic Schools in the municipality
- Complete the construction of 2no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Amponsakrom and Imam Seidu (Wenchi) (2018)
- Construction of 3No. 3-Unit School pavilion at Akrobi
- Construction of 2No. 4-Unit school pavilion at Bouku and Imam Seidu
- Construction of 1No. 6-Unit school pavilion at Buoku M/A School, Buoku
- Rehabilitate 20 no. dilapidated school in the Municipality.
- Construction of 3No. 3-Unit abandoned classroom blocks at Model “C” at Imam Seidu (Wenchi)
- Procure 2000 dual desks , 1000 mono desks and 300 6-unit desk for KGs
- Procure 100 Set of Teachers’ writing desk
- Procure 450no. desks for 3 schools (2018)

- Provision of learning and teaching materials
- Strengthen school management by providing technical backstopping to SMCs and PTAs
- Construct 20 teachers accommodation in rural communities
- Establish Best Teacher award scheme to motivate teachers

Strengthen existing interventions by undertaking on the following:

- Provide 5000 school uniforms and 5000 shoes to needy school children
- Provide financial support to needy students both in the senior high and tertiary
- Expand School Feeding Programme to 17 communities
- Strengthen guidance and counselling units in schools
- Strengthen monitoring and supervision
- Support Girl Child education programmes/activities
- Support the organization of My First Day at school
- Organize Independence Day celebration
- Provision for scholarships and Bursaries for pupils and students
- Support the organization of Independence Day celebration

Sports

- Completion of fence wall around the Sports Field at Boadan (Wenchi)
- Develop playing ground/facilities in communities
- Institute programmes to identify and develop support youth potentials in sports
- Organize annual under-12 boys and under-15 girl sports programmes
- Organize sports festival for second cycle institutions
- Organize training workshop for Circuit Sports Organizers

ii. Health

The health sector is confronted with the challenges of bridging the equity gap in access to and quality healthcare delivery in the urban and rural as well as the rich and poor, distribution of health personnel, high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the municipality. To address these challenges, the Municipal Assembly will implement the following strategies:

- Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds at Branam, Asampu and Nyinamponase
- Complete the construction of 2no. CHPS Compound at Nwoase and Agubie
- Re-roofing of Municipal Health Directorate Administration block
- Undertake public education on the operationalization of CHP Concept

- Provision of health delivery logistics (Procure medical equipment for health facilities) for Health Centres in the municipality
- Support national immunization day programmes, malaria control and other health programmes
- Upgrading of Nkyiraa Health Centres to Polyclinic (construction of 1no.ward consisting of Casualty Unit – wards, laboratory and theatre) and Maternity Wing
- Procurement of Medical equipment for Health Centre at Nkyiraa
- Drilling and mechanization of 1no. borehole with Rambo 450 Overhead Tank at Nkyiraa Health Centre
- Upgrading of Subinso Health Centre to Polyclinic (construction of 1no. ward consisting of Casualty Unit – Wards, Laboratory and theatre) and Maternity Wing
- Construction of 1noTheatre at Koase Centre
- Renovation of Wards into Antenatal Service Office, and construction of Shed at Buoku CHPS Compound.
- Procure computers and accessories, and other logistics Municipal Health Directorate
- Support NID/Malaria and other Health programmes
- Intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns
- Provide PMTCT services at all health facilities
- Provide HIV/AIDS counselling for the youth
- Embark on anti-stigma campaign
- Organize MAC meetings to assess the level of HIV/AIDS
- Organize HIV Response Management meetings
- Organize mid-year meetings with stakeholders
- Organize Testing of all STI cases for HIV&TB
- Evaluation and Reporting on HIV/AIDS activities
- Creation of STDs Corners at various health facilities for effective campaign
- Increase coverage of antenatal care in the rural communities
- Promote the professional competence of personnel through training and skill development
- Strengthen monitoring and supervision of sub-district health facilities

iii. Water and Sanitation

The Municipal Assembly faces serious constraints to meeting the challenge of providing adequate water and sanitation for its rural and urban inhabitants. The following are targets to be achieved for the plan period:

Increase Potable Water Supply

- Expansion of Wenchi Water System (rehabilitation of pump stations, repairing of stand pipes and extension of water to newly developed areas)
- Provision of Limited Mechanization for eleven (11) communities in the municipality (Amponsakrom, Droboso, Nwoase, Wurompo, Akete, Akrobi Old Town, Lowcost, Yoyoano, Amoakrom, Abrefakrom, New Wenchi)
- Provision of Small Town Water system facilities in four (4) communities (Subinso No. 2, Buoku, Tromeso and Nkosia).
- Drilling and construction of 51 no. boreholes fitted with hand pumps
- Rehabilitation of 30no. boreholes

Improve liquid and solid waste management

- Provision of 10no. refuse containers
- Promote the use of households refuse bins
- Implement Government Daily Sanitation Day Policy
- Promote private sector investment in liquid waste management
- Construction of 10no. 20-seater Aqua Privy toilets at Subinso No.2, Boadan, Kejetia, Masalachi (Wenchi), Kokroko (Wenchi), Wenchifie, Wenchi New Market, Jensos
- Construct 20no. 16-seater Aqua Privy toilets at Subinos No.1, Droboso, Yoyoano, Auogya, Nkonsia, Amponsakrom, Awisa, Mframeso, Mallamkrom, Ayigbe, Amoakrom, Tromeso, Bepottrim, New Wenchi, Bronoso, Ahwene, Kwamepeseng, Akete and Beposo
- Rehabilitate 20 no. public toilets in the municipality
- Complete the construction of 1No. 6-seater WC sanitary facility at the New Market, Wenchi
- Construction of 1no. 16-seater Aqua Privy toilet at Asuano
- Provision for Environmental and Social safeguards
- Implementation of Environmental and Sanitation activities (MESSAP in the Municipality
- Sanitation improvement package and fumigation activities

- Acquisition of land for management and evacuation of solid refuse to final disposal site at Akrobi
- Provision of Biogas for Wenchi Abbatoir for management of waste
- Evacuation of waste pyramids in communities (Wenchi, Akrobi, Bepeso, Amposakrom, Awisa, Nkonsia, Droboso, Koase and Nkyiraa) to final disposal sites
- Provision for sanitation equipment and vehicles
- Repair the Cesspool Emptier for servicing public toilets
- Conduct manual dislodging of 20no. Aqua Privy toilets to the status of newly constructed ones.
- Organize quarterly radio talk shows to sensitize the entire municipality on hygiene and food sanitation
- Undertake 4 clean-up exercise every year across the municipality
- Organize wash your hand with soap campaign
- Desilt chocked gutters in Wenchi town

iv. Social Protection and Gender

The National Social Protection Policy focuses on national programmes such as Ghana School Feeding Programme, LEAP, National Health Insurance Scheme and Free Senior High School Programme at the expense of district specific programmes.

The policy has been used to protect the poor and vulnerable all over the world by ensuring and guaranteeing defined levels of living standards and poverty reduction. The social protection policy provides a good opportunity to demonstrate action on Ghana's endorsement of the SDGs. The National Social Protection Policy provides a framework for delivering social protection coherently, effectively in a way that is holistic and properly targeted.

At the Municipal level issues such as poverty among People with Disability, Child Welfare and other vulnerability issues are challenges facing the assembly.

Vulnerability

The following development strategies are to be implemented to address the vulnerability challenges:

- Amount set aside for the implementation of PWD activities
- Develop data on PWDs and related vulnerability in all communities in the municipality
- Ensure that every public facility is accessible to PWDs

- Hold regular meetings with PWD Associations for effective utilization of the PWD funds
- Form and train Child Panel in 10 communities
- Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills
- Identify and train thirty (30) PLHIV in skill development
- Support PWD programmes in the Municipality
- Creation of awareness, public sensitization and education, community durbar and meetings on development issues.
- Support the implementation of Youth Employment Programme
- Expand LEAP programme (Enroll 600 households unto the LEAP programme)
- Facilitate the payment of LEAP allowances to beneficiaries
- Institute effective monitoring for LEAP programme
- Support 500 vulnerable to access health care through NHIS
- Promote and protect the rights of 500 children in the municipality

Gender

- Undertake sensitization programme on the importance of Girl Child education
- Undertake community education on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment
- Increase access of women to credit facilities
- Create awareness on the importance of educating Persons with Disability
- Introduce productive economic activities for women in the informal sector
- Enhance the capacity women to participate in governance
- Organize sensitization programmes on breast cancer and cervical cancer among youth groups and associations
- Organize radio talk shows on breast cancer, cervical cancer and prostate cancer
- Organize talk show at SHS within the municipality on Safe Sex and general Reproductive Health
- Organize meetings with stakeholders (Deaf and Dumb, Blind Groups, Physically Challenged and Department of Social Welfare and Community Development)
- Organize Talk Show on community information centres on the importance of educating persons with disability
- Organize meetings with stakeholders to plan Gender Based Violence campaign
- Organize talk shows in selected schools on Gender Based Violence

- Undertake radio talk shows on Gender Based Violence
- Undertake talk shows at Community Information Centres on Gender Based Violence
- Organize training for selected youth between 18-35 on income generation activities (bead making, bread making, soap making, decoration)

2.9.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The current state of environmental degradation and pollution of water bodies in the country has come under severe criticism by many concern citizens who see it as a threat to life and property and our future generation.

The major causes of environmental degradation at the Municipal level are bush fires, deforestation, and slash and burn. Rapid haphazard infrastructure development, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth are among the challenges confronting the municipality.

The following adopted strategies are to be implemented to address the challenges:

i. Promote sustainable use of forest resources to prevent desertification land, degradation and biodiversity loss by:

- Undertake public education on land degradation and water pollution
- Rehabilitation of degraded land for orchard plantation
- Plant trees along river banks
- Planting of ornamental trees along all major streets in Wenchi township
- Plant avenue trees and other shade trees in the municipality
- Plant trees in some selected schools in the municipality
- Organize public sensitization for a on bush fires and environmental degradation
- Implement an educational and enforcement programme to reduce bush fires and forestry
- Check unauthorized exploitation of forest resources
- Embark on re-forestation of degraded off-reserves
- Organize sensitization programme and radio talk show on the effects of sand winning
- Organize awareness creation on Bush fires and other disaster issues

ii. Improve road infrastructure

- Construction and tarring of 25km access road in Wenchi town
- Rehabilitation of 7.29km of roads in Wenchi town

- Construction of 123.7km feeder roads and construction of 22no. culverts in the Municipality
- Rehabilitation/Re-graveling of 124.4km feeder roads
- Improve drainage system in Wenchi town and other major towns in the municipality
- Construct 30km embellishment walkways along access roads in Wenchi town
- Construct traffic lights at vantage points in Wenchi township
- Construct speed rumps on principal streets
- Complete the construction of U-drains and gravelling of Wenchi New Market

iii. Improve Power Supply

- Connection of rural communities to the national grid (Asampu, Botenso,
- Extension of electricity to newly developed sites/areas at Wenchi, Awisa, Akete, Wuropmpo, Nyiraa, Subinso No.2, Akrobi, Koase, Drioboso, Branam, etc
- Procurement/Maintenance of street lights in major communities in the municipality
- Provision of security lights at the New Market, Wenchi

v. Water and Sanitation

The Municipal Assembly faces serious constraints to meeting the challenge of providing adequate water and sanitation for its rural and urban inhabitants. The following are targets to be achieved for the plan period:

Increase Potable Water Supply

- Expansion of Wenchi Water System (rehabilitation of pump stations, repairing of stand pipes and extension of water to newly developed areas)
- Provision of Limited Mechanization for eleven (11) communities in the municipality (Amponsakrom, Droboso, Nwoase, Wurompo, Akete, Akrobi Old Town, Lowcost, Yoyoano, Amoakrom, Abrefakrom, New Wenchi)
- Provision of Small Town Water system facilities in four (4) communities (Subinso No. 2, Buoku, Tromeso and Nkosia).
- Drilling and construction of 50 no. boreholes fitted with hand pumps in selected communities in the municipality
- Rehabilitation of 30no. boreholes
- Rehabilitation of boreholes in the municipality

- Completion of 88m, 900mm U-Drains and Graveling at the New Market, Wenchi

iv. Ensure Sustainable Management of Disaster

- Organize public education on all types of disasters in the municipality
- Establish taskforce on disaster management
- Organize tree planting in communities
- Embark on anti-bush fires campaigns in the municipality
- Supply improve and early maturing seedlings
- Organize radio talk shows on climate change
- Organize workshop for communities to appreciate the impact of climate change
- Organize radio shows on natural disasters and climate change
- Preparation of a District Disaster Preparedness Plan
- Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 20 FBOs
- Organize public sensitization on bush fires and environmental degradation
- Organize awareness creation programme on bushfires and other disaster issues
- Organize training programme for Fire Volunteers
- Support to NADMO to procure relief items to disaster victims
- Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day
- Provision of logistics to support NADMO and Fire Service

v. Ensure efficient land use management

- Organize public education on haphazard infrastructure development and building regulations
- Undertake street naming and property addressing system exercise
- Ensure the protection of public lands
- Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for 5 communities (Drobose, Yoyoano, Asuano, Koase and Nkonsia)
- Retracing existing planning schemes of Wenchi township and other communities
- Secure Base Maps and Area photographs for growing settlements (Wenchi, Awisa, Akrobi, Subinso No.2).

- Support Street Naming and Property Addressing system

2.9.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The adopted strategies to be implemented address challenges under this thematic area are as follow:

i. Deepening Local Governance

- Increase the participation of women in local governance
- Strengthen sub-district structures to facilitate decision making at the grass root
- Provide office accommodation for Asuogya, Nchiraa and Subinso Zonal Councils
- Support the operations of Sub-structures in the municipality
- Support for self-help projects in the municipality
- Provision for Composite Plan, Composite Budget preparation and M&E
- Improve residential and office accommodation for staff
- Build the capacity of Assembly members and other Assembly staff
- Composite Plan, Budget preparation and M&E
- Provision for equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS
- Procurement/Maintenance of office equipment and logistics
- Furnishing of Assembly offices and conference room
- Maintenance of projects and other vehicles of the Assembly
- Training/serminars/conference cost
- Completion of remodeling/extension Municipal Assembly Administration block at Wenchi
- Procurement and Installation of Intercom and Internet facilities at the Main Administration block, Wenchi
- Support for Local Economic Development
- Rehabilitate 6No. Staff quarters at Wenchi

ii. Enhance Public Participation in Governance

- Organize regular Town Hall Meetings (Annual, Mid-term and Budget)
- Ensure regular Social Accountability meetings
- Undertake Residents' satisfaction surveys

- Undertake interactive media education
- Empower all marginalized groups to participate in decision making
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on projects and programs (MPCU activities)

iii. Promote Peace and Security

- Complete the construction of Municipal Magistrate Court Complex at Wenchi
- Complete the construction of Police Post at Tromeso
- Establish new Police Stations in four (4) communities (Akrobi, Droboso, Amponsakrom and Subinso No.1).
- Provision of residential accommodation for Police and Fire Service staff
- Increase the number of police staff by 5% by 2021
- Provision of logistics to facilitate police patrol.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 2018-2021

3.1 Introduction

The problem analysis of the Wenchi Municipality led to the identification of numerous development challenges which have succeeded in the low development nature or level of the municipality. This therefore warrants the formulation of prudent and pragmatic development goals and objectives which are envisaged to be achieved by the end of the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan spanning from 2018 – 2021. These goals and objectives have been set in line with the five (5) Themes of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021. Furthermore, policies have been formulated to highlight the vision for the Municipality and create the enabling environment within which the plan would be implemented. In addition, specific strategies have been selected from the Matrices of Medium-Term Policies and Strategies, 2018-2021, and are expected to be used to achieve the desired policy objectives leading to the attainment of the ultimate goal.

It is the hope of the Assembly that successful implementation of the programs and projects outlined in this plan would yield the desired effect of an improved standard of living in the municipality by 2021.

3.2 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES UNDER THE FIVE THEMATIC AREAS

Development as we are aware is driven by policies, goals, objectives and strategies. It is therefore appropriate to set realistic goals and objectives to guide the development process. Table 3.1 below shows adopted policy objectives and strategies as out lined in the Medium-Term Policy Framework, 2018- 2021.

3.2.1 National Goal

The main goals of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021 is to build a prosperous society, create opportunities for all Ghanaians, safeguards the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, and maintain a stable, united and safe society.

3.2.2 Overall Municipal Goal

The Overall municipal goal is to harness the socio-economic potential resources in the Municipality to reduce poverty levels and create wealth through a sustainable means of ensuring quality and equal access to education, healthcare, sound environmental practices, mobilization of local revenue, vulnerable and excluded, gender equity and support the private sector to strive within an atmosphere of peace.

**Table 38 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES ADOPTED FROM NMTDPF, 2018-2021
UNDER THE THEMATIC AREAS**

THEME ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Development Dimensions: Build a Prosperous Society

FOCU AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICIES OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL /LINKAGES
Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under-performance due to leakage and loopholes, among other causes Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages Diversify sources of resources mobilization Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4 ,9, 20 SDG 10, 12,16, 17 AU 4, 20
Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of electricity Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure energy availability and reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network 	SDG 7, 9, 16 AU 4, 5, 7, 9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a program of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya bean, maize, cashew) 	SDG 2, 9, 12 AU 4, 5, 7, 9

THEME AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOCU AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICIES OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL/LIN KAGES
Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit for SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support entrepreneurs and SME development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand venture capital market to cover start-up businesses ad SMEs • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services 	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 5
Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low proportion irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain • Implement the government’s flagship intervention of ‘One village, One dam’ to facilitate the provision community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plans and northern savannah. 	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for small-and-medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, 	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 		<p>One Factory Initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres. • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate start-up for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along value chain • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation 	<p>SDG 1, 2, 4, 8 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development. • Facilitate access to credit by the industry 	<p>SDG 2, 8, 16 AU 4, 5</p>
Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the tourism sector through investment, incentives, and pursuit of service excellence • Promote public-private partnership for investment in the sector. 	<p>SDG 8,12, 17 AU 4,16</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination among MDAs on issues related to the creative and industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop competitive creative arts industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry • Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts 	SDG 8,12, 16, 17 AU 4,16
--	---	--	---	-----------------------------

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians

FOCU AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICIES OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL /LINKAGES
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at basic level Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and People with special needs at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 4, 9, 13, 16 & 17 AU 2 & 18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and school operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen school management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 	
Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Poor quality of healthcare services Increase cost of healthcare delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of community-based health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare Expand and equip health facilities Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10 & 16 AU 3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STI and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) programs • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB 	
Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues • High fertility rate among adolescents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society. • Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproduction healthcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3, 5, 16 & 17 • AU 1, 17 & 18
Waste and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Inadequate maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems • Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6, 15, 16, & 17 • AU 1, 7 12 & 20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of material for re-use and recycling • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace • Provide public education on solid waste 	

	waste management		management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	
Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of poverty Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1 & 16 AU 1, & 17
Child and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant Increase awareness of child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 & 17 AU 1 & 18
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote economic empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 & 10 AU 1, 3, 17 & 20
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen social protection, especially for children women, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10 & 11 AU 1, 2, 17 &

	<p>for vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sustainable funding 	<p>persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<p>social protection intervention programmes and expend their coverage to include all vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>18</p>
Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rate among PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs • Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 3, 8, & 10 • AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 & 12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings. • Limited access to education for PWDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 & 16 • AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18 & 20
Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of unemployment and under-employment among the youth • High disability unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve human capital development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour intensive public works policy • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 4, 8, 9 & 16 • AU 1, 2, 4, 11, & 12
Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and under-employment among rural and urban youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates. • Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4, 8, 16 & 17 • AU 1, 2, 4, 5 & 18

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

FOCU AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICIES OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL /LINKAGES
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber • Forest fires • Inadequate staff • Weak enforcement of regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect forest reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). • Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 16.6 • SDG Targets 15.c • SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.b
Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of wildfires • Inappropriate farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves • Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management policy and local bye-laws on wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6 • SDG Targets 16.6, 16.B • SDG Targets 7.1, 7.3, 7.a

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop efficient energy technologies 	
Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Low institutional capacity to adapt climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Vulnerability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement • Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes. • Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge. • Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8 • SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8 • SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6 • SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction. • Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters. • Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3 • SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3 • SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6
Transport Infrastructure(Road, Rail, Water and Air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Poor transportation management, particularly in Urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network. • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote local content and participation in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2 • SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2 • SDG Targets 17.15

	<p>areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deterioration of roads 		<p>provisions and award of contracts.</p>	
Information, Communication Technology(ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the digital landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Target 17.17 • SDG Target 17.17
Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure and strengthen the management of hydro plants and create a spate thermal market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Target 9.1
Human Settlement and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulation • Growing housing deficit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate, safe secure quality and affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Act 2016(Act 925) • Accelerate the implementation of the national housing policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16 • SDG Target 11.1
Rural Development Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of life's in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish rural services center's to promote agricultural and agro-based industries • Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, housing , road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Target 2.a, 11.a • SDG Target 2.a, 11.a • SDG Target 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a • SDG Target 1.b, 2.b, 11.1, 11a

Urban Development Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion and Overcrowding in urban areas • Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resilient urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision. • Create awareness on greening of human settlements. • Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 11.1 • SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8 • SDG Targets 11.b
Zongos and Inner City Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development • Limited investment in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and Inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. • Strengthen and enforce the legal framework related to the prevention of slums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c • SDG Targets 1.b

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCU AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICIES OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL /LINKAGES
Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization • Improved decentralization planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level • Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Target 16.6, 16.7 • SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9 • SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17 • SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17
Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited public and community ownership • Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen transparency and public accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds • Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information • Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 16.a • SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7 • SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7
Public Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement a Client Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets

Reform	<p>service delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor record keeping 	<p>and efficient government machinery</p>	Charter for public institutions	16.6, 17.14
Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Target 17.9 SDG Target 17.14
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry. Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10 SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a SDG Targets 16.6, 16a
Corruption and Economic Crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). Undertake comprehensive institutional and legislative reforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7 SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a
Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen independence of judiciary and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Targets

	<p>confidence in legal system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived corruption of legal system • Abuse of human rights by security personnel 	<p>efficiency in delivery of justice</p>	<p>provide adequate resources and funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and complete the court computerization process to make the system responsive to global demands. • Expand and strengthen training institutions for judicial personnel, Police CID and prosecutors. 	<p>16.6, 16.a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b • SDG Targets 16.6
--	---	--	--	--

3.2.3 GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The goal compatibility matrix is a tool used to determine the level of compatibility or otherwise between the Municipality and national goals. To develop such a matrix for the Wenchi Municipality, criteria have been defined as follows;

Strongly compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1
Strongly Incompatible	-	-2

Based on brainstorming and discussions with Municipal level stakeholders in the plan preparation process the Municipal goal was found to be compatible with the national goal. The outcome of the exercise is contained in the matrix below.

Table 39 Goal Compatibility Matrix

	National Goal: Build a prosperous society, create opportunities for all Ghanaians, safeguards the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, maintain a stable, united and safe society and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Municipal Goal: To harness the socio-economic potential resources in the Municipality to reduce poverty levels and create wealth through a sustainable means of ensuring quality and equal access to education, healthcare, sound environmental practices, mobilization of local revenue, vulnerable and excluded,	1

gender equity and support the private sector to strive within an atmosphere of peace.

Remark: Given that there is compatibility between the Municipal and National goals harnessing resources from national level to drive the Municipal development agenda would not be unnecessarily impeded. On the other hand the Municipal Assembly would be contributing its quota to the attainment of the national goal and the international promises.

Source: Wenchi MPCU, 2017

3.3: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Planning is a futuristic activity that relies heavily on forecasts and projections in order to meet the needs of a people at any given point in time. When forecasts are well done they can provide useful basis for the design and implementation of development interventions. Development basically is meant to serve the needs of mankind. However, it is always not easy to know the exact number of people that would be in a specific geographic area sometime into the future. This is the reason why projections and forecasts are relied upon. In this document projections have been made for the Municipal population and based on the outcomes, forecasts for various development interventions also made.

3.3.1: Population Projections

Projecting the overall Municipal population is paramount for the formulation of Municipal goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for Wenchi Municipality have been carried out using software developed by the American Demographic Institute known as demproj. The results have been summarized in tables and charts and are in the main report.

3.3.2: Overall Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures, the Municipal population is expected to grow from the current figure of 106,408 to 116,747 by 2021. This is based on the following limiting assumptions:

- Due to increasing girls enrolment and retention in schools, the total fertility rate would decline from the current figure of 3.62 to 3.00 by 2021
- Due to innovations in medical science, introduction of NHIS and growing public health awareness, life expectancy is expected to rise from 63.59 to 64.49
- Again due to the improvement in antenatal and neonatal care in our various health institutions, infant mortality rate would decline from 60.30 in 2018 to 56.77 in 2021
- Related to the above is under five mortality rate which is expected to decline from 81.86 to 75.97
- Components of population change such as crude birth rate would drop from 27.79 to 24.11 while crude death rate would decline from 8.60 to 7.90 by 2021.
- A critical factor which is migration is assumed to be zero due to the absence of reliable data on it. Besides migration into the Municipality is basically for trade purposes which are seasonal and intermittent in nature.
- Based on the above and other expected socio-economic changes it is assumed that the general Municipal population growth rate will be approximately 3% over the plan period.

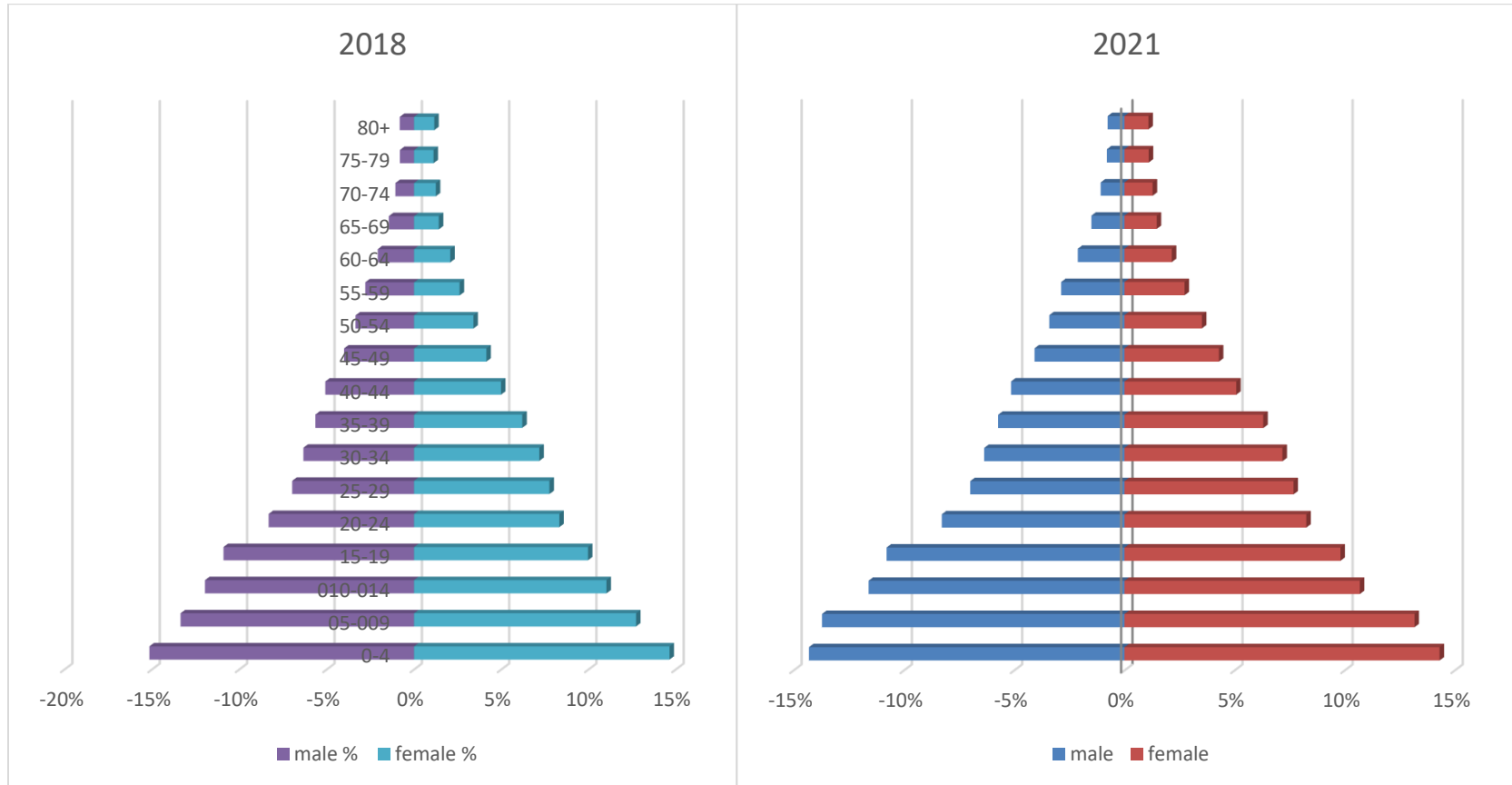
Based on these assumptions the total Municipality population is as portrayed in tabular and pictorial forms below.

Table 40 Summary of Municipal Population from 2018 – 2021

AGE	2018			2019			2020			2021		
COHORT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	8100	8108	16208	8199	8207	16406	8293	8282	16575	8491	8480	16971
5-9	7147	7045	14192	7407	7326	14733	7684	7622	15306	7870	7804	15674
10-14	6398	6106	12504	6459	5155	11614	6503	6182	12685	6658	6332	12990
15-19	5833	5520	11353	5939	5604	11543	6044	5674	11718	6189	5810	11999
20-24	4451	4611	9062	4547	4691	9238	4641	4776	9417	4752	4891	9643
25-29	3728	4298	8026	3823	4369	8192	3919	4444	8363	4013	4547	8560
30-34	3385	3976	7361	3474	4060	7534	3564	4149	7713	3650	4249	7899
35-39	3020	3436	6456	3116	3535	6651	3212	3647	6859	3287	3734	7021
40-44	2714	2759	5473	2796	2841	5637	2884	2934	5818	2952	3005	5957
45-49	2141	2296	4437	2212	2386	4598	2284	2480	4764	2339	2539	4878
50-54	1792	1884	3676	1849	1950	3799	1911	2033	3944	1957	2082	4039
55-59	1492	1447	2939	1551	1510	3061	1611	1578	3189	1648	1615	3263
60-64	1110	1149	2259	1150	1190	2340	1191	1242	2433	1215	1271	2486
65-69	773	787	1560	809	819	1628	840	850	1690	859	866	1725
70-74	568	691	1259	585	709	1294	607	737	1344	620	755	1375
75-79	430	619	1049	435	624	1059	446	636	1082	458	650	1108
80+	435	643	1078	431	629	1060	428	628	1056	438	643	1081
TOTA	53,51		108,89	54,78		111,38	56,06		113,956	57,39		116,66
L	7	55,375	2	2	56,605	7	2	57,894	113,956	6	59,273	9

Source: Wenchi MPCU Population Projections, 2018-2021

Figure 12 Summary of Municipal Population from 2018 – 2021



3.2.3: Education Projections

Education is a key pillar in the Municipality development efforts. It is one of the most cherished social interventions that every Municipality must offer to its population. The educational system of Wenchi Municipality suffers from major challenges ranging from physical infrastructure to qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of projections based on realistic assumptions have been made here. The outcomes of the projections

Table 41 Projections for Preschools

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Children	8379	8798	9678	10162	10670
Number of Classrooms existing	190	-	-	-	-
Number of Schools existing	109	82	85	87	90
Number of Classrooms required	34	14	14	14	14
Total/Number of Schools required	1	2	3	5	5
Surplus/backlog		-			

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections 2017

Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 40 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

Table 42 Projections for Primary Schools

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Children	18295	19201	20171	21180	22239
Number Classrooms existing	564	564	564	564	564
Number of Schools existing	106	106	106	106	106
Number of Classrooms required	90	153	168	168	177
Total/Number of Schools required	-	10	15	15	15
Surplus/backlog	-				

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the Municipality
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-12 years

Table 43 Projections for JHS

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Children	6542	3408	7212	7573	7952
Number of Classrooms existing	217	217	217	217	217
Number of Schools existing	83	83	83	83	83
Number of Classrooms required	34	109	114	120	126
Total/Number of Schools required	-	10	10	15	15
Surplus/backlog	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. 25 new JHS will be constructed annually irrespective of backlogs
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-15 years

Table 44 Projections for SHS

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total District Population	3292	3408	3578	3757	3945
Number of Schools existing	106	106	106	106	106
Total/Number of Schools required	15	15	20	25	30
Surplus/backlog	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Wenchi MPCU, Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. The age range for SHS is 15-18 years
2. SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
3. All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

Table 45 Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2017 (Base Year)	10726	1706	30	76	126	
2018	11016	1791	30	33	126	
2019	11313	1881	30	33	100	
2020	11818	1976	30	33	100	

2021	12137	2075	30	33	100	
------	-------	------	----	----	-----	--

Source: Wenchi MPCU, Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-19 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire Municipality
5. The Municipality would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs
6. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
7. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-19 years
8. Projections are across board for the entire Municipality
9. The Municipality would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

3.3.4: Health Projection

A healthy population is required to propel development in a in the fulfilment of the better Ghana agenda of the government and as such the Municipality’s development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Wenchi Municipality have to do more with access rather than non-availability. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below.

Table 46 : Health Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hospitals	2	1 per District or Per 100,000 population	2	2	2	2
Health Centre	6	1 per 10,000 population	6	6	6	6
Clinics	8	1 health per CHPS zone or electoral area	11	13	15	17
Doctor/Population ratio 1 Doc:7,600	1 :7,600	1:7500	1:7500	1:700	1:6500	1:600
Nurse/Population ratio 1 Nur:311	1:311	1:800	1:300	1:300	1:300	1:300

Year	Current farmer pop.	Standard	Current ratio	Required AEAs	Current available AEAs	Surplus/ Backlog
2018	26,081	1:500	1:1,534	52	17	(35)
2019	26,081	1:500	1:1,534	52	17	(35)
2020	26,081	1:500	1:1,534	52	17	(35)
2021	26,081	1:500	1:1,534	52	17	(35)

Assumption

1. planned delivery of all backlogs
2. The number of doctors would remain constant over the plan period
3. The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period

Assumptions

- The registered Municipality farmers population would remain constant within the plan period
- The total number of extension agents in the Municipality would also remain constant
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the Municipality
- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

3.3.5: Municipality Security Projections

Wenchi Municipality is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times armed robbers have invaded highways leading to the Municipality capital and terrorized traders mercilessly. In the wake of these developments, Municipal development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety of traders and the general public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for Municipality security and captured in the table below.

Table 47 Municipality Security Projections

Year	Total Municipal Population	No. of existing police stations	No. Required/ Standard	Backlog/Surplus
2017	106,408	4		
2018	108,892	4		
2019	111,387	4		
2020	113,956	4		
2021	116,747	4		

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built based on total Municipality population
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
3. Backlogs would be planned and implemented incrementally on annual basis

Table 48 Municipality Police Strength Projections

Year	Total Municipal Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/ Surplus
2017	106,408	136	1:500	1:782	212	(76)
2018	108,892	136	1:500	1:801	217	(81)
2019	111,387	136	1:500	1:819	223	(87)
2020	113,956	136	1:500	1:838	227	(91)
2021	116,747	136	1:500	1:858	233	(97)

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections

2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the Municipality
3. Five (5) Policemen would be posted to the Municipality annually to improve the numbers

3.3.6: Projections of Wenchi Municipal Assembly Finances

3.3.6.1: Revenue

Municipal administration is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Wenchi Municipality Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2018-2021 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet the development programmes outlined in the plan. The DMTDP is financed from a range of sources. Based on realistic assumptions and the anticipated expenditure levels of the Assembly, projections have been made for revenue items as contained in the table below. Revenue shortfalls and how gaps would be closed are dealt with in the indicative financial of the DMDTP.

Table 49 Municipal Revenues (2018-2021)

Revenue Head	Base Year (2017)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Internal					
Rates	180,553.50	185,720.50	204,292.55	224,721.80	247,193.98
Lands	32,256.50	34,050.00	37,455.00	41,200.50	45,320.55
Fees and Fines	230,803.00	235,283.50	258,811.85	284,693.03	313,162.33
Licenses	67,561	68,000	74,800.00	82,280.00	90,508.00
Rent	19,197.50	26,020.50	28,622.55	31,484.80	34,633.28
Investments	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,650.00	1,815.00	1,996.50
Miscellaneous	200.00	200.00	220.00	242.00	266.00
Total Internal	532,071.50	550,774.50	605,851.95	666,437.14	733,080.85
External					
Grants	9,265,018.0	8,737,019.79	9,610,721.76	10,571,793.9	11,628,973.3
Grand Total	9,797,089.50	9,287,794.29	10,216,573.71	11,238,231.07	12,362,054.17

Source: Wenchi MPCU, Development Projections, 2017

REVENUE PROJECTIONS – ALL REVENUE SOURCES

Table 50 Revenue projections (All revenue sources)

Revenue Sources	2017 Budget	Actuals as at July	2018	2019	2020	2021
Internally Generated Revenue	532,071.50	328,081.10	550,774.50	578,313.22	607,228.88	637,590.32
Compensation transfers (for decentralized departments)	3,159,913.00	1,984,326.34	3,881,348.00	4,075,415.40	4,279,186.17	4,493,145.47
Goods and Services (for decentralized departments)	74,159.82	6,915.97	82,239.87	86,351.86	90,669.45	95,202.92
Assets transfer (for decentralized departments)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF	3,218,413.00	446,112.92	3,090,154.00	3,244,661.70	3,406,894.78	3,577,239.51
DDF	892,955.00	9,897.40	1,570,444.54	1,648,966.76	1,731,415.09	1,817,985.51
School Feeding Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UDG	1,625,000.00	464,895.20	847,235.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Funds (Donor, SIF, Adolescence Rep.)	325,000.00	70,371.00	143,225.28	150,386.54	157,905.86	165,801.15
TOTAL	9,827,512.32	3,310,599.93	10,165,421.27	9,784,095.48	10,273,300.23	10,786,965.21

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. Revenues would grow at an annual rate of 20%. This in turn would be due to;
2. Reviews in the regimes governing taxes in the Municipality
3. Compilation of an up-to-date database on rateable items
4. Increase in the staff strength of revenue collectors
5. Improved revenue monitoring
6. The Municipal Assembly would perform well to benefit from DDF
7. There would be improvement in the disbursements of common fund
8. Valuation of properties in the municipality.

3.3.6.2: Expenditures

Revenues and expenditures are intricately related. It is only possible to spend after one has generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline are important factors in the expenditure management frame. The Wenchi Municipality Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources. Besides these, Municipal bye laws and regulations governing financial administration must be adhered to. Table 3.13 below depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the Municipal Assembly using 2017 as a base year.

Table 51 Municipal Expenditures (2018-2021)

Expenditure Head	Base Year (2017)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Personal Emoluments	95000.00	107560.00	118316.00	130147.60	143162.36
Travelling & Transport	155100.00	127,400.00	140140.00	154154.00	169569.40
General Expenditure	111950.00	77614.55	85376.00	93913.60	103304.96
Maintenance Repair & Renewals	20121.50	58622.50	64484.75	70,933.22	78026.54
Miscellaneous Exp.	149900.00	179577.45	197535.19	217288.70	239019.57
Internal Total	532,071.50	550,774.50	605,851.94	666,437.14	733,080.85
Capital					
DACF/Others	9,265,018.00	8,737,019.79	9,610,721.76	10,571,793.93	11,628,973.00
TOTAL	9,797,089.50	9,287,794.29	10,216,573.71	11,238,231.07	12,367,054.17

Source: Wenchi MPCU Development Projections, 2017

EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS – ALL FUNDING SOURCES

Table 52 Expenditure projections – All funding sources

Expenditure Items	2017 Budget	2017 Actual As at July	2018	2019	2020	2021
Compensation	3,159,913.00	1,984,326.34	3,867,242.40	4,060,604.52	4,263,634.74	4,476,816.47
Goods and Services	2,330,875.01	585,577.68	1,802,829.42	1,892,970.89	1,987,619.43	2,087,000.00
Assets	4,336,724.31	984,645.57	2,874,613.66	3,018,344.34	3,169,261.55	3,327,724.62
Total	9,827,512.32	3,554,549.50	8,544,685.49	4,971,919.76	9,420,515.74	9,891,541.52

Source: Wenchi MPCU, Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. With the implementation of the Local Government Service, more staff would be recruited to man diverse functions therefore Personnel Emolument will increase by 7.5%
2. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified
3. Security patrols across the Municipality would also be intensified
4. Distance between the Municipality and the national capital is a major determinant of travel expenditures
5. Maintenance plans of the Municipality would be implemented
6. Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development
7. Fiscal discipline in the management of Municipal finances
8. Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts.

3.3 BROAD MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

In the management of Municipal development of this nature broad interventions must be put in place to serve as a basis for the formulation of specific projects for implementation and management. Given the resource base of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly, the broad themes guiding Municipal development planning, needs of the various communities making the Municipality as well as technical considerations, the following development programmes would be pursued.

1. Strengthening Municipal resource mobilization, utilization and control
2. Expanding the provision of development support and production of infrastructure
3. Managing the spatial dimensions and growth patterns of human settlements
4. Accelerating the modernization of the Primary Sector and agro based industrial development
5. Sustainably managing sanitation and the natural environment
6. Creating local economic development systems based on partnerships with the private and third sectors
7. Developing the human resource base of the Municipality
8. Providing an open, transparent and accountable use of public resources
9. Reducing inequalities in incomes between various spatial units

3.4: JOINT MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Critical areas that require the formulation of joint programmes are security, bush fires and general environmental management. Armed robbery has in recent times assumed unimaginable dimensions along the highways leading to Wenchi and Wa. Traders and passengers who ply the road are under frequent attacks and this is hampering inter Regional, Municipal and District trade. The Municipal Security Committees of Wenchi Municipal Assembly, Tain District, Techiman Municipal, Sunyani West District and Bole-Bamboi District Assemblies must therefore put in place joint programmes to combat crime along the highways. None of the Districts on their own can effectively deal with this menace hence the need for collaboration.

Again the Municipal environmental resources are under constant threat during the dry seasons due to bush burning. Trees are also logged illegally further exposing the environment to difficulties. Also the activities of sand winning from neighbouring Districts pose severe danger

to environmental management efforts of the Assembly. To be able to manage environmental resources effectively in the wake of global climatic change, it is necessary for the Municipal Assembly to plan and implement environmental programmes in conjunction with adjoining Districts.

3.5: SUSTAINABILITY TESTS

Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The policies, programmes and plans to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure to assess their impact on the environment. Policies, programmes and plans have been assessed based on their effects on the four main pillars that is natural resources, socio-cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues. A separate SEA plan has been prepared to guide the implementation of the Plan. Various mitigating measures have outlined in the plan. Some of these include of landscaping and planting of trees in all tender documents as part of the contract. The physical unit will be strengthened to ensure that such provision in the document is executed to the latter. Also conflicting policies will be considered and modified to achieve the desire result.

Furthermore the Assembly shall subject all projects to EIA to identify and redeem the potential outcomes that will affect the environment, being it social, economic, physical and institutional.

The Poverty Reduction Strategies should not lead to damaging the environment of the poor or the beneficiaries of the programs and projects. Since the environmental conditions have serious consequences on the health, opportunities and security of the people. The application of sustainable analysis of the proposed programs/projects took into consideration three (3) key sustainability factors namely, effects of natural resources, effects on social and cultural conditions and effect on the District economy. Each activity was matched against these factors to see whether they are very compatible, neutral or incompatible. Points were awarded as follows:

Very compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1

The identified programs and projects are subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment tools on the tables below;

Table 53 Sustainability matrix

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
1. Embark on routine monitoring of revenue collection	0	1	2
2. Erection of revenue check points/barriers	0	1	2
3. Create credible and verified database and update	0	1	2
4. Prepare and submit proposals for funding to Development Partners	0 0	1 1	2 2
5. Resource and empower sub-district structures to support revenue generation	0	1	2
6. Organize quarterly F&A sub-committee meetings to track expenditure	0	1	2
7. Organize quarterly Budget Committee meeting to review expenditure	0	1	2
8. Comply with internal control mechanism for the utilization of public funds (issuance of warrant and pre-auditing	0	1	2
9. Implement the			

recommendations of Auditor General's Department	0	1	2
--	---	---	---

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
10. Form and develop 20 new groups and strengthen 15 existing ones	0	1	2
11. Organize zonal planting sessions to identify problems at Wenchi, Buoku, and Subinso No.2	0	1	2
12. Organize one District RECL planning session at Wenchi		1	2
13. Procure inputs to carry out extension demonstrations in the municipality	0	1	2
14. Carry out 32 extension on relevant technologies in all operational areas	0	1	2
15. Carry out 40 field days on demonstrations in all operational areas	0	1	2
16. Organize 2 study tours for staff, farmer groups to acquire new knowledge and skills for their operations	0	2	2
17. Sensitization of farmers on planting for food and jobs and other government initiative	0	2	2
18. Organize to recover outstanding amount balances for inputs subsidies for participating farmers	0	2	2
19. AEA's carry out home or field visits to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies for adoption	0	2	2

20. Train 100 farmers on livestock disease management	0	2	2
21. Train 150 farmers on animal nutrition using demonstration in feed formulation for poultry and livestock	0	1	2
22. Train 150 livestock/poultry farmers in good husbandry and management practices (housing & records keeping)	0	1	2
23. Introduce a sustained of vaccination for livestock and poultry (vaccination campaign)	0	1	2
24. Procure quantities of vaccines for animal health care at Wenchi	2	0	2
25. Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality	1	1	2
26. Promote the commercialization of rice farming	0	1	2
27. Establish 3 No. Mango, Cashew, and Cassava processing plants	1	1	2
28. Organize training for 50 processors on processing and storage of agriculture produce	0	1	2
29. Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets at Wenchi and Subinso No. 2	0	1	2
30. Promote fortification of staples for processing	0	1	2
31. Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the 4 zones	0	0	1
32. Facilitate the setting up of three Innovation Platforms and strengthen of two others at Ayigbe, Amponsakrom, Nkonsia, Awisa and Tromeso.	0	0	1
			0

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMNETS			
1.Rehabilitation of 124.4km feeder roads	-2	2	2
2.Construct 123.7km feeder roads	-2	2	2
3.Construction and tarring of 25km town roads, Wenchi	-2	2	2
4.Construct 22 No. of Culverts	-2	2	2
5.Construct Traffic Light at vantage points in Wenchi township	-2	2	2
6.Construct speed rumps on principal streets of the municipality	-2	2	2
7.Complete the construction of U-drains and gravelling at the new market, Wenchi	-2	2	2
8.Complete the construction of U-drains at Kaamu	-2	2	2
Connection of electricity of 20no. rural communities to the national grid			
Extension of electricity to 20no. newly developed areas/sites			
Regular maintenance of street lights			
9.Tree planting along river banks	-2	2	2

10.Planting of ornamental trees along all major streets in the Wenchi township	2	2	0
11.Plant avenue trees and other shade trees in the municipality	2	1	0
12.Sensitize the populace on the essence of horticultural services and effective role the departments plays	1	0	0
13.Promote soil and water conservation techniques for FBOs	2	1	1
14.Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 20 FBOs	1	0	0
15.Organize public sensitization for a on bush fires and other disaster issues	2	1	0
16.Organize training programmes for fire volunteers	1	1	0
17.Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	0	1	0
18.Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for 5 communities(Droboso, Yoyoano, Asuano, Koase and Nkonsia)	0	1	1
19.Retraging of existing planning schemes of Wenchi township and other communities	0	1	1
20.Secure Base maps and area photograph maps for growing settlements	0	1	1
21.Organize public educational programmes on planning and building regulation	1	1	0
22.Undertake street naming and	1	0	0

property addressing system exercise			
23.Ensure quick processing of development application for the issuance of building permits	1	1	0
24.Secure Base Maps and Area photographs for growing settlements in the Municipality	1	1	0
26. Organize 6No. statutory planning committee meetings	1	0	0

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Education			
1. Complete the construction of 2no. 6-Unit classroom block ,Office, store, 2-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal at Imam siedu (Wenchi) and Amponsakrom	-2	2	0
3. Construction of 1no. 6-unit KG with 2-Unit offices , 3-Unit stores, Kitchen and pantry, 6-seater WC and 4-Unit washroom at model school, Wenchi	-2	2	0
4. Rehabilitation of 20no. dilapidated schools in the municipality	-2	2	0
5. Construction of 10no. 3-unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities for JHS	-2	2	0
6. Construction of 10No. 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities for primary schools	-2	2	0
7. Construct 20no. teachers' accommodation in rural communities.	-2	2	0
7.Extension of School Feeding Programmes to 17 schools in the municipality	-2	2	0
Provide 5,000 school uniforms			

and 5000 shoes to needy school children			
8.Procure 1000 dual desk, 1000 mono desks and 300 6-unit desk for KGs	-2	2	0
9.Procure 450no. dual desks for 3no. schools (Imam Seidu Basic school, Amponsakrom Prim. And Awisa JHS)	-1	2	0
Support Girl Child education	-1	2	0
Provision for scholarships and Bursaries for students			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit			
1. Construction of 20No. 16-seater KVIP	-2	2	1
4. Complete the construction of 1No. 6-seater WC toilet facility at new market, Wenchi	-2	2	1
4.Conduct public education on CLTS in 60 communities	-1	2	1
5.Provide financial support to 200 households to construct household toilets	-1	2	1
6.Provision of Limited Mechanization for eleven (11) communities in the Municipality	-1	2	1
7.Construction of small town pipe system in four			1

(4) communities in the municipality	-1	2	
8.Drilling and construction of 51no. boreholes	-1	2	1
9.Rehabilitation of 30no boreholes	-2	2	1
10.Expansion of Wenchi Water System (rehabilitation of pumps, repairing of stand pipes and expansion of water to newly developed areas/sites)	-1	1	1
11.Provision of 10no. refuse containers			
12. Promote the use of households refuse bins			
13. Implement Government Daily Sanitation Day Policy			
14.Promote Private Sector investment in liquid waste management			
15.Construct 20no. public toilets (KVIP)			
16.Acquire 2no. final waste disposal sites at Akrobi and Mframaso			
17.Provision of Biogas for Wenchi Abbatoir for management of waste			
18.Evacuation of waste pyramids in 6 communities in the Municipality (Amponsakrom, Awisa, Akrobi, Drobo, Beposo, Nchiraa and Nkonsia)			
19.Provision for maintenance/repair of Cesspool Emptyer for servicing public toilets			
20.Rehabilitate/Conduct manual dislodging on 20no. Aqua Privy toilets to the status of newly constructed ones			
21.Revamp and train 20 water and sanitation management committees	-1	2	1

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Health Sector			
12.Construction of 3no. CHPS compounds at Branam, Nyinamponase and Asampu	-2	2	1
13.Complete the construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Agubie and Agubie	-2	2	1
Re-roofing of Municipal Health Directorate Administration block at Wenchi			
14.Upgrade Health Centres at Tromeso, Nchiraa and SubinsoNo.2 to Polyclinics	-2	2	1
Undertake public education on the operationalization of CHPS Concept			
Provision of health delivery logistics (procure medical equipment for health facilities)			
15.Organize quarterly MAC meetings to access the level of HIV/AIDS in the municipality	0	2	1
Social Welfare & Community Development			
Provide financial support for PWDs			
Develop data on PWDs and			

related vulnerability in all communities in the Municipality			
Form and train Child Panel in 10 communities			
Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills			
Provide alternative life skills for 100 women			
16. Provide additional support for 100 households under LEAP	0	2	1
Identify and train 30 PLHIV in skill development			
Support PWD programmes in the Municipality			
Support 500 vulnerable to access health care through NHIS			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			
Organize refresher training for 60 revenue staff annually	0	1	2
Provide logistics for effective revenue collection	0	1	2
Intensify public education on payment of rates	0	1	2
Engage rate payers and other stakeholders in fee- fix resolutions	0	1	2
Provide funds for preparation of composite budget	0	1	2
Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	0	1	1
Provide funds for the celebration of national and statutory anniversaries	0	1	1
Provide funds for procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	0	1	1
Procurement of equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS	0	1	1
Provide funds for Gender related programs	0	2	1
Organize regular Town Hall meetings	0	1	1
Provide office accommodation for Asuogya, Nchiraa, and Subinso Zonal Councils	0	1	1

Complete the construction of 1no. Police Post at Tromeso	-2	1	1
Remodeling/extension of Municipal Assembly Office block at Wenchi			
Complete the construction of 1No Magistrate court at Wench	-2	1	1
Ensure regular Social Accountability meetings			
Undertake Residents' Satisfaction survey			

MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS

The application of the sustainability tools to the policies, programmes, activities as against the four main criteria brought to the fore the need for the adoption of series of measures to address the negative impacts. The results of the assessment of 50 polices, programmes and activities in the four criteria were encouraging. A few negative impacts recorded during the sustainability tests need to be addressed to ensure sustainability.

Generally, the constructional activities such as; construction of 7no. CHPS Compounds Branam, Asampu, Ayaayo, Awisa, Boasu, Nyamebikyere and Nyinamponase, Construction of 2 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Imam Seidu and Amponsakrom by 2018, Construction of 6no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Abotarerye, Nkonsia, Ayaayo, Bepotrim, Kanaase and Amoakrom by 2018, Construction of 3no. Teachers Quarters at Awisa, Droboso, and Boasu by 2018, construction of 4no. KG classroom block at Asampu, Wurompo, Boasu and Ntwieso, undertake routine maintenance of 123.7km feeder roads by 2021, procurement of 1000no.dual desk 1000no. mono desks and 300no. 6-unit desks for KGs, 12 no. teachers chair, 6 no teachers table, 10no Headmasters table and 2 no. in- built Cupboard by 2021, Construction of 20 no. 16-seater KVIP toilets at by 2021 as reflected red coloration showing that the projects may have negative impacts on the environment such as the depletion of the forests, land, and pollution of water bodies.

To address these degradation and pollution of water bodies, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Forestry Unit and other stakeholders have been planned to enforce the prevention of activities around the construction areas to conserve the vegetation. Additionally,

sites earmarked for construction activities shall be carefully selected to avoid depletion of the forest area. This is especially true of areas around the forest covers so that proper care and precautions are taken to enhance the protection of wildlife such as snails, lizards, rodents, birds, snakes, insects, earthworm and termites.

To reduce the negative impact of erosion on project sites, the works department of the Assembly have been tasked to use the GPS and identify appropriate gradients before the landscaping of such sites are done. This is done in collaboration with the Department of Parks and Garden to check any further run-offs or erosion of the top soils and creation of gullies. In other parts of the municipality, agroforestry is vigorously being promoted to address this problem. Similarly sensitization activities shall be vigorously pursued to reduce the impact of the depletion of the forest cover. Where roads are to be constructed, the planting of grasses along the edges shall also be pursued to prevent erosion.

In the case of sand wining activities, the Municipal Assembly has sensitized the youth accept the opportunities available under the Youth Employment Agency (additional modules), the Youth in Agriculture Programmes, etc and also take advantage of the various skill training institutions outside the municipality to acquire basic skills that would make them self-employed. Furthermore, the Municipal Assembly shall enforce the decision on getting all prospective sand wining applicants to deposit some amount of monies before their plans are approved. This is to enable the degraded lands be re-claimed, by the Assembly in case the applicants fail to do so after winning the sand. The Assembly through the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) is also clamping down on all illegal sand winners to stop the land degradation activities and ensure sustainability.

On socio-cultural issues, relating to access to land that affect both farming activities, individuals and families the Municipal Assembly will make enough budgetary allocation to provide adequate compensation to the affected land owners.

The problems of poor management of public toilets leading to the pollution of the environment are also strongly being addressed by the Municipal Assembly. Under this arrangement, the Assembly is encouraging private partnership in the operation and management of toilets based on contract between the Assembly and the operators. The construction of household latrines through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept is also vigorously being pursued by the Municipal Assembly through Community Water and Sanitation Agency.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the broad District development programmes and sub-programmes for implementation within the plan period. It presents the broad programmes and indicative financial estimates from 2018-2021. The broad programs to be implemented by the Municipality within the planned period 2018-2021 have been formulated taking into consideration the Municipal development goals, objectives, strategies, priorities and issues from the district poverty mapping and pro-poor programming, joint district programmes such as gender issues, environmental issues, HIV and AIDs as well as Social Protection Programmes, Local Economic Development programmes and streamlining it with that of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines.

Consequently, this goal will be achieved through the following strategies;

- Build a prosperous Society
- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

4.2 Development Programmes and Sub-programmes of the Municipality for 2018 – 2021

These projects were selected with the active participation of the Municipal Assembly/Sub-district structures, Sector Departments and Organizations, NGOs/CBOs and the Private Sector. The development objectives adopted for the Municipality as per the thematic areas provided by the NPDC guideline is presented below:

Table 54 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Wenchi Municipal Assembly for 2018-2021

Wenchi Municipal Assembly's adopted goal:

Adopted objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages Diversify sources of resources mobilization Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs 	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure energy availability and reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution 		

	network		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry Introduce a program of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya bean, maize, cashew) 	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support entrepreneurs and SME development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of 	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entrepreneurship training and business development services 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain Implement the government's flagship intervention of 'One village, One dam' to facilitate the provision community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for small-and-medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory Initiative Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development

	<p>centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along value chain Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development. Facilitate access to credit by the industry 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversify and expand the tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the tourism sector through 	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and

for economic development	<p>investment, incentives, and pursuit of service excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public-private partnership for investment in the sector. 		Industrial Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen school management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials. 	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of community-based health Planning and 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery

Coverage (UHC)	<p>Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and equip health facilities 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STI and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) programs Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproduction healthcare 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems • Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans 	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development (works)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Provide public education on solid waste management • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation. 	<p>Environment and Sanitation Management</p>	<p>Environment and Sanitation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote implementation of policies that increase 		

	<p>enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of child protection 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen social protection, especially for children women, persons with disability and the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expend their coverage to include all vulnerable groups. 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve human capital development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect forest reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation

	<p>Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies 	Environment and Sanitation Management	Environment and Sanitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves 	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris 	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation

	<p>Climate Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction. • Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively. 	Environment and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network. • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure and strengthen the management of hydro plants and create a spate thermal market 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development (Works)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate, safe secure quality and affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Act 2016(Act 925) Accelerate the implementation of the national housing policy 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote resilient urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision. Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems. 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and Inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance 		

	<p>appropriate programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and enforce the legal framework related to the prevention of slums 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization • Improved decentralization planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen transparency and public accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds • Expand opportunities and structures for public and community 		

	<p>ownership of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels • Strengthen feedback mechanism in public service delivery 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen transparency and public accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds • Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels • Strengthen feedback mechanism in public service delivery 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an effective and efficient government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement a Client Service 		

<p>machinery</p>	<p>Charter for public institutions</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry. • Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change. • Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). • Undertake comprehensive institutional and legislative reforms. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen 		

and efficiency in delivery of justice	independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue and complete the court computerization process to make the system responsive to global demands.		
---------------------------------------	---	--	--

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018-2021

Table: Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Ensure improved fiscal performance sustainability	-Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Intensify effective daily supervision and monitoring of Revenue collectors	Revenue collection leakages reduced	x	x	x	x		3,360.00		CA	Finance Unit
	-Diversify sources of resource mobilisation			Erection of revenue check points/barriers	Revenue check points erected	x					10,000.00		CA	Budget Committee
				Create credible and verified database and update	Data available	x	x	x	x		3,360.00		Finance	MPCU
				Prepare and submit proposals for funding to Development Partners	Proposals prepared and submitted to Development Partners	x	x	x	x				MPCU	DPS
				Resource and empower sub-district structures to support revenue	Sub-district structures resourced and empowered	x	x	x	x		2,500.00		CA	MPCU

				generation										
Improve public expenditure management	Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs			Promote transparency and accountability in revenue collection		x	x	x	x		2,400.00		CA	Budget Committee
				Organise quarterly Budget Committee meetings to review expenditure	Quarterly Budget Committee meetings held	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		CA	Finance Unit
				Organize Quarterly F&A Sub-committee meetings to track expenditure	Quarterly F&A meeting organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		CA	MFO/MBA
				Comply with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrant and pre-auditing)	Warrant and pre-audit 100% of all expenditure with in the year	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		CA	MBA/MIA
				Implement Asset Management Register for the Municipal Assembly	All Assembly Assets registered	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		CA	Stores/Finance Unit
				Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Dept.	Promptly respond to audit queries	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		CA	MCD,MEC, MFO/MIA

Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs -Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs			Engage financial institutions to increase access to financial service to MSMEs	MSMEs access to credit facilities increased	x	x	x	x				BAC	NBSSI
			Small and Medium Scale Enterprise development	Conduct training for 100 SMEs	Improved skills for SMEs	x	x	x	x				BAC	NBSSI
				Enter into PPP for the provision of market facilities	Market facilities provided through PPP	x	x	x	x	1,600.00			CA	BAC/PS

				Support the formation of 30 Business groups and Trade Associations	50 Groups and Trade Associations formed	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			BAC	Cooperative/MPCU
				Train 50 groups in product packaging and marketing	50 Groups trained in product packaging and marketing	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			PSDO/BAC	MPCU/DO C
				Organize sensitization workshops for private sector on PPP	Sensitization workshop on PPP conducted for the private sector	x	x	x	x	12,000.00			BAC	CA
				Support implementation of BAC Programmes	BAC programmes supported	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			BAC	CA

				Identify SSEs in collaboration with NBSSI/BAC	SSEs identified	x	x	x	x	300.00			BAC/NBSSI	CA/MPCU
				Organise training for Executives, Managers members of Cooperatives to know their rights, responsibilities and book keeping	Training on rights, responsibilities and book keeping for Executives, Managers organized	x	x	x	x	1,400.00			Dept. of Trade & Industry	MPCU
				Construction of 1No. 20-Unit Open Market Shed at Wenchi New Market	1No. Open Market Shed constructed	x				100,000.00			CA	Works Dept.
				Form and develop 20 new groups and strengthen 15 existing ones.										

				Organize zonal planting sessions to identify problems at Wenchi, Bouku, and Subinso No.2										
				Organize one District RECL planning session at Wenchi										
				Procure inputs to carry out extension demonstration in the municipality.										
				Carry out 32 extension on relevant technologies in all operational areas.										

				Carry out 40 field days on demonstration in all operation areas.										
				Organise 2 study tours for staff, farmers groups to acquire new knowledge and skills for their operations.										
				Sensitization of farmers on planting for foods and jobs and other government initiative.										
				Organize to recover outstanding amount balances for inputs subsidies for participating farmers.										

				AEAs carry out home or field visits to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies for adoption.										
				Train 100 farmers on livestock disease management										
				Train 150 farmers on animal nutrition using demonstration in feed formulation for poultry and livestock										
				Train 150 livestock/poultry farmers in good husbandry and management practices (housing & records keeping)										

				Introduce a sustained of vaccination for livestock and poultry (vaccination campaign)										
				Procure quantities of vaccines for animal health care at Wenchi.										
				Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality.										
				Promote the commercialization of rice farming										

				Establish 3 No. Mango, Cashew, and Cassava processing plants 1										
				Organize training for 50 processors on processing and storage of agriculture produce.										
				Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets at Wenchi and Subinso No. 2										

				Promote fortification of staples for processing.										
				Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the 4 zones.										
				Facilitate the setting up of three Innovation Platforms and strengthen of two others at Ayigbe, Amponsakrom, Nkonsia, Awisa and Tromeso.										

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development		Small and Medium Scale Enterprise development	Organise training for SMEs in Entrepreneurship	Training for SMEs in entrepreneurship organized	x	x	x	X	20,000.00			BAC	REP
				Organise training in Technology Improvement and packaging in honey processing at Agubie	Training in technology improvement and packaging in honey organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP/MOFA
				Support the implementation Of BAC programmes.	BAC programmes implemented	X	X	X	X	60,000			BAC	REP

				Organise technology improvement training in pepper processing at Tromeso	Training in technology improvement in pepper processing organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP/MOFA
				Organise Basic training in Batik and Confectionery at Awisa	Basic training in batik and confectionery organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	WMA
				Organise Basic Training in poultry at Subins0 No. 2	Basic training in poultry organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	WFI
				Organise Technology Improvement training in Suit and Wedding Gown sewing at Wenchi	Training in technology improvement in suit and wedding gown sewing organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP

				Organise Technology Improvement training in carpentry and Joinery at Droboso	Technology improvement training in carpentry and joinery organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP
				Organise Basic training in ICT and the use of Vehicle Diagnostic Machine at Wenchi	Training in ICT and the use vehicle diagnostic machine organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP
				Organised Technology Improvement training in poultry production and feed mixing at Wenchi	Technology improvement training in poultry production and feed mixing organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP
				Organise Technology Improvement training in soap production	Technology improvement training in soap production organised	x				3,500.00			BAC	REP

				Facilitate the establishment of Light Industrial Zone	Light industrial zone established	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			PSDO	DPs/MPCU/Garages
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans -Promote public private partnership for investment in the sector			Identify all tourism potentials in the Municipality	Catalogue of tourism potentials developed	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			PSDO	GTB/CNC
				Construction of access road to Nchiraa water falls	Access road to Nchiraa water falls constructed	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			CA	Works

				Advertise for Partners for the development of Nchiraa Water fall	Advertisement posted on website and newspapers, notice boards	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			MPCU	PSDO/GTB
				Develop and print tourism brochures for the municipality	Tourism brochure developed and printed	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			MPCU	GTB/CNC
				Enact bye-laws to regulate and set standards in the tourism industry	Bye-laws enacted and gazetted	x	x	x	x	7,500.00			PSDO	MPCU/DOC /Finance Unit
				Construct summer huts at Nchiraa water falls	Summer at Nchiraa water falls constructed	x	x	x	x	6,500.00			CA	Works/GTB

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Implement 'One District, One factory' Initiative		Industrial Development	Provide Counter Funding for REP Activities	Jobs created	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			WMA	GoG
Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourist		Enhancing Public Private on tourism development	Construction of access road to Nchiraa Water falls	Access road to Nchiraa Water falls constructed	x	x	x	x	300,000.00			WMA	GoG

				Advertise for partners for the development of Nchiraa Water falls	Advertisement posted on website and Newspapers , Notice board	x	x	x	x	500.00			CA	GTB
				Organize training for all stakeholders in the tourism industry (hoteliers)	Training programme organised	x	x							

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborator
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Promote demand driven skills development programmes		Employment creation	Conduct skills development programmes for 300 youth	Reduction in Youth employment							60,000.00	Trade & Industry	YEA

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote agriculture mechanization	Facilitate the supply of power tillers and other appropriate technologies for small holder operators	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality	Maize yield improved									

				Promote commercialization of rice farming	Rice farming commercialized									
				Establish 3 No. Mango, Cashew and Cassava processing plants at Wenchi, Branam, Nkonsia	Mango, Cashew & Cassava processing factories established									
				Identify, update and develop targeted extension messages and disseminate existing technological packages	Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security	x				24,75 0.00			DoA	MOFA/MP CU
				Intensify field demonstration/field day/study tours to enhance the adoption of improved	Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security	x				24,75 0.00			DoA	MOFA/MP CU

				technologies										
				Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security	x				24,750.00			DoA	MOFA/MP CU
				Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension delivery		x				25,531.95			DoA	MOFA/MP CU

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Improve Post Harvest management				Organize training for 50 processors on processing and storage of agric produce	Processors trained on processing and storage of agric produce	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			DoA	MOFA
				Facilitate the promotion of grading and standardization system for adoption by 25 traders for cereal commodities for both the domestic and international markets		x	x	x	x	5,000.00			DoA	MOFA
				Promote fortification of staples for processing		x	x	x	x	6,000.00			DoA	MOFA

				Promote and demonstrate the use of narrow crib technology at all the 4 zones		x	x	x	x	4,000 .00			DoA	RADU
Enhance the Application of Science, Technology innovations				Facilitate the setting up of three Innovation Platforms and strengthening of two others at Ayigbe, Amponsakrom, Nkonsia, Awisa, Tromeso		x	x	x	x	6,000 .00			DoA	RADU
				Form and develop 20 new groups and strengthen 15 existing ones		x	x	x	x	5,000 .00			DoA	RADU
				Organize zonal planting sessions to identify problems at Wenchi, Buoku, & Subinso No. 2		x	x	x	x	4,000 .00			DoA	RADU

				Organize One District RECL planning session at Wenchi		x	x	x	x	3,000.00			DoA	RADU
--	--	--	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	----------	--	--	-----	------

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Improve Production Efficiency and yield		Economic development	Agriculture development	Procure inputs to carry out extension demonstrations in municipality	Inputs to carry out extension demonstration procured	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			DoA	RADU
				Carry out 32 extension on relevant technologies in all Operational Areas		x	x	x	x	5,000.00			DoA	RADU

				Carry out 40 field days on demonstrations in all Operational Areas		x	x	x	x	3,000.00			DoA	RADU
				Organize 2 study tours (intra) for staff, farmer groups to acquire new knowledge and skills for their operations		x	x	x	x	2,000.00			DoA	RADU
				Sensitization of farmers on Planting for Food and Jobs and other gov't initiatives		x	x	x	x	2,000.00			DoA	RADU
				Organize to recover outstanding amount balances for inputs subsidies from participating farmers		x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DoA	RADU

				AEAs carry out home and field visits to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies for adoption		x	x	x	x			4,000.00	DoA	RADU
				Support organization of National Farmers Day	National Farmers Day organized	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			CA	DoA

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 01: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and income				Train 100 farmers on livestock diseases management	Training for 100 farmers on livestock diseases organized	x	x	x	x	3,500.00			DoA	RADU

generatio n															
				Train 150 farmers on animal nutrition using demonstration in feed formulation for poultry and livestock	Training for 150 farmers on animal nutrition organized	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00			DoA	RADU	
				Train 150 livestock/poultry farmers in good husbandry & management practices (housing & records keeping		x	x	x	x	4,000 .00			DoA	RADU	

				Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock and poultry		x	x	x	x				DoA	RADU
				Procure quantities of vaccines for animal health care at Wenchi	Quantities of vaccines for animal healthcare procured	x	x	x	x	6,000.00			DoA.	RADU
GRAND TOTAL	1,366,202.00													

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 02: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels	Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Devt.	Complete the construction of 2No. 6-Unit classroom block, office, store, 2-seater KVIP and 2-Unit urinal at Imam Seidu (Wenchi) and Amposakrom	Imporove access to educational infrastructure	x				455,071.10			GES	WMA/ Works Dept.
				Construction of 1No. 6-unit KG with 2-Unit Offices, 3-unit stores, Kitchen & Pantry, 6-seater WC and 4-Unit Washroom at Model school, Wenchi	Improve access to educational infrastructure	x				400,000.00			GES	WMA/ Works Dept.
				Rehabilitation of 20No. Existing schools in the Municipality	Improve access to educational infrastructure	x	x	x	x	154,507.70			GES	WMA/ Works Dept
				Construction of 10No. 3-Unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities for JHS	Improve access to educational infrastructure	x	x	x	x	1,900,000.00			GES	WMA/ Works Dept

				Construction of 10No. 6-Unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities for primary schools	Improve access to educational infrastructure	x	x	x	x	3,800,000.00			GES	WMA/ Works Dept
				Construct 10No. Teachers Quarters in 10 schools	Educational infrastructure increased	x	x	x	xx	1,900,000.00			GES	Works Dept./ WMA
Enhance the teaching and learning of Sciences and Mathematics	Improve quality of education at Basic and Senior High School levels with emphasis on science and mathematics			Provide financial support for STME Clinics	Enhanced learning	x	x	x	x	24,000.00			GES	Works/ WMA
				Support the Organisation of 'My Day at School'	My first Day at School organised	x	x	x	x	16,000.00			GES	WMA

				Extension of School Feeding Programme to 20 schools in the Municipality	School Feeding Programme extended	x	x	x	x	2,000,000.00			GES	WMA
				Provision to support Girl-Child Education program/activities	Girl-Child Education activities supported	x	x	x	x	12,000.00			GES	WMA
				Liaise with the Municipal Education Directorate to organise Mock BECE exams	Mock BECE exams organised	x	x	x	x	14,000.00			GES	WMA
				Conduct training workshop for Maths, Science and English teachers at all levels	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			GES	MEOC

				Provide Scholarships and Bursaries to students	Enhanced teaching and learning	x				61,803.08			GES	WMA
				Conduct training workshop for all newly trained teachers	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GES	WMA
				Conduct regular visits and monitoring to all 92 Basic Schools	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			GES	WMA
				Organise Sports activities at all levels	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	32,000.00			GES	WMA

				Organise Cultural activities at all levels	Cultural activities organised	x	x	x	x	24,000.00			GES	WMA
				Organise Guidance and Counselling section for all students at all levels	Guidance and counselling section organised	x	x	x	x	16,000.00			GES	WMA
Enhanced quality of teaching and learning	Improve teaching and learning environment to increase achievement and better schooling outcomes			Provide funds for Best Teacher awards annually	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			GES	WMA
				Organise community sensitisation on Girl-Child education	Enhanced Girl-Child education	x	x	x	x	8,000.00			GES	WMA

				Procure 1000 dual desks, 1000 mono desks, and 300 6-unit desk for KGs	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	410,000.00			GES	WMA
				Procure 450 dual desks for 3No. Schools	Enhanced teaching and learning	x	x	x	x	99,000.00			GES	WMA
				Provide 5,000 school uniforms and 5000 shoes to needy school children.										
				Organise training section for Food Vendors in all schools on hygiene	Training for food vendors on hygiene organised	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			GES	MEHU

				Fuel support to department.	Fuel provided to department.	X	X	X	X	3,500.00			GES	
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Healthcare improvement programme	Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds at Branam, Nyinamponase and Asampu Complete the construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Agubie	Improved access to health facilities Improved access to health facilities	X x				610,000.00 55,000.00			GHS GHS	Works Dept. WMA Works Dept. WMA
				Support National Immunization Days, Malaria prevention and other health programmes	National Immunization Day, Malaria prevention and other health programmes supported	x	x	x	x	61,803.08			GHS	WMA

				Procure Medical Equipment for Health Centre at Wenchi	Improved health services delivery	x				100,000.00			GHS	WMA
				Upgrade Health Centres at Tromeso, Nchiraa and Subinso No.2 to Polyclinics	Improved health services delivery	x	x	x	X	270,000.00			GHS	Works Dept. WMA
				Undertake public education on the operationalization of CHPS Concept.										
				Organise training for Medical Staff (capacity building)	Improved health services delivery	x	x	x	x	6,441.60			GHS	Devt. Partners

				Re-roofing of Municipal Health Directorate Administration block	Improved health delivery services	x				37,747.84			GHS	Works Dept./ WMA
				Procurement of emergency equipment and logistics	Improved health delivery services	x				86,763.34			GHS	Devt. Partners
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system			Organise monthly meetings of MHMT	Improved health delivery services	x	x	x	x	44,447.04			GHS	
				Organise Quarterly meetings of the MHMT and the Sub-Municipal In-charges	Improved health delivery services	x	x	x	x	23,082.40			GHS	

				Procure Computers and accessories and other logistics	Data processing enhanced	x	x	x	x	80,564.80			GHS	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STI infection, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and Intensify HIV Counselling Testing (HCT) programmes		HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction	Intensify Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting to relevant Agencies on HIV/AIDS	Reduction in HIV cases	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			GHS	WMA
				Organise Awareness Creation Programme on Local FM	Reduction of HIV/AIDS	x	x	x	x	12,883.20			WMA	MHD
				Provision of logistics (text kits, recording tools and other consumables)	Reduction of HIV/AIDS	x	x	x	x	38,649.60			GHS	NGOs/ Devt. Partners

				Training of health staff at the various health facilities	Reduction of HIV/AIDS	x	x	x	x	6,441.60			GHS	
				Creation of STDs Corner at various facilities for effective counselling services	Reduction of HIV/AIDS	x	x						GHS	WMA/NGOs
				Provision of adequate logistics (flyers, fuel, vehicle, etc) for effective campaign	Reduction of HIV/AIDS	x	x	x	x	38,649.60			GHS	WMA/NGOs
				Training of staff and Lab. Personnel, chemical sellers on case detection and management	Reduction of HIV/AIDS	x	x	x	x	6,441.60			GHS	NGOs

				Organise Testing of all STI Cases for HIV & TB	Testing of STI cases for HIV/TB organized	x	x	x	x				GHS	
				Organise quarterly MAC meetings to assess the level of HIV/AIDS in the Municipal	Quarterly MAC meeting organised	x	x	x	x	8,320.00			WMA	MHD
				Organise MRMT meetings	Quarterly MRMT meetings organised	x	x	x	x	4,320.00			WMA	MHD
				Organise Stakeholders training for PLHIV at Urban/Zonal Council level	Stakeholder training for PLHIV organised	x				3,000.00			WMA	MHD

Reduce Disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Ante-Natal care services	Improved health	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			MHD	WMA
				Identify and train 30 PLHIV in skill development.										
				Enhancing delivery coverage by ensuring that each Facility has a Midwife	Health delivery services improved	x	x	x	x	38,484.00			GHS	PPs
				Set-up Adolescent Health Centre	Health delivery services improved	x	x	x	x	27,725.00			GHS	

				Offer Family Planning services at Outreach and Home Visits	Health delivery services improved	x	x	x	x	46,379.52			GHS	PPs
Enhance the technical and financial resource for child protection and welfare at all levels	Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes	Social Protection Programme	Child Protection and Family	Form and train Child Panel IO communities	Child Panel formed and trained	x				2,200.00			SW&CD	WMA
				Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills	Street child registered and trained for employable skills	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			SW&CD	WMA
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Establish district funds to support brilliant but needy children	Social Protection Programme	Increasing access to social protection	Provide financial support for PWDs programmes	Decent living	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			SW&CD	WMA

				Creation of awareness, public sensitization and education, community durbar and meetings on development issues		x	x	x	x	2,794.29			SW&CD	WMA
Strengthen the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme	Progressively expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable households		Livelihood Empowerment	Provide additional support for 100 households under LEAP	Reduction of poverty	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			SW&CD	YEA
Promote economic empowerment of women	Provide alternative life skills training and seed capital, as well as partnering the private sector and NGOs to provide temporary hostel facilities	Women economic empowerment programme		Provide alternative life skills for 400 women	Enhanced/Alternative income	x	x	x	x	48,000.00			SW&CD	YEA
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communiti	Define and disaggregate sanitation budget at all levels		Increase access to toilet facilities	Construction of 20No. 16-seater KVIP	Improved sanitation	x	X	x	x	1,200.00			Works Dept.	MEHU

es		Sanitation Improvement Programme		Construction of 1No. 16-seater Aqua Privy toilet at Asuogya	Improved Sanitation					130,000.00			Works Dept.	MEHU
				Complete the construction of 1No. 6-seater WC Toilet facility at New Market, Wenchi	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	31,105.07			Works Dept.	MEHU
				Construct 20 No. Institutional Latrines	Improved sanitation					1,100.00			Works Dept.	MEHU
		Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Household Sanitation Facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 60 communities	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	12,000.00			MEHU

Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal	Promote National Improvement Programme	Household Sanitation Facilities Improvement	Provide financial support to 200 households to construct household toilets	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			MEHU	Works Dept.
			Solid Waste Management	Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in 50 communities in the Municipality	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			MEHU	Works Dept.
				Procure sanitation tools and logistics for cleaning and general services	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			MEHU	Works Dept.

				Provision for sanitation package and fumigation	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	400,000.00			WMA	MEHU
				Acquisition of Land for the dislodgement of solid and Liquid waste	Final waste Disposal Site acquired	x	x	x	x	125,000.00			MEHU	Works Dept.
	Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste		Solid Waste Management	Evacuation of refuse in selected communities to final disposal sites	Improved sanitation	X	X	X	X	136,000.00			MEHU	Works Dept.
				Maintenance of sanitation equipment and	Improved sanitation	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			CA	Finance Unit

				vehicles										
Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	Promote and provide mechanized boreholes	Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	Increasing access and coverage of potable water	Drilling and Mechanization of 10 No. Boreholes	Increased water coverage	x	x	x	x	1,000,000.00			WMA	Works Dept. CWSA
				Provision the construction of Small Town Pipe System 3 communities in the Municipality	Increased water coverage	x	x	x	x				CWSA	WMA Works Dept.

				Drilling and construction of 30No. boreholes	Increased water coverage					1,000,000.00			WMA	Works Dept.
				Rehabilitation of 30No. boreholes	Increased water coverage	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			Works Dept.	WMA
				Revamp and train 20 Water and Sanitation Management Committees	Improved management of water and sanitation facilities	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			Works Dept.	MEHU
GRAND TOTAL	17,080,950.46													

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL 03: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs and future rehabilitation costs	Road transport improvement programme	Road rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of 124.4km feeder roads	Improved accessibility	x	x	x	x	600,000.00			Works Dept.	DFR
				Construct 123.7km feeder roads	Improved accessibility	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			Works Dept.	DFR

				Construction and tarring of 25km town roads, Wenchi	Improved accessibility	x	x			200,000.00			GHA	WMA
			Bridge and Culvert construction	Construct 22 No. of culverts	Improved accessibility	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			Works Dept.	DFR
				Construct Traffic Light at vantage points in Wenchi Township	Improved accessibility	x	x	x	x				GHA	Works Dept.
				Construct speed rumps on principal streets of the Municipality	Improved accessibility	x	x	x	x				Works Dept.	GHA

				Complete the construction of U-Drains and gravelling at the New Market, Wenchi	Improved accessibility	x				55,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
				Complete the construction of U-Drains at Kaamu	U-Drains constructed	x				44,310			Works Dept.	CA
				Connection of electricity of 20no. rural communities to the national grid.										
				Extension of electricity to 20no. newly developed areas/sites.										

				Regular maintenance of street lights										
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	Natural Resource Improvement Programme	Water resources management programme	Tree planting along river banks	Improved sustainable water management	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			Forestry Unit	NADMO
				Planting of ornamental trees along all major streets in the Wenchi township	Ornamental trees planted along major street	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			Parks & Gardens	MPCU/TA
				Plant avenue trees and other shade trees in the Municipality		x	x	x	x	2,500.00			Parks & Gardens	MPCU/TA

				Plant trees in some selected schools in the Municipality		x	x	x	x	2,000.00			Parks & Gardens	GES
				Sensitise the populace the essence of horticultural services and effective role the department plays		x	x	x	x	1,500.00			Parks & Gardens	MPCU
Develop Climate resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	Promote sustainable support in the area of soil and water conservation techniques		Climate variability and change	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for FBOs	Improved agriculture	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			MOFA	Natural Resource
				Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 20 FBOs	Reduction on post-harvest losses	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			MOFA	Natural Resource

Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities		Disaster management	Organise public sensitisation for a on bush fires and environmental degradation	Public sensitization on bush fires and environmental degradation organised	x	x	x	x	24,000.00			NADMO	NCCE/CA
				NADMO to procure relief item to disaster victims	Disaster victims provided with relief items	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			NADMO	ADMIN
				Conduct awareness creation on bushfire and other disaster issues	Increased preparedness of communities in disaster management	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			NADMO	GNFS/CA
				Organise training programme for Fire Volunteers	Fire Volunteers trained	x	x	x	x	16,000.00			NADMO	WMA/ GNFS

				Provide relief items to disaster victims	Enhanced livelihood of disaster victims	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			NADMO	CA
				Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated	x	x	x	x	25,000.00			NADMO	CA
Promote sustainable, spatially integrate, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide	Human settlements development programme		Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for 5 communities (Droboso, Yoyoano, Asuano, Koase and Nkonsia)	Orderly development of human settlements	x	x	x	x	108,000.00			PPD	MPCU.
				Retracting of existing planning schemes of Wenchi township and other communities.										

				Update existing/planning schemes within the plan period in All Electoral Areas	Layout/planning schemes updated	x	X	x	x	15,000.00			PPD	MPCU
				Secure Base maps and Area photograph maps for growing settlements (Akrobi, Wenchi, Awisa, Subinso No.2)	Base maps and Area photographs secured	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			PPD	MPCU
				Organise public educational programmes on planning and building regulations	Enhanced knowledge on development control issues	x	x	x	x	16,066.59			Physical Planning Dept.	Works Dept.
				Undertake Street naming and property addressing system exercise.	Enhanced revenue mobilization	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Physical Planning Dept.	Works Dept.

				Ensure quick processing development applications for the issuance of building permits	Improved in the issuance of building permit	x	x	x	x	500.00			CA	PPD
				Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance with building permit document	Building permit enforced	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			PPD	Works Dept.
				Enforce payment of penalties by developers who flout building regulation	Penalties paid by defaulters	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			MPCU	GPS
				Organise 6No. Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Statutory Planning committee meetings held	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			CA	PPD

GRAND TOTAL	1,609,876.59														

THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
GOAL 04: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs	Revenue Improvement Programme	Revenue Mobilization	Training 60 revenue staff annually	Improved revenue mobilization	x	x	x	x	32,000.00			Finance Unit	CA

				Provide logistics for effective revenue collection	Improved revenue mobilization	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		CA	MPCU
				Intensify public education on payment of rates	Improved revenue mobilisation	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			Finance Unit	ISD/Works
				Engage Rate payers and other stakeholders in fee-fixing resolutions	Fee-fixing resolutions held yearly	x	x	x	x	6,540.00			CA	Finance
				Update revenue charts regularly	Revenue chart updated regularly	x	x	x	x				Revenue Unit	Finance Unit

				Valuation of properties	Properties valued	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			WMA	LVD
				Institute awards scheme for revenue collectors	Awards scheme instituted	x	x	x	x	400.00			CA	Budget Committee
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Planning and Budgeting		Support MPCU activities	Enhanced local government service	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for preparation of Composite Budget	Improved district level budgeting	x	x	x	x	72,000.00			CA	Finance Unit

				Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	Ensure timely completion of projects	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for the preparation of DMTDP	Improved district level planning	x	x	x	x	60,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for the Celebration of National and Statutory Anniversaries	National Anniversaries celebrated	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for self-help projects	Funds provided for self-help projects	x	x	x	x	618,030.8			CA	Finance Unit

				Provision for Contingency Fund	Improved district level planning	x	x	x	x	745,772.565			CA	Finance Unit
				Provide funds for procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics.										
			Capacity Building	Provide funds for Manpower Skills Development (Training/Seminars/Conferences)	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting process	x	x	x	x	101,413.00			CA	Finance Unit
				Organise quarterly Sub-committee meetings	Quarterly Sub-committee meetings held	x	x	x	x	9,000.00			CA	Finance Unit

				Organise quarterly Executive Committee meeting	Quarterly Executive Committee meetings held	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			CA	Finance
				Organise Quarterly General Assembly meetings	Quarterly Executive Committee meetings held	x	x	x	x	25,000.00			CA	Finance
				Provide funds for procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
				Procurement of Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS	Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS procured					30,000.00			CA	Finance Unit

				Provide funds for Gender related programs	Funds provided Gender related programs	x	x	x	x	32,000.00			CA	GDO
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability			Organise 3 Town Hall Meetings (Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget)	Town Hall Meetings organised	x	x	x	x	60,00.00			CA	MPCU/ Finance Unit
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	-Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs -Strengthen sub-district structures			Establishment of 2No. Area Council offices at Nchiraa and Asuogya	Sub-district structures operational	x	x	x	x	61,803.08			CA	Finance Unit
Enhance public safety and security	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure		Strengthening Security System	Complete the construction of 1No. Police Post at Tromeso	Improved security	x				24,432.10			CA	Works Dept.

Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding			Complete the construction of 1No. Magistrate Court at Wenchi	1No. Magistrate Court constructed	x				287,163.98			CA	Works Dept.
GRAND TOTAL	2,668,555.53													

Table : Definition of score

Definition	Score
Very Strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

4.3 PRIORITIZATION PROGRAMME MATRIX

Table 55 Prioritization Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide/ selected region)		
Private Sector Development Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Energy Improvement Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Agriculture Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Basic Education Improvement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	1 st
Health Care Improvement Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Social Protection Programme	3	3	0	3	2.3	11 th
Women Economic Empowerment Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Sanitation Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Road Transport Improvement	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Natural Resources	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd

Improvement Programme						
Human Settlements Development Programme	2	2	2	3	2.3	11 th
Revenue Improvement Programme	2	2	0	3	1.8	13 th

4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Introduction

This section of the plan examines the revenue and expenditure pattern of the Municipal Assembly from 2018 to 2021. It also shows the revenue projections for the municipality from 2018 to 2021. It reveals the major sources of revenue and the challenges that are posed to revenue mobilization and management in the Municipality. An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the MTDP.

Strategies for the mobilization and utilization of funds take the following into consideration:

- Sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- Projected central government in-flows such as DACF, DDF, Development Partners etc;
- Location and filling of financial resource gaps (e.g. floating District Bonds)

4.3.1: RESOURCE NEEDS OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The current plan has been comprehensively developed to embody the development aspirations and needs of the people of the Wenchi Municipality. There is a clear focus, goals and objectives that must be met within the medium term of 2018-2021. The Plan has since moved from the blue plan days to an era whereby plan preparation must be accompanied with clear resource provisions. This is helpful in ensuring that financial resources can be harnessed and utilized for plan implementation. As contained in the Composite Plan of Action for the Municipality, an estimated amount of GH¢ 43,796,559.00 is expected to go into the financing of the development proposals outlined in this plan.

4.3.2: FUNDING SOURCES

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly would continue to play its role as the owner and propeller of development. As a result, statutorily allocated resources would be prudently applied to dealing with the development challenges of the Municipality. Since the establishment of the Municipality, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has been and continuous to be the single most important source of funding for development activities. This trend will continue with this medium term plan. Apart from the DACF, the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Donor funds, Social Investment Fund (SIF) and District Development Funds (DDF) would be wholly applied to the implementation of development proposals of the Municipal Plan. Others Donor

grants and GoG fund to the various departments in the Municipality will also to be applied to the implementation of the policy document.

4.3.3: RESOURCE GAPS

Although the Municipality has prioritized and planned within its budget constraints and challenges, there are potential resource gaps that cannot go unmentioned. The DACF is subject to frequent deductions at the centre and the little that eventually gets to the Assembly is usually associated with delays and arrears. Within the medium-term therefore it is impossible to determine the deductions that are likely to take place even though it is possible to estimate the amount that might accrue to the Assembly from the DACF.

Again, the Municipality's efforts at revenue mobilization are usually associated with leakages, corruption and poor supervision making it impossible to meet planned targets. Also, there is weak database on rateable items thus making it difficult to generate adequate revenue to meet development needs.

Over the years the Municipal Assembly has had to pay the community contribution component of many counterpart funded projects. The trend is likely to continue into the future. It cannot therefore be predicted with certainty the amount of resources that would flow from communities into the coffers of the Assembly for plan implementation. Donor funds are usually reliable when prior agreements have been reached. However, it is difficult to get the consensus of all donors on planned projects before coming out with a plan. There might be instances therefore when donors are unable to take up their role as spelt out in the DMTDP. Such cases would necessarily lead to budget deficits and may pose threats to plan implementation processes.

4.3.4: STRATEGIES TO MOBILISE AND UTILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Given the huge budgetary requirements, it is important to mobilize resources from a range of areas to implement the proposals of the DMTDP. The following strategies would be use;

- Efforts will be to strengthen to the departments and build the capacities of the assembly to perform its basic functions to put it in a good position to qualify for the current DDF and UDG introduced by the government in collaboration with World and donors.

- Various components of the DMTDP would be marketed to development partners and their commitment to the plan obtained;
- Agreements would be signed between donors and the Municipality as to the components of the plan that they would want to support;
- The DACF Secretariat would be contacted at the beginning of every year to ascertain the possible inflows to the Municipality minus all forms of deductions to enable good financial planning;
- Local resource mobilization would be strengthened through the build-up of reliable databases;
- There would be close supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- New revenue sources would be explored and included in the fee fixing resolutions; and
- Development would be delivered strictly on the basis of demand. Communities must therefore express needs by building up a substantial counterpart fund. This would be achieved through vigorous education and awareness creation of all concerned; and
- New sources of development funding would also be explored.

4.3.5: KEY EXPENDITURE AREAS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS

The seven thematic areas are given equal priority in the DMTDP. However, there would be massive investments in human resources and the development of productive infrastructure. These two areas alone constitute 85.58% of the entire financing requirements of the DMTDP. In this regard therefore, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets its fair share. There are already measures in place to ensure fiscal prudence at the Municipality level and these would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663): this Act guides the tender processes in the Municipality. It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654): this Act ensures that there is counter-balancing in the way resources are disbursed. It is relevant to ensure that no one person can sit somewhere and decide on payments and amounts. The Municipal Assembly would ensure that payment schedules and procedures are firmly followed.

- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the Municipality has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.

Table 56 Wenchi Assembly Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue			
Private Sector Development programme	2,030,666	1,565,066	80,000	385,600	-	-	-		
Energy Improvement programme	1,160,000	1,000,000	160,000		-	-	-		
Agriculture improvement programme	1,117,540	491,040	-	626,500.00	-	-	-		
Education improvement programme	13,380,000	13,360,000	-	20,000	-	-	-		
Health care improvement programme	4,200,000	4,160,000	40,000	-	-	-	-		
Social protection programme	380,000	376,000	4,000	-	-	-	-		
Women economic empowerment programme	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Sanitation Improvement Programme	5,634,000	5,634,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	1,321,000	1,281,000	-	40,000	-	-	-		

Road transport improvement programme	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Human settlements development programme	164,000	164,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Revenue Improvement programme	156,000	156,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Planning and Budgeting	12,773,353	9,767,413	3,005,940	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	43,796,559	39,434,519	3,289,940	1,072,100	-	-	-		

CHAPTER FIVE

FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) AND MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

a. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the Composite Programme of Action (POA) and Annual Action Plans for the various programmes and projects that will be implemented within the planned period 2018-2021 including the responsibilities of the institutions/units involved; within specific time frame. Justification of projects, their locations and cost, criteria for phasing of the plan and other implementation factors are also discussed in this chapter.

b. Estimated Cost of Implementing Annual Plans

A summary of the programme areas, projects and activities as well as the cost and sources of funding are presented in programme of Action and Annual Plans. The yearly estimated expenditures have also been provided according to the four (4) thematic areas.

The total cost of the Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 is estimated at (GH¢.). The breakdown under the four (4) thematic areas of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 is as follows:

➤ Economic Development	-	GH¢
➤ Social Development	-	GH¢
➤ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	-	GH¢
➤ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	-	GH¢

c. Cost Sharing and Sources of Funding

The sources of funding for the plan are listed as follows:

- Central Government Grants including the District Assemblies Common Fund
- Internally Generated Fund
- Central Government Grants to Decentralized Departments
- NGOs
- Development Partners
- Local Communities
- Philanthropists

5.8 Composite Programme of Action and Annual Action Plans

The development programs, projects, activities, cost and time frame for implementation as well as location and sources of funding are presented in the Composite Programme of Action and Annual Action Plans for implementation. In the plans, yearly estimated expenditures have been provided based on the NMTDPF 2018-2021 thematic areas of:

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

5.9 Municipal Annual Action Plan Linked with Budget (GHC)

5.9.1 Annual Action Plan for 2018

Table: Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build A Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilization					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize F&A Sub-committee meetings to track expenditure	Wenchi		F&A Sub-committee meetings held	x	x	x	x	6,500.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Wenchi		Quarterly Budget Committee meetings organized	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Dept.	Wenchi		Auditor General's recommendation implemented	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			CA	MFO/MIA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build A Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilization													
	Implement Asset Management Register for the Municipal Assembly	Wenchi		All Assembly's assets registered	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			CA	Finance Unit/Stores
		Wenchi			x	x	x	x	2,000.00			CA	MFO/MIA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build A Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade, Tourism & Industrial development													
	Organise training in Technology Improvement and packaging in honey processing	Agubie		Training in technology improvement and packaging in honey organized	x	x			3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Organise technology improvement training in pepper processing	Tromeso		Training in technology improvement in pepper processing organized	x	x			3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Organise Basic training in Batik and Confectioner y.	Awisa		Basic training in batik and confectionery organized	x	x			3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society													

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade, Tourism & Industrial development													
	Organise Basic Training in poultry	Subinso No.2		Basic training in poultry organized	x	x			3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Organise Technology Improvement training in Suit and Wedding Gown sewing.	Wenchi		Training in technology improvement in suit and wedding gown sewing organized	x	x			3,500			BAC	NBSSI/NGO
	Support implementation of BAC	Wenchi		BAC programmes supported	x	x	x	x	10,000			BAC	CA/MPCU
	Organize Technology Improvement training in carpentry and joinery	Droboso		Technology Improvement training in carpentry and joinery organized					3,500			BAC	CA/MPCU
	Construction of 1no. 20-Unit Open Market Shed at Wenchi New Market	Wenchi		1No. 20-Unit Open Market Shed constructed	x	x			100,000			CA	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
2.Agriculture Development													
	Identify, update and develop targeted extension messages and disseminate existing technological packages	Municipal Wide		Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security	x	x	x	x	24,750			DoA	MPCU/DADU
	Intensify field demonstration/field days/study tours to enhance the adoption of improved technologies	Municipal Wide		Improve agricultural productivity to ensure food security	x	x			24,750.00			DoA	DADU/MPCU
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	Municipal Wide			x	x	x	x	24,750.00			DoA	DADU/MPCU

5.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
2.Agriculture Development													
	Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension delivery	Municipal Wide			x	x	x	x	25,53 1.95			DoA	MPCU/DADU
	Support National Farmers Day activities	Municipal Wide		National Farmers Day activities organized				x	30,00 0.00			CA	MoFA
	Support 'Planting for food and Job' activities	Selected community			x	x	x	x	20,00 0.00			DoA	MOFA/GoG

5.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
1.Education and Youth Development													
	Support Girl-Child education program/activities	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	3,000.00			GES	MPCU
	Support the organization of My First Day at School	Wenchi						x	4,000.00			GES	MPCU
	Support the conduct of STMEI	Wenchi				x	x		6,000.00			GES	MPCU
	Expansion of School Feeding Programme to deprived communities	Municipal Wide			x	x	x	x	400,000.00			CA	GES

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
1.Education and Youth Development													
	Liaise with the Municipal Education Directorate to organize mock BECE exams	Wenchi		Quality of teaching and learning improved	x				3,500.00			GES	MPCU
	Support students with scholarships and bursaries	Wenchi		Students supported with scholarships	x	x	x	x	61,803.08			GES	CA
	Organize Independence Day celebration	Wenchi		Independence Day celebration organized	x				15,000.00			GES	CA
	Support to Best Teachers award scheme	Wenchi		Best teachers' award scheme supported	x				5,000.00			GES	CA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
Social Services Delivery													
1.Education and Youth Development					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 2No. 6-Unit classroom block, office, store, 2-seater KVIP and 2-unit Urinal at Imam Seidu and Amponsakrom	Wenchi		Increase equitable access to Education in the Municipality	x				168,74 0.10			CA	GES/Works Dept.
	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit KG with 2-unit offices, 3-Unit store, kitchen &pantry, 6-seater WC and 4-unit washroom	Wenchi		Increase equitable access to Education in the Municipality	x	x	x		200,00 0.00			CA	GES/Works Dept.

	Re-roofing of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block for Gensoso Anglican School	Wenchi		Access to educational infrastructure increased	x					22,173.14			CA	GES/Works
	Renovation of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Asuano		Access to educational infrastructure increased	x					30,765.80			CA	GES/Works

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all Ghanaians

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Social Service Delivery														
1. Education and Youth Development														
	Rehabilitation of 4No. existing schools in the Municipality (Self-help projects)	Wenchi		Increase equitable access to Education in the Municipality	x					154,507.70			CA	GES/Works Dept.

	Supply of 450No. Dual Desk for 3No. Schools (Imam Seidu Primary 'B', Awisa JHS and Amponsakrom Primary)	Wenchi, Awisa and Amponsakrom		Increase equitable access to education in the municipality	x					99,000.00			CA	GES/Works Dept.
	Complete the construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Alhaji Benneh (Wenchi)		Access to educational facilities increased	x					47,426.57			CA	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Social Services Delivery														
2.Health Delivery														
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Asampu& Nyinamponase		Improve access to quality healthcare	x					400,000.00			CA	GHS/Works Dept.
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Branam		Improve access to quality healthcare	x	x				200,00			CA	GHS/Works

									0.00				
	Complete the construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Agubie		Improve access to quality healthcare	x				55,000.00			CA	GHS/Works Dept.
	Support NID, Malaria prevention and other health programmes	Wenchi		Improve access to quality healthcare									GHS/MPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Development													
<u>Social Services Delivery</u> 2.Health Delivery													
	Procurement of Medical Equipment for Health Centre	Wenchi		Improve access to quality healthcare	x				100,000.00			MHD	GHS
	Intensify monitoring, evaluation and reporting to relevant Agencies on HIV/AIDs	Wenchi		Improve access to quality healthcare	x				20,000.00			MHD	GHS/MPCU
	Upgrading of			Improve access to					530,22				

	Health Centre to Polyclinic	Nchiraa		quality healthcare					0.00				GHS/MPCU
--	-----------------------------	---------	--	--------------------	--	--	--	--	------	--	--	--	----------

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
2.Health Delivery													
	Construction of Shed with an Office for Antenatal Services and a Polytank stand with Rambo 450 polytank for CHPS Compound	Ayigbe		Improve access to quality healthcare	x	x			75,000.00			MHD	Works Dept.
	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole for CHPS Compound	Botenso		Improve access to quality healthcare	x	x			28,000.00			MHD	Works Dept.
	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole for CHPS Compound	Nwoase		Improve access to quality healthcare	x	x			37,000.00			MHD	Works Dept.
	Re-roofing of Municipal Health	Wenchi		Improved access to	x				37,747.8			MHD	Works Dept.

	Directorate Administration			quality healthcare					4				
--	----------------------------	--	--	--------------------	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Social Services Delivery 3.Social Welfare & Community Development													
	Form and train Child Panel in 10 communities	Selected communities		Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported	x	x			4,400.00			SW&CD	MPCU
	Register and train 50 street children to acquire employable skills	Municipal Wide		Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			SW&CD	MPCU
	Support PWD Programmes	Municipal Wide		Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			SW&CD	MPCU
	Creation of awareness, public sensitization and			Public informed about developmental issues and PWD supported	x	x	x	x	5,888.58			SW&CD	MPCU

	education, community durbar and meetings on development issues												
	Facilitate the payment of LEAP allowances to beneficiaries	All Electoral Areas		LEAP allowances paid to beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	1,200.00			SW&CD	CA
Social Services delivery 4.Environmental Health and Sanitation Services													
	Procurement of logistics for cleaning and General services	Wenchi		Access to sanitation facilities improved	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			CA	MEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management 1.Infrastructure Development (Electricity)													
	Maintenance and installation street	Major		Street lights rehabilitated					70,000.00				

	lights	communities			x	x	x	x				CA	Works/VRA
	Extension of electricity to deprived communities	Selected communities		Electricity extended to communities	x	x	x	x	307,03 1.00			CA	Works/VRA
	Supply of 800 low tension wooden poles to 50 communities	Municipal Wide		Low tension poles supplied to communities	x				600,00 0.00			CA	Works/VRA
	Extension of electricity to newly developed areas/sites	Municipal Wide		Electricity extended to newly developed areas	x	x	x	x	800,00 0.00			CA	Works/VRA
	Extend power to proposed light industrial zone	Nkonsia		Power extended to proposed light industrial zone	x	x	x	x	800,00 0.00			CA	Works/VAR

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u>													
1.Infrastructure development (Social, Community and Recreational facilities)													
	Complete the	Wenchi		Community					100,00				

	construction of Community Centre			centre completed	x	x	x	x	0.00			CA	Works Dept.
	Complete the construction of Fence Wall around Sports Field	Boadan (Wenchi)		Fence wall around sports field constructed	x	x	x	x	43,432.10			CA	Works Dept.
	Develop works on sports field	Boadan (Wenchi)		Works on sports field developed	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			CA	Works Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management 1. Infrastructure Development (Road)														
	Routine Spot Improvement of feeder roads	Municipal Wide		Feeder roads in the municipality rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	70,000.00				DFR	Works
	Operational activities of feeder roads	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	14,402.75				Works Dept.	CA

	Upgrade 25km of community access roads	Boadan, Gensos, Kokroko, Ahenfie, Kejetia, Ntoase		25km access roads upgraded	x	x	x	x	9,500,000.00			Urban Roads/Highways	Works Dept./MPCU
--	--	---	--	----------------------------	---	---	---	---	--------------	--	--	----------------------	------------------

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u> 2.Physical and Spatial Planning													
	Preparation of Planning schemes for 5 communities	Droboso, Yoyoano, Asuano, Koase and Nkonsia		Planning schemes prepared	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.
	Organize educational programmes on planning and building regulations	Municipal Wide		Educational programmes on planning and building regulations organized	x	x	x	x	16,066.59			DPP	Works Dept.
	Support Street Naming and Property	Wenchi, Subinso No.2		Street Naming and property addressing system	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.

	Addressing System			implemented									
--	-------------------	--	--	-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
2.Physical and Spatial Planning													
	Retracing of existing planning schemes	Wenchi and other communities		Existing planning schemes in Wenchi and other communities retraced	x	x	x	x	7000.00			DPP	MPCU
	Organize 6No. Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Wenchi		Statutory Planning Committee meetings organized	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.
	Procure motorbike for the Building Inspectorate Unit for regular monitoring of	Wenchi		Motorbike procured					5,500.00			CA	Finance Unit

	development projects												
Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Infrastructure Development (Potable Water Supply)													
	Rehabilitation 10No. broken down boreholes	Selected communities		Access to safe water improved	x	x	x	x	70,000.00			CA	MPCU/Works
	Mechanize 2No. boreholes in 2 communities	Droboso, Amponsakrom		Access to safe water improved	x	x	x	x	9,000.00			CA	Works Dept./CWSA
	Drilling and construction of 10No. boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected communities		Access to safe water improved	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			CA	Works/CWSA
	Provision of Small Town Water	Subinso No.2, Buoku		Access to safewater increased	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			CA	Works/CWSA

	System												
--	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
4.Environmental and Sanitation Management													
Natural Resource Conservation													
	Planting of avenue and other shady trees along major streets	Municipal Wide		Ornamental trees planted	x	x	x	x	1,200.00			P&G	Forestry Unit
	Educate the populace on the essence of horticulture services	Municipal Wide		Education on horticulture organized	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			P&G	CA

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Environmental and Sanitation Management</u> 2. Disaster Prevention and Management													
	Awareness creation on bushfire and other disaster issues	Entire Municipality		Bushfires and other disaster issues minimized	x			x	5,000.00			NADMO/ GNFS	CA
	Support NADMO to procure relief items	Wenchi		Relief items for NADMO procured	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			CA	NADMO
	Provision for environmental and safeguard issues	Wenchi		Environmental and safeguard issues ensured in the municipality	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			CA	NADMO

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u> 4. Environmental and Sanitation Management													
	Complete the construction of U-drains and gravelling of New Market	Wenchi		U-drains and gravelling of market completed	x				55,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	Complete the construction of 900mm U-Drains	Kaamu		Construction of U-Drains completed	x	x			44,310.09			Works Dept.	CA
	Implement sanitation improvement package and fumigation activities	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	400,000.00			CA	Zoomlion/M EHU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
4. Environmental and Sanitation Management														
	Acquisition of land for the dislodgement of solid and liquid waste	Akrobi and Mframaso		Sanitation in the municipality improved	x					125,000.00			CA	Works/MEHU
	Maintenance of sanitation equipment and vehicles			Access to sanitation equipment increased	x	x				15,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Implement of MESSAP activities	Wenchi		Sanitation in the municipality improved	x	x	x	x		5,000.00			CA	Zoomlion/MEHU
	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Wenchi/A krobi		Sanitation in the municipality improved	x	x	x	x		34,000.00			Zoomlion	MEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</u> 4. Environmental and Sanitation Management													
	Construction of 1No. 16-seater Aqua Privy toilet	Asuogya		Access to sanitation facilities increased	x	x			130,000.00			CA	MPCU
	Complete the construction of 1No. 6-seater WC toilet facility at the New Market	Wenchi		Access to sanitation facilities increased	x	x			31,105.07			CA	MPCU
	Construction of 1No. 6-seater WC Toilet and 2-Unit Urinal at Town Park	Wenchi		Access to sanitation facilities increased	x	x			80,000.00			CA	MPCU

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Feeding for Assembly meetings, Sub-committee meetings and Management meetings	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	49,800.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Out of Station Allowances	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	31,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Manpower Skills Development (Training, Seminars/Conferences)	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	104,560.00			CA	Finance Unit

5.4 THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Wenchi		Office equipment maintained	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Furnishing of Assembly Offices and conference room	Wenchi		Assembly offices and conference room furnished	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Procurement of Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS	Wenchi		Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS procured	x				30,000.00			CA	Finance Unit

5.5 THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Provision for NALAG Contribution	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	10,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Utilization of MP's Common Fund for MP's activities	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	241,310.78			CA	MP
	Celebration of National and Statutory Anniversaries	Wenchi		National and Statutory anniversaries celebrated	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			CA	Finance Unit
	Maintenance of projects and other vehicles of the Assembly	Wenchi/Kumasi		Projects and Assembly vehicles maintained	x	x	x	x	80,000.00			CA	Finance Unit

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Organization of Town Hall Meetings	Wenchi		Town Hall meetings organized	X	x	x	x	15,000.00			CA	MPCU
	Provision for Internal management of the Assembly	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	265,772.50			CA	MPCU
	Provision for Gender related programmes	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	8,000.00			CA	Gender Desk Officer
	Provision for HIV/AIDs activities	Wenchi		HIV/AIDs prevalence reduced	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			CA	GHS/Focal Person

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Establishment of 2No. Area Council Offices	Nchiraa and Asuogya		Decentralization brought to the door step of the people	x	x	x	x	61,803.08			CA	MPCU

THEME: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>General Administration</u>													
	Rehabilitation of Municipal Budget Analyst Quarters	Wenchi		Budget Analyst's Quarters rehabilitated	x	x			30,000.00			CA	Works/MPCU
	Renovation of Staff Quarters (BNI)	Wenchi		Staff Quarters renovated	x	x			38,000.00			CA	Works/MPCU
	Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court Complex	Wenchi		1No. Magistrate Court Complex constructed	x				219,554.00			CA	Works/MPCU
	Provision for Self-help projects	Selected Communities		Self-help projects and programmes executed	x	x	x	x	154,507.70			CA	Works Dept.

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</u>													
	Conduct Citizens' Satisfaction Survey	Wenchi, Asuogya & Awisa		Citizens' satisfaction survey conducted	x	x			60,000.00			CA	MPCU/DPP
	Remodeling and extension of Municipal Administration block	Wenchi		Assembly administration block rehabilitated	x	x			100,000.00			CA	Works/MPCU
	Engage stakeholders in the preparation of fee-fixing resolution	Wenchi					x		3,000.00			CA	MFO/MBA
	Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal Wide		Assembly projects and programmes monitored	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			CA	MPCU
	Preparation of Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Wenchi					x		30,000.00			CA	MPCU

	Comply with internal control mechanism for the utilization of public funds (issuance of warrant and pre-auditing)	Wenchi		All expenditures within the year warranted and pre-audited	x	x	x		5,000.00			CA	MIA/MBA
	Organization of MPCU Meetings	Wenchi			x	x	x	x	8,000.00			CA	MPCU

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration													
<u>Human Resource Management</u>													
	Training of Assembly Staff, Assembly members and Area Council members (capacity building)	Wenchi		Training programmes for Assembly staff and other staff organized	x	x			60,000.00			CA	MPCU

CHAPTER SIX:

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The process of monitoring is to enable the Municipal Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired results.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feedback that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analysing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

The key objective of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Based on universal fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times.

This is essentially true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability which is possible through effective monitoring and evaluation systems. To this end, the Wenchi Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021) seek to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation in the broader public sector management and accountability. The plan will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021). It will facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to feed on the analysis from the municipal and region into policy and decision making process.

The M & E plan will also institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes in the municipal and to generate timely reports to NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

The systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the NMTDPF.

The plan will further help to:

- identifying constraints facing plan implementation and recommending improvement options;
- tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders;
- ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries;
- evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the DMTDP and its goals, objectives and targets;
- assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact;
- provide quarterly information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level;
- provide municipal authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience;
- improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the municipal and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation are necessary because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic situation of the Municipality as well as the political climate of the country and even certain international events could have both positive and negative effects on the plan. As a result of these, the plan needs constant monitoring to make sure that the necessary adjustments are made. The Municipal Assembly will compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of references and their use over time, staff and their commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting. The planning guidelines prepared by the NDPC for the preparation of Sectoral and District/Municipal Development Plan will be used to monitor and evaluate programmes/projects.

The monitoring of the plan will be undertaken by the;

- Municipal Assembly through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit,

- The Sub-Committees of the Assembly.
- The Works Department and
- All the Decentralized departments.
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners and
- NGOs

Evaluations will be conducted at specific points within the plan implementation period and a terminal evaluation will be done at the end of the implementation period. Evaluation of the plan will be carried out at specific intervals by the;

- Community members
- The Municipal Assembly
- Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies that may be chosen for that purpose.

6.2 Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives.

The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the MMTDP. In addition, some core indicators for monitoring defined by NDPC in collaboration with RPCU's and MMDA's, Municipal specific indicators based on the MMTDP were also defined.

6.2.1 Baseline indicators

Baseline data provides a reference point for which a future performance can be measured to indicate changes during implementation of an intervention. All thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) would be adopted to determine the progress of programs and projects outlined in the MTDP. The baseline provides information on the current challenges, magnitude, incidence and prevalence of an activity initiated to address a situation. The baseline indicators will assist the Assembly to determine priorities of the municipality and develop actions to address the gaps identified.

Baseline indicators would be set for all situations preferably based on primary data. However, where the baseline does not exist, the data would be collected from secondary sources, rapid assessments studies or surveys at the onset of an intervention.

To be able to track the performance of this policy framework, the MPCU in collaboration with key stakeholders who are critical in the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the document, a number of development indicators have been adopted. This development indicators cut across all the policy framework thematic areas. A base year has been chosen that is (2017) and annual tracking will be done by comparing the status of the indicators for the subsequent years with the base year.

6.2.2 Indicators for Monitoring the Plan

The following indicators have been developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the various thematic areas of the MTDP, 2018-2021:

Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society Indicators

- Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization
- Number of new markets constructed
- Number of on-going market projects completed
- Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started
- Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly
- Percentage (%) increase of SMEs access to favourable medium and long term credit from financial institutions
- Percentage increase in livestock production:
 - i. Cattle
 - ii. Sheep
 - iii. Goat
 - iv. Pig
 - v. Grasscutter
 - vi. Poultry Exotic)
- Percentage increase in production of food crops:
 - i. Cassava
 - ii. Maize
 - iii. Yam
 - iv. Plantain
 - v. Garden eggs
 - vi. Tomato
 - vii. Groundnuts
- AEA : Farmer ratio
- Percentage increase in tree production
 - i. Cashew
 - ii. Mango (exotic)
 - iii. cocoa
- Percentage increase in youth population on agric
- Percentage increase in credit facilities to farmers
- Percentage reduction of post-harvest losses

Goal Two: Create Opportunities for all Indicators

Education

- Number of classroom blocks constructed
- Number of classroom blocks renovated
- Number of teachers' quarters constructed
- Number of teachers quarters renovated
- Percentage increase in access to educational materials
- Gender Parity Index
- Gross enrolment rate
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS
- BECE Pass Rate
- Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)
- BECE Pass rate
- Gender Parity Index:
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS
- Improvement in Pupils Teacher Ratio:
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS
 - iv. SHS
- Improvement in ICT Centres
- Improvement in school infrastructure:
- New school facilities
 - i. Pre-school
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. JHS

- iv. SHS
- Schools with sanitary facilities (KVIP)
 - i. Primary
 - ii. JHS
 - iii. SHS
- Number of schools with adequate drinking water facilities
 - i. Primary
 - ii. JHS
 - iii. SHS

6.3 Health Sector

- Number of Health facilities (CHPS) constructed
- Number of Nurses' quarters constructed
- Increase public health education
- Infant mortality rate/1000
- Under five mortality rate/1000
- Maternal mortality ratio/100,000
- Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the Municipality
- Doctor: Population Ratio
- Nurse : Population Ratio
- Malaria cases fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population
- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

6.4 Skill Development

- Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

6.5 Goal Three: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment Indicators

6.5.1 Roads

- Length of roads rehabilitated/upgraded (Highways)
- Length of feeder roads in good conditions
- Length of urban roads in good conditions

6.5.2 Sanitation

- Percentage (%) of population with access to improved sanitation (toilet facilities)

- Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually
- Number of refuse containers distributed
- Number of public toilets constructed

6.5.3 Water

- Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources
- Number of functional:
 - i. Water Boards
 - ii. MWST

Spatial Planning

- Percentage increase in buildings with building permits
- Number of streets named

Electricity

- Percentage increase in electricity coverage
- Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity

Goal Four: Maintain Stable, United and Safe Society Indicators

- Total amount of internally generated revenue
- Amount of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation
- Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA expenditure was not in the annual budget)
- Increased revenue mobilization campaigns
- Number of sub-district structures with permanent accommodation
- Number of public for a organised
- Number of Police Stations constructed
- Number of Assembly facilities renovated
- Police citizen ratio
- Number of women: Municipal Assembly members

6.7 MONITORING MATRIX

The Monitoring matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcomes and impacts (and their corresponding activities) for each of the DMTDP objectives. It outlines the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including the list of methods to be used in collecting the data.

Table 57 Shows the District main Elements of the Development Matrix.

LTNDP SUB- GOAL: Build an industrialised, inclusive and Resilient Economy with high levels of employment and decent work						
Objective 1: To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization				Trial Balance	Quarterly	Finance Unit/MPCU
Number of new markets constructed				Works Dept.	Quarterly	MPCU
Number of on-going market projects completed				Works Dept.	Quarterly	MPCU
Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started		53	250	BAC Report	Quarterly	BAC/MPCU
Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly/BAC		62	300	BAC Report	Quarterly	BAC/MPCU

DMTDP GOAL : Improve the production system thereby offering employment opportunities

OBJECTIVE: To promote basic socio-economic infrastructure in the Municipality

Major road tarred in km	Output	20km	40.0km	GHA Report	Semi-Annually	GHA/MPCU
Feeder Roads:						
• Spot improvement	Output	41.6km	58.7km	DFR Report	Semi-Annually	DFR/MPCU
• Rehabilitation	Output	-	36.0km			
• Surfacing	Output	5,7km	18.2km			
• Reshaping	Output	58.8km	58.6km			

DMTDP GOAL: Improve the Tourism Development in the district.

Objective 2 : Increase the patronage of tourism facilities by 10% by Dec 2021

Percentage increase in tourism infrastructure	Output	-	-	Ghana Tourist Board/MPCU	Semi-Annually	PWD/MPCU
---	--------	---	---	--------------------------	---------------	----------

LTNDP Sub-Goal: Create An Equitable, Health and Discipline Society

LTNDP GOAL: A just, free a						
LTNDP SUB- GOAL: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work						
Objective 1: Promote production, processing and marketing of agriculture produce						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage increase in production of food crops:						
❖ Cassava	Output	194,409.8	213,850.78	MOFA Reports	Semi-Annually	MOFA/MPCU
❖ Maize	Output	28,355.6	32,608.94			
❖ Yam	Output	102,240	112,464			
❖ Plantain	Output	5,669.5	5,952.96			
❖ Garden eggs	Output	811.2	1,216.8			
❖ Tomato	Output	550	577.5			
❖ Groundnuts		2,081.2	3,121.8			
Percentage increase in tree/cash crops production:						
➤ Cashew		18,425.95	29,481.52			
➤ Mango (Exotic)		600,000	1,020,000			
➤ Cocoa						
Percentage increase in livestock						
➤ Cattle		1,750	1,837.5			
➤ Sheep						

➤ Goats		15,335	18,402			
➤ Pigs		16,758	23,461.2			
➤ Poultry (Exotic)		3,004	3,604.8			
➤ Grasscutter		82,437	107,168.1			
		124	136.4			
Objective 2: To assist 500 farmers with credit and inputs to increase their productivity by December, 2021						
Percentage (%) increase in credit facilities to farmers	Input	-	-	MOFA Reports	Quarterly	MOFA, MPCU
Percentage (%) increase in youth population in agriculture	Input	-	-	MOFA Reports	Annually	MOFA/MPCU
AEAs: Farmer Ratio	Output	1;1,500	1:1,403	MOFA Report	Annually	MOFA/MPCU

DMTDP GOAL: Improve the quality of education in the municipality							
Objective 1: Improve access to quality basic and secondary education, especially for girls.							
Number of classroom blocks constructed	Output	2	15		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
Number of classroom blocks renovated	Output	5	20		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
Number of Teachers Quarters constructed	Output				GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
Number of Teachers Quarters renovated	Output	4	10		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
Percentage (%) increase in access to educational materials	Output	80%	98%		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU

Gross Enrolment Rate:		159%				
❖ Pre-school		107%	125%			
❖ Primary		72%	120%			
❖ JHS		70%	120%			

❖ SHS			120%			
(b) Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	Outcome	-		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
(c) BECE Pass Rate	Impact	68%	85%	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
(d) Gender Parity Rate : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre –school • Primary • JHS • SHS • TVET 	Outcome	1	1	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
	Outcome	1	1			
	Outcome	0.97	1			
	Outcome	0.85	1			
	Outcome	-	-			
(e) Improvement in pupils /Teachers Ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Outcome	26:1	40:1	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/MPCU
	Outcome	30:1	35:1			
	Outcome	18:1	35:1			
		40:1	45:1			
(f) Improvement in school infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New School Buildings • New Sanitary Facilities(KVIP) 	Output	63%	95%	WMA Report	Semi- Annually	GES/MPCU
		75%	98%			
	Output	70%	98%			
	Output	65%	95%			
(g) Number of Teachers accommodation constructed	Output			WMA Report	Semi- Annually	GES/MPCU
(h) Improvement in furniture	Output			GES/MMA	Quarterly	GES/MPCU

				Reports		
Increase in % of trained and untrained teachers ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS 	Input	23.18%	30.0%	GES	Quarterly	GES
		56.9%	62%			
		73.3%	80%			

DMTDP GOAL: Improve youth employment in the Municipality.

Objective 2: Improve upon the logistic and human resources of the Municipality.

Municipal Youth Employment Programme:

Modules:

- Community Education Teaching Assistants
- Community Health Workers
- E-health Assistants
- Youth in Agriculture Extension
- Environmental Protection Assistants
- Community Protection Personnel
- Youth in Fire Service
- Youth in Prison Service

Impact	85			MYEA Reports	Quarterly	MYEA/MPCU
Impact	98					
Impact	4					
	9					
	4					
Impact	19					
	7					
	7					
Outcome				BAC, NYOC	Semi-Annually	WMA/BAC

Number of youth given employable skills

DMTDP GOAL: Eradicate Water Borne diseases and Improve Environmental Cleanliness

Objective 3: To increase potable water coverage from 50% to 80% and sustainable environmental sanitation from 20% to 55% by 2021.

Percentage of population with access to safe water	Output	50%	80%	MWST Report	Quarterly	Works/MPCU
Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output	30%	85%	MWST Report	Quarterly	Works/MPCU
Number of functional: ❖ Water Boards (WB) ❖ MWST ❖ WSMT	Outcome	WB: 3 MWST: 1 WSMT: 28	WB: 6 MWST: 1 WSMT: 83	MWST Report	Quarterly	Works/MPCU

Number of containers distributed	Impact	Communal Con. 12 Household: 319		MEHU Report	Quarterly	MEHU/MPCU
Number of public toilets constructed	Impact	20	55	MEHU Report	Quarterly	MEHU/MPCU
Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually	Impact	Daily: 0.9mt Annually: 383	Daily: 0.5mt Annually: 750mt	MEHU Report	Quarterly	MEHU/MPCU

DMTDP GOAL: Reduce the burden of diseases and improve public health importance, improve staff norms and infrastructure						
Objective 4: Improve access to quality healthcare in the Municipality.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of health facilities constructed ➤ Number of Nurses Quarters constructed ➤ Infant mortality rate/1000 ➤ Under five mortality rate/1000 ➤ Maternal mortality ratio/100,000 ➤ Total number of maternal deaths ➤ Total number of under-five malaria cases ➤ Total number of fewer than five deaths due to malaria cases ➤ Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the Municipality 		2	8			
		0	8			
		2.62	1.5			
		4.1	2.0			
		87.3	30.0			
		3	0	MHD Report	Annually	MHD/MPCU
		14,020	8,000			
		4	1			
		0.31	0.20			
Objective 5: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of Doctors in the Municipality ➤ Population to Doctors ratio ➤ Number of Nurses (All categories in the Municipality) ➤ Population to Nurses ratio ➤ Percentage change of Municipal Health Insurance scheme. 	Outcome	14	20	MHD Reports	Semi-Annually	MHD/GHS
	Output	1:7600	1:6000			
	Outcome	344	500			
	Output	1:309	1:300			
Objective 6: Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 2.6% to 1.0 by December, 2021.						
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate of adult population	Outcome	2.1	1.0	MHD Report	Semi-Annually	MHD/GAC

DMTDP GOAL: Improve the lives of the Vulnerable and the Excluded in the district.						
Objective 7: To provide vocational and entrepreneurial skills for the vulnerable and the excluded						
Number of physically challenged persons, / aged registered	Output 40	210	Social welfare	Semi-Social	welfare	
Number of Vulnerable and excluded rehabilitated and supported Annually	Output	48 120	Social welfare	Semi-Social	welfare	
Number of women groups trained and supported with credit facilities	Output -	250 BAC	Semi-BAC			
LTNDP Sub- Goal: Build effective, efficient and dynamic Institutions						
DMTDP GOAL: To ensure effective and efficient operations of the Municipal Assembly, Sub-district structures and improve the security situation of the Municipality.						
Objective1: To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management.						
Total amount of internally generated revenue (IGF)	Input			601,184.05	Trial Balance	Quarterly Finance Unit/Revenue Unit
Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan	Output	1		4	F&A Sub-Committee minutes	Quarterly MPCU

Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Input	1(3.4%)	5 (17.2%)	MPCU Reports	Quarterly	CA
Number of sub-district structures	Outcome	5	7	MPCU reports	Quarterly	CA
Number of functional Sub-district structures	Outcome	1	5	Central Administration report	Quarterly	CA
Percentage of Assembly's Expenditure within the DMTDP budget		-	12%	WMA, MPCU	Semi-Annually	WMA, MPCU
Amount of Development partners and NGO's Fund contribution to the implementation of the DMTDP	Input	-	68,000.00	WMA, MPCU	Semi-Annually	MPCU.
Objective 4: Equip the Security Agencies in the Municipality with the needed accommodation, equipment and logistics to enhance their operations						

(a) Number of reported cases of abuse (child, spouse, house help)	Outcome					
(b) Police Citizen ratio	Impact	1:9,400	1:4,000	MUSECminutes	Quarterly	CA

6.8 DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

6.8.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE

M &E REPORTING

DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Introduction

This section gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritized programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation and strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public.

Dissemination and communication of the M & E strategy to be adopted by MPCU would seek to ensure transparency, improve development intervention, promote understanding and motivate stakeholders to action. In this respect, MPCU will ensure that all interest groups receive the M & E report that are relevant to their specific needs to provide the necessary feedback.

In the dissemination process, MPCU would use the following means to provide information on the M & E

- Written reports- This would provide updates on development progress, findings and recommendation after monitoring of municipal's interventions in the MTDP
- Oral presentation- This would be organized under an encounter with the media to provide direct overview of M & E findings for discussion with stakeholders in the Wenchi Municipal
- Others means to disseminate information include distribution of newsletters, flyers, letters and e-mail correspondence and stakeholder briefings at the Wenchi Urban Council, Asuogya, Nchiraa, Subinso and Awisa Zonal Councils . Table 9 below will constitute MPCU M & E strategy.

Table: M & E dissemination strategy

ITEM	TARGET AUDIENCE	KEY MESSAGES	STRATEGIES
1	RCC, RPCU, MLG&RD. Depts. of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key milestone achieved on an intervention • Impacts in the life of the people • Challenges identified • Advocacy for policy change • Need to solicit more resources to complete other interventions • Coordination among stakeholders/ institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to stakeholders • Feedback at stakeholder appraisal • Organisational website • Media reports • Formal reports • Policy framework • Action plan
2	Local communities, CSOs, The media, Development partners,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness, Key milestones achieved in an intervention • Impacts of an intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder briefing, • Presentations to organisations and associations • Official visits • Formal reports • Summarised Action plans • Newspapers, T.V and radio
3	Researchers and Academic institutions, Professional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide lessons learnt for discussions and adoptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Website sites and electronic reports • Policy frame work • Development plans
4	Private Sector organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful reforms based on evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written reports, • Executive summary briefing • Presentations • Seminar/workshop/ community for a • Media reports • Newsletter etc

6.9 COMMUNICIATION STRATEGIES

Since communication is a key measure for creating a sustainable demand for M & E results, stakeholders would be given opportunity to access progress of implementation of the DMTP and respond to initial findings on outputs, constraints and solutions. The first step in respect of the communication findings will involve implementing stakeholder's discussions on the draft findings in order to solicit feedback on the way forward. When findings are accepted this will be communicated to the MCE, heads of Department, CSOs, Urban/Zonal Council members, Assembly members RPCU, NDPC and development partners.

Other media would also be used to communicate findings. These would include, writing reports, oral reports, visual displays and electronic communications. MPCU will also adopt the various communicating channels outlined in table 10 for communicating M & E results.

Table 58 Communication channels

ITEM	FORMAL	INFORMAL
1	Briefings	Phone calls
2	Presentations	E-mails
3	Workshops/Seminar	Internal correspondence
4	Town Hall meetings	Community information centre
5	Websites	Gong-gong beating
6		Print and electronic media

Table 59 Communication Activity matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Zonal council members,	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	MCD, MPO, MBO, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Bi-annual		Key Stakeholders, Urban/Zonal Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Comments, Contributions, Memos	3 rd Week after 2 nd and 4 th Quarter of the year	MPCU
Assembly Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	MCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly members	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	PM/MPCU/Chairmen of Sub-committees, Assembly Members
Bi-annual	To solicit feedback as inputs to review	Key Stakeholders, Urban/Zonal Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOs/CBOs, PS, Communities	Community durbars,	Mid-year	MCD/MPO/ Chairman of Devt. Planning Sub-committee
Reports	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports	RPCU, NDPC, HODs, Devt. Partners, CSOs	Power point presentations,	Quarterly	MPCU
Media Discussions	Regular discussion on status of implementation of MMTDP using local FM stations with Panel	General Public		Quarterly	MCE/MPCU, and Complaints Unit

	members, HODs				
Internet	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website	RPCU, Donors, NDPC		Quarterly	MPCU

6.9 Evaluation of the DMTDP

Even though evaluation and monitoring share some similarities, they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives. MPCU sees evaluation as a very important exercise and as such dedicates this chapter to how it intends carrying out its evaluation activities.

6.10 Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-way through plan implementation, MPCU intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have ended, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term is being achieved. This is not activity rigorous as the terminal evaluation. According to the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in February 2018. Some activities of MPCU intends undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities

6.11 Terminal Evaluation

A terminal evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. By the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in December 2021. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the MTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas. The MTDP seeks to promote growth and reduce poverty. MPCU therefore intends to undertaken two studies to ascertain the level of progress made in this regard. These are;

- Impact assessments (to measure growth)
- Urban poverty profiling and mapping (To measure poverty levels in the Township)

The District hopes to achieve this by conducting a socio-economic survey using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Approach throughout the entire township.

6.12 Participatory M&E

"Participatory M&E is a valuable tool to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society" (NDPC, 2006). It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders (CBO's, NGO', CSO's etc). This means that for there to be an effective PM&E, the local communities must be well informed and should also understand the process. After a lengthy discussion on this topic, MPCU decided to adopt the steps below to ensure a very successful PM&E process.

- Identification and selection of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Training of local NGO's and CBO's in PM&E methods and approaches. It is very important for these local organizations that will serve as facilitators in the process to receive training. The essence of this is to upgrade the skills of the facilitators so that they can function effectively and efficiently.
- Provision of the necessary equipment to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGOs. The MPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGOs and CBOs and monitored by MPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions. This will create the avenue for data collection. It is easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people rather than just depend on reports of DAs. The data collected will however be checked against the records of DAs.

6.13 CONCLUSION

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle Income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the local economy for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium Term Plan (2018-2021), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the programme and projects implementation.

The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including decentralized departments and Subvented Agencies, NGO'S CBO'S, Private Sector and other institutions responsible for development in the Municipality.

The Assembly anticipates that due to resource constraints, adequate resources may not be available from its traditional sources to implement all the sub-projects and programmes outlined in this policy document. In this regard, the Wenchi Municipal Assembly as part of its resources mobilization strategy will solicit for funds from other development partners who will be willing to contribute or support our development efforts of reducing poverty and maintaining a well balance resource human development.

The Assembly in partnership with Traditional Authorities and the entire people fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document.

It is the hope of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).

