

# REPUBLIC OF GHANA



## ASOKWA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

FINAL DRAFT MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(2018 – 2021)

UNDER THE  
MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

THEME:  
*AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL”*

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## **ACRONYMS**

ASKMA	:	Asokwa Municipal Assembly
AAPs	:	Annual Action Plans
ABB	:	Activity Based Budgeting
AEAs	:	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
APRs	:	Annual Progress Reports
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	:	Basic Education Certificate Examinations
BH	:	Borehole
BRRI	:	Building and Road Research Institute
CAG	:	Controller and Accountant General
CBOs	:	Community Based Organizations
CD	:	Community Development
CDPs	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CIP	:	Community Initiated Projects
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
DA	:	District Assembly
DABD	:	District Advisory Board on Disability
DACF	:	District Assembly Common Fund
DAIDSC	:	District AIDS Committee
MBA	:	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD	:	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	:	Municipal Chief Executive
MCPC	:	Municipal Child Protection Committee
MED	:	Municipal Education Department/Directorate
MEHU	:	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MEOC	:	Municipal Education Over-Sight Committee

MHC	:	Municipal Health Committee
MHD	:	Municipal Health Department/Directorate
MHIS	:	Municipal Health Insurance Scheme
MHMT	:	Municipal Health Management Team
MMOH	:	Municipal Management of Health
MMTDP	:	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MPCU	:	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
MPO	:	Municipal Planning Officer
DPs	:	Development Partners
MSPC	:	Municipal Statutory Planning Committee
MTC	:	Municipal Tender Committee
DVLA	:	Driver and Vehicle License Authority
EC	:	Electoral Commission of Ghana
ECG	:	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
eMTCT	:	Elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAA	:	Financial Administration Act
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organizations
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FIs	:	Financial Institutions
GAC	:	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GFS	:	Ghana Fire Service
GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GPS	:	Ghana Police Service
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	:	Ghana Tourist Board
YEA	:	Youth Employment Agency
HA	:	Health Alliance
HC	:	Health Centre
HDW	:	Hand Dug Well

HFH	:	Hope for Humanity
HIPC	:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
HVIP	:	Household Ventilated Improved Pit
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Activities
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	:	Junior High School
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
KG	:	Kindergarten
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASLOC	:	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	:	Maternal Clinic
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
MGCSP	:	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoELR	:	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MOYS	:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
MTDPF	:	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	:	National Disaster and Management Organization
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education

NCDs	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization (s)
NHIA	:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	:	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NSS	:	National Service Scheme
NTDs	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OPD	:	Out-Patients Department
P&G	:	Parks and Gardens
PBB	:	Programme Based Budgeting
PBOs	:	Producer Based Organizations
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PL	:	Pit Latrine
PM	:	Presiding Members
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	:	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PS	:	Pipe Stand
PTAs	:	Parent-Teacher Associations
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWDs	:	Persons With Disabilities
RCC	:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RCNFD	:	Rural Children Network For Development
REP	:	Rural Enterprise Project
RPCU	:	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RRS	:	Rural Relief Services
RuEP	:	Rural Electrification Project
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	:	Senior High School
SIF	:	Social Investment Fund
SMART	:	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School

STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	:	Social Welfare
T&CP	:	Town and Country Planning
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TBAs	:	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	:	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	:	Water and Sanitation
WC	:	Water Closet
WFCL	:	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WHO	:	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of growth, wealth creation and poverty reduction in the Municipality. This document has been prepared under the **Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework** (MTDPF), 2018- 2021 with the theme “*Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*”. Other policy documents such as the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) of the United Nations, the Africa Union Global Goals 2063 (AU) were also used. The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the Municipal’s development problems/issues during the four year plan period (2018-2021). The MTDP will therefore form the basis for the development investment in the Municipality irrespective of the sources of funding.

The preparation of plan was largely led by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). The chapter one commenced with the situational analysis of the Municipality since the Assembly is among the newly created Assemblies and could not get reliable data from its mother Assembly (KMA). Issues dealt with in the situational analysis include poverty profile, population analysis, review of the physical characteristics and cross-cutting issues using charts and bar graphs.

A summary of identified Municipal problems, community needs and aspirations which were arrived from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning process following the situational analysis of the Municipality. Public hearings were organized in selected communities and Town/Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public expressed their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the true needs of the Municipality.

The identified needs were prioritized at stakeholders' meeting organised at the MPCU. The identified issues were then compared to issues presented in the MTDPF 2018-2021 upon which the summarized key development issues were adopted.

Chapter two of the document begins with a harmonization of the development problems/gaps against the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017) to establish their relationship in terms of whether they are in strong harmony, weak harmony or no relationship using parameters 2, 1 and 0 respectively. This is followed with prioritization of the Municipal development needs and the POCC analysis of the Municipality. The prioritization was done initially by the Plan Preparation Team and later validated at a stakeholders' forum.

The overall development goal set for the Municipality is to improve access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation), employment, information, protection of the vulnerable and the quality of lives of all people in the Municipality. The development projects/programmes which follow the Municipal focus were determined by projecting the population of the Municipality, using exponential population projection method and the National Planning Standards to obtain (the identified) gaps. In line with the current development agenda, the Municipal objectives and strategies were further subjected to the formulated NDPC objectives and strategies. These objectives and strategies from the NDPC document were adopted to address the issues identified in the Municipality.

Chapter four contains the programmes, sub-programmes projects and activities developed out of the adopted objectives and strategies based on the programme based budget under the various dimensions of the policy framework.

Chapter five contains the Composite Annual Action Plans and their indicative budget for the year 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. These show all programmes/projects/activities that would be implemented in the plan period. Like the Composite Programmes of Action, the location of projects, time frame for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies have all been shown in the implementation schedule. All the action plans were also based on the programme based budget.

Chapter six consists of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan. For the purpose of implementing the plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity Level and Output/Objective Level. Concerning evaluation, the MPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the MTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of Annual Action Plans.

The communication strategy adopted in the preparation and finalization of the MTDP is included in this chapter. This is to make the MTDP more practicable and realistic to all stakeholders to ensure ownership and support for the programmes/projects/activities earmarked. This captures the various public forums organized by the MPCU to create awareness and ownership of the MTDP 2018-2021. In total, an estimated amount of **Twenty-Six Million, One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢26,174, 574.00)** is required to implement all the four year composite action plans. The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), DACF, GOG add support and Grants from NGOs and other Development Partners. It is therefore expected that the successful implementation of the MTDP 2018-2021 will improve the quality of life of all people in the Municipality through job creation, improved incomes and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, energy and transportation).

## **CHAPTER ONE**

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

#### **1.1. Introduction**

Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are enjoined by Article 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and the Local Governance Act, Act 936 of 2016 to be responsible for the development and management of human settlements and the environment within their area of jurisdiction. The major aim of Asokwa Municipal Assembly is to implement programmes and projects to address the needs of the people in the Municipality. In preparing this Medium-Term Development Plan, the Assembly followed the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) under the National Medium – Term Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021 with the theme: *“Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all”*

#### **1.2 Historical Background**

The Asokwa Municipal Assembly (ASKMA) was carved out of the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2294, 2018 by an Act of Parliament on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of December, 2017 under section 3 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Assembly was inaugurated and commenced operations on Thursday, 15th March, 2018. There are 18 towns in the Municipality, grouped into 3 Zonal councils (Asokwa, Ahinsan and Atonsu). Politically, the Municipality is divided into 12 Electoral Areas, representing the entire Asokwa Constituency.

#### **1.3. Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values**

This section of the Medium-Term Development Plan contains the Vision and Mission statement of the Assembly, the core functions of the Assembly as outlined in the Local Governance Act, Act 936 of 2016 and the core values that guide the operations and management of the Assembly.

### **1.3.1. Vision of Asokwa Municipal Assembly**

The Assembly envisions to create a well-functioning decentralized Local Government Organization that delivers improved services, promotes people's participation and provides enabling environment for economic growth and Development.

### **1.3.2. Mission Statement of the Assembly**

The Assembly exists to see to the improvement in the quality of life of every inhabitant in the Municipality through the provision of essential services, creation of equal opportunities and enabling environment for economic growth and prosperity.

### **1.3.3. Functions**

The functions of the Assembly are spelt out in part one, section 12 of the Local Governance Act 936, 2016 and LI 2294. The Act serves as a legal backing to the Assembly providing the authority to perform these functions. In summary, the Assembly exercises *deliberative, legislative and executive functions*. These functions which are broadly aimed at attaining its vision and fulfilling its mission of improving the quality of life of its people are as follows:

1. Exercise political and administrative authority in the Municipality
2. Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality
3. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality
4. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

5. Sponsor the education of students from the Municipality to fill particular manpower needs of the Municipality, especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
6. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality;
7. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality;
8. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality;
9. Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice;
10. Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the Municipality;
11. Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment;

#### **1.3.4. Core Values**

The Asokwa Municipal Assembly is committed to providing timely, open and accountable services to our clients, interest groups, companies, individuals and all other stakeholders. It should be noted that, these values emanate from the service delivery standards of the Local Government Service of Ghana. This commitment is hinged on the following core values:

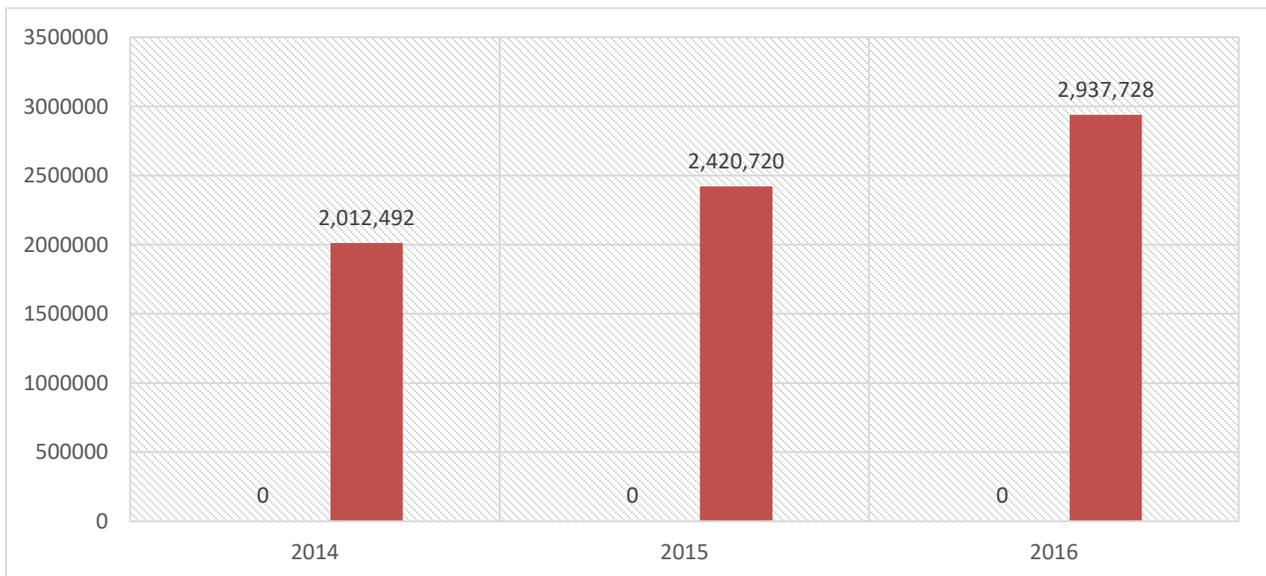
1. Integrity
2. Transparency and Accountability.
3. Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness.
4. Creativity and Innovativeness.
5. Equity and Impartiality.

## 1.4. Performance Review

Due to the lack of information on the projects and programmes implemented in the sub-metro from the mother Metropolitan Assembly, the performance review was basically on the revenue aspect of the performance review.

### 1.4.1. Internally Generated Funds

Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 section 124 empowers Assembly's to generate internal revenue. The revenue generated internally by Assembly's is referred to as IGF. Ratable items rates, fees and fines, licenses amongst others. It must be noted that Asokwa now municipal was a sub-metro under KMA. The IGF revenue presented below are based on projection with the assumption that, the sub-metro contributes an average of 10 percent of the total IGF revenue of KMA every year, "*ceteris paribus*".



**Figure 1.1: Projected IGF Revenue for Municipality (2014-2016)**

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

Examining the projected figures presented in Figure 1.1, there are positive variance of the revenue performance of the Municipality. Between, 2014 and 2015, projected IGF of the municipality increased by 20.3 percent. Also, between 2015 and 2016, it increased by 21.4 percent, a 1.1 percentage points increment. Although, these are projected figures, if the right environment is created such as building a revenue base of ratable item, tax education, blocking revenue leakages among others, the Assembly will be able to canvass the necessary internal resources to supplement the external resources for the development of the municipality within the medium and long term.

## 1.5. Compilation of the Municipal Profile

### 1.5.1. Institutional Capacity

As an infant Municipality, it is necessary to assess the institutional capacity of the Assembly to implement its maiden Medium Development Plan (MTDP). This will ensure that, appropriate incentives, materials and human resources are in place for the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The MPCU capacity and management index developed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) contained in its revised guidelines-2018-2021 was used to assess the Municipal capacity.

**Table 1.1: MPCU Capacity and Management Index**

Indicators	Score =	Score =	Score =	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	
Average Score	15/5=3	50/5=10	50/5=10	7.7
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	
<b>Average Score</b>	5/5=1	50/5=10	50/5=10	7.0
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	

<b>Average Score</b>	45/5=9	50/5=10	35/5=7	8.7
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	
	50/5=10	30/5=6	10/5=1	5.7
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	
<b>Average Score</b>	7/5=1.4	11/5=2	45/5=9	4.1
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	
<b>Average Score</b>	45/5=9	30/5=6	12/5=2.4	5.8
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	
<b>Average Score</b>	5/5=1	30/5=6	40/5=8	5
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	
<b>Average Score</b>	5/5=1	30/5=6	50/5=10	5.7
<b>9. Workload</b>	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	
<b>Average Score</b>	5/5=1	5/5=6	31/5=10	5.7

<b>10. Motivation/ Incentives</b>	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	
<b>Average Score</b>	5/5=1	34/5=9	20/5=8	6
<b>11. Equipment/ Facilities</b>	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	
<b>Average Score</b>	45/5=9	30/5=6	25/5=5	6.7
<b>Total Score</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>203.8</b>
<b>Average total score</b>				203.8/3= 67.9
<b>Index</b>				67.9/11= <b>6.2</b>

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

From Table 1.1, generally, the Assembly can be described as having average capacity to implement the MTDP based on variety of factors. The Assembly scored an index of 6.2 indicating an average capacity and management performance. However, on individual indicator score, the Assembly has high capacity in the area of staff qualification, staff complement, funds utilization, leadership, management and workload. On the other hand, the Assembly has weak or average capacity in M&E skills, availability of funds, and timely access to funds, staff motivations/incentives and equipment/facilities.

The successful implementation of the MMTDP will be effective if the necessary training on M&E is provided, the required funds are made available timely, institution of staff motivation/incentives both internal and external as well as the provision of the requisite logistics are indicated in Table 1.3

### 1.5.2. Key Staff of the Assembly

The successful implementation of the MTDP depends on the availability of some key staff of the Assembly with the requisite qualification and experiences. Table 1.2 shows the qualifications and experiences of the key staff of the Assembly.

**Table 1.2: Key Staff of the Assembly**

Category of Staff		Sex	Qualification	Number		Differences	
				Required	Available	Backlog	Surplus
1	Municipal Chief Executive	M	MSc.	1	1	-	-
2	Municipal Coordinating Director	M	MA.	1	1	-	-
3	Municipal Development Planning Officer	M	MSc.	3	2	1	-
4	Municipal Works Engineer	M	MSc	1	1	-	-
5	Municipal Finance Officer	M	ICA (Chartered)	1	1	-	-
6	Municipal Budget Officer	M	MBA.	1	1	-	-
7	Municipal Director of Education	F	B.Ed.	1	1	-	-
8	Municipal Director of Agriculture	M	BSc.	1	1	-	-
9	Municipal Director of Health	M	MSc.	1	1	-	-

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

From Table 1.2 the Assembly has all key staff with the necessary qualifications to implement the MTDP. However, their capacities need to be built regularly through trainings, workshops, seminars to be abreast with the current trends in development practices.

### 1.5.3. Logistic Needs Assessment

Logistical constraints can undermine the effective and efficient functioning of the MPCU. This section considered the logistics available for a successful implementation of the MTDP. Table 1.3

presents the logistics available and the backlog that needs to be fulfilled to promote efficient implementation of the MTDP.

**Table 1.3: Logistic Needs Assessment**

Logistics		Number		Differences	
		Required	Available	Backlog	Surplus
1	Computers	2	2		-
2	Photocopier	1	0	1	-
3	Digital camera	1	1	-	-
4	Printer	2	2	-	-
5	Pick-up (vehicle)	1	0	1	-
6	GPS	2	0	2	-
7	Air Conditioner	2	0	2	-
8	Binding Machine	1	0	1	-
9	External Drive	2	0	2	-
10	Motor bike	1	0	1	-

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

The major logistical constraint to the effective implementation of the MTDP as presented in Table 1.3 is the lack of permanent vehicle for monitoring the implementation of the MTDP. It highly recommended that management should procure a permanent vehicle for the effective monitoring of the MTDP in the Municipality.

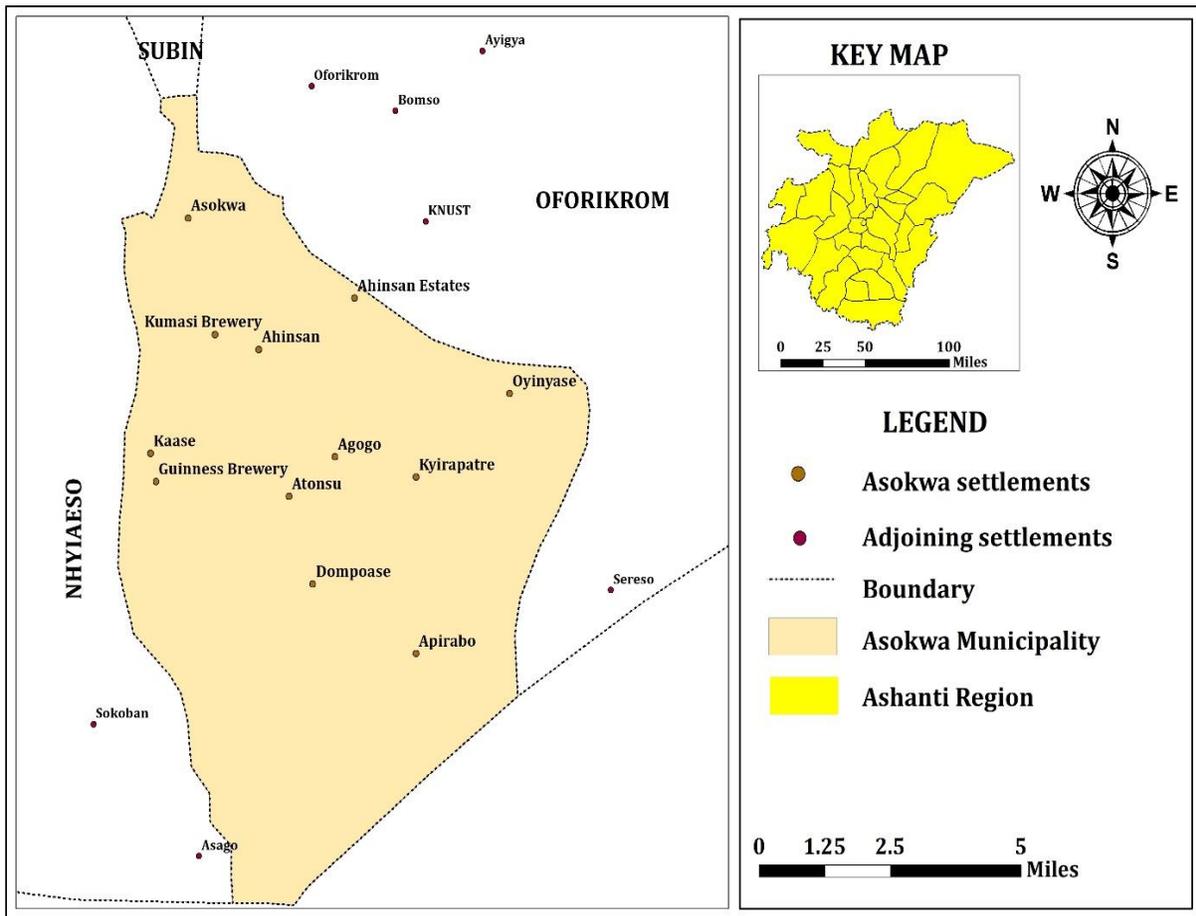
## **1.6 Physical and Natural Environment**

### 1.6.1 Location and Size

The Asokwa Municipality is one of forty three (43) Districts in the Ashanti Region. It is at the center of the region and is located between Latitude 6.35°N and 6.40°S and Longitude 1.30°W and 1.35°E and elevated 250 to 300 meters above sea level. The Municipality shares boundaries with Oforikrom to the East, Subin to the North West, Nhyiaeso to the West and Bosomtwe District to the South. The Municipality covers an estimated land area of 23.04km square which is about 0.094 percent of the Ashanti Region’s land area (24,389 Km square).. Major communities in the municipality include Atonsu, Kaase, Ahinsan, Kuwait, Fabi/Dompoase.

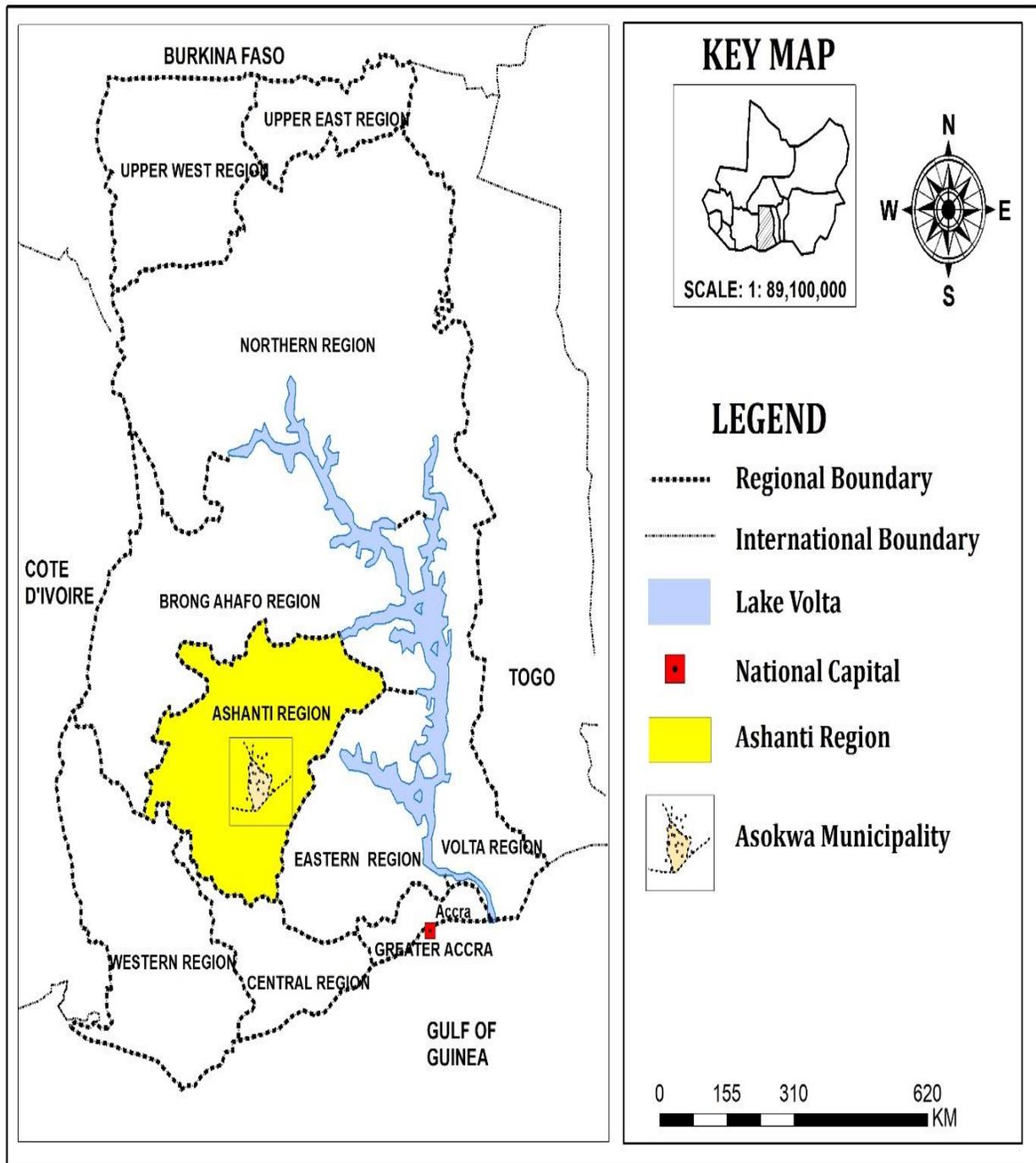
Figure 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 presents the Municipality in National and Regional Contexts

Figure 1.2: Map of the Asokwa Municipality



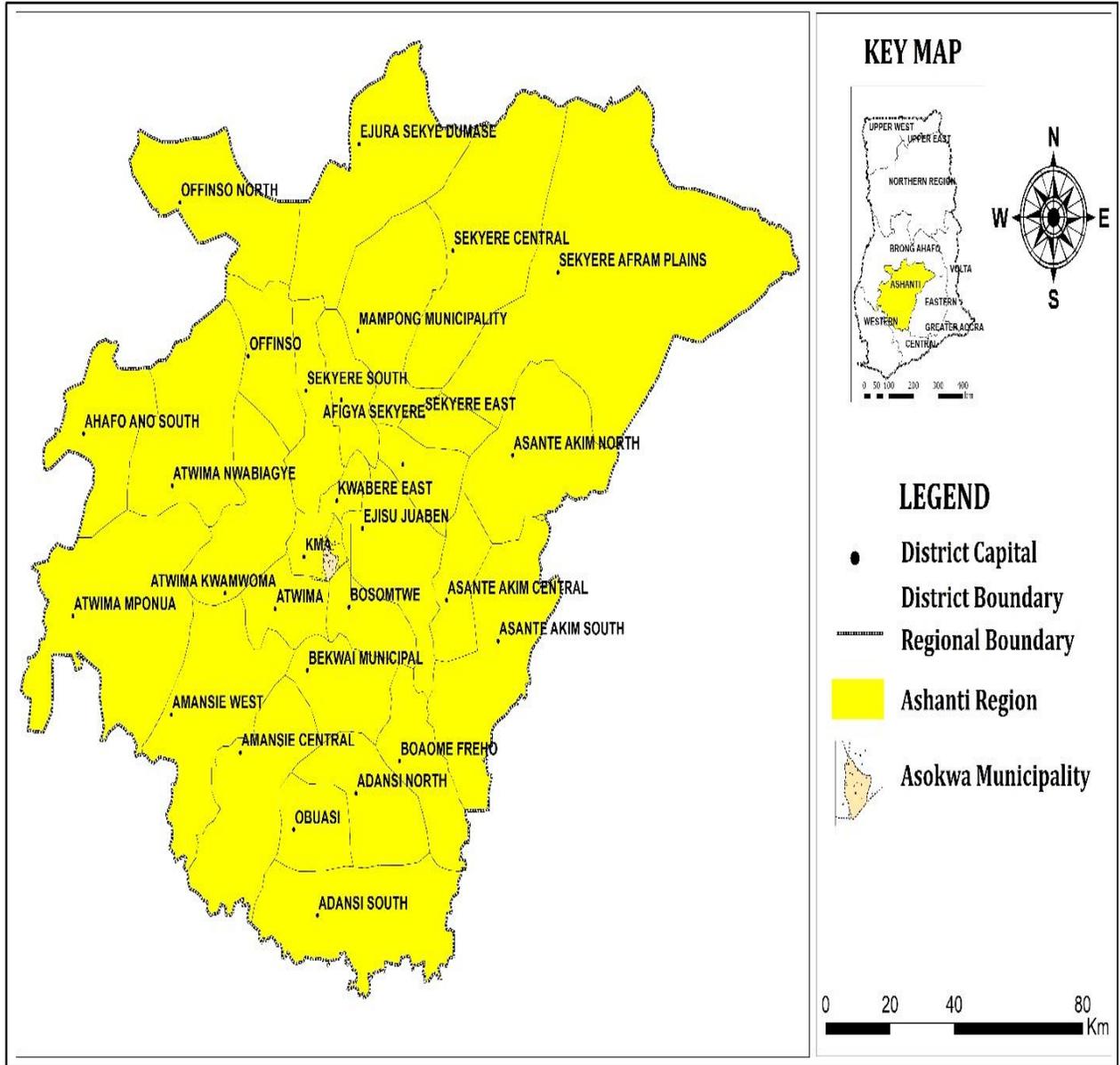
Source: MPCU, ASKMA 2018

Figure 1.3: Asokwa Municipality National Context



Source: MPCU, ASKMA, 2018

Figure 1.4: Asokwa Municipality in Regional Context



Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

## **1.6. Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General**

The Municipality falls within the wet sub-equatorial Climate. The average minimum temperature is about 21.5°C and a maximum average temperature of 30.7°C. The average humidity is about 84.16 percent at 0900 GMT and 60 percent at 1500 GMT. The moderate temperature and humidity coupled with the double maxima rainfall regime (214.3mm in June and 165.2mm in September). During the major raining seasons, flooding is a common phenomenon in the Municipality.

The Municipality is located within the moist semi-deciduous South-East Ecological Zone (tropical forest). Predominant species of trees found are Ceiba, Triplochlon, Celtis with exotic species. It must be noted that, the Municipality is become completely urbanized. Hence, it is gradually losing its green economy if deliberate efforts are not implemented.

The major type of soil constituting the top soil of the Municipality is the Forest Ochrosol. The fast rate of urbanization in the Municipality has caused a drastic reduction in agricultural activities over the last decade. The demand for land for residential, industrial and commercial purposes has led to the conversion of farm lands due to its value appreciation. It is estimated that more than 90% of arable lands have been sold for the construction of houses and other physical infrastructure at the expense of possible employment and revenue to be generated from agricultural activities (Metro Agric Department, 2017).

Human activities such as estate development, encroachment and improper waste disposal have impacted negatively the drainage system Municipality. Runoffs during and after heavy rainfall is another problem associated with choked water bodies. This phenomenon explains flooding problems that confronts the Metropolitan Authorities every year during rainy season.

Judging from the space of urbanization in the Municipality, the associated challenges of urbanization such as pollution, food insecurity, global warming among others are evident in the Municipality. The conversion of agricultural lands for residential and commercial purposes implies less land for food production, hence food insecurity. The green economy in the Municipality is practically lost. Hence, authorities must institute deliberate measures aimed at restoring the green economy. Measures to tackle urbanization and its associated problems must be instituted by the Municipal Assembly. This requires proper zoning of the Municipality.

### **1.7. Water Security**

The Municipality has its water source from two main water treatment plants. These plants are the Owabi head works and the Barekese head works. These treatment plants serve the entire Kumasi Metropolis and other adjoining districts including the Asokwa Municipality. The Owabi head works is operating at full capacity whereas there is a potential for expansion at the Barekese treatment plant.

The treatment and supply of water to residents in the Municipality is faced with a number of challenges. Some of the major pipelines have been damaged due to human activities and erosion. These exposed pipelines develop cracks and leakages which result in wastage of treated water. Bottlenecks in the distribution network, illegal connections and low capacity for water production and supply are some of the major challenges confronting the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) operations in the Municipality. In addition to these challenges are erratic power supply, delays in the payment of bills especially by government departments and inadequate funding for capital investment is affecting effective water supply in the Municipality.

## **1.8. Natural and Man-Made Disaster**

The major disasters that plague the Municipality are fire outbreaks, flooding, rainstorms and epidemics.

### **(a) Fire Outbreak**

Fire outbreaks in the Municipality mainly occur at the markets and workshops. Among the factors that have contributed to this phenomenon are weak and naked electrical wires, un-switched off electrical gadgets whilst out of home and overloaded meters. Compounding this problem is the inability of fire tenders to access certain parts of the markets in the event of fire outbreak due to poor layouts. Another source of fire outbreak is the case of open flames resulting from uncontrolled use of candles, lanterns and coal pots.

### **(b) Flooding**

With regard to flooding, Atonsu and Asokwa are areas identified as flood –prone. This is as a result of construction of buildings in waterways, dumping of refuse in gutters and drains which chokes existing culverts and drains and prevents them from receiving large volumes of run-off water during heavy downpour of rain. The effect has been loss of valuable properties and lives in the affected communities.

### **(c) Rainstorm**

Another notable disaster in Municipality is rainstorm. Areas frequently affected are; Atonsu, Agogo, Kaase, Nahinso and Ahinsan Estates. These areas are negatively affected by this phenomenon because they have been severely deforested resulting in inadequate trees to serve as windbreaks. Compounding the problem is poor quality construction of houses, roads and drainage systems.

### 1.10. Population Size, Growth Rate and Density

Ghana recorded a population of 24,658,823 in the 2010 PHC compared to 18,912,079 in 2000, Ashanti Region recorded a population of 4,780,380 in 2010 compared to 3,612,950 in 2000 and Asokwa Municipality recorded a population of 140,161 (2010). The Municipality has an inter censal growth rate of 2.7%

#### *Assumptions*

- The Municipal growth rate of 2.7 percent remain constant
- All prevailing conditions in 2010 that resulted in the 2.7 percent growth rate exist
- The proportion of 47.8% and 52.2% for males and females respectively remain the same
- The 2010 population figures serves as the base year

**Table 1.4: Projected Population (2017 - 2020)**

Year	Annual Inter censal Growth Rate (%) (2010-2021)	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
2010	2.7%	66,997	73,164	140,161
2017		80,732	88,164	168,896*
<b>2018</b>		<b>82,912</b>	<b>90,545</b>	<b>173,457*</b>
2019		85,151	92,989	178,140*
2020		87,450	95,500	182,950*
2021		89,811	98,078	187,889*

Source: MPCU, AsMA 2018

\* projected

#### **(b) Age and Sex Composition**

Population is a determinant of development. As a result, analysis of age and sex structure of the population is of immense importance in development planning. This is because development problems and needs of a population vary from one age group to the other and as a result, knowledge of the age and sex composition of a given population facilitates decision making which ensures optimum use of scarce resources. Table 1.5 shows the age, and sex of residents in Municipality.

**Table 1.5: Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Sex Ratio**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
All Ages	140,161	66,997	73,164
0 – 4	16,351	7,816	8,535*
5 – 9	14,777	7,063	7,714*
10 – 14	15,338	7,332	8,006*
15 – 19	15,400	7,361	8,039*
20 – 24	16,545	7,909	8,636*
25 – 29	14,377	6,872	7,505*
30 – 34	11,422	5,460	5,963*
35 – 39	9,054	4,328	4,726*
40 – 44	7,195	3,439	3,756*
45 – 49	5,192	2,482	2,710*
50 – 54	4,431	2,118	2,313*
55 – 59	2,908	1,390	1,518*
60 – 64	2,190	1,047	1,143*
65 – 69	1,389	664	725*
70 – 74	1,519	726	793*
75 – 79	852	407	445*
80 – 84	583	279	304*
85 – 89	343	164	179*
90 – 94	192	92	100*
95 – 99	101	48	53*
All Ages	140,161	66,997	73,164
0-14	46,465	22,210	24,255*
15-64	88,717	42,407	46,310*
65+	4,978	2,379	2,599*

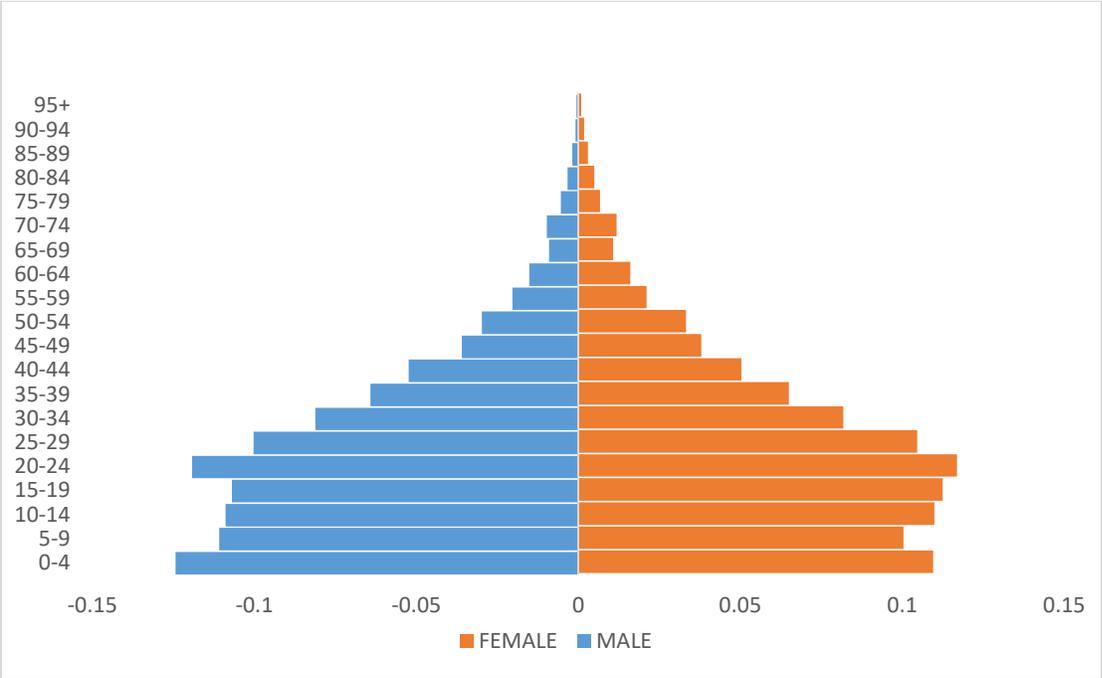
Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018 \* projected

With regard to the age structure, the Municipality has a broad base population structure depicting a youthful population (Age cohorts 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19). This youthful population indicates the need to ensure adequate provision of certain basic facilities and services. Notable among them are basic education infrastructure and teaching and learning materials. Active open spaces in communities would also be needed by people within such age cohorts for recreation and informal learning purposes. The inability of the Assembly to adequately provide these facilities explains the human development gaps facing the Assembly.

**(c) Population Pyramid**

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. 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 1.5: Population Pyramid**



Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

Figure 1.4 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Municipality based projection. It shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each age group with advancing age. Some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For example, the bars for the age group 20-24 years are conspicuously longer than those for the two adjacent age groups 15-19 years and 25-29 years.

This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the population of the municipality and likely economic growth and development not only in the municipality but Ghana as a whole. With appropriate human development policies and strategies in the area of quality education and entrepreneurial training, this teeming youthful population could be groomed. Thus, the right caliber of professionals needed for gainful and productive employment and national development could be harnessed within them in the future. Failure to groom this teeming youth, who are full of energy and vigor, with employable and demand-driven skills may push them to become able tools for social vices i.e. arm robbery, prostitution and drug peddling.

### **1.11. Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

Migration is one of three factors that influence population increase. Birth and death are the other factors that influence population changes. Migration is determined by identifying the place of a person's birth, place of his/her enumeration and the population born elsewhere (in or out of Ghana). Appreciable size (65.7%), of residents in Ashanti Region was born at the place of their enumeration. This partly explains the homogeneity of the region and their strong traditional affiliation. Another reason has been the ease of accessibility to the Municipality for businesses transactions.

Nevertheless, it is worth noting that over a third (34.3%) of the population in the Municipality are migrants. The Municipality has attracted a number of migrants from several parts of Ghana and neighbouring African countries such as Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and abroad especially, China and India. This has contributed significantly to the phenomenal growth of the population in the Municipality.

### **1.12. Settlement Systems**

Physically the structure of the Municipality is concentric or circular in shape. This is attributable to the radial growth of physical structures along arterial roads in the Municipality. The Municipality covers a total land area of approximately 23.0sq. Km. A significant size of (98.0%) of this land area has been planned, approved and developed.

This land use covers living areas in the Municipality hence are predominantly occupied by housing facilities. Significant size (47%) of the total land developed in the Municipality is occupied by residential facilities. These residential facilities are further stratified into high-income residential areas, middle-income and low-income residential areas. The rapid population growth in the Municipality, mainly due to immigration, coupled with inability to match this growth with housing facilities has led to the development of slums (GSS, 2010) at areas like the Ahinsan Brewery enclave. Moreover, the lack of enforcement of spatial development plans has resulted in haphazard development. This uncontrolled development manifests in encroachment on access roads, public lands, security zones, green belts, water ways, etc. thereby limiting the Assembly's ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3,11,6,13 and 10.

Approximately 5% of the total land area developed in the Municipality is used for commercial/industrial activities. These commercial activities are mainly concentrated at the Center of the Municipality. These areas comprise Asokwa, Kaase and Atonsu.

Other commercial activities are also emerging along some arterial roads in the Municipality especially make-shift structures (containers) for groceries and clothing. This challenge can be attributed to limited space due to haphazard utilization of space, especially at prime areas thereby leading to encroachment on reserved spaces e.g. roads, fire hydrants, pedestrian walkways etc. This includes facilities for processing, manufacturing and storage of consumable and non-consumable goods.

It occupies 0.5% of the total land developed in the Municipality. With regards to consumer goods, notable areas in the Municipality that accommodates such industrial facilities are the Ahinsan – Kaase enclave, a home for Guinness Ghana Brewery Limited and the Coca Cola Bottling Company that are engaged in beverage processing as well as other small-scale industries. Kaase and Asokwa Industrial Areas are well-known non-consumer goods industrial areas that occupy a significant size of the industrial land use in the Municipality. The inability of these industries to effectively manage their waste has been posing serious health risk to residents in and around these areas. Examples are pollution of air and water by smoke and effluent from industries located at Asokwa, Kaase and Ahinsan. The hub of meat production in the Ashanti Region is also located in the Municipality (Kaase Abattoir,).

## **1.13. Culture**

### **1.13.1. Traditional set-up**

Kumasi is the capital of the Asante Kingdom. The kingdom covers Ashanti Region, part of Eastern, Brong Ahafo, Volta and Central Regions. It was established by King Osei Tutu I, in 1680. The kingdom is headed by the Asantehene (Asante King) who also doubles as the Kumasihene. He is the embodiment of the culture of the people and presides over the “Amanhene” (Paramount Chiefs) in the kingdom. These Paramount Chiefs wield authority over certain number of towns within the kingdom. Under the paramount chiefs are the “Odikro” (Chiefs) who rule Towns/Communities. The ascension to chieftaincy (except “nkosohene” which is by virtue of one’s contribution to society) is through a matrilineal system. This hierarchical structure of traditional leadership has created a very peaceful chieftaincy environment in the region. It also serves as a critical instrument for socioeconomic development of the metropolis since there is absolute obedience and submission to traditional authority (Asantehene) by all residents and even beyond.

A total of seventeen (17) chiefs with various traditional status reside within the Asokwa Municipality. Some are Royals (“Aberepong”), “Adikro” and Wives of Asantehene (“Oheneyere”). Some of the Traditional Authorities include Asokwa, Ahinsan, Atonsu, Agogo, Kaase, Gyenyasi, Kuwait, Aprabo, Oti, Dompase, Kyirapatre, Dwenase and others.

The largest ethnic group in the Municipality is the Akans constituting about of 80.7 percent of the total population of the Municipality. This is followed by Mole Dagbon (8.7%) and Ewe (3.6%) (GSS, 2010). Almost all other ethnic groups in Ghana are represented. Ethnic and cultural diversity abounds in the Municipality, but they are closely – knitted together in a harmonious relationship due to the presence of a strong traditional administrative set-up that galvanizes cohesion among the diverse ethnic groups.

The Asante's holds in high esteem their traditional values, attitudes and practices. This is profound in their celebration of Akwasidae and organization of funerals. The Akwasidae is held regularly at 40 days' interval on Sundays and nine times in a year. Every fourth "Akwasidae" is celebrated as "Adaekese" which is celebrated twice in a year. This ceremony gives the Asantes the opportunity to celebrate their past leaders and heroes. It attracts people from all walks of life, especially those in the Diaspora. Thus, it also serves as a means of foreign exchange earnings through tourism.

Celebration of dead relatives through luxurious funeral rites have come to stay in the Municipality. It attracts relatives and sympathizers from all parts of the country and abroad. A key feature of these ceremonies are donations by relatives and sympathizers. Thus, it provides revenue for the deceased family.

Some residents use this as an opportunity to show off their wealth while politicians also take advantage of it to rally for political support during elections. The inability of some residents to bear funeral cost as a result of this trend of lavish funerals have led to the formation of social groups' eg.fun Clubs, etc. These clubs assist members by sharing the cost of funeral ceremonies amongst members. Financial institutions have also evolved to grant loans to bereaved relative who do not have funds to perform the funeral ceremonies. This trend of organizing lavish funeral rites have contributed to social pressures on citizens.

The diverse nature of the ethnic composition of the Municipality promotes sustainable development since there is harmony. However, stakeholders in the district should always consider the diverse nature of the district when making policy decisions.

## **1.14. Governance**

Political administration plays a critical role in resource mobilization and distribution for socioeconomic development at the local level. This underlines the importance of the administrative structure and functions of the Asokwa Municipal Assembly. The Asokwa Municipal Assembly derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

### **(a) The General Assembly**

The General Assembly comprised 18 Assembly members with 12 of them elected and 6 appointed by the state with one of them elected as a Presiding member to chair all Assembly meetings. Some of the functions of the General Assembly are but not limited to the following; formulation of bye laws, approval of the annual composite budget, development plans and projects, security issues and matters from the Executive Committee requiring decisions or approval of the General Assembly as spelt out and stipulated by Act 936 of 2016.

### **(b) The Executive Committees and the Chief Executive**

In the performance of its executive functions, Asokwa Municipal has the Executive Committee whose membership as stated in section 19 of the local governance Act 936, 2016 comprises of the Chief Executive as the Chairperson, the Chairpersons of the following sub-committees; Development Planning, Social Services, Finance and Administration, Works, Justice and Security including the Chairperson of one ad-hoc committee as may be nominated by the Chief Executive with the Secretary of the Assembly serving as the Secretary of the Executive Committee. In the exercise of its functions, the Committee coordinates plans, programmes and other inputs from statutory and other sub – committees for deliberation at the General Assembly.

In the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions by the Executive Committee, issues and matters arising in the course of implementation which require policy directives are referred back to the General Assembly for appropriate action.

**(c) The Sub-Committees**

The sub-committees which comprise various Assembly Members and Departmental Heads whose roles fall directly within the sub-committee's jurisdiction. Suggestions and recommendations are submitted to the Executive Committee for deliberation and onward submission to the General Assembly as may be required. Sub committees include Finance and Administration, Works, Development Planning, Social Services, Justice and Security, Education, Transport, Revenue Mobilization and Environment sub committees.

**(d) The Central Administration and Heads of Decentralized Departments**

The Central Administration which is headed by the MCD provides the needed support to the General Assembly and other sub-committees in the form of organization of meetings, provision of finance and logistics. It is also responsible for the timely production and distribution of minutes and notifying departments/units and officials on follow-up actions required of them. It is on record that they have performed their functions creditably which has ensured full participation at the General Assembly and at the sub – committee meetings. Through their attendance at the General Assembly meetings and participation in the Executive and sub-committee meetings, the heads of department present technical reports and offer expert advice to aid discussions which enhances informed decision making. One major role is the implementation of Assembly decisions accordance with or as mandated by Act 936, 2016.

**(e) The Sub - Structures**

The sub-structures serve as a link between the community and the Municipal Assembly. They bring the process of decision making to the grass roots in society. To achieve this, public meetings are organized at the Town/Zonal Councils for communities to make their inputs on various issues such as the Medium-Term Development Plan and Environmental issues amongst others.

However, experiences over the years have shown that the communities hardly attend these meetings in their numbers as may be expected. The Municipality has twelve (12) electoral areas clustered under three (3) Zonal Councils.

**Table 1.6: Town/zonal councils and electoral areas and major communities in the Municipality.**

<b>N0.</b>	<b>Zonal Councils</b>	<b>Towns/Communities Under the Zonal Councils</b>		<b>Electoral Area</b>	<b>Major Towns</b>
1	Asokwa	Asokwa New town		Kaase	Kaase
		Asokwa Old Town		Ahinsan	Ahinsan
		Asokwa Extension		Agogo North	Atonsu Agogo
2	Atonsu	Atonsu	Nahinso	Agogo South	Atonsu Bokro
		Atonsu S-Line	Kyirapatre	Kyirapatre	Kyirapatre, Komfo Badukrom
		Atonsu Agogo		Dompoase	Fabi/Dompoase, Nahinso
		Fabi/Dompoase		Atonsu	Atonsu S-line, Atonsu
		Gyinyase		Kuwait/Aprabo	Kuwait, Oti, Aprabo
		Aprabo		Gyinyase	Gynyase
		Oti		Ahinsan Estate	Ahinsan Estate
		Kuwait		Asokwa Newtown	Asokwa New Town
3	Ahinsan	Ahinsan		Asokwa Extension	Asokwa Old Town, Asokwa Extension
		Ahinsan Estate			
		Kaase			
		Komfo Badukrom			
		Bokro			

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

**(f) Civil Society Organizations and Business Community**

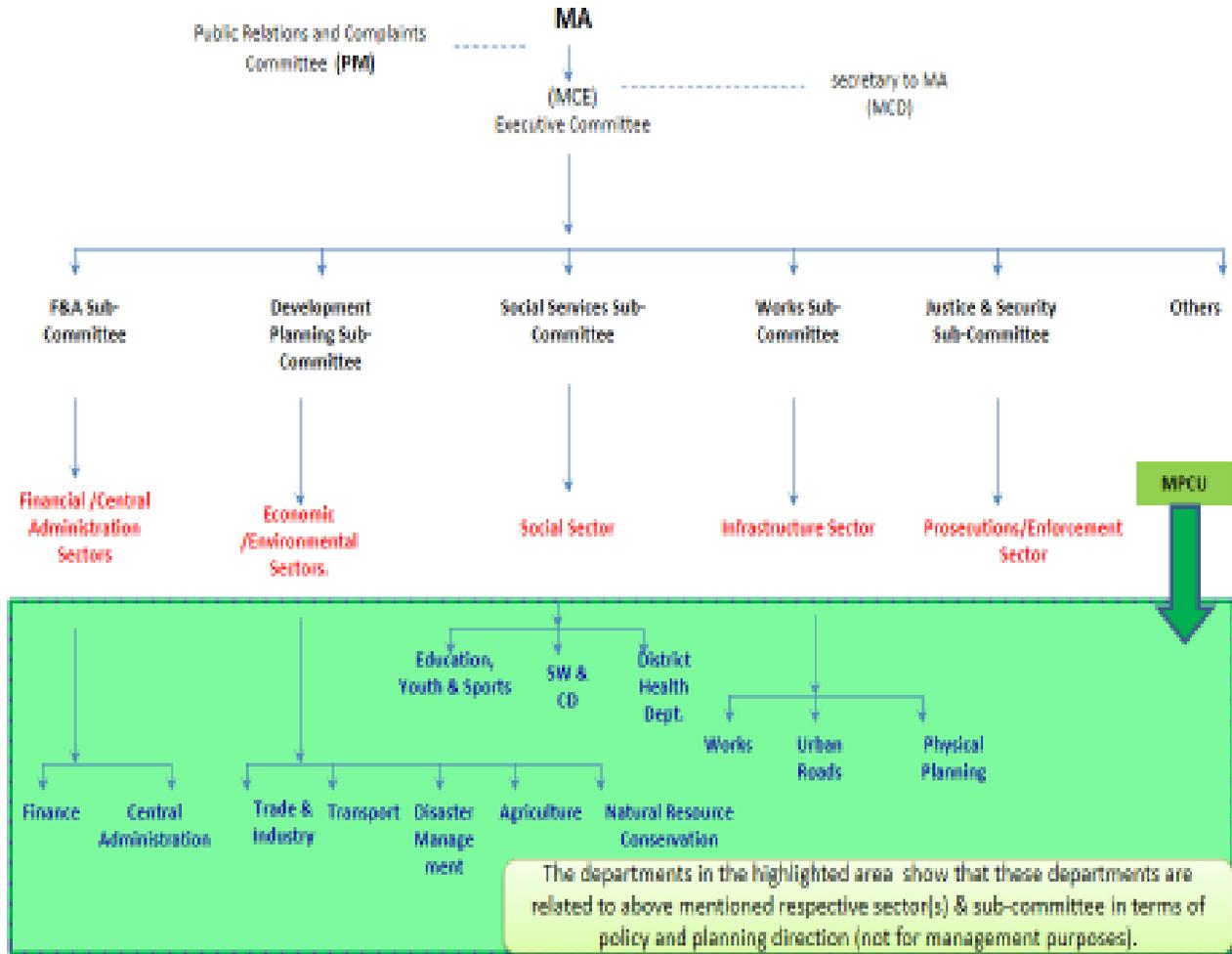
Views and opinions of civil society and the business community are channeled through their representatives (Assembly members or Associations in the case of the business community) to the Administration for consideration by the Assembly. These representatives include NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and Youth Associations. However, the Assembly often interacts with them through forums and seminars to get their views and support for the preparation of plans and implementation of projects and programmes.

**(g) Organogram of the Municipal Assembly**

At the apex of the structure is the General Assembly where the Presiding Member presides over meetings when the Assembly is in session. Directly beneath is the Executive Committee of which the MCE is the Chair with the MCD being the Secretary. The Organogram is shown in Figure 1.17.

Figure 1.6: Asokwa Organogram

## APPENDIX 2B MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM



Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

### **1.15. Security**

Security issues in the Municipality are grouped into land issues and crime. Land acquisition procedures in the Municipality are plagued with problems of irregularities in the land market, unclear land boundaries and the absence of well-institutionalized estate agencies. This makes it difficult for a prospective grantee to know where to start from and who to deal with in respect of the grant of lands. It is further saddled with bureaucracy thereby making the acquisition procedure slow and inconvenient. Land litigation is another issue confronting land acquisition in the Municipality. This phenomenon has contributed to the slow process for the granting of stool land and permits. This has been partly attributed to inadequate data on land boundaries between stools. With regards to crime, statistics from the Ashanti Regional Command of the Ghana Police Services reveal that residents in and around the city are bearing the brunt of syndicates of criminal acts. Common crimes in the Municipality include robbery, fraud, domestic violence and assault. This calls for regular security patrols especially areas such as the Kumasi City Mall, Atonsu, Kaase and its environs.

### **1.16. Economy of the Municipality**

#### **(a) Major Economic Activities**

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce/Services are the major drivers of the Municipal economy. The Municipality is major transit point for goods and services between the North and southern parts of the Country. Economic activities are dominated by the provision of Services mainly retail and wholesale trading. Industrial activities are concentrated around Kaase Light Industrial area. Agricultural activities have been on the down turn due to competing interest of land for commercial and other purposes rather than agric. The Private sector employs a greater number of people in the Municipality. Out of the 41 percent of the gainfully employed population in the Municipality, about 91.2% are in the private sector with 79.2% of them engaging in private informal economic activities (GSS 2010).

**(i) Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles**

Wholesale and retail trading in mainly imported finished goods from hardware and consumer goods form a significant part of the economy due to the existence of demand as a result of the location of the Municipality. This under-scores the urgent need to expand existing markets and construct new ones to reduce the incidence of overcrowding, selling on pavements and open spaces to further expand the local economy and improve revenue mobilization. Again, the construction of a modern shopping mall at Asokwa has significantly boosted the local economy.

**(ii) Manufacturing**

The manufacturing industry is the second largest (13.6%) employer in the Municipality. It comprises multinational companies, medium and micro/small scale industries in the field of brewery, food processing, leather works, craft works, fashion designing, and furniture works. Notable manufacturing companies in the Municipality are Guinness Ghana Limited, Logs and Lumber Limited, Latex Foam Limited among others. Asokwa and Kaase are the notable industrial areas in the Municipality. These manufacturing industries contribute directly to the development of Municipality through the payment of Business Operating Permits (BOP) and Rates in addition to the provision of employment to some resident.

Urban Industrialization has been hampered by a number of factors. These include: expensive and unreliable power supply (some years back), unavailability of raw materials (especially in the timber industry and Stiff competition especially in the beverage industry among others. It has become imperative on the Assembly to adopt strategies under the Government Flagship Program on One District, One Factor to revamp the industrial sector to improve its contribution to the local economy and attract investment.

### (iii) Accommodation and Food Service Activities

This sector of the economy consists of Hotels, Guest Houses, Restaurants and Traditional Catering Services (Chop Bars). Most of these facilities provide both accommodation and food services.

These facilities are most the IGF revenue base of the municipality. In the interest of the Assembly, it vital that, the revaluation of these facilities is done to ensure correct tariffs are collected. The following are the list of accommodation and food service facilities located in the Municipality.

**Table 1.7: Accommodation and Food Service Activities**

S/N	Name of Hotel	Location
1	Kings Towers Hotel	Behind Kumasi High School, Ahinsan Estate road Ahinsan
2	Freeman Hotel	Opposite Chrisman Redeemed Church David Chrisman Avenue Asokwa Extension
3	Big Mama Hotel	Opposite Methodist Church Methodist road, Atonsu Agogo
4	De-White Hall Hotel	Adjacent Posh Academy Kuwait road, Dompouse
5	Elysee Hotel	Behind Methodist Church Ramseyer road, Gyinyase
6	Akomentz Hotel	Opposite Kumasi High School, Gyinyase road, Atonsu
7	Confidence Hotel	Behind Texas Hotel, Janet Amoakohene road Asokwa
8	Dodi Ventures (Hotel)	Opposite the Kumasi City Mall Stadium Road, Asokwa
9	Lake Road Hotel	Just Atonsu Station opposite Inn Clinic Lake Road Atonsu Agogo
10	Agoro Hotel	Behind The Presbyterian Church Jantua Street Asokwa
11	Amissah Hotel	Behind Manu's Guest House Asokwa Extension, Asokwa
12	Ceeta-Kel Hotel	Opposite Stadium Hotel ,F.E Baamoah 1 Street Bungalow Asokwa
13	Freeman Hotel	Opposite Christman Redeemed Church, David Christman Avenue Asokwa Extension
14	Great Asor Hotel	Kilavi Junction Adjacent Champion Church, Champion Street Asokwa
15	Hotel Joyflux (Restaurant)	Adjacent Pre-Vibe University, F.E Baamoah 1 Street Asokwa

16	Hotel La Belle	Behind the Asokwa Overhead La Belle Street, Asokwa
17	Rees Hotel	Near Unity Oil, Opposite NIIT Stadium Road Asokwa Freeman Junction, Asokwa
18	Sports Hotel	Besides Unity Oil ,Stadium Road Asokwa
19	Stadium Hotel	F.E Boamah 1 Street Asokwa Bungalow Asokwa
20	Timber Gardens Hotel	Opposite Asokwa Overhead Anloga Highway Asokwa
21	Dago Hotel	Adjacent Adabie Medicine Centre Atonsu Agogo
22	Sangabo Hotel Annex	Opposite Odasani Enterprise-Atonsuplt 55 Blk H Eric Aboagye Street Atonsu Bokro, Atonsu
23	Seint Hotel	Opposite Dompouse Queen Mother's House ,Agyapomaa Street Dompouse New Site, Atonsu
24	Perpetual Hotel	Behind Agnes Achiaa' Store H/No Plt 8 Blk E , Ahinsan
25	Salisberg Hotel	Adjacent Boa Amponsem Auto Spare Parts, Gyinyase Road, Atonsu
26	Okumah Hotel	Adjacent The Church Of Pentecost, Kaase
27	Akosua Adomaa Hotel	Behind Jesus Is King Shop Bokro, Gyaame Street, Atonsu
28	Aborah Hotel	Behind New World Primary School Auwah Avenue road ,Atonsu
29	Madam Kon Hotel	Kuwait Last Stop, 50 Meters From Carolyne's Lodge ,Madam Kon road Kuwait
30	Great Luck Hotel	Osei Yaw Avenue, Kuwait Road Bokro Atonsu
31	Noks Hotel Ltd	Near Mckeown Temple, Plot 1 Blk 3 Asokwa
32	Fredericks Hotel	Kwame owusu road, behind Municipal office, Asokwa
33	Hotel De Love	Adjacent G-Jeop Primary And Junior Agyapomaa Street School , Dompouse

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

#### (v) Financial and Insurance Activities

Financial activities in the Municipality include Commercial Banks, Rural Banks, Saving and Loans Institutions, Susu Collectors, Investment Banks and Insurance Companies. In all, there are

26 financial institutions comprising 13 commercial banks, 9 rural banks and 4 savings and loans institutions in the Municipality. These financial institutions in addition to the provision of employment, provide significant financial assistance to support business growth in the Municipality. In addition, they promote financial inclusion within the Municipality. However, access to credit in the Municipality is still a challenge as a result of stringent loan conditions required by these banks in accessing credit. The list of financial institutions and their locations within the Municipality are presented below.

**Table 1.8: List of Financial Institutions**

S/N	Name of institution	Location
1	GCB Bank Limited	Adjacent Coca-Cola Company Lake Road, Ahinsan
2	HFC Bank Ghana Limited	Ark Apartment, Adjacent Christ Embassy Church Kumasi, Asokwa
3	Kumawuman Rural Bank	Adjacent Everpure Purified Water Company, It is Well Branch, Ahinsan
4	Yaa Asantewaa Rural Bank	Atonsu High School Junction New Agogo Market Gyinyase Road, Atonsu
5	Prudential Bank Limited	On Unity Oil Premises Opposite Roman Catholic Church,S-Line Junction, Atonsu Agogo
6	Advans Ghana Savings And Loans Ltd	Opposite Freedom House , Atonsu Agogo
7	Nkoraman Rural Bank Ltd	Near Presby Church Asokwa
8	Adansi Rural Bank	Fountain of Life International School Junction, Monaco Road, Atonsu
9	Bosomtwe Rural Bank	Adjacent Herodia Beauty Therapy Kwasi Kwarteng Avenue, Atonsu Bokro
10	Atwima Kwanwoma Rural Bank	Adjacent Monaco Mosque, Atonsu Agogo
11	Akrofuom Area Rural Bank Ltd	Opposite Fidelity Bank just at Atonsu Station , Atonsu

12	Fidelity Bank	Adjacent DDD Technical College(Office), Lake Road, Atonsu Station
13	GN Bank Ltd	Close to Atonsu Market, High School Junction, Atonsu
14	Standard Chartered Bank	Near Shell Service Station, Asokwa
15	Adansi Rural Bank Limited	Directly Opposite Fan Milk Limited, H/No. Plt 567 blk A, Kaase Industrial Area, Kaase
16	Beige Capital Bank ( Consolidated Bank)	Upper Floor of Hamcom Express Lake road Atonsu Agogo
17	Stanbic Bank	Adjacent The Ark Building, Asokwa
18	National Investment Bank	In the Ark building Near Asokwa Interchange
19	Asokore Rural Bank	Ef Asokore,Asokwa
20	Utrak Savings and Loans ltd.	Opposite Mckeown Pentecost Church Behind former spirit FM, Asokwa
21	UT Bank ( Consolidated Bank)	Near Meridian Plaza, Asokwa
22	Unique Bank	Stadium road, Asokwa
23	ADB	Asokwa
24	Republic Bank	Inside the Ark Building, Asokwa
25	Multi Credit Savings And Loans Limited	Opposite Joselina Creation Institute, lake road Atonsu
26	Link Savings And Loans	Adjacent RLG Institute Of Technology, Atonsu Agogo

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

#### **(vi) Transportation and Storage**

The closeness of the Municipality to the Kumasi Metropolis makes it the hub for goods and services to mostly the northern part of the country and other neighboring countries. The

Municipality has a total road length of engineered 73km, with 33km being first class, 28km second and 12km third road. This sector provides employment to 4.3% (GSS 2010) of the working population with a significant number of them being in the private road transport subdivision. Transportation in the Municipality is faced with inadequate enforcement of road traffic regulations which manifests in reckless driving, traffic jams, poor conditions etc. However, it is driven mainly by the private sector. Regulation and management of the sector is done by the Assembly in collaboration with the security agencies especially the Motor Transport and Traffic Department (MTTD) of the Ghana Police Service. Improvement in the road network and the effective regulation of the activities of transport owners and drivers is critical if the Assembly is to reap maximum benefit from its location. Trotro and taxis are the major means of transport in the Municipality.

**(a) Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

Agriculture is not a major activity in the Municipality. There is currently a high competition for land for commercial, residential and agriculture activities. The agriculture in the Municipality focuses on the cultivation of vegetables such as carrot, cabbage, lettuce and French onions as well as rearing of livestock's such as chicken, goat, sheet, cattle, pigs, fish farming on a very small scale. Gyinyase is the major vegetable production site in the municipality and probably one the highest in the region.

**(b) Formal and Informal Sector**

Business activities in the city are categorized into formal and informal. Institutions that have registered with the Registrar General's Department and have legal authorization to conduct

business are classified as formal. They have a corporate ownership, large-scale operation, capital-intensive, and the use of sophisticated technology, appropriate infrastructure and a permanent address which enhances the management and supervision of their activities. Notable economic activities within this sector are the financial institutions, hospitality service providers, breweries, pharmaceutical industries and healthcare providers, etc.

The informal sector refers to all unregistered commercial activities without the necessary legal authorization and also without a permanent contact address. Activities under this category is the highest employer (79.2% of the working population, GSS 2014) and also the highest contributor to the local economy. It includes trading activities in all kinds of items ranging from food stuffs to clothing, stationeries, small-scale mechanical shops, beverage manufacturing industries, etc. the undocumented nature of their activities has made it very daunting to supervise and monitor their activities especially in terms of revenue mobilization and pollution.

## **1.17. Social Services**

The social services in the district are grouped into education and health. Details of these categorization is discussed below.

### **1.17.1. Education**

Under education, the distribution of schools, enrolment levels, teachers' availability, school performance (BECE) in the municipality as well as the summary of educational issues are discussed.

### 1.17.1.1 Distribution of Schools (2017/2018)

The Municipality has a total of 12 Public Pre-Schools (KG), 20 Public Primary Schools, 19 Public Junior High School (JHS) and one (1) SHS in 3 Circuits. There are also 105 Pre-schools (KG), 100 Primary Schools, 58 JHS and 4 SHS in the private sector.

Out of a total of 314 basic schools (pre-school, primary and JHS) in the District, 51 are Public and 263 are Private representing 16.2 percent and 83.8 percent respectively. In the Senior High School (SHS) division, there are five (5) of which one (1) public and three (3) private. In the Vocational/Technical category, there is no school in this category. Thus, private sector dominates in the educational sector in the Municipality than the public. This can be attributed to urban nature of the municipality. The need for effective collaboration between the Assembly and the private sector players in addressing the educational needs of the people within the Municipality cannot be overemphasized.

**Table 1.9: Distribution of Schools (2017/2018) Academic Year**

S/N	Circuits	Pre-School		Primary		JHS		SHS	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Asokwa	5	36	6	33	8	14		
2	Atonsu	4	62	7	60	5	34	1	3
3	Dompoase	3	7	7	7	6	10		1
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>		<b>120</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>5</b>	

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

### 1.17.1.2. Enrolment levels

- **Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2016/2017)**

Total Pre - school enrolment stood at 5,321 out of which 2,734 representing 51 percent are boys while 2,587 representing 49 percent are girls. This is an indication that more boys are enrolled in pre-schools than girls. Table 1.10 shows details of pre-school enrolment in the Municipality

**Table 1.10: Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2017/2018) Academic Year**

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute Figures		Percentage (%)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Asokwa	408	206	202	50	50
2	Atonsu	350	187	163	53	47
3	Dompoase	253	146	107	58	42
4	Private( circuit)	4310	2195	2115	51	49
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5321</b>	<b>2734</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

- **Primary School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)**

At the primary school level, total enrolment stood at 16,391 out of which, 8,121 (49.5 percent) were males while 8,270 (50.5 percent) were females as shown in Table 1.11. This shows that, the enrolment of boys fall short of that of the girls the primary level compare the pre-school.

**Table 1.11: Primary School Enrolment Level (2016/2017) Academic Year**

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage (%)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Asokwa	1791	850	941	47	53
2	Atonsu	2238	1090	1148	49	51
3	Dompoase	1249	596	653	48	52
4	Private( All circuits)	11113	5585	5528	50	50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16391</b>	<b>8121</b>	<b>8270</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

- **Junior High School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)**

At the JHS level, total enrolment stood at 8,405 out of which 4,008 representing 48 percent were males while the remaining 4,397 representing 52 percent were females as indicated in table 1.12.

This indicates that there are more girls than boys in the JHS level. Thus, the higher the educational ladder, more boys dropout of school than girls.

**Table 1.12: Junior High School Enrolment Level (2016/2017) Academic Year**

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Asokwa	2231	1087	1144	49%	51%
2	Atonsu	1419	695	724	49%	51%
3	Dompoase	1338	572	766	43%	57%
4	Private(circuits)	3417	1654	1763	48%	52%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8405</b>	<b>4008</b>	<b>4397</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>

- **Senior High School Enrolment Level (2017/2018) Academic Year**

At the time of the profiling, comprehensive enrolment for SHS could not be ascertained. Only boy enrolment for the public SHS was available as indicated in the table below.

**Table 1.13: Senior High School Enrolment Level (2017/2018) Academic Year**

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Atonsu	2548	2548	0	100%	
2	Private ( circuits)					
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Metro Education Department,2018

**Table 1.14: Gross Enrolment Ratio by category (2017/2018) Academic Year**

Level	Enrolment	GER (%)	NER (%)
Pre-School (KG 1 & KG 2)	<b>5321</b>		
Primary	<b>16391</b>		
JHS	<b>8405</b>		

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

**Table 1.15: Gender parity index**

Level	GPI
Pre-School (KG 1 & KG 2)	
Primary	
JHS	

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

### 1.17.2. Teachers Availability in Schools (2016/2017)

The district has a pre-school pupils/teacher ratio of 21:1 which lower than norm of 35:1. With regards to the primary level, the pupil/teacher ratio is 32:1. This is a little higher than the pre-school level but lower than the national standard of 45:1. Thus, the Municipality has no problem with teacher as the ratios are good. This can be attributed to high number of private schools in the Municipality, however, capacity building should be a prime concern to the Assembly as most these private schools employ the services of lower standards teachers.

**Table 1.16: Public Pupil/Teacher Ratio**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Pupils' Enrolment</b>	<b>Teachers' Enrolment</b>	<b>P/TR</b>	<b>National Norm</b>
Pre-School (KG 1 & KG 2)	1011	46	1:21	35
Primary	5278	163	1:32	45
JHS	4988	253	1:20	35
SHS	2548	101	1:25	30

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

### 1.17.3. Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) Performance in the District

The BECE performance in the Municipality discussion is limited to only two years, 2016, 2017 as that was the only data available. In 2016, a total of 23, 176 candidates wrote the exams, 19, 468 representing 84 percent passed. In 2017, the performance in percentage terms increased but the number of candidates who took the exams decreased. A total of 22, 840 candidates took the exam, 19, 231 representing 84.2 passed. On a yearly comparison, total number of candidates present between 2016 and 2017 dropped by 336 and the total number that passed dropped by 237.

**Table 1.17: BECE Performance**

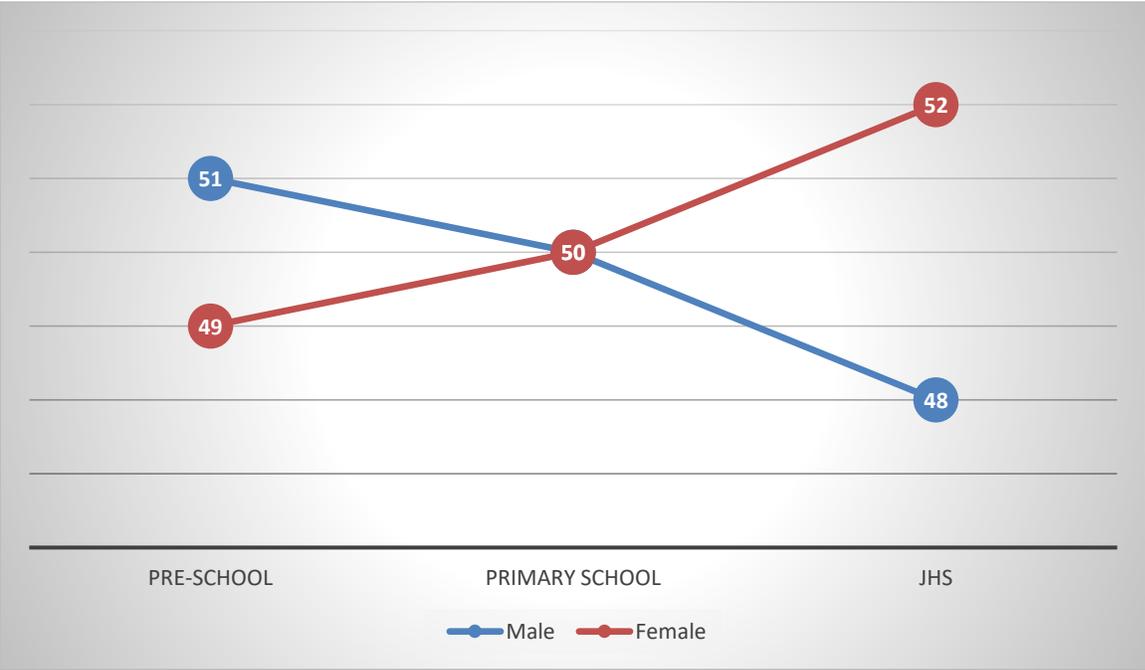
Year	Total No. of Candidates Presented	No. of Candidates Passed	Performance (%)
2016	23176	19468	84
2017	22840	19231	84.2

Source: Metro Education Department, 2018

For the two years under consideration, the district had never recorded a 100 percent pass rate. This is an indication that more needs to be done in relation to educational infrastructure development and human capacity building. Focus should therefore be given to the provision of expansion and maintenance of existing ones, government support to the education in the form of teaching and learning materials, capitation, school feeding, among others, should improve and come timely. The district assembly should also extend its support to best performing students to best teachers and schools. This will motivate teachers to put up their best

#### **1.17.4. Trend of School Enrolment Levels and Implication for Development**

A trend analysis of the school enrolment figures revealed that as pupils/students climb up the educational ladder to the top, the boys' dropout tends to be higher than girls as shown in Figure 1.6. The gap is wider from the JHS level. Thus, most boys' dropout of school to the streets to earn a living due to urban poverty. The need to develop strategies to tackle urban poverty is of the essence.



**Figure 1.7: Trend of School Enrolment Levels and Implication for Development**

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

#### **1.17.5. Summary of Findings (Education) in the District (2016/2017)**

In summary, during the survey, key development problems identified in the education sub-sector include the following:

- Skewed distribution of schools in favor of the private sector which decreases financial accessibility.
- High drop-out rate especially among boys at the JHS
- Poor and inadequate school infrastructure especially teacher accommodation.
- Poor academic performance

#### **1.18. Health Care Provision in the Municipality**

The data on health within the Municipality is still scanty. Under health care in the district, issues discussed include health infrastructure and professionals in the Municipality.

##### **1.18.1. District Health Facilities and Management in the District**

Health delivery in the Asokwa Municipality is through one (1) Government and 15 Non-government facilities: one (7) hospitals, eight (8) clinics/ maternity/child health facilities.

With respect to health personnel in the public hospital, the Municipal has one (18) medical officer, 41 medical assistants, 86 mid-wives, 105 enrolled nurses and 10 community health nurses totaling 261 health professionals providing health care in the Municipality.

**Table 1.18: Health Facilities (Public and Private) and Management in the District**

Type of Facility	Location	No.	Doctors	Nurses	Medical Asst.	Mid-wives	TBAs	Comm. Health Nurses	Beds
<b>Public Health Care</b>									
Hospitals	Kyirapatre	1	18	105	41	86	0	10	-
Health Centres									
MCH/CHPS									
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Mission/Private Health Care</b>									
Hospital	Ahinsan	3							
	Asokwa	2							
	Ahinsan Estate	1							
Health Centres									
Clinics/ Maternity Home	Atonsu	2							
	Ahinsan Estate	2							
	Kaase	1							
	Bokro	2							
	Ahinsan	1							
	<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>						

Source: Metro Health Directorate, 2018

### **1.18.2. HIV and AIDS**

HIV and AIDS control and prevention in the Municipality has not been very successful. This is as a result of an increment in newly infected persons. The presence of commercial sex workers in the Municipality have partially contributed to this failure since some of them succumb to clientele who want unprotected sex for higher charges and also due to the fact that their activities are illegal and as such monitoring and control is difficult. Another situation that has engulfed the Municipality and compounded the prevalence of HIV and AIDS is the loose moral fabric of the society. The unwillingness of HIV and AIDS patients to disclose their status to appropriate quarters for help as a result of the stigma and ostracisms they face after making known their HIV status. The negative attitude of residents towards HIV/AIDS testing has also militated against efforts aimed at reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Municipality.

### **1.19. Telecommunication Services**

Telecommunications services play a major role in the daily activities of all citizens in the Municipality in addition to its significant impact on businesses. The Municipality has two types of telecommunication networks namely the mobile networks and the fixed line system. The Municipality has a general stable network coverage with access to 3G and 4G network service. There are internet cafes within the Municipality.

One emerging trend in the telecommunication industry is the mobile money service which allows subscribers to send and receive money through their mobile devices with collection points metro-wide. This service is largely patronized by SMEs and individuals for financial transactions which underscores the huge dependence of the local economy on the telecommunication industry. However, services provided by these telecommunication firms are marred expensive tariffs.

## 1.20. Market Infrastructure

As result of the proximity of the Municipality to the Kumasi Metropolis where the largest market in West Africa is located, the municipality has only satellite markets. These are daily and weekly markets. They serve a major joints for revenue mobilization for the development of the municipality. The following are the list of markets located in the municipality and the major commodities traded. The expansion and redevelopment of these satellite markets into modern markets will create more space for trading to which reduce street selling coupled with enforcement of bye-laws. In addition, it will also boost the revenue collection drive by the Assembly as it will bring trading activities to one point. Hence, in the medium to long term, the Assembly should implement strategies that can boost market infrastructure in the municipality.

**Table 1.19: List of market facilities**

S/N	Name of Market	Major Commodities	Size of Market(Large/Medium/small)
1	Ahinsan Market	Vegetables	Small
2	Atonsu Market	Vegetables and second hand cloth	Small
3	Dompoase Market	Vegetables and other food stuffs	Small
4	Agogo Market	Vegetables and other food stuffs	Small
5	New Agogo Market	Vegetables, second hand clothes and other foodstuffs	Large
6	Kyirapatre Market	Vegetables	Small
7	Gyinyase Market	Vegetables and other food stuffs	Small
8	Kaase Market	Vegetables and other food stuffs	Small
9	Bokoro Market	Vegetables	Small
10	Asokwa Old Town	Vegetables	Small

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

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

Extreme poverty is a common phenomenon especially the slum area like Kaase. This has resulted in number of street children and sex workers within the municipality. Though there are not figures to indicate the poverty in the municipality, its manifestation in the form of poor housing condition, poor living standards are clear in the municipality. Social Protection is the base of a secure and acceptable life. Its main objective is to tackle poverty and to protect people from risks and shocks. The Assembly does not have internal social protection programmes; however, central government social protection programmes are available in the municipality. Central government social protection programmes in the Assembly include: the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Ghana School Feeding Programmes (GSFP), and the Capitation Grant (CG). Others social programmes include the Rural Enterprise Project (REP), Disable Fund and the HIV support Fund. All these social protection programmes are targeted at giving protection to the vulnerable groups identified under the poverty analysis.

### **1.22. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)**

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are perceived the world over as major tools for rapid social and economic development. Though science, technology and innovation is needed in every sector of the municipal economy, less is been done in that area. The lack of science, technology and innovation have hinders the creation of jobs for the youth in the municipality. The absence of science, technology and innovation in the health sector is massively impacting negatively on public health in the municipality. In the educational sector, the lack of science, technology and innovation equipment have hampered quality science education in the second cycle institutions in the municipality. In summary, the lack of science, technology and innovation development of the municipality has resulted in low growth and development in the municipality in the area of

education, health, agriculture, employment, energy, industrialization, environment, natural resources and human settlements in the district.

### 1.23. Summary of Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

The above situational analysis has provided an in-depth study on Asokwa as a Municipality in Ghana. The analysis took a cross-section of both the spatial and aspatial components of the Municipality and extracted relevant information that borders on development. These were identified as development issues that call for comprehensive efforts by the Assembly and relevant stakeholders to find sustainable solutions to them. Development issues identified are presented below in no order of priority;

**Table 1.20: Summary of Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues**

<b>GSGDA II 2014-2017 Thematic Areas</b>	<b>GSGDA II 2014-2017 Development Issues/Gaps/Problems</b>
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Poor market infrastructure
	2. Low mobilization of internally generated funds
	3. Unreliable data on ratable items
	4. Delays in the release of DACF and other GOG funds
2. Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	5. Low entrepreneurial skills
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6. Lack of support for urban agriculture
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	7. Deplorable road infrastructure
	8. Poor lighting system
	9. Poor drainage system
	10. Poor sanitation
	11. Destruction of properties by fire
	12. Inability to match housing supply with population growth.
	13. High cost of accommodation.

	14. Cumbersome and insecure land acquisition procedure
	15. Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses
	16. Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households).
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	17. High rate of youth unemployment
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	18. Lack of office space
	19. Lack of official vehicles and staff residential accommodation
	20. Lack of office equipment

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

This chapter of the District Medium Term Development Plan presents a detailed analysis of the development issues in the Municipality. The Identified development issues are linked and harmonized with identified key development gaps/problems/issues from the profile. The chapter is concluded with the Sustainability Analysis of Adopted Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility).

#### **2.2. Local/Community Development Plans**

The District Assembly, through a comprehensive participatory process, collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the communities in the 12 electoral areas within Municipality. There were two stages in the communities' needs assessment process.

The first stage was the communities' needs identification. All the communities were supported by the MPCU and Assembly members to identify their development needs and aspirations using the focus group technique. Groups' needs and aspirations were harmonized to form the community needs and aspirations.

The second stage was at the electoral area level prioritization meeting. The community needs and aspirations were harmonized and prioritized at the electoral area level. This was done by inviting key stakeholders from each community to represent their communities at the electoral area level for consultative meeting. Each community subsequently presented its Community Development Plans (CDPs) where the community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of development issues/problems/gaps. After facilitating the preparation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) using the guidelines from the National Community Development Plan Guidelines,

the following are issues outlined from the Community Development Plans (CDPs) in no order of priority.

1. Inadequate of office space and staff residential accommodation
2. Inadequate official vehicles and equipment
3. Poor sanitation
4. Poor drainage system
5. Deplorable road infrastructure
6. Poor street lighting system
7. High rate of youth unemployment
8. Low entrepreneurial skills.
9. Inadequate health equipment
10. Lack of Ambulance
11. Collapsing of industries
12. Revenue leakages.
13. Unreliable data on ratable items.
14. Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households).
15. Poor market infrastructure
16. Inadequate support for urban agriculture
17. and crowded classrooms
18. Inadequate access to potable water

### **2.3. Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014- 2017**

To ensure harmony in the development process, the identified development problems/issues from the profiling were scored against the needs and aspirations obtained from the various community sensitizations and needs assessment organised. This was necessary as the community needs and aspiration must in harmony with the identified one the profiling phase. This was done with use of the scoring scale presented in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Scoring Scale**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>2</b>	Strong Relation
<b>1</b>	Weak Relationship
<b>0</b>	No Relationship

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2017

**Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014- 2017**

<b>Community Needs and Aspiration</b>	<b>Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from profile)</b>	<b>Score</b>
1.Inadequate office space and staff accommodation	1. Lack of office space	2
2.Inadequate official vehicles and equipment	2. Lack of official vehicles and staff residential accommodation	2
3.Poor sanitation	3. Poor drainage system	2
4.Poor drainage system	4. Poor sanitation	2
5.Deplorable road infrastructure	5. Deplorable road infrastructure	2
6.Poor street lighting system	6. Poor lighting system	2
7.High rate of youth unemployment	7. High rate of youth unemployment	2
8.Low entrepreneurial skills	8. Low entrepreneurial skills	2
9.Lack of Ambulance	9. Inability to match housing supply with population growth	2
10.Inadequate health equipment	10. Lack of office equipment	2
11.Collapsing of industries	11. Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses	2
12. Revenue leakages.	12. Low mobilization of internally generated funds	2
13.Unreliable data on ratable items	13. Unreliable data on ratable items	2
14. Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households).	14. Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households).	2
15.Poor market infrastructure	15. Poor market infrastructure	2
16.Inadequate support for urban agriculture	16. Lack of support for urban agriculture	2
17. Deplorable crowded classrooms	17.Delays in the release of DACF and other GOG funds	2
18.Inadequate access to potable water	18. Destruction of properties by fire	2
	19. High cost of accommodation.	2
	20. Cumbersome and insecure land acquisition procedure	2
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>40</b>
<b>Average Score</b>		<b>20</b>

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

From the scores of each of the community need/aspiration against the identified development problems/issues/gaps emanating from the profile, it is clear all the community needs/aspirations had a strong relationship with the development problems/issues/gaps identified from the profile. Thus there was harmony between the community needs/aspirations and the development gaps identified in the profile.

**Table 2.3: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021**

<b>Thematic Areas GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021</b>
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Poor market infrastructure
	2. Revenue leakages.
	3. Unreliable data on ratable items
2. Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	4. Low entrepreneurial skills
	5. Collapsing of industry
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6. Lack of support for urban agriculture
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	7. Deplorable road infrastructure
	8. Poor street lighting system
	9. Poor drainage system
	10. Poor sanitation
	11. Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households).
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	12. High rate of youth unemployment
	13. Inadequate health equipment
	14. Lack of ambulance
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	15. Inadequate office space and staff residential accommodation
	16. Lack of official vehicles and equipment

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

**2.4. Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

For continuity in development, the need to harmonize past policies with current policies, this section harmonized development issues under the GSGDA II with those issues of the Agenda for jobs, 2018-2021. The MPCU harmonized the development issues under the GSGDA II with development issues under the development dimensions of the current policy; agenda for jobs as indicated in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>Thematic Areas</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Development Dimensions</b>	<b>Issues</b>
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Poor market infrastructure 2. Revenue leakages. 3. Unreliable data on ratable items	Economic Development	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others  2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets  3. Limited access to finance  4. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
2. Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	4. Low entrepreneurial skills 5. Collapsing of industry		5. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6. Inadequate support for urban agriculture		6. Inadequate access to veterinary services

4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	7. Deplorable road infrastructure 8. Poor street lighting system 9. Poor drainage system 10. Poor sanitation  11. Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households).	Social Development	7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care.  8. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth  9. Poor drainage systems  10. Poor sanitation and waste management  11. Inequitable access to and distribution of power  12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	12. High rate of youth unemployment 13. Inadequate health equipment 14. Lack of ambulance	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	13. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 14. Early deterioration of road networks
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	15. Inadequate office space and staff residential accommodation  16. Lack of official vehicles and equipment	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

**Table 2.5: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs**

<b>MMTDP ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
Economic Development	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
	3. Limited access to finance
	4. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	5. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds
	6. Inadequate access to veterinary services
Social Development	7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
	8. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	9. Poor drainage systems
	10. Poor sanitation and waste management
	11. Inequitable access to and distribution of power
	12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	13. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
	14. Early deterioration of road networks
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	15. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

## **2.5. Prioritization of Adopted Development Issues**

After identifying the adopted issues from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 based on the “Agenda for Jobs”, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through a consensus meeting of broad spectrum of stakeholders in the District. Priority setting is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These tools were applied on the following criteria for effective prioritization.

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- Significant multiplier effect on the economy e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality).
- Impact relating to spatial location of investment and activities with the aim of either reducing or bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in relation to access to public goods and services or with respect to ecological zones in pursuance of growth and poverty reduction objectives.
- Promotion of cross-cutting issues including HIV and AIDS, gender equality, environmental concerns, climate change, population, Green Economy and any other emerging sustainable development issues, etc.

Prioritization of issues under each development dimension adopted by the Municipality, using the multiplier, impact of large proportion of the citizens and linkage effects on the set criteria is shown in Table 2.4. The result of the prioritization is presented in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.6: Prioritization Key**

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

Source: NDPC, Guidelines, 2017

**Table 2.7: Prioritization of the Adopted Issues**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues</b></p>	<b>Criteria</b>						<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Rank</b>
	Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the economy	Impact on even development	Impact relating to spatial location	Promotion of cross-cutting issues		
<b>Dimension: Economic Development</b>								
1.Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	3	2	3	2	1	1	12	4 <sup>th</sup>
2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	1	1	3	2	1	1	9	8 <sup>th</sup>
3. Limited access to finance	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	11 <sup>th</sup>
4.Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	1	3	1	0	0	1	5	11 <sup>th</sup>
5.Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	3	3	1	0	0	0	7	9 <sup>th</sup>
6.Inadequate access to veterinary services	3	3	1	0	0	0	7	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>45</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>
<b>Dimension: Social Development</b>								
7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	3	3	1	0	1	2	10	7 <sup>th</sup>
8. Inequitable access to and distribution of power	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	11 <sup>th</sup>
9. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1 <sup>st</sup>
10. Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	3	3	1	16	3 <sup>rd</sup>
11.Poor drainage systems	3	3	2	1	0	1	10	14 <sup>th</sup>

12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	3	3	2	1	0	1	10	14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>59</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>
<b>Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>								
13. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	3	3	3	1	1	1	12	4 <sup>th</sup>
14. Early deterioration of road networks	3	3	3	2	1	0	12	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>24</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Dimension : Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>								
15. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Sub-total</b>							<b>18</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

- **Ranking of Prioritized Adopted Dimensions**

From Table 2.5, the Adopted Development Dimensions were prioritized as follows;

1. Social Development
2. Economic Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The policy implication is that, within the planned period more resources will be channeled into Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements in addition to the other ranked adopted goals.

#### **2.4.1. List of Prioritized Adopted Development Issues**

1. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
2. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy
3. Poor sanitation and waste management
4. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
5. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
6. Early deterioration of road networks
7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care

8. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
9. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds
10. Inadequate access to veterinary services
11. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
12. Limited access to finance
13. Inequitable access to and distribution of power
14. Poor drainage systems
15. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education

## **2.6. Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)**

This section deals with an analysis of the adopted prioritized issues based on the Municipality's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). In solving the various development issues, the potentials and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges concerning the issues must be identified. Therefore, with respect to the MMTDP 2018-2021, the following definitions are given;

- **Potentials** refer to factors, advantages and resources within the Municipality which when utilized can enable it to overcome its constraints and enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Opportunities** are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the Municipality.
- **Constraints** are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the Municipality's ability to enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Challenges** are the external factors that obstruct (negatively influence) the development efforts of the Municipality.

Table 2.8 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted prioritized development issues in Asokwa Municipality. The output of the POCC analysis will refine the adopted prioritized issues of the Municipality.

**Table 2.8: Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)**

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
1	Early deterioration of road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of constructional materials</li> <li>- Presence of Department of Urban Roads</li> <li>- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and government policy</li> <li>- Proximity to Regional Department of Urban road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>- Inadequate internal financing</li> <li>- Weak monitoring structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- High pressure on DACF</li> <li>- Low capacity of contractors</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the Municipality. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.</p>					
2	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available competent staff</li> <li>- High level of commitment from stakeholders</li> <li>- Availability of IGF</li> <li>- Availability of companies within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and government policy</li> <li>- Availability of external funding sources</li> <li>- Availability of donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unreliable internal funds</li> <li>- More development gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- High pressure on DACF</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.</p>					
3	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of health related NGOs in the municipality</li> <li>- Availability of internal funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of health related NGO's (CHAG) etc.</li> <li>- Available national funds allocation</li> <li>- Existence of government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> <li>- Low level of household income</li> <li>- Long distance in accessing health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low budgetary allocation</li> <li>- Inadequate external funds</li> <li>- Superstition beliefs of health issues</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue of huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges</p>					

4	Inequitable access to and distribution of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Electricity Sub-stations</li> <li>- Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost</li> <li>- Communities willingness to support energy programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP)</li> <li>-Existence of Ministry of Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of IGF to electrification projects</li> <li>- Illegal connection and wastage of power</li> <li>- High poverty level of communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient and untimely release of external funds</li> <li>-Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG</li> <li>-Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the Inequitable access to and distribution of power to support the delivery of energy services in the Municipality. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, programme design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges.</p>					
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of employable skills among youths</li> <li>- Existence of Municipality Assembly</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Presence of YEA, PFJ, PFI, 1D1F programmes in the country</li> <li>-Presence of training institutes to train youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apathy of the youth to be trained</li> <li>- Limited employable skills among the youth</li> <li>- Low levels of income among people in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Change of government and policies</li> <li>-Lack of data on unemployment</li> <li>-Lack of national programmes for employment creation</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.</p>					
6	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of constructional materials</li> <li>- Presence of Department of Urban Roads</li> <li>- Availability of skilled and unskilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Political will and government policy</li> <li>-Proximity to Regional Department of Urban road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>- Inadequate internal financing</li> <li>- Weak monitoring structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>-High pressure on DACF</li> <li>-Low capacity of contractors</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks in the Municipality. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct</p>					

7	Poor drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Zomlion staff in the Municipality</li> <li>-Available space for construction of drains</li> <li>-Availability of labour for distilling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of national sanitation day</li> <li>-Availability of a Ministry of Sanitation</li> <li>-Availability of NGOs on sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Irresponsible dumping of refuse</li> <li>-Weak enforcement of by-laws</li> <li>-Limited number of drains within the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Non enforcement of sanitation laws</li> <li>-Weak national commitments towards drainage issues</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: the poor drainage system can be effectively manage using the availability of potentials and opportunities. The issues can be addressed through sensitization and environmental maintenance.</p>					
8	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Toll Booth in the District</li> <li>- Presence of numerous economic activities in the District</li> <li>- Availability of youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources</li> <li>-Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High number of tax evaders</li> <li>- High rate of financial leakage</li> <li>- Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organizations and businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs</li> <li>-Generally low tax education</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p>					
9	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Department of Social Welfare</li> <li>- Existence of the Disability Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of NGOs</li> <li>-Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High demand on the Disability Fund</li> <li>- Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimize the identified challenges.</p>					
10	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of dept. of agriculture</li> <li>-Availability of Agriculture related NGOs</li> <li>-formation of MCACT and DAAS in the Municipality</li> <li>- Availability of RELC session</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of government policies such as PFJ, PFI, ID1F, ID1warehouse</li> <li>-Availability of policy that guides agriculture</li> <li>Existence of agriculture NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High cost of technology</li> <li>-Lack of demonstration sites</li> <li>-Limited number of AEAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low level of education of farmers</li> <li>-Inadequate access to modern technology</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The problem of storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds can be manage the potentials and opportunities are used to maximize the constraints and challenges identified. The can be done through the implementation of post-harvest loses.</p>					

11	Inadequate access to veterinary services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Health facilities</li> <li>-Availability of reproductive health and family planning services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of the NPC</li> <li>-Availability of donors/ Development Partners</li> <li>-Availability of NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cultural and religious believers and practices</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Weak implementation of national population policies</li> <li>-Declined in donor support</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be improved since a lot of potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be minimize through awareness creation. The challenge can be address through improved funding and support.</p>					
12	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of entrepreneurial opportunities in the Municipality</li> <li>- Existence of training centers</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of national entrepreneurship programmes</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited educational levels</li> <li>- Unpreparedness of the youth to venture into entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor enabling environment</li> <li>-Strong competition</li> <li>-Limited access to start-up capital</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills in the Municipality. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Sustainability concerns should be taken care of in the project design and implementation.</p>					
13	Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of MASLOC</li> <li>- Existence of financial institutions (Rural Banks and Microfinance)</li> <li>- Existence of Rural Enterprise Project (REP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of NBSSI at the Regional level</li> <li>-Availability of NGOs such as IFAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security for the credit</li> <li>- Past experience about credit disbursement</li> <li>- High interest rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit</li> <li>-General low recovery of Loan Revolving Fund</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilize will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the Municipality.</p>					
14	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of lands for sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities</li> <li>- Existence of sanitation bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Donor support towards sanitation problems</li> <li>-Existence of CWSA</li> <li>-Existence of Ministry of Sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate dumping sites</li> <li>- Improper management of disposal sites</li> <li>- Low level of IGF to fund sanitation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Irregular flow of funds</li> <li>-General poor sanitation habit</li> </ul>

		- Observance of the national sanitation day	-Existence of sanitation companies	- Weak enforcement of sanitation bye-laws	- Non-implementation of national sanitation programmes
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of Poor sanitation and waste management in the Municipality. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation and improved funding					
15	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of government lands for educational infrastructure</li> <li>- Communities' willingness to support educational facilities through self-help</li> <li>- High communities' prioritization of need for school infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of education base Donors and NGOs, DFID sector support</li> <li>- GETFUND Assistance</li> <li>- Free SHS policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low community participation in school management</li> <li>- Low appreciation of educational importance</li> <li>- Low level of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF</li> <li>- Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue with Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges					

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

## 2.7. Impact Analysis

The impact of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were subjected to impact analysis using the criteria presented in Table 2.9. This was to test the impact of the prioritized issues after identifying the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges from the POCC analysis on predetermined basic tenants of sustainable development. The results are presented in Table 2.10.

**Table 2.9: Impact Analysis Key**

Definition	Score
Strong Impact	3
Moderate Impact	2
Weak Impact	1
No Impact	0
Negative Impact	-1

**Table 2.10: Impact Analysis**

Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)  Adopted Development Issues	Criteria				Average Score	Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency,	Impact on (different population groups, balanced development, natural resources utilization, Cultural acceptability, resilience and disaster risk reduction, climate change and adaption, institutional reforms)	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, Gender equality and nutrition		
1.Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	3	3	2	2	2.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>
2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	2	2	1	1	1.5	9 <sup>th</sup>
3. Limited access to finance	2	2	1	1	1.5	9 <sup>th</sup>
4.Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	1	3	2	1	1.75	8 <sup>th</sup>
5.Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	1	3	2	0	1.5	9 <sup>th</sup>
6.Inadequate access to veterinary services	0	2	1	0	0.75	15 <sup>th</sup>

7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	3	2	3	3	2.75	2 <sup>nd</sup>
8. Inequitable access to and distribution of power	1	3	2	0	1.5	9 <sup>th</sup>
9. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	3	3	3	3	3.0	1 <sup>st</sup>
10. Poor sanitation and waste management	1	1	2	1	1.25	13 <sup>th</sup>
11. Poor drainage systems	1	1	2	1	1.25	13 <sup>th</sup>
12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	2	2	2	2	2.0	4 <sup>th</sup>
13. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	2	3	2	1	2.0	4 <sup>th</sup>
14. Early deterioration of road networks	2	3	2	0	1.75	8 <sup>th</sup>
15. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	2	2	2	2	2.0	4 <sup>th</sup>

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

## **2.8. Sustainability Analysis of Adopted Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/ Compatibility)**

This section seeks to establish the internal relationship between the 14 adopted prioritized issues and where there are inconsistencies, they will address through better alternatives.

A record sheet was used to record the basic issues that have been identified in the process of completing the Compatibility Matrix. The record sheet was helpful in communicating to people who have not been involved in the discussions, the reasons why particular issues have been identified supportive or conflict each other. The Record sheets were also used for checking revisions and refinements of issues on an on-going basis.

The matrix is created by:

- Listing the thirty (14) prioritized issues down the rows in the first column.
- Listing these same prioritized issues across the columns in the top row.

### Scale for Scoring

- ✓ Where two policies are mutually supportive with each other.
- X Where two policies have the potential to conflict with each other.
- O If there is no significant interaction.

**Table 2.11: Sustainability Analysis of Adopted Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)**

Prioritized Issues		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	Poor sanitation and waste management	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Early deterioration of road networks	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Inadequate access to veterinary services	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Limited access to finance	Inequitable access to and distribution of power	Poor drainage systems
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
2	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Poor sanitation and waste management	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
4	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Early deterioration of road networks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
7	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓
8	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
10	Inadequate access to veterinary services	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0
11	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0
12	Limited access to finance	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0
13	Inequitable access to and distribution of power	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0
14	Poor drainage systems	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0
15	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0

Source: MPCU, 2018

**Table 2.12: Sustainable Prioritized Issues**

<b>MMTDP ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
Economic Development	Fiscal Policy	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Development of SMEs	2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
		3. Limited access to finance
		4. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Agriculture Productivity	5. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds
	Livestock and Poultry Development	6. Inadequate access to veterinary services
Social Development	Health	7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
	Employment	8. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Disaster Management	9. Poor drainage systems
	Water supply for all	10. Poor sanitation and waste management
	Energy and Social Development	11. Inequitable access to and distribution of power
	Pre-tertiary Education	12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Transport Infrastructure: Road	13. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
		14. Early deterioration of road networks
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Governance and Decentralization	15. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

## CHAPTER THREE

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

#### 3.1. Introduction

In the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan, MMDAs are required to make development projections in relation to the adopted issues. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. Below are the projections for the Asokwa Municipality in terms of Population, Health, education and other social and infrastructural needs within the plan period (2018 – 2021).

#### 3.2. Development Projections for 2018-2021

Planning is futuristic and since population forms the core basis for all planning exercises and constitutes human resource with needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution over time, its forecast is a vital tool for development planning. Therefore, the section projected key areas/sectors of the Municipal economy for the plan period of 2018-2021.

The annual growth rate of 2.7 percent for the Municipality has been used in the projections using the exponential forecasting technique. It has been further assumed that the population cohort will remain unchanged. An underlying assumption is that the Municipal population growth rate is held constant over the plan period. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

where  $P_t$  = the future population

$P_o$  = the current (base – year) population

$r$  = the population growth rate

$t$  = the projection period in years

$e = 2.718282$  is a constant

##### 3.2.1 Total Population Projection for 2018- 2021

Year	Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (%) (2010)	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
2018	2.7	82,912	90,545	173,457*
2019		85,151	92,989	178,140*
2020		87,450	95,500	182,950*
2021		89,811	98,078	187,889*

\* projected. Source: MPCU, AsMA, 2018

### 3.2.2 Age Cohorts Projection

Age Group	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*
All Ages	140,161	143,945	147831.9	151823.3
0 – 4	16,351	16792.48	17245.87	17711.51
5 – 9	14,777	15175.98	15585.73	16006.55
10 – 14	15,338	15752.13	16177.43	16614.22
15 – 19	15,400	15815.8	16242.83	16681.38
20 – 24	16,545	16991.72	17450.49	17921.65
25 – 29	14,377	14765.18	15163.84	15573.26
30 – 34	11,422	11730.39	12047.11	12372.39
35 – 39	9,054	9298.458	9549.516	9807.353
40 – 44	7,195	7389.265	7588.775	7793.672
45 – 49	5,192	5332.184	5476.153	5624.009
50 – 54	4,431	4550.637	4673.504	4799.689
55 – 59	2,908	2986.516	3067.152	3149.965
60 – 64	2,190	2249.13	2309.857	2372.223
65 – 69	1,389	1426.503	1465.019	1504.574
70 – 74	1,519	1560.013	1602.133	1645.391
75 – 79	852	875.004	898.6291	922.8921
80 – 84	583	598.741	614.907	631.5095
85 – 89	343	352.261	361.772	371.5399
90 – 94	192	197.184	202.508	207.9757
95 – 99	101	103.727	106.5276	109.4039
Total	173,457	178,140	182,950	187,889

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2018

### 3.2.3 Educational Needs Projections

- **Students' Enrolment Projection**

Year	Kindergarten and Nursery			Primary			JHS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2018	2734	2587	5321	8121	8270	16391	4008	4397	8405
2019	2807	2656	5464	8340	8493	16833	4116	4515	8631
2020	2883	2728	5611	8565	8722	17287	4227	4637	8864
2021	2961	2801	5762	8796	8957	17753	4341	4762	9103

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2017

- **Classrooms/School Projection**

Facilities	Planning Standard Enrolment per Class			No. of Classrooms (2021)			Comment
	Enrolment	Sphere of Influence (walking Distance)	Population	Available	Needed	Backlog	
Kindergarten and Nursery	45	10mins	5762	117	11	11	Most of the schools within the Municipality are privately owned. This complements on the few publics schools available. However, the cost involve in accessing private schools in the Municipality are expensive and most urban poor cannot afford.
Primary	40	5 Miles	17,753	352	91	91	
JHS	40	2 Miles	9103	177	51	51	

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2017

- **Pupil-Teacher Ratio Projection**

Levels	Norm	Pop.	Teachers	2021	Comment
Kindergarten and Nursery	25:1	5762	46	125:1	The ratios indicates the standing of pupils/students at the various levels of education if no new teachers are posted or transferred to the Municipality for both private and public schools.
Primary	35:1	17,753	163	108:1	
JHS	25:1	9103	253	38:1	
SHS		2548	101		

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2017

### 3.2.4 Health Needs Projection

- Projection for Health Facilities for 2018-2021

Facility	Pop. (187,889)	Health Needs				Comments
		No. Available (2018)	No. Required (2021)	Backlog	Surplus	
Hospital	1/75,000	8	2	0	6	Most of the health facilities within the Municipality are privately owned. This has created financial accessibility gap.
Health Centre	1/10,000	0	19	19	0	
Community Clinic/ CHPS	1/5,000	8	38	30	0	
Doctors	1/25,000	18	8	0	10	
Nurses	1/2,000	105	94	0	11	

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

### 3.3. Adopted Municipal Development Goals

Based on the developmental issues identified and prioritized, development dimensions and focus areas adopted the Assembly adopted goals, from the National Development Framework (2018-2021). This will ensure harmony between the national development agenda and the district development agenda.

**Table 3.1: Adopted Municipal Development Goals**

MMTDP ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	SUSTAINABLE ADOPTED GOALS
Economic Development	Fiscal Policy	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a Prosperous Society
	Development of SMEs	2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	
		3. Limited access to finance	
		4. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	

	Agriculture Productivity	5. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	
	Livestock and Poultry Development	6. Inadequate access to veterinary services	
Social Development	Health	7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Create opportunities for all
	Employment	8. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	
	Disaster Management	9. Poor drainage systems	
	Water supply for all	10. Poor sanitation and waste management	
	Energy and Social Development	11. Inequitable access to and distribution of power	
	Pre-tertiary Education	12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Transport Infrastructure: Road	13. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
		14. Early deterioration of road networks	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Governance and Decentralization	15. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Source: MPCU, 2018

### 3.5. Adoption of Objectives and Strategies

Based on the sustainable prioritized issues, development dimensions, focus areas and goals adopted the Assembly, the MPCU adopted suitable corresponding objectives and strategies from the Agenda for Jobs.

**Table 3.2: Adopted Objectives and Strategies**

<b>MMTDP ADOPTED DIMENSIONS, 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>SDGS/AU GOLAS</b>
Economic Development	1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Strengthen revenue administration	<b>SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1</b>
	2. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	Develop an effective domestic market	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	<b>SDG 8, 9 AU 4</b>
	3. Limited access to finance	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	
	4. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	
	5. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	Promote seed and planting materials development	Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable prices	<b>SDG 2 AU 5</b>
	6. Inadequate access to veterinary services	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Support the private sector to expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products	
Social Development	7. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Increase access to emergency health services	<b>SDG 3 AU 3</b>
	8. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship	<b>SDG 8, 9 AU 4</b>
	9. Poor drainage systems	Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest	<b>SDG 6 AU 7</b>
	10. Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services  Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	

	11. Inequitable access to and distribution of power	Promote the production and distribution of electricity from all possible sources	Promote the supply of energy in support of production-related interventions	<b>SDG 7</b> <b>AU 7</b>
	12. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	<b>SDG 4</b> <b>AU 2</b>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	12. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	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 (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	<b>SDG 9</b> <b>AU 4</b>
	13. Early deterioration of road networks			<b>SDG 16</b> <b>AU 11</b>
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	14. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs	

Source: MPCU, ASKMA, 2018

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

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

#### **4.1. Introduction**

This chapter deals with the identification of development programmes and activities that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people through increasing employment opportunities, access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructure and steady reduction of general poverty level.

Since, the successful implementation of the programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilization as well as their rational use, this section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external. The chapter therefore focus on the list of programmes to be implemented under the various pillars, goals, the prioritization programme matrix, implementation schedule of the programme of action and indicative financial plan for the DMTDP 2018-2021. It must be noted that the District is currently implementing Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB), which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

Programmes are set of projects, whilst projects are set of inter-related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). In relation to the adopted issues, goals, policy objectives and strategies, it is required that the District reviews and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its functions to improve the living standard of the people. The programmes and the sub-programmes are presented in Table 4.1

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

<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Strengthen revenue administration	<b>Programme 1:</b> Management and Administration	Sub-Programme 1: Finance
Develop an effective domestic market	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	<b>Programme 2:</b> Economic Development	Sub-Programme 2: Trade, tourism and industrial development
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services		
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services		
Promote seed and planting materials development	Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable prices	<b>Programme 3:</b> Economic Development	Sub-Programme 3: Agriculture
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Support the private sector to expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products		
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Increase access to emergency health services	<b>Programme 4:</b> Social Service Delivery	Sub-Programme 4: Health Delivery
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship	<b>Programme 5:</b> Economic Development	Sub-Programme 5: Trade, tourism and industrial development

Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest	<b>Programme 6:</b> Environmental and Sanitation Management	Sub-Programme 6: Disaster prevention and Management
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		
Promote the production and distribution of electricity from all possible sources	Promote the supply of energy in support of production-related interventions	<b>Programme 7:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Sub-Programme 7: Infrastructure Development
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	<b>Programme 8:</b> Social Service Delivery	Sub-Programme 8: Education and youth development
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	<b>Programme 9:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Sub-Programme 9: Infrastructure Development
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs	<b>Programme 10:</b> Management and Administration	Programme 10: General Administration

Source: MPCU-ASKMA, 2018

**Table 4.2 Development Programmes of Action (PoA) for 2018-2021**

DIMENSION		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Goal		Build a Prosperous Society													
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame (Yearly)				Indicative Budget GHe	Source of Funding			Implementing Department	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	1.Strengthen revenue administration	Management and Administration	Finance	1. Organise quarterly Pay Your Levy Campaign	% increase in IGF					80,000.00	80,000	-	-	Finance	CA/ Assembly Members
				2. Collation of rateable Data (Nominal Roll) annually	Existence of reliable rateable data					40,000.00	40,000	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
				3.Organize 4 Capacity Building programmes for Revenue Staff annually	Level of efficiency in revenue collection					40,000.00	40,000	-	-	Finance	CA/ Human resource
				4. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	%of increase in IGF					40,000.00	40,000	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
				5. Prepare and approve Municipal Local and Structural Plans	Well planned settlement layouts					80,000		80,000			

				6. Street Addressing System	Easy identification and location of places and facilities				100,000		100,000			
Develop an effective domestic market	2. Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	7.Facilitate the Construction of two markets and Lockable Stores under PPP	Improved market infrastructure				400,000.00	400,000	-	-	Trade& Ind. Dept.	CA/ Finance
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	3. Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	8.Organise 4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	increased in the number of active cooperatives				10,000.00	10,000	-	-	Trade& Ind. Dept.	CA/ Finance
Promote seed and planting materials development	4. Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable prices	Economic Development	Agriculture	9. Support for Government Flagship Programs on Agriculture	Increased number of farmers, farms and productivity				100,000.00	-	100,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
				10.Organise Farmers' Day annually	Improved interest in farming				200,000.00	-	200,000	-	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
				11. Provide support for Monitoring Activities	efficiency in farming				20,000	-	20,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	5. Support the private sector expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products	Economic Development	Agriculture	12. Organise Anti-Rabies Campaign and Vaccination against PPR	Reduced rabies cases				20,000.00	-	20,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding			Implementing Department	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG (DAFC)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	6.Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	13. Facilitate 20 youths with entrepreneurial and innovation ideas to access Youth Enterprise Programme	Reduction in youth unemployment					10,000	10,000	-	-	BAC	SMEs, CA, Finance
				14. Support the BAC to create a Municipal database of trained apprentices and artisans for business development counselling and support	Existence of creditable database of SMEs					2,000.00	2,000	-	-	BAC	SMEs, CA, Finance
				15.Revamp the Shoe Factory	Number of factory jobs created					120,000	120,00	-	-	BAC	SMEs, CA, Finance

<b>DIMENSION:</b>		<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>District Goal</b>		Create opportunities for all													
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Outcome/Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>			<b>Implementing Department</b>	
						<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>		<b>IGF</b>	<b>GOG (DACF)</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	7. Increase access to emergency health services	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	16. Procure 1 No. Ambulance for emergency services in the Municipality	Improved access to emergency services					200,000.00	-	200,000	-	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ MGCSP/NGOs
				17. Support for HIV and Malaria Prevention (0.5)	Reduction in malaria cases					250,000	-	250,000	-	MHD/GHS	CA/ Finance/
				18. Construct Theatre Complex for Kumasi South Hospital (Phase 1)	Improved access to healthcare and services					172,335.39	34,467.078	137,868.312		MHD/GHS	CA/ Finance/
				19. Facilitate the Construction of Morgue for Kumasi South Hospital under PPP	Improved access to healthcare and services					22,000.00	22,000	-	-	MHD/GHS	Procurement

				20. Construct Maternity Ward for Kumasi South Hospital (Phase II)	Improved access to healthcare and services				80,000.00	-	80,000	-	MHD/GHS	Procurement
				21. Procure health equipment for selected health facilities	Improved access to healthcare and services				300,000.00	-	300,000	-	MHD/GHS	Procurement
Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	8.Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education and youth development	22. Rehabilitate 4No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks in the Municipality	Improved learning conditions				520,000	-	520,000	-	MED/GES	CA/ Works
				23. Rehabilitate Asokwa and Atonsu M/A basic schools	Improved learning conditions				350,000	-	350,000	-	MED/GES	CA/ Works
				24. Construct 4No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary in the Municipality.	Increased access to education				2,000,000.00	-	2,000,000	-	MED/GES	CA/ Works

				25. Municipal Education Fund (Assistance to the needy) - 2%	Increased access to education					620,870.00	-	620,870	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
				26. Manufacture and Distribute 1600 School Furniture	improved teaching and learning conditions					300,000	300,000	-	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
				27. Construct 1No. 12 – Unit Two Storey Classroom Block (Phase I	Increased access to education					500,000	-	500,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
				28. Construct Fence Walls on 3 Schools	Improved security of pupils and properties					300,000.	-	300,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
				29. Furnish 2No. ICT Centres	Increased access to ICT education					100,000	-	100,000 (DACF-MP)	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	9.Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	30. Construct 10 No. Foot Bridges	Reduction in disaster cases					300,000	-	300,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
				31. Organize quarterly monitoring & evaluation activities especially in disaster prone areas	Increased in disaster prevention strategies					40,000	-	40,00	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service

				32. Support for Disaster Victims	Improved living conditions					400,000	-	400,000	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
		Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	33. Support to People with Disability (PWD)	Improved living conditions ventures					350,000	-	350,000	-	SD	CA
				34. Inspect and Monitor Early Childhood Centres	Quality standard early childhood centres					1,800	1,800	-	-	SD	GES
				35. Inspect & Monitor Activities of all NGOs	Improved service delivery					4,000	-	4,000	-	SD	GES, CA
				36. Construct 1No. Football Field	Improved healthy lives					300,000	-	300,000	-	Works Department	CA, GES
Promote the production and distribution of electricity from all possible sources	10.Promote the supply of energy in support of production-related interventions	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	37. Procure and Install 2,000 Street Lights Complete	increased local economic development					1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
				38. Maintain 1000 Street Lights	improved security					500,000	500,000	-	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance

				39. Renovate and furnish Official Bungalows	well motivated staff					100,000.00	50,000	50,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
2.4. Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	11.Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	40.Support the operation and maintenance of land fill site	Improved environmental sanitation					2,000,000.00	1,200,000	800,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
				41. Provide Support for evacuation of Refuse	Improved environmental sanitation					200,000.00	80,000	120,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
				42. Provide Support for Fumigation	Reduction in level of environmental related diseases					736,000.00	-	736,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
				43. Desilt Choked Drains and Gutters	Improved environmental sanitation					600,000.00	150,000	450,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
				44. Facilitate the Construction of WC Toilets/Urinals and Lorry Terminals under PPP	Improved environmental sanitation					15,000.00	15,000	-	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
	12.Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	45.Sanitation Improvement Package	Sanitation improved					920,000.00	-	920,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
				46.Provide Support for institutional	Improved environmental sanitation					400,000.00	-	400,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA

				sanitation project (Toilets)											
				47. Manufacture 6 Waste Containers	Improved environmental sanitation				120,000.00	120,000	-	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA	
				48. Support the National Sanitation Day (NSD)	Improved environmental sanitation				20,000.00	-	20,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA	
				49. Drill and mechanize 20 No. Boreholes	increased access to potable water				400,000.00	-	400,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance	
<b>DIMENSION</b>		<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>													
<b>District Goal</b>		<b>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>													
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding			Implementing Department	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG (DAF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	13. Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	50. Reshaping of Roads	Improved physical accessibility					700,000.00	200,000	500,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
				51. Construct 4 Box Culverts	Improved physical accessibility					300,000.00	-	300,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members/EHD
				52. Construct 400 Metre U-Drains Annually	Improved physical accessibility					1,200,000		1,200,000		Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members/EHD

costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs and tourism				53. Construct Speed Humps	Reduction in number of road accidents					120,000.00	-	120,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance/Urban roads
				54. Procure 1No. Grader	Improved physical accessibility					1,000,000.	500,000	500,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
				55. Patching of Some Selected Roads	Improved physical accessibility					600,000	-	600,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
				56. Carry out Road Safety Campaigns quarterly	Reduction in road accidents					20,000	20,000	-	-	NCCE	Information Depart.

<b>DIMENSION</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>
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<b>District Goal</b>	<b>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>
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Adopted Objectives	Programme	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding			Implementing Department	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG ( D A C F )	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	14.Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs	Management Administration	General Administration	57.Construct Administration Block	increased access to administrative and technical services					2,500,000		2,500,000		CA	Works Dept. Procurement, Consultant.

				58. Procure 2No. 4x4 Pick Up	efficient and effective revenue mobilization and monitoring				280,000	280,000	-	-	CA	Procurement
				59. Maintenance of General Equipment & Machinery	Improved service delivery				100,000.00	100,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
				60. Procure Office Equipment (Computers & Accessories, Air Conditioners, Fridges, Cabinets,)	Improved service delivery				100,000	100,000	-	-	CA	Procurement
				61. Procure Office Furniture & Fittings	Improved service delivery				80,000	80,000	-	-	CA	Procurement
				62. Procure Office Consumables, (Stationeries, Toners, Etc)	Improved service delivery				60,000	60,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
				63. Organize General Assembly and all Committee Meetings	Increased participation in decision making and implementation				600,000	600,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.
				64. Organize Statutory Committee Meetings	Increased participation in decision making				120,000	120,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.

				(MPCU, Budget Committee, Etc)	and implementation										
				65.Organize Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members	Increased participation in decision making and implementation					40,000	40,000	-	-	CA	Human Resources
				66.Prepare and Update Annual/Quarterly Procurement Plans	increased efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Human Resources
				67. Provide support to Self-Help Project (5%) Annually	increased community initiated projects					2,000,000		2,000,000	-	CA	Works Dept. Assembly Members
				68. Provide support to General Security	Reduction in crime rates					80,000	20,000	60,000	-	CA	Finance
				69. Provide support for official Celebrations (Senior Citizens Day, Eid Adhr, Eid Fitr)	Improved collaboration between national and local level development					60,000	20,000	40,000	-	CA	Finance
				70.Payment of Transfer Grant/Haulage	Level of staff motivation					60,000	60,000		-	CA	Finance
				71.Payment of Utilities	Improved service delivery					10,000	10,000		-	CA	Finance

				72. Provide Support to Zonal Councils (2%)	improved functionality of the zonal councils					620,870.00	-	620,870.00	-	CA	Finance, Assembly Members.
				73. Organize Two Public Fora (MCE's engagement with stakeholders) Annually	Increased local level participation					80,000	40,000	40,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members.
				74. Provide support for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Annually	Improved service delivery					120,000 (5% for M&E)	-	120,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units
				75. Payment of T&T (local travel cost)	Improved service delivery					80,000	40,000	40,000	-	CA	Finance
				76. Commuting Allowance for Assembly members annually	Improved service delivery					450,000.00	450,000	-	-	CA	Finance, Human resource
				77. Renting/ Furnishing of Residential Accommodation	Improved service delivery					100,000	100,000	-	-	CA	Finance, Human resource

				78. Legal advocacy to Market women & churches	Increased participation					1,700	1,700	-	-		
				79. Organize quarterly Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings (MSPC)	improved spatial development					48,000.00	48,000	-	-	Physical planning depart.	Finance Department

**Table 4.3: Indicative Financial Strategy**

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue						Summary of Resource Mobilization	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue	Gap		
Programme 1 : Management and Administration	200,000.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 2 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management	180,000.00	180,000.00		0.00	0.00	180,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 3: Economic Development	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00	0.00	0.00	400,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 4: Economic Development	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 5: Economic Development	340,000.00	0.00	340,000.00	0.00	0.00	340,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 6: Economic Development	132,000.00	0.00	132,000.00	0.00	0.00	132,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 7: Social Service Delivery	1,024,335.39	967,868.00	56,467.00	0.00	0.00	1,024,335.39	0.00	-	-
Programme 8: Social Service Delivery	4,690,870.00	4,390,870.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,690,870.00	0.00	-	-

Programme 9: Environmental and Sanitation Management	740,000.00	740,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	740,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 10: Social Service Delivery	665,800.00	654,000.00	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	665,800.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 11: Infrastructure Delivery and Management	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 12: Environmental and Sanitation Management	5,261,000.00	3,696,000.00	1,565,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,261,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme 14 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3,940,000.00	3,220,000.00	720,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,940,000.00	0.00	-	-
Programme15: Management Administration	7,600,570.00	5,420,870.00	2,179,700.00	0.00	0.00	7,600,570.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,174,575.00</b>	<b>20,179,608.00</b>	<b>5,994,967.00</b>			<b>26,174,575.00</b>		-	-

**Table 4.4. Summary Revenues and Expenditure**

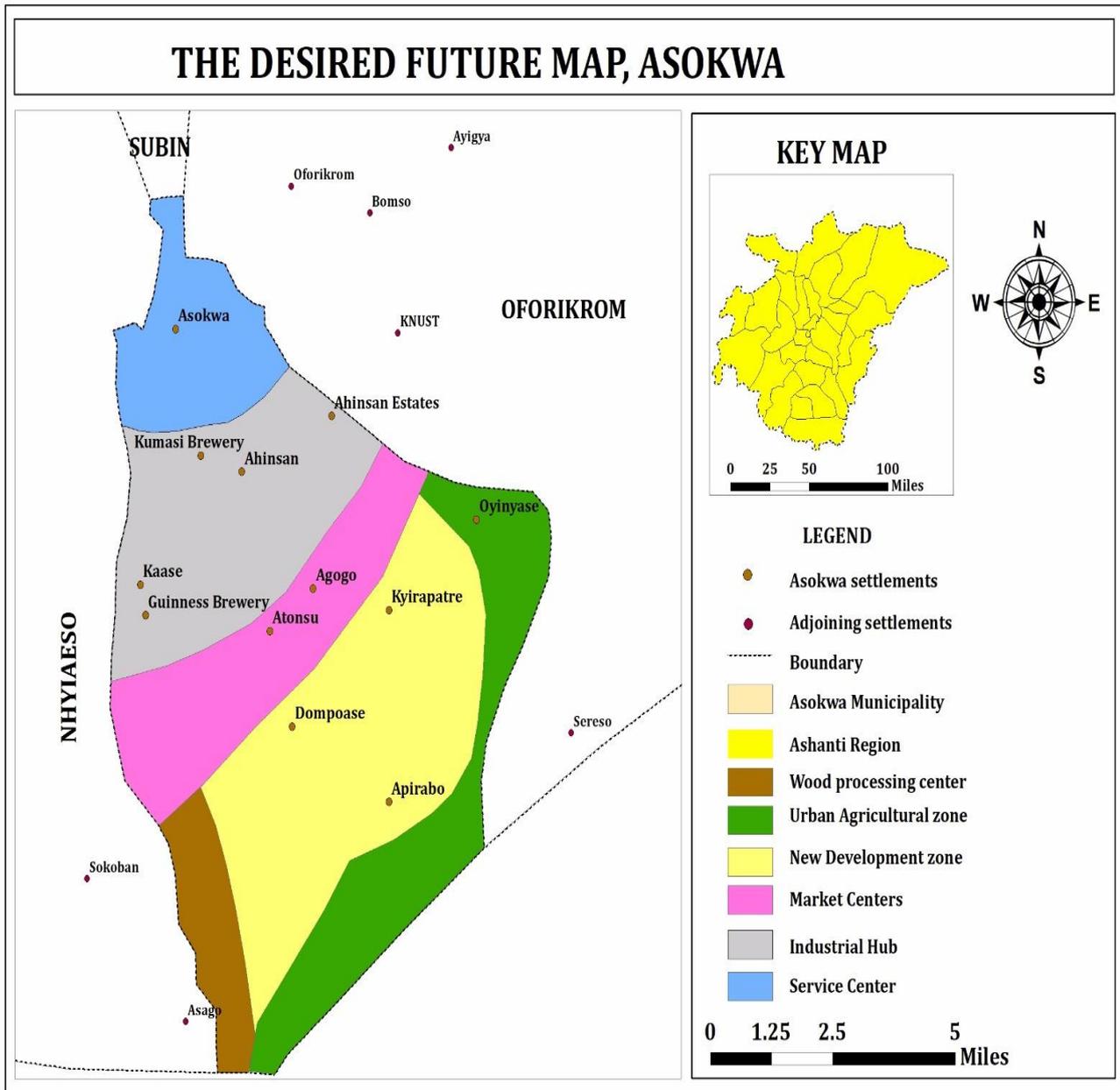
<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL (2018-2021)</b>	<b>Expected Revenue</b>		<b>OTHERS</b>
		<b>IGF</b>	<b>DACF</b>	
Economic Development	950,000	610,000	340,000	
Social Development	13,504,005	2,305,267	11,198,738	
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	3,940,000	720,000	3,220,000	
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	7,600,570	2,179,700	5,420,870	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,174,575.39</b>	<b>5,994,967.00</b>	<b>20,179,608.00</b>	
<b>PERCENTAGES</b>		<b>22.9%</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	

#### **4.2. The Desired Future Map**

Spatial representation of development provides a pictorial view of both physical and non-physical programmes. In relation to the broad projects/activities of the Assembly's programmes of action (PoA), the desired future of the Municipality was translated into a map presented in figure 4.1 below.

From the desired future map, urban agriculture activities within the medium term will be concentrated in South-Eastern part of the Municipality where there is land and water for irrigation. Vegetables are the main produce. A new urban development zone where proper layouts and standard housing units will be built around Kyriapatre, Dompouse and Aprabo which are the new settlements in the Municipality. Service activities will be concentrated at Asokwa, the Municipal capital. Overall, the map represents the desired future of the municipality based on the programmes and projects the Assembly plans to implement within the medium term period (2018-2021).

Figure:4.1 The Desired Future Map, Asokwa



Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2018

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.1. Introduction**

To enhance the implementation of the MTDP 2018-2021, programmes, projects and activities are phased into four rolling Composite Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plans are very crucial.

The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Plans. In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

The Composite Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly and other private agencies (NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs). However, it is expected that the implementation of the planned activities would be supported by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Annual Composite Budget. The Composite Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

**Table 5.1: 2018 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & CASH FLOW**

DIMENSION	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Goal	Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Finance Department</b>														
Programme 1 : Management and Administration  Sub-Programme 2 : Finance	1. Organise quarterly Pay Your Levy Campaign	Municipal – Wide		Pay your levy campaigns organised					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	Finance	CA/ Assembly Members
	2. Collation of rateable Data (Nominal Roll) annually	Municipal – Wide		Nominal Roll collated annually					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
	3. Organize 1 Capacity Building programmes for Revenue Staff	Municipal – Wide		Capacity Building for Revenue of staff organised					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	Finance	CA/ Human resource
	4. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Municipal – Wide		Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
	<b>Sub Total A</b>									90,000	90,000			

Physical Planning Department														
Programme 2 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management	5. Prepare and approve Municipal Local and Structural Plans	Municipal – Wide		Municipal Local and Structural Plans Prepared and approved					40,000	-	40,000	-	Physical Planning Depart.	CA
Sub-Programme 2: Physical and Spatial Planning	6. Street Addressing System	Municipal – Wide		Streets addressed					50,000	-	50,000	-	Physical Planning Depart.	CA
<b>Sub Total B</b>									90,000		90,000			
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)/WORKS DEPARTMENT														
Programme 3: Economic Development	7. Facilitate the Construction of one market and Lockable Stores under PPP	Asokwa		market constructed					200,000	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA
Sub-Programme 3: Trade, tourism and industrial development	8. Organise 4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	Municipal – Wide		Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					2,500	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	CA/MSMEs
<b>Sub Total : C</b>									202,500	202,500	-	-		

Department of Agriculture (DoA)														
Programme 5: Economic Development  Sub-Programme 5:Agriculture	9. Support for Government Flagship Programs on Agriculture (Aqua Culture & Planting for Food and Jobs)	Municipal – Wide		Government Flagship Programs supported					25,000	-	25,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
	10. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Communities		Farmers' Day organised					50,000	-	50,000	-	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
	11. Provide support for Monitoring Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring Activities Conducted					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
	12. Organise Anti-Rabies Campaign and Vaccination against PPR	Municipal – Wide		Anti-Rabies Campaign Vaccination organise					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub Total: D</b>									<b>85,000</b>		<b>85,000</b>			
<b>DIMENSION:</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>District Goal</b>	Create opportunities for all													
Programme and Sub- Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location		Output/ Impact Indicators	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

TRADE AND INDUSTRY														
Programme 6: Economic Development  Sub-Programme 6: Trade, tourism and industrial development	13.Revamp the Shoe Factory	Asokwa		Shoe factory revamped					60,000	60,000	-	-	BAC	Assembly Members/CA
Sub Total : E									60,000	60,000				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT														
Programme 7: Social Service Delivery  Sub-Programme 7: Health Delivery	14. Procure 1No. Ambulance for emergency services in the Municipality	Municipal Wide		Ambulance procured					200,000.00	-	200,000	-	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ MGCSP/NGOs
	15. Support for HIV and Malaria Prevention (0.5)	Municipal – Wide		HIV and Malaria Prevention supported					62,500.00	-	62,500	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/
	16. Construct Maternity Ward for Kumasi South Hospital (Phase II)	Atonsu Agogo Hospital		Maternity Ward Completed					40,000.00	-	40,000	-	MHD/ GHS	Procurement
Sub Total F									302,500		302,000			

EDUCATION														
Programme 8: Social Service Delivery	17. Rehabilitate 1No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks in the Municipality	Selected Schools		3-Unit Classroom Block Rehabilitated					130,000	-	130,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
Sub-Programme 8: Education and youth development	18. Rehabilitate Asokwa and Atonsu M/A basic schools	Asokwa & Atonsu		Asokwa and Atonsu M/A basic schools rehabilitated					350,000	-	350,000	DDF	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	19. Construct 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary in the Municipality	Selected Communities		6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed					500,000	-	500,000		MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	20. Municipal Education Fund (Assistance to the needy) - 2%	Municipal wide		Assistance in the Scholarships provided for needy students					155,217.55	-	155,217. 516		MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	21. Manufacture and Distribute 400 School Furniture	Municipal wide		400 School Furniture Manufactured and Distributed to schools					76,000.00	76,000	-	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	22. Construction of 1No. 12 – Unit Two Storey Classroom Block (Phase I	Kyiriapatre		6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed					500,000	-	500,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	23. Construct Fence Wall on 1 School			Fence wall constructed for 1 school					100,000.00	-	100,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	24. Furnish 2No. ICT Centres	Selected Location		2No. ICT centres furnished					50,000	-	50,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
<b>Sub Total :G</b>									<b>1,861,217.5</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>1,785,21</b>			
									<b>5</b>		<b>7.55</b>			

NADMO														
Programme 9: Environmental and Sanitation Management  Sub- Programme 9: Disaster prevention and Management	25. Construct 3 No. Foot Bridges	Municipal – Wide		3N0. Foot Bridges Constructed					30,000	-	30,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/Finance/ Assembly Members
	26. Organize quarterly monitoring & evaluation activities especially in disaster prone areas	Municipal- wide		Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					2,500.00	-	2,500	-	NADMO	Finance  PS  Fire Service
	27. Support for Disaster Victims	Municipal - Wide		Disaster Victims supported					100,000	-	100,000	-	NADMO	Finance  PS  Fire Service
Sub Total H									132,500		132,500			
SOCIAL PROTECTION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Programme 10: Social Service Delivery	28. Support to People with Disability (PWD)	Municipal wide		People with Disability supported in Economic ventures					87,000	-	87,000	-	SD	CA
Sub-Programme 10 : Social Welfare and Community Development	29. Inspect and Monitor Early Childhood Centres	Municipal wide		Early Childhood Centres Monitored and reports submitted					450.00	450	-	-	SD	CA

	30. Inspect & Monitor Activities of all NGOs	Municipal wide		Activities of all NGOs inspected and monitored					1,000	-	1,000.00	-	SD	CA
	31. Construct 1No. Football Field	Asokwa							300,000	-	300,000	-	GES	CA
<b>Sub Total : I</b>									<b>388,450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>388,000</b>			
<b>District Works Department</b>														
Programme 11: Infrastructure Delivery and Management	32. Procure and Install 250 Street Lights Complete	Municipal-Wide		250 No. Street Lights Procured and Installed					175,000	-	175,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
Sub-Programme 11: Infrastructure Development	33. Maintain 200 Street Lights	Municipal-Wide		200 Street Lights Maintained					50,000.00	50,000		-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	34. Renovate and furnish Official Bungalows	Municipal-Wide		One Official Bungalows Renovated and furnished					50,000.00	25,000	25,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub Total: J</b>									<b>275,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>			

District Environmental Health Department														
Programme 12: Environmental and Sanitation Management	35.Support the operation and maintenance of land fill site	Selected locations		Land fill site maintained and Operated					500,000.00	300,000	200,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	36. Provide Support for evacuation of Refuse	Municipal - Wide		Evacuation of refuse supported					50,000.00	20,000.00	30,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Sub-Programme 13: Disaster prevention and Management	37. Provide Support for Fumigation	Municipal - Wide		Fumigation supported					184,000.00	-	184,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	38. Desilt Choked Drains and Gutters	Municipal - Wide		Choked Drains and Gutters desilted					150,000.00	50,000	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	39. Facilitate the Construction of WC Toilets/Urinals and Lorry Terminals under PPP	Municipal - Wide		3WC Toilets Constructed					4,500.00	4,500.00	-	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	40.Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal - Wide		Sanitation improved					230,000.00	-	230,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	41.Provide Support for institutional sanitation project (Toilets)	Municipal - Wide		Institutional sanitation Projects (Toilets) supported					100,000.00	-	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	42. Manufacture 3 Waste Containers	Municipal - Wide		3Waste Containers manufactured					60,000.00	60,000	-	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA

	43. Support the National Sanitation Day (NSD)	Municipal - Wide		National Sanitation Day Observed					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	44. Drill and mechanize 3No. Boreholes	Municipal-Wide		3 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub-Total: K</b>									<b>1,358,500</b>	<b>434,500</b>	<b>924,000</b>			

**DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>Municipal Goal</b>		<b>1. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>								<b>Source of Funding (%)</b>			<b>Implementing Department</b>	
<b>Programme and Sub-Programmes</b>	<b>Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>		<b>Output/ Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarterly)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>GOG (DACF)</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
					<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>						
<b>Works Department</b>														
Programme 14 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management	45. Reshape 300km Roads	Municipal – Wide		Selected Roads Reshaped					175,000.00	75,000	100,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
Sub-Programme 14: Infrastructure Development	46. Construct 1 Box Culverts	Selected Communities		Length of Box Culvert Constructed					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
	47. Construct 400 Metre U-Drains annually	Municipal - Wide		400-Metre U-Drains Constructed					300,000.00		300,000			

	48. Construct Speed Humps	Selected Location		Speed Humps constructed					30,000.00	-	30,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	49. Patching of Some Selected Roads	Municipal wide		Some selected roads patched					150,000.00	-	150,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	50. Carry out Road Safety Campaigns	Agogo Lorry terminal/High School Junction Terminal							5,000.00	5,000	-	-	NCCE	CA
<b>Sub Total: L</b>									<b>735,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>655,000</b>			

**DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>District Goal</b>	2. Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Programme and Sub-Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location		Output/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>General Administration Department</b>														
Programme15: Management Administration	51. Construct Administration Block	Asokwa		Administration Block Constructed					2,500,000.00	-	2,500,000		CA	Works Dept. Procurement, Consultant.
	52. Procure 2No. 4x4 Pick Up	Asokwa		4x4 Pick Up Procured					280,000	280,000	-	-	CA	Procurement
	53. Maintenance of General Equipment & Machinery	Asokwa		General Equipment & Machinery maintained					25,000.00	25,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement

Sub-Programme 15: General Administration	54. Procure Office Equipment (Computers & Accessories, Air Conditioners, Fridges, Cabinets,)	Central Administration & Departmental Offices		- 10 Computers & Accessories, - 5 Air Conditioners  - 3 Fridges  -7Cabinets Procured					25,000	25,000.00	-	-	CA	Procurement
	55. Procure Office Furniture & Fittings	Central Administration & Departmental Offices		Office Furniture & Fittings Procured					20,000	20,000	-	-	CA	Procurement
	56. Procure Office Consumables, (Stationeries, Toners, Etc)	Asokwa		Office Consumables procured					15,000	15,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
	57. Organize General Assembly and all Committee Meetings	Asokwa		General Assembly and all Committee Meetings organized					150,000	150,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.
	58. Organize Statutory Committee Meetings (MPCU, Budget Committee, Etc)	Asokwa		Statutory Committee Meetings organized					30,000	30,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.
	59. Organize Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members	Municipal – Wide		Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members organized					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Human Resources

60. Prepare and Update Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans	Asokwa		Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans prepared and updated					2,500	2,500	-	-	CA	Human Resources
61. Provide support to Self-Help Project (5%)	Municipal – Wide		Self-Help Project (5%) supported					500,000		500,00	-	CA	Works Dept. Assembly Members
62. Provide support to General Security	Municipal – Wide		General Security supported					20,000	5,000	15,000	-	CA	Finance
63. Provide support for official Celebrations (Senior Citizens Day, Eid Adhr, Eid Fitr)	Municipal – Wide		Official Days celebrated					60,000	10,000	50,000	-	CA	Finance
64. Payment of Transfer Grant/Haulage	Municipal – Wide		Transfer Grant/Haulage of paid					15,000	5000	10,000	-	CA	Finance
65. Payment of Utilities	Municipal – Wide		Utilities paid					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Finance
66. Provide Support to Zonal Councils (2%)	Municipal – Wide		Zonal Councils (2%) supported					155,217.55	-	155,217.55	-	CA	Finance, Assembly Members.
67. Organize Four Public Fora (MCE's engagement with stakeholders)	Municipal – Wide		Four Public Fora organized					20,000	10,000	10,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members.

	68. Provide support for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities (Field visits)	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Conducted					30,000.00	-	30,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units
	69. Payment of T & T (local travel cost)	Municipal – Wide		T & T (local travel cost) paid					20,000	10,000	10,000	-	CA	Finance
	70. Commuting Allowance for Assembly members	Municipal – Wide		Allowance for Assembly members commuted					112,500.00	112,500	-	-	CA	Finance, Human resource
	71. Renting/ Furnishing of Residential Accommodation	Municipal – Wide		Residential Accommodation rented and furnished					25,000	25,000.00		-	CA	Finance, Human resource
	72. Legal advocacy to Market women & churches	Agogo/Atonsu Market		4 Sessions Legal Advocacy carried out and reported					850.00	850.00			CA	Court
	73. Organize 4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings (MSPC)	Municipal - Wide		4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings organised					12,000	12,000			Physical Planning Depart.	CA
Sub Total M									4,038,067.55	757,850	3,280,217.55			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>									<b>9,618,735.10</b>	<b>1,776,300</b>	<b>7,842,435.10</b>			
<b>Percentage (%)</b>										18.5	81.5			

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2018

**Table 5.2: 2019 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & CASH FLOW**

DIMENSION	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Goal	1. Build a Prosperous Society													
Programme and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Finance Department</b>														
Programme 1 : Management and Administration	1. Organise quarterly Pay Your Levy Campaign	Municipal – Wide		16 Pay your levy campaigns organised					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	Finance	CA/ Assembly Members
Sub-Programme 2 : Finance	2. Collation of rateable Data (Nominal Roll) annually	Municipal – Wide		Nominal Roll collated annually					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
	3. Organize 1 Capacity Building programmes for Revenue Staff	Municipal – Wide		1 Capacity Building for Revenue of staff organised					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	Finance	CA/ Human resource
	4. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Municipal – Wide		1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
	Sub Total A								<b>90,000</b>	90,000				

<b>Physical Planning Department</b>														
	5. Prepare and approve Municipal Local and Structural Plans	Municipal -Wide		Municipal Local and Structural Plans Prepared and approved					40,000	-	40,000	-	Physical Planning Depart.	CA
	6. Street Addressing System	Municipal -Wide		50% of Streets addressed					50,000	-	50,000	-	Physical Planning Depart.	CA
Sub Total B									90,000		90,000			
<b>Business Advisory Centre / Works Department</b>														
Programme 2 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management	7. Facilitate the Construction of one markets and Lockable Stores under PPP	Asokwa		One market constructed under PPP					200,000	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA/General Assembly
Sub-Programme 2: Physical and Spatial Planning	8. Organise 1 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association			Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					2,500	2,500.00	-		BAC	CA
	9. Facilitate the Construction of one market and Lockable Stores under PPP	Asokwa		One market constructed					200,000	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA

	10. Organise 4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	Municipal -Wide		Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					2,500	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	CA/MSMEs
<b>Sub Total : C</b>									<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	-	-		
<b>Department of Agriculture (DoA)</b>														
Programme 5: Economic Development	11 Support for Government Flagship Programs on Agriculture	Municipal – Wide		Government Flagship Programs supported					25,000	-	25,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
Sub-Programme 5:Agriculture	10.Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Communities		1No. Farmers' Day organised					50,000	-	50,000	-	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
	12. Provide support for Monitoring Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring Activities Conducted					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
	13. Organise Anti-Rabies Campaign and Vaccination against PPR	Municipal – Wide		Anti-Rabies Campaign Vaccination organise					5,000.00	-	5,000.	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub Total: D</b>									<b>85,000</b>		<b>85,000</b>			

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
District Goal	2.	3.	4. Create opportunities for all											
Programme and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b>														
Programme 6: Economic Development  Sub-Programme 6: Trade, tourism and industrial development	14..Revamp the Shoe Factory	Asokwa		Shoe factory revamped					60,000	60,000	-	-	BAC	Assembly Members/CA
Sub Total : E									60,000	60,000				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT														
Programme 7: Social Service Delivery	15. Support for HIV and Malaria Prevention (0.5)	Municipal – Wide		HIV and Malaria Prevention supported					62,500.00	-	62,500	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/
Sub-Programme 7: Health Delivery	16. Construct Theatre Complex for Kumasi South Hospital (Phase 1)	Atonsu Agogo		Theatre Complex for Kumasi South Hospital constructed					172,335.39	172,335.39	-	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/

	17. Facilitate the Construction Morgue for Kumasi South Hospital under PPP	Atonsu Agogo		Construction Morgue for Kumasi South Hospital under PPP facilitated					22,000.00	22,000	-	-	MHD/GHS	CA/Finance/
	18. Construct Maternity Ward for Kumasi South Hospital (Phase II)	Atonsu Agogo Hospital		Maternity Ward Completed					40,000.00	-	40,000	-	MHD/GHS	Procurement
<b>Sub Total F</b>									<b>296,835.39</b>	194,335.39	102,500			
<b>EDUCATION</b>														
Programme 8: Social Service Delivery	19. Rehabilitate 1No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks in the Municipality	Selected Schools		1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Rehabilitated					130,000	-	130,000	-	MED/GES	CA/Works
Sub-Programme 8: Education and youth development	20. Rehabilitate Asokwa and Atonsu M/A basic schools	Asokwa & Atonsu		Asokwa and Atonsu M/A basic schools rehabilitated					350,000	-	350,000	DDF	MED/GES	CA/Works
	21. Construct 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary in the Municipality.	Selected Communities		6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed					500,000	-	500,000		MED/GES	CA/Works
	22. Municipal Education Fund (Assistance to the needy) - 2%	Municipal wide		Assistance in the Scholarships provided for needy students					155,217.55	-	155,217.516		MED/GES	CA/Works
	23. Manufacture and Distribute 400 School Furniture	Municipal wide		400 School Furniture Manufactured and Distributed to schools					76,000.00	76,000	-	-	MED/GES	CA/Works

	24. Construction of 1No. 12 – Unit Two Storey Classroom Block (Phase I	Kyriapatr e		6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed					500,000	-	500,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	25. Construct Fence Walls on 1 School			Fence wall constructed for 1 school					100,000.00	-	100,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	26. Furnish 2No. ICT Centres	Selected Location		2No. ICT centres furnished					50,000	-	50,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
<b>Sub Total :G</b>									<b>1,861,217.55</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>1,785,217.55</b>			
<b>NADMO</b>														
Programme 9: Environmental and Sanitation Management	27. Construct 3 No. Foot Bridges	Municipal – Wide		3No. Foot Bridges Constructed					30,000	-	30,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/Finance/ Assembly Members
Sub-Programme 9: Disaster prevention and Management	28. Organize quarterly monitoring & evaluation activities especially in disaster prone areas	Municipal -wide		Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					2,500.00		- 2,500	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
	29. Support for Disaster Victims	Municipal - Wide							100,000	-	100,000	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
Sub Total H									132,500		132,500			

**SOCIAL PROTECTION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Programme 10: Social Service Delivery</b>	30. Support to People with Disability (PWD)	Municipal wide		People with Disability supported in Economic ventures					87,000	-	87,000	-	SD	CA
Sub-Programme 10 : Social Welfare and Community Development	31. Inspect and Monitor Early Childhood Centres	Municipal wide		Early Childhood Centres Monitored and reports submitted					450.00	450	-	-	SD	CA
	32. Inspect & Monitor Activities of all NGOs	Municipal wide		Activities of all NGOs inspected and monitored					1,000	-	1,000.00	-	SD	CA
<b>Sub Total : I</b>									<b>88,450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>88,000</b>			

**District Works Department**

Programme 11: Infrastructure Delivery and Management	33. Procure and Install 250 Street Lights Complete	Municipal -Wide		250 No. Street Lights Procured and Installed					175,000	-	175,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	34. Maintain 200 Street Lights	Municipal -Wide		200 Street Lights Maintained					50,000.00	500,000		-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
Sub-Programme 11: Infrastructure Development	35. Renovate and furnish Official Bungalows	Municipal -Wide		One Official Bungalows Renovated and furnished					50,000.00	25,000	25,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub Total: J</b>									<b>275,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>			

**District Environmental Health Department**

Programme 12: Environmental and Sanitation Management  Sub-Programme 13: Disaster prevention and Management	36.Support the operation and maintenance of land fill site	Selected locations		Land fill site maintained and Operated					500,000.	300,000	200,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	37. Provide Support for evacuation of Refuse	Municipal -Wide		Evacuation of refuse supported					50,000	20,000.00	30,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	38. Provide Support for Fumigation	Municipal -Wide		Fumigation supported					184,000.	-	184,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	39. Desilt Choked Drains and Gutters	Municipal -Wide		Choked Drains and Gutters desilted					150,000.	50,000	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	40. Facilitate the Construction of WC Toilets/Urinals and Lorry Terminals under PPP	Municipal -Wide		3WC Toilets Constructed					4,500.	4,500.00	-	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	41.Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal -Wide		Sanitation improved					230,000.	-	230,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	42..Provide Support for institutional sanitation project (Toilets)	Municipal -Wide		Institutional sanitation Projects (Toilets) supported					100,000.	-	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	43. Manufacture 3 Waste Containers	Municipal -Wide		3Waste Containers manufactured					60,000.00	60,000	-	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA

	44. Support the National Sanitation Day (NSD)	Municipal -Wide		National Sanitation Day Observed					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
	45. Drill and mechanize 3No. Boreholes	Municipal -Wide		3 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub-Total: K</b>									<b>1,358,500</b>	<b>434,500</b>	<b>924,000</b>			
<b>DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>														
<b>District Goal</b>	5. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
<b>Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarterly)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>	<b>Source of Funding (%)</b>			<b>Implementing Department</b>	
					<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>		<b>IGF</b>	<b>GOG (DACF)</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Works Department</b>														
Programme 14 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management	46. Reshaping of Roads	Municipal – Wide		Selected Roads Reshaped					175,000.00	75,000	100,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
	47. Construct 1 Box Culverts	Selected Communities		Length of Box Culvert Constructed					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members

Sub-Programme 14: Infrastructure Development	48. Construct 400 Metre U-Drains annually	Municipal - Wide		400-Metre U-Drains Constructed					300,000.00		300,000			
	49. Construct Speed Humps	Selected Location		Speed Humps constructed					30,000.00	-	30,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	50. Patching of Some Selected Roads	Municipal wide		Some selected roads patched					150,000.00	-	150,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	51. Carry out Road Safety Campaigns	Agogo Lorry terminal/ High School Junction Terminal		Road Safety Campaigns conducted					5,000.00		5,000	-	NCCE	CA
<b>Sub Total: L</b>									<b>730,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>655,000</b>			

**DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

**District Goal**                      **6. Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

Programme and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

**General Administration Department**

Programme15: Management Administration	52.Construct Administration Block	Asokwa		Administration Block Constructed					2,500,000. 00	-	2,500,00 0		CA	Works Dept. Procurement, Consultant.
Sub-Programme 15: General Administration	53.Maintenance of General Equipment & Machinery	Asokwa		General Equipment & Machinery maintained					25,000.00	25,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
	54. Procure Office Equipment (Computers & Accessories, Air Conditioners , Fridges, Cabinets,)	Central Administra tion& Departme ntal Offices		- 10 Computers &Accessories, - 5 Air Conditioners  - 3 Fridges  -7Cabinets Procured					25,000	25,000.00	-	-	CA	Procurement
	55. Procure Office Furniture & Fittings	Central Administra tion& Departme ntal Offices		Office Furniture & Fittings Procured					20,000		20,000	-	CA	Procurement
	56.Procure Office Consumables, (Stationeries, Toners, Etc)	Asokwa		Office Consumables procured					15,000	15,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
	57.Organize General Assembly and all Committee Meetings	Asokwa		General Assembly and all Committee Meetings organized					150,000	150,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.
	58.Organize Statutory Committee Meetings (MPCU, Budget Committee, Etc)	Asokwa		Statutory Committee Meetings organized					30,000	30,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.

59. Organize Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members	Municipal – Wide		Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members organized					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Human Resources
60. Prepare and Update Annual/Quarterly Procurement Plans	Asokwa		Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans prepared and updated					2,500	2,500	-	-	CA	Human Resources
61. Provide support to Self-Help Project (5%)	Municipal – Wide		Self-Help Project (5%) supported					500,000		500,00	-	CA	Works Dept. Assembly Members
62. Provide support to General Security	Municipal – Wide		General Security supported					20,000	5,000	15,000	-	CA	Finance
63. Provide support for official Celebrations (Senior Citizens Day, Eid Adhr, Eid Fitr)	Municipal – Wide		Official Days celebrated					60,000	10,000	50,000	-	CA	Finance
64. Payment of Transfer Grant/Haulage	Municipal – Wide		Transfer Grant/Haulage of paid					15,000	5000	10,000	-	CA	Finance
65. Payment of Utilities	Municipal – Wide		Utilities paid					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Finance
66. Provide Support to Zonal Councils (2%)	Municipal – Wide		Zonal Councils (2%) supported					155,217.5	-	155,217.55	-	CA	Finance, Assembly Members.
67. Organize Four Public Fora (MCE's engagement with stakeholders)	Municipal – Wide		Four Public Fora organized					20,000	10,000	10,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members.

	68..Provide support for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Conducted					30,000.00	-	30,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units
	69.Payment of T & T (local travel cost)	Municipal – Wide		T & T (local travel cost) paid					20,000	10,000	10,000	-	CA	Finance
	70. Commuting Allowance for Assembly members	Municipal – Wide		Allowance for Assembly members commuted					112,500.00	112,500	-	-	CA	Finance, Human resource
	71. Renting/ Furnishing of Residential Accommodation	Municipal – Wide		Residential Accommodation rented and furnished					25,000		25,000.00	-	CA	Finance, Human resource
	72. Legal advocacy to Market women & churches	Agogo/ Atonsu Market		4 Sessions Legal Advocacy carried out and reported					850.00	850.00			CA	Court
	73. Organize 4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings (MSPC)	Municipal -Wide		4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings organised					12,000	12,000			Physical Planning Depart.	CA
	<b>Sub-Total : J</b>								3,758,068	455,350	3,280,218			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								9,230,570.94	1,888,135.39	7,342,435.55			
	<b>Percentage (%)</b>								100	20.5	<b>79.5</b>			

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2018

**Table 5.3: 2020 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & CASH FLOW**

DIMENSION	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Goal	1. Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>Finance Department</b>														
Programme 1 : Management and Administration	1. Organise quarterly Pay Your Levy Campaign	Municipal – Wide		16 Pay your levy campaigns organised					20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	Finance	CA/ Assembly Members
	2. Organize 1 Capacity Building programmes for Revenue Staff	Municipal – Wide		1 Capacity Building for Revenue of staff organised					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	Finance	CA/ Human resource
Sub- Programme 2 : Finance	3. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Municipal – Wide		1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
Sub Total A									<b>70,000</b>	70,000				

Business Advisory Centre /Works Department														
Programme 3: Economic Development	4. Facilitate the Construction of One markets and Lockable Stores under PPP	Asokwa		One market constructed under PPP					<b>200,000</b>	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA/General Assembly
Sub- Programme 3: Trade, tourism and industrial development	5. Organise 1 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association			Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					<b>2,500</b>	2,500.0 0	-	-	BAC	CA
	6. Facilitate the Construction of one market and Lockable Stores under PPP	Asokwa		One market constructed					<b>200,000</b>	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA
	7. Organise 4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	Municipal - Wide		Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					<b>2,500</b>	2,500.0 0	-	-	BAC	CA/ MSMEs
<b>Sub Total : B</b>									<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	-	-		

Department of Agriculture (DoA)														
Programme 5: Economic Development	8. Support for Government Flagship Programs on Agriculture	Municipal – Wide		Government Flagship Programs supported					25,000	-	25,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
Sub- Programme	9. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Communities		1 No. Farmers' Day organised					50,000	-	50,000	-	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
5: Agriculture	10. Provide support for Monitoring Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring Activities Conducted					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
	11. Organise Anti-Rabies Campaign and Vaccination against PPR	Municipal – Wide		Anti-Rabies Campaign Vaccination organise					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
Sub Total: C								85,000	-	85,000				
<b>DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>District Goal</b>	<b>2. Create opportunities for all</b>													
Programme	Sub-programme	Location	Baseline	Output/Impact Indicators	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG DACF	Donor	Lead	Colla.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT														
		Municipal – Wide		HIV and Malaria Prevention supported					62,500.00	-	62,500	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/
	13. Construct Theatre Complex for Kumasi South Hospital (Phase 1)	Atonsu Agogo		Theatre Complex for Kumasi South Hospital constructed					172,335.39	-	172,335.39	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/
	14. Facilitate the Construction Morgue for Kumasi South Hospital under PPP	Atonsu Agogo		Construction Morgue for Kumasi South Hospital under PPP facilitated					22,000.00		22,000.00	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/
	15. Procure health equipment for selected health facilities	Selected Health facilities		Hospital equipment procured and installed					150,000	-	150,000	-	MHD/ GHS	CA
<b>Sub Total D</b>								<b>406,835.39</b>		406,835.39				
EDUCATION														
<b>Programme 8:</b> Social Service Delivery  Sub-Programme 8: Education and	16. Rehabilitate 1No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks in the Municipality	Selected Schools		1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Rehabilitated					130,000	-	130,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works

youth development	17. Construct 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary in the Municipality.	Selected Communities		6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed				500,000	-	500,000		MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	18. Municipal Education Fund (Assistance to the needy) - 2%	Municipal wide		Assistance in the Scholarships provided for needy students				155,217.55	-	155,217.55		MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	19. Manufacture and Distribute 400 School Furniture	Municipal wide		400 School Furniture Manufactured and Distributed to schools				76,000.00	76,000	-	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
<b>Sub Total :E</b>								861,217.55	76,000	785,217.55			
<b>NADMO</b>													
<b>Programme 9:</b> Environmental and Sanitation Management  Sub-Programme 9: Disaster prevention and Management	20. Construct 3 No. Foot Bridges	Municipal – Wide		3No. Foot Bridges Constructed				30,000	-	30,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/Finance/ Assembly Members
	21. Organize quarterly monitoring & evaluation activities especially in disaster prone areas	Municipal-wide		Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted				2,500.00	-	2,500	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
	22. Support for Disaster Victims	Municipal - Wide		Disaster victims supported				100,000	-	100,000	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
Sub Total F								132,500		132,500			

SOCIAL PROTECTION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Programme 10: Social Service Delivery	23. Support to People with Disability (PWD)	Municipal wide		People with Disability supported in Economic ventures					87,000	-	87,000	-	SD	CA
Sub- Programme 10 : Social Welfare and Community Development	24. Inspect and Monitor Early Childhood Centres	Municipal wide		Early Childhood Centres Monitored and reports submitted					450.00	450	-	-	SD	CA
	25. Inspect & Monitor Activities of all NGOs	Municipal wide		Activities of all NGOs inspected and monitored					1,000	-	1,000.00	-	SD	CA
<b>Sub Total : G</b>								<b>88,450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>88,000</b>				
District Works Department														
Programme 11: Infrastructure Delivery and Management	26. Procure and Install 250 Street Lights Complete	Municipal- Wide		250 No. Street Lights Procured and Installed					175,000	-	175,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	27. Maintain 200 Street Lights	Municipal- Wide		200 Street Lights Maintained					50,000.00	50,000		-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
Sub- Programme 11: Infrastructure Development	28. Renovate and furnish Official Bungalows	Municipal- Wide		One Official Bungalows Renovated and furnished					50,000.00	25,000	25,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
Sub Total: H								<b>275,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>				

**DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Programme 12: Environmental and Sanitation Management	29.Support the operation and maintenance of land fill site	Selected locations		Land fill site maintained and Operated					500,000.00	300,000	200,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	30. Provide Support for evacuation of Refuse	Municipal - Wide		Evacuation of refuse supported					<b>50,000.00</b>	20,000.00	30,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Sub-Programme 13: Disaster prevention and Management	31. Provide Support for Fumigation	Municipal - Wide		Fumigation supported					184,000.00	-	184,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	32. Desilt Choked Drains and Gutters	Municipal- Wide		Choked Drains and Gutters desilted					150,000.00	50,000	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	33. Facilitate the Construction of WC Toilets/Urinals and Lorry Terminals under PPP	Municipal- Wide		3WC Toilets Constructed					4,500.00	4,500.00	-	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	34.Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal - Wide		Sanitation improved					230,000.00	-	230,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	35..Provide Support for institutional sanitation project (Toilets)	Municipal - Wide		Institutional sanitation Projects (Toilets) supported					100,000.00	-	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	36. Support the National Sanitation Day (NSD)	Municipal - Wide		National Sanitation Day Observed					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA

	37. Drill and mechanize 3No. Boreholes	Municipal-Wide		3 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub-Total: I</b>									<b>1,298,500</b>	<b>374,500</b>	<b>924,000</b>			
<b>IMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>														
<b>District Goal</b>	3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
<b>Programme and Sub-Programmes</b>	<b>Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output/Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Timeframe (Quarterl</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>	<b>Source of Funding (%)</b>			<b>Implementing Department</b>	
					<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>			<b>IGF</b>	<b>GOG DACF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>
<b>WORKS DEPARTMENT</b>														
Programme 14 : Infrastructure Delivery and Management  Sub-Programme 14:	38. Reshaping of Roads	Municipal – Wide		Selected Roads Reshaped					175,000.00	75,000	100,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
	39. Construct 1 Box Culverts	Selected Communities		Length of Box Culvert Constructed					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
	40. Construct 400 Metre U-Drains annually	Municipal - Wide		400-Metre U-Drains Constructed					300,000.00		300,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members

Infrastructure Development	41. Construct Speed Humps	Selected Location		Speed Humps constructed					30,000.00	-	30,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	42. Patching of Some Selected Roads	Municipal wide		Some selected roads patched					150,000.00	-	150,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	43. Carry out Road Safety Campaigns	Agogo Lorry terminal/High School Junction Terminal		Road Safety Campaigns organized					5,000.00	5,000	-	-	NCCE	CA
	44. Procure 1No. Grader	Municipal – wide		1 Grader procured					1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
<b>Sub Total: J</b>									<b>1,735,000</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>1,155,000</b>			
<b>DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>District Goal</b>	4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
<b>Programme and Sub- Programmes</b>	<b>Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Time Frame (Quarterly)</b>				<b>Indicative Budget GH¢</b>	<b>Source of Funding (%)</b>			<b>Implementing Department</b>	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>			<b>IGF</b>	<b>GOG ( D A C F )</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT</b>														
Programme15: Management Administration	45. Construct Administration Block	Asokwa		Administration Block Constructed					2,500,000.00	-	2,500,000		Works Dept. Procurement, Consultant.	CA

Sub-Programme 15: General Administration	46.Maintenance of General Equipment & Machinery	Asokwa		General Equipment & Machinery maintained					25,000.00	-	25,000		Works Dept. Procurement	CA
	47. Procure Office Equipment (Computers & Accessories, Air Conditioners , Fridges, Cabinets,)	Central Administration & Departmental Offices		- 10 Computers &Accessories, - 5 Air Conditioners  - 3 Fridges  -7Cabinets Procured					25,000	-	25,000.00-		CA	Procurement
	48. Procure Office Furniture & Fittings	Central Administratio/ Departmental Offices		Office Furniture & Fittings Procured					20,000	-	20,000		CA	Procurement
	49.Procure Office Consumables, (Stationeries, Toners, Etc)	Asokwa		Office Consumables procured					15,000	15,000	-		CA	Works Dept. Procurement
	50.Organize General Assembly and all Committee Meetings	Asokwa		General Assembly and all Committee Meetings organized					150,000	150,000	-		. CA	Finance Dept
	51.Organize Statutory Committee Meetings (MPCU, Budget Committee, Etc)	Asokwa		Statutory Committee Meetings organized					30,000	30,000	-		CA	Finance Dept.
	52.Organize Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members	Municipal – Wide		Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members organize					10,000		10,000		CA	Human Resources

53. Prepare and Update Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans	Asokwa		Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans prepared and updated					2,500	2,500	-		CA	Human Resources
54. Provide support to Self-Help Project (5%)	Municipal – Wide		Self-Help Project (5%) supported					500,000		500,00		CA	Works Dept. Assembly Members
55. Provide support to General Security	Municipal – Wide		General Security supported					20,000	5,000	15,000		CA	Finance
56. Provide support for official Celebrations (Senior Citizens Day, Eid Adhr, Eid Fitr)	Municipal – Wide		Official Days celebrated					60,000	10,000	50,000		CA	Finance
57. Payment of Transfer Grant/Haulage	Municipal – Wide		Transfer Grant/Haulage of paid					15,000	5000	10,000		CA	Finance
58. Payment of Utilities	Municipal – Wide		Utilities paid					10,000	-	10,000		CA	ECG/GWCL
59. Provide Support to Zonal Councils (2%)	Municipal – Wide		Zonal Councils (2%) supported					155,217.55	-	155,217.55		CA	Finance, Assembly Members.
60. Organize Four Public Fora (MCE's engagement with stakeholders)	Municipal – Wide		Four Public Fora organized					20,000	10,000	10,000		CA	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members.

	61..Provide support for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Conducted					<b>30,000.00</b>	-	30,000		CA	Planning/ Budget Units
	62.Payment of T & T (local travel cost)	Municipal – Wide		T & T (local travel cost) paid					<b>20,000</b>	10,000	10,000		CA	Finance
	63. Commuting Allowance for Assembly members	Municipal – Wide		Allowance for Assembly members commuted					112,500.00	112,500	-		CA	Finance, Human resource
	64. Renting/ Furnishing of Residential Accommodation	Municipal – Wide		Residential Accommodation rented and furnished					25,000	25,000. 00	-		CA	Finance, Human resource
	65. Organize 4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings (MSPC)	Municipal - Wide		4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings organised					12,000	12,000	-		Physical Planning Depart.	CA
<b>Sub-Total : J</b>									<b>3,757,217.55</b>	<b>447,000</b>	<b>3,280,217.55</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>									<b>9,114,720.49</b>	<b>2,142,950</b>	<b>6,971,770.49</b>			
<b>Percentage (%)</b>									<b>100</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>			

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2018

**Table 5.4: 2021 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & CASH FLOW**

DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Goal	1. Build a Prosperous Society													
Programme and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output/Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)		Implementing Department		
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>FINANCE DEPARTMENT</b>														
Programme 1 : Management and Administration  Sub-Programme 2 : Finance	1. Organise quarterly Pay Your Levy Campaign	Municipal – Wide		16 Pay your levy campaigns organised					20,000.00	20,000.0 0	-	-	Finance	CA/ Assembly Members
	2. Organize 1 Capacity Building programmes for Revenue Staff	Municipal – Wide		1 Capacity Building for Revenue of staff organised					10,000.00	10,000.0 0	-	-	Finance	CA/ Human resource
	3. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Municipal – Wide		1 Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented					40,000.00	40,000.0 0	-	-	Finance	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
<b>Sub Total A</b>									<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>				
<b>BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE /WORKS DEPARTMENT</b>														
Programme 3: Economic Development	4. Facilitate the Construction of One markets and Lockable Stores under PPP	Asokwa		One market constructed under PPP					200,000	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA/General Assembly

Sub-Programme 3: Trade, tourism and industrial development	5. Organise 1 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	Municipal Wide		Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					2,500	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	CA
	6. Facilitate the Construction of one market and Lockable Stores under PPP	Kyriapatre		One market constructed					200,000	200,000	-	-	Works Depart.	CA
	7. Organise 4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	Municipal - Wide		Awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					2,500	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	CA/MSMEs
<b>Sub Total : B</b>									<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	-	-		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DoA)</b>														
Programme 5: Economic Development  Sub-Programme 5: Agriculture	8. Support for Government Flagship Programs on Agriculture	Municipal – Wide		Government Flagship Programs supported					25,000	-	25,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members
	9. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Communitie		1No. Farmers' Day organised					50,000	-	50,000	-	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs
	10. Provide support for Monitoring Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring Activities Conducted					5,000.00	-	5,000	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
	11. Organise Anti-Rabies Campaign and Vaccination against PPR	Municipal – Wide		Anti-Rabies Campaign Vaccination organise					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub Total: C</b>									<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>				

**DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
District Goal	2. Create opportunities for all													
Programme and Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output/ Indicators	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b>														
Programme 6: Economic Development	12.Facilitate 20 youths with entrepreneurial and innovation ideas to access Youth Enterprise Programme	Municipal Wide		20 youth accessed the Youth Enterprise Programme					10,000.00	10,000	-	-	BAC	SME,CA
Sub-Programme 6: Trade, tourism and industrial development	13.Support the BAC to create a Municipal database of trained apprentices and artisans for business development counselling and support	Municipal Wide		Municipal database of trained apprentices and artisans for business created					2,000	2,000	-	-	BAC	SME,CA
<b>Sub Total D</b>									<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>				

HEALTH DEPARTMENT														
Programme 7: Social Service Delivery	14. Support for HIV and Malaria Prevention (0.5)	Municipal – Wide		HIV and Malaria Prevention supported					62,500.00	-	62,500	-	MHD/ GHS	CA/ Finance/
Sub-Programme 7: Health Delivery	15. Procure health equipment for selected health facilities	Selected Health facilities		Hospital equipment procured and installed					150,000		- 150,000	-	MHD/ GHS	CA
Sub Total E									212,500		212,500			
EDUCATION														
Programme 8: Social Service Delivery	16. Rehabilitate 1No 3- Unit Classroom Blocks in the Municipality	Selected Schools		1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Rehabilitated					130,000	-	130,000	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
Sub-Programme 8: Education and youth development	17. Construct 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary in the Municipality.	Selected Communitie s		6-Unit Classroom Block Constructed					500,000	-	500,000		MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	18. Municipal Education Fund (Assistance to the needy) - 2%	Municipal wide		Assistance in the Scholarships provided for needy students					155,217.55	-	155,217.5 5		MED/ GES	CA/ Works
	19. Manufacture and Distribute 400 School Furniture	Municipal wide		400 School Furniture Manufactured and Distributed to schools					76,000.00	76,000	-	-	MED/ GES	CA/ Works
Sub Total: F									<b>861,217.55</b>	<b>76,000</b>	785,217.5 5			

NADMO														
Programme 9: Environmental and Sanitation Management  Sub-Programme 9: Disaster prevention and Management	20. Construct 3 No. Foot Bridges	Municipal – Wide		3N0. Foot Bridges Constructed					30,000	-	300,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/Finance/ Assembly Members
	21. Organize quarterly monitoring & evaluation activities especially in disaster prone areas	Municipal- wide		Monitoring and Evaluation activities conducted					2,500.00	-	2,500	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
	22. Support for Disaster Victims	Municipal - Wide		Disaster victims supported					100,000	-	100,000	-	NADMO	Finance PS Fire Service
<b>Sub Total G</b>									<b>132,500</b>		<b>132,500</b>			
SOCIAL PROTECTION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Programme 10: Social Service Delivery  Sub-Programme 10 : Social Welfare and Community Development	23. Support to People with Disability (PWD)	Municipal wide		People with Disability supported in Economic ventures					87,000	-	87,000	-	SD	CA
	24. Inspect and Monitor Early Childhood Centres	Municipal wide		Early Childhood Centres Monitored and reports submitted					450.00	450	-	-	SD	CA
	25. Inspect & Monitor Activities of all NGOs	Municipal wide		Activities of all NGOs inspected and monitored					1,000	-	1,000.00	-	SD	CA
<b>Sub Total : H</b>									<b>88,450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>88,000</b>			

District Works Department														
Programme 11: Infrastructure Delivery and Management	26. Procure and Install 250 Street Lights Complete	Municipal- Wide		250 No. Street Lights Procured and Installed					175,000	-	175,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	27. Maintain 200 Street Lights	Municipal- Wide		200 Street Lights Maintained					50,000.00	50,000		-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
Sub-Programme 11: Infrastructure Development	28. Renovate and furnish Official Bungalows	Municipal- Wide		One Official Bungalows Renovated and furnished					50,000.00	25,000	25,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
Sub Total: I									<b>275,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>			

District Environmental Health Department														
Programme 12: Environmental and Sanitation Management	29.Support the operation and maintenance of land fill site	Selected locations		Land fill site maintained and Operated					500,000.00	300,000	200,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
	30. Provide Support for evacuation of Refuse	Municipal - Wide		Evacuation of refuse supported					50,000.00	20,000.0 0	30,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
Sub-Programme 13: Disaster prevention and Management	31. Provide Support for Fumigation	Municipal - Wide		Fumigation supported					184,000.00	-	184,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
	32. Desilt Choked Drains and Gutters	Municipal- Wide		Choked Drains and Gutters desilted					150,000.00	50,000	100,000	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA
	33. Facilitate the Construction of WC Toilets/Urinals and Lorry Terminals under PPP	Municipal- Wide		3WC Toilets Constructed					4,500.00	4,500.00	-	-	Works Dept.	EHD, Finance Dept. DA

	34.Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal - Wide		Sanitation improved					230,000.00	-	230,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	35..Provide Support for institutional sanitation project (Toilets)	Municipal - Wide		Institutional sanitation Projects (Toilets) supported					100,000.00	-	100,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	36. Support the National Sanitation Day (NSD)	Municipal - Wide		National Sanitation Day Observed					5, 000.00	-	5,000	-	Works Depart.	EHD, Finance Depart. DA
	37. Drill and mechanize 3No. Boreholes	Municipal- Wide		3 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized					75,000.00	-	75,000	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
<b>Sub-Total: J</b>									<b>1,298,500</b>	<b>374,500</b>	<b>924,000</b>			

**DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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

Programme and Sub-programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output/ Indicators	Timeframe (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Programme 14 : Infrastructure	38. Reshaping of Roads	Municipal – Wide		Selected Roads Reshaped					175,000.00	75,000	100,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members

Delivery and Management Sub-Programme 14: Infrastructure Development	39. Construct 1 Box Culverts	Selected Communities		Length of Box Culvert Constructed					75,000.00		75,000	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
	40. Construct 400 Metre U-Drains annually	Municipal - Wide		400-Metre U-Drains Constructed					300,000.00		300,000.00	-	Woks Dept.	CA/ Finance/ Assembly Members
	41. Construct Speed Humps	Selected Locations		Speed Humps constructed					30,000.00		30,000.00	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	42. Patching of Some Selected Roads	Municipal wide		Some selected roads patched					150,000.00		150,000.00	-	Works Dept.	CA/ Finance
	43. Carry out Road Safety Campaigns	Agogo Lorry terminal/High School Junction Terminal		Road Safety Campaigns organized					5,000.00	5,000	-	-	NCCE	CA, Road Safety Commission
<b>Sub Total: K</b>									<b>735,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>655,000</b>	<b>-</b>		

**DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>District Goal</b>	<b>1. Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>													
Programme	Sub-programme	Location	Baseline	Output/ Indicators	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG (DACF)	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>General Administration Department</b>														
Programme15: Management Administration	44.Construct Administration Block	Asokwa		Administration Block Constructed					2,500,000.00	-	2,500,000		CA	Works Dept. Procurement, Consultant.

Sub-Programme 15: General Administration	45.Maintenance of General Equipment & Machinery	Asokwa		General Equipment & Machinery maintained					25,000.00	25,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
	46. Procure Office Equipment (Computers & Accessories, Air Conditioners, Fridges, Cabinets,)	Central Administration & Departmental Offices		- 10 Computers & Accessories, - 5 Air Conditioners  - 3 Fridges  -7Cabinets Procured					25,000	25,000.00	-	-	CA	Procurement
	47. Procure Office Furniture & Fittings	Central Administration & Departmental Offices		Office Furniture & Fittings Procured					<b>20,000</b>	20,000	-	-	CA	Procurement
	48.Procure Office Consumables, (Stationeries,Toners, etc)	Asokwa		Office Consumables procured					15,000	15,000	-	-	CA	Works Dept. Procurement
	49.Organize General Assembly and all Committee Meetings	Asokwa		General Assembly and all Committee Meetings organized					150,000	150,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.
	50.Organize Statutory Committee Meetings (MPCU, Budget Committee, Etc)	Asokwa		Statutory Committee Meetings organized					30,000	30,000	-	-	CA	Finance Dept.
	51.Organize Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members	Municipal – Wide		Workshop/Capacity Building Programs for Staff and Assembly Members organized					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Human Resources

52. Prepare and Update Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans	Asokwa		Annual/ Quarterly Procurement Plans prepared and updated					2,500	2,500	-	-	CA	Human Resources
53. Provide support to Self-Help Project (5%)	Municipal – Wide		Self-Help Project (5%) supported					500,000		500,000	-	CA	Works Dept. Assembly Members
54. Provide support to General Security	Municipal – Wide		General Security supported					20,000	5,000	15,000	-	CA	Finance
55. Provide support for official Celebrations (Senior Citizens Day, Eid Adhr, Eid Fitr)	Municipal – Wide		Official Days celebrated					60,000	10,000	50,000	-	CA	Finance
56. Payment of Transfer Grant/Haulage	Municipal – Wide		Transfer Grant/Haulage paid					15,000	5000	10,000	-	CA	Finance
57. Payment of Utilities	Municipal – Wide		Utilities paid					10,000	10,000	-	-	CA	Finance
58. Provide Support to Zonal Councils (2%)	Municipal – Wide		Zonal Councils (2%) supported					155,217.55	-	155,217.55	-	CA	Finance, Assembly Members.
59. Organize Four Public Fora (MCE's engagement with stakeholders)	Municipal – Wide		Four Public Fora organized					20,000	10,000	10,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units/ Assembly Members.

60..Provide support for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Municipal – Wide		Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Conducted					30,000.00	-	30,000	-	CA	Planning/ Budget Units
61.Payment of T & T (local travel cost)	Municipal – Wide		T & T (local travel cost) paid					20,000	10,000	10,000	-	CA	Finance
62. Commuting Allowance for Assembly members	Municipal – Wide		Allowance for Assembly members commuted					112,500.00	112,500	-	-	CA	Finance, Human resource
63. Renting/ Furnishing of Residential Accommodation	Municipal – Wide		Residential Accommodation rented and furnished					25,000	25,000.0 0	-	-	CA	Finance, Human resource
64. Organize 4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings (MSPC)	Municipal - Wide		4 Municipal Spatial Planning Committee Meetings organised					12,000	12,000	-	-	Physical Planning Depart.	CA
<b>Sub-Total : L</b>								<b>3,757,217.55</b>	<b>477,000</b>	<b>3,280,217.55</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								<b>7,932,385.10</b>	<b>1,768,450</b>	<b>6,163,935.10</b>			
<b>Percentage (%)</b>								100	22.3	<b>77.7</b>			

Source: MPCU-AsMA, 2018

## CHAPTER SIX

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all people living in Ghana. Government is further committed to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the national development policy objectives and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes.

All government agencies responsible for the implementation of the programmes and projects of the new policy framework should demonstrate, through evidence-based information, that these interventions are having the desired impacts in terms of positively transforming the lives of all targeted beneficiaries. In the context of good public sector governance, the application of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools to generate reliable and accurate information to help government make sound policies and decisions is becoming increasingly relevant.

#### 6.2 Monitoring

##### 6.2.1 Introduction

Monitoring is a process, which ensures that, at any given stage of a project, the required inputs are delivered on time, used as intended and is producing the desired results.

Since plans are affected by uncontrollable situations such as:

- (i) Socio-economic changes
- (ii) Political climate
- (iii) International relations,

It is necessary that they are constantly monitored and adjustments made accordingly. The monitoring scheme is designed for the annual plan. In the scheme, three (3) activities occur:

- (i) Monitoring activities cover the implementation period.
- (ii) On-going evaluation occurs at specific points within the implementation phase.
- (iii) Terminal evaluation occurs at specific end of the project implementation.

## 6.2.2 Monitoring Report

Project monitoring formally starts when the actual implementation of project begins. Monitoring is therefore directed at ensuring that the progress of the project proceeds according to schedule that the quality of work is up to standard, and that all inputs (including labour) are on site at the appropriate time, in the right quantity and of right quality.

### Programme and Project Monitoring Report Format

- (i) Project Code No .....
- (ii) Project Identification /Title .....
- (iii) Project Location.....
- (iv) Project cost .....
- (v) Implementing Agency (ies).....
- (vi) Monitoring Team.....
- (vii) Date of Monitoring.....

### 6.3 Indicators for Monitoring the Plan

<b>Development Dimension : Economic Development</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in MMTDP : Build a Prosperous Society</b>										
<b>Policy Objective 1: Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency</b>										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Revenue	Revenue campaign	input	0	4	4	4	4		Monthly	MA, F&A, Budget Committee
	Revenue data collection	input	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	Finance, Budget, Planning
	Capacity building	input	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	CA
	Revenue Action Plans	Input	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	Finance, Budget, Planning
<b>Objective 2: Develop an effective domestic market</b>										
Market	Domestic market development	output	0	0	1	1	0		Quarterly	CA, MA
<b>Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs</b>										
Entrepreneurship	Training and development	input	0		1	1	1		Quarterly	BAC
<b>Objective 4: Promote seed and planting materials development</b>										
Agriculture	Farm inputs	input	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DoA, MA, MoFA
<b>Objective 5: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</b>										
Livestock	Disease control	input	0	1	1	1	1			DoA, MA, MoFA

<b>Development Dimension : Social Development</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in MMTDP : Create Opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</b>										
Emergency Service	Procurement of ambulance	output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	DoH, GHS
	Malaria prevention	input	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	DoH, GHS
	Construction Theatre	output	0	0	1	0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, DoH, GHS
	Construction of morgue	output	0	0	0	1	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, DoH, GHS
	Construction of maternity ward	output	0	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, DoH, GHS
	Health equipment	input	0	0	0	1	1		Quarterly	Procurement Planning, DoH, GHS
<b>Objective 2: Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels</b>										
Education	classroom rehabilitation	output	0	1	1	0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, DoE
	Classrooms construction	output	0	2	2	1	0		Quarterly	ME Procurement Planning, DoE
	School furniture	output	0	400	400	400	400		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, DoE
	ICT development	input	0	1		0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, DoE

<b>Objective 3: Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest</b>										
Disaster prevention	construction of footbridges	output	0	3	3	3	1		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, NADMO
	Support for disaster victim	input	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, NADMO
	Support to PWD	input	0	1	1	1	1			Social Development Department
	inspection of early childhood centres	input	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	Social Development Department
	Monitoring of NGOs activities	input	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	Social Development Department
<b>Objective 4: Promote the supply of energy in support of production-related interventions</b>										
Street lightning	procure 2000 street lights complete	input	0	400	0	0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, ECG
	Maintenance of 800 street lights	input	0	800	0	0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning, ECG
Accommodation	Renovation of staff bungalows	output	0	2	0	0	0		Quarterly	ME, Procurement Planning

<b>Objective 5: Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services</b>										
Landfill sites	Number of landfills operation supported	Input	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	Works Depart. EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Refuse Dump Site	Number refuse dump sites evacuated	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	Works Depart. EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Fumigation	Number of fumigation exercise supported	Input	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	Works Depart. EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Choked Gutters & drains	Number of choked gutters and drains desilted	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	Works Depart. EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Toilets	Number of WC toilets constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	0		Annually	Works Depart. EHD, Finance Depart. DA
Water	Number of boreholes drilled and mechanized	Output	0	1	1	1	0		Annually	Works Depart. EHD, Finance Depart. DA
<b>Development Dimension : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in MMTDP : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</b>										
Roads	Length of roads reshaped	Output	0	30	30	30	30		Annually	Works Depart. Finance Depart. DA
Culverts	Number of box culverts constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	Works Depart. Finance Depart. DA
Drains	Number of 400 meters U-drains constructed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	Works Depart. Finance Depart. DA

<b>Development Dimension : GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in MMTDP : Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation</b>										
Administration Blocks	Number of administration block completed	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	CA, Finance Depart. DA
Vehicles	Number of Vehicles purchased	Output	0	2	0	0	0		Annually	CA. Finance Depart. DA
General Assembly meetings	Number of general assembly meetings held	Input	0	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	CA, Finance Depart. DA
Sub Committees meetings	Number of sub-committee meetings held	Input	0	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	

### **6.3 Data Collection, Validation and Collation**

Information or data on on-going programmes and projects under the auspices of the Metropolitan Assembly as well as Development Partners and NGOs are necessary for the purposes of effective M & E processes. During field visits, these data will be validated and collated for further analysis.

### **6.4 Data Analysis and use of the Results**

In relation to the data gathered, in-depth analysis will be done with both qualitative and quantitative methods to highlight key areas of concern and to identify interventions for development and poverty reduction in the Municipality. The data will be analyzed to show the results being produced by each project. Data analysis will further show how the Metropolis is performing with regard to all the indicators (core and district specific) and the critical areas of concern for its citizens. The basis for the analysis is to report on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the MTDP and MTDPF. When this is done in a systematic and coherent way, lessons learned can be fed into the Municipal Action Plans and the next MTDP.

### **6.5 Reporting**

After a careful synthesis of the results, the key findings and observations shall be presented to all the stakeholders involved such as project actors, communities and sector departments. MPCU shall also brief the MCE, Presiding Member and other actors of the assembly on progress of work, observations and gaps identified. The Assembly will also organize half-yearly meet-the Press to communicate the performance of the plan. This will allow stakeholders to take the necessary action that require redress before the next monitoring exercise.

### **6.6 Dissemination of the Reports**

For the purposes that M & E is necessary i.e. efficient and effective projects implementation, accountability and transparency, copies of reports prepared after quarterly review meetings shall be made available to Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Town Councils and other stakeholders. Sharing the contents of these reports with stakeholders at the sub-district and community levels will increase the accountability and transparency level of the Assembly as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction.

## 6.7 Communication Strategy

To ensure public ownership and mobilize collective efforts from the stakeholders in the Municipal towards sustainable development, AsMA has prepared this communication strategy to bring the content of the MTDP to the door steps of all stakeholders. Furthermore, AsMA aims at upholding the tenets of good governance, transparency and accountability to elicit public trust in performing their constitutional mandates.

### 6.7.1 Communication Objectives

- Ensure timely communication to relevant groups or individuals
- Ensure effective communication between the Assembly and the various stakeholders.
- Ensure timely notices for requirements/meetings
- Ensure optimum results for all communications and project expectations
- Measure the results of the communication strategy execution and revise accordingly

**Table 6.1: Communication Strategy**

Stakeholders	Purpose	Medium of Communication
<b>Management</b>	-Communication from managements to District Departmental heads and staff -Feedback from the District Departments to managements -Feedback and direction to MPCU/Core Team	MPCU Meetings -Management Meetings -Sub – Committee Meetings -General Assembly Meetings
<b>Assembly Members &amp; Parliamentarians</b>	-Communication to Assembly Members and Parliamentarians for distribution to constituents. -Communications from Assembly Members and Parliamentarians to managements. -Feedback communication from Assembly Members and Parliamentarians to MPCU/Core Team.	MPCU Meetings -Management Meetings -Sub – Committee Meetings -General Assembly Meetings
<b>Town &amp; Area Councils</b>	-Communication/feedback from Sub Metro Councils and Town Councils to Assembly Members and Managements. -Communication/feedback from Sub Metro Councils and Town Councils to MPCU/Core Team.	-Town Hall Meetings
<b>Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders &amp; Religious Organization</b>	-Communication/feedback from Traditional Authorities and Religious organizations to MPCU/Core Team	-Community Meetings -Town Hall Meetings - Durbars

<b>Development Partners, NGOs &amp; CBOs</b>	-Communication/feedback from Development Partners, NGOs and CBOs to MPCU/Core Team.	-Town Hall Meetings
<b>Private Sector</b>	=Communication/feedback from Development Partners, NGOs and CBOs to MPCU/Core Team.	-Radio Talk Shows -Meeting the Press -Use of the web
<b>Academia</b>	Communication/feedback from Academia to MPCU/Core Team	-Email -Seminars & Workshops - Policy Fairs -Use of the web
<b>MPCU/Core Team</b>	-Internal project team communication. -Communications/feedback to managements Meeting notices and Plans to managements, Assembly Members & Parliamentarians, Town & Area councils, Traditional Authorities & Religious Organization, Development Partners, NGOs & CBOs, Private Sector, Academia	-MPCU Meetings -Management Meetings -Sub – Committee Meetings -General Assembly Meetings

**6.7.2 Communication Plan**

The communication plan is the detailed list of items to be communicated, to whom they are communicated and when they are to be communicated. The communication plan is broken into seven sections based on the communication type discussed above.

**Table 6.2: Communication Plan**

Activity	Purpose	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Timeframe
<b>Present programmes, projects and activities proposed to management.</b>	To create awareness of programmes, projects and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• MPCU Meetings</li> <li>• Management Meetings</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Management	Quarterly
<b>Discuss roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation</b>	To assign roles to stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• MPCU Meetings</li> <li>• Management Meetings</li> </ul>	Management	Management	Quarterly
<b>Present Quarterly/ Annual Progress Reports</b>	To create awareness of the Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• MPCU Meetings</li> <li>• Management Meetings</li> </ul>	Heads of Departments	Managements	Quarterly
<b>Discuss public expectations concerning the services of the District</b>	To know the public's perception about the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• MPCU Meetings</li> <li>• Management Meetings</li> </ul>	Management	Management	Quarterly

**Table 6.3: Communication Plan: Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders & Religious Organization**

Activity	Purpose	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Timeframe
<b>Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed</b>	To create awareness of programmes, projects and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durbars</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Traditional/ Religious & Opinion leaders	Quarterly
<b>Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation</b>	To discuss the role of stakeholders in the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durbars</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Traditional/ Religious & Opinion leaders	Quarterly
<b>Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durbars</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> </ul>	P.R.O	Traditional/ Religious & Opinion leaders	Quarterly

**Table 6.4: Communication Plan: Assembly Members & Parliamentarians**

Activity	Purpose	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Timeframe
<b>Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed</b>	To create awareness of programmes, projects and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly Meetings</li> <li>• Sub – Committee Meetings</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Assembly Members & Parliamentarians	Quarterly
<b>Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation</b>	To discuss the role of stakeholders in the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly Meetings</li> <li>• Sub – Committee Meetings</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Assembly Members & Parliamentarians	Quarterly
<b>Present Quarterly / Annual Progress Reports</b>	To create awareness of the Annual Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly Meetings</li> <li>• Sub – Committee Meetings</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Assembly Members & Parliamentarians	Quarterly
<b>Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly Meetings</li> <li>• Sub – Committee Meetings</li> </ul>	Presiding Member/ P.R.O	Assembly Members & Parliamentarians	Quarterly

**Table 6.5: Communication Plan: Sub Metro Councils & Town Councils**

Activity	Purpose	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Timeframe
<b>Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed</b>	To create awareness of programmes, projects and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Meetings</li> <li>• Town Hall Meetings</li> <li>• Radio Talk Shows</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Zonal Councils & Town Councils	Quarterly
<b>Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation</b>	To discuss the role of stakeholders in the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Meetings</li> <li>• Town Hall Meetings</li> <li>• Radio Talk Shows</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Zonal Councils & Town Councils	Quarterly
<b>Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Meetings</li> <li>• Town Hall Meetings</li> <li>• Radio Talk Shows</li> </ul>	P.R.O	Zonal Councils & Town Councils	Quarterly

**Table 6.6: Communication Plan: Development Partners, NGOS & CBOs**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Vehicle/Tools</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> <li>• Policy Fairs</li> <li>• Meeting the Press</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	19 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
<b>Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> <li>• Policy Fairs</li> <li>• Meeting the Press</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2018
<b>Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> <li>• Policy Fairs</li> <li>• Meeting the Press</li> </ul>	MPCU Core team	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	Regularly
<b>Promote access to information</b>	To promote access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Policy Fairs</li> </ul>	Planning Unit	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	As and when needed

**Table 6.7: Communication Plan: Private Sector**

Activity	Purpose	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Timeframe
<b>Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> <li>• Meeting the Press</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Private Sector	22 <sup>nd</sup> February, 2018
<b>Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> <li>• Meeting the Press</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Private Sector	26 <sup>th</sup> March, 2018
<b>Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> <li>• Meeting the Press</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Private Sector	Regularly
<b>Promote access to information</b>	To promote access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Email</li> </ul>	Planning Unit	Private Sector	As and when needed

**Table 6.8: Communication Plan: Academia**

Activity	Purpose	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Timeframe
<b>Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Academic	26 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
<b>Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District</b>	To improve dialogue and feedback on the performance of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Seminars &amp; Workshops</li> </ul>	MPCU Core Team	Academic	Regularly
<b>Promote access to information</b>	To promote access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of the web</li> <li>• Email</li> </ul>	Planning Unit	Academic	As and when needed

## **6.8 Evaluation Arrangement**

### **6.8.1 Introduction**

To determine whether results (Positive or Negative) have been achieved, the causes of deviation, if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences, evaluation processes are undertaken. The main purpose for evaluation is to give feedback, which can lead to re-planning.

### **6.8.2 Evaluation Report**

Evaluation is conducted in greater details at the project level. Ex-post evaluation is conducted in order to find out whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of output and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first Ex-post evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project when the impact of the project should be evident. The evaluation report is prepared in accordance with the following format.

#### Programme/Project Identification

- (i) Project Code No .....
- (ii) Project Title .....
- (iii) Project Location.....
- (iv) Implementation Agency (ies).....
- (v) Evaluation Agency (ies)/ Team.....
- (vi) Date of Evaluation.....

#### (a) Evaluation Topics

- (i) Objectives
  - ✓ Have the Programme/Project objectives been achieved?
  - ✓ Are the Programme/Project objectives still relevant?
  - ✓ Has the Programme/Project supported the policy (ies) as planned? Where the Programme/Project have not been achieved give reasons
  - ✓ State any policies, which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives, which are shown to be no longer relevant as a result of the evaluation.
- (ii) Time and Finance
  - ✓ Was the Project completed in the time planned? If not, state the length of over-run.

- ✓ Was the Project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over or under expenditure.
  - ✓ Did the funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not what shortfalls occurred.
  - ✓ Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not state over expenditure.
  - ✓ Where over-runs, over-expenditure and funding shortfalls have occurred give reasons in full and state how these events can be avoided in future.
- (ii) Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached.
- ✓ Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfalls.
  - ✓ Where planned targets in terms of benefits and beneficiaries have not been achieved, give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.
- (iv) Operations
- ✓ Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency.
  - ✓ Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not state causes for failure.

### **6.8.3 Participatory M&E**

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The MPCU will adopt the Citizen Score Card and the Community Score Card in carrying out the participatory M&E in the municipality.

## APPENDIX 1: PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS

### SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

<b>Name of District</b>		Asokwa Municipal Assembly	
<b>Region</b>		Ashanti Region	
<b>Venue</b>		Gyenyasi Roman Catholic Church	
<b>Date</b>		Wednesday 12 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018	Time: 4:00pm
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Report Description</b>	<b>Activity Report</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite participants A total of 120 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached	Target achieved
c	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	MPCU Members, SPC Members, Other departmental heads, NGOs, Religious and Traditional Authorities, Assembly members.	Target achieved
d	Total Number of persons	93 persons attended with 64 males and 43 females	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 68.8 % for males and 32.2% for females	Target achieved
f	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) and English were the main medium of communication	Communication was very effective
g	Major Issues Raised	The second public forum was organised on Wednesday, 12 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018. The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various development options supported by maps or sketch diagrams by members of the MPCU, SPC, other heads of departments, Assembly Members, NGOs and Traditional Authorities. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the Municipality for the next four years and which was used to formulate the development focus,	Target achieved

		programmes, projects and activities for the medium term period.	
h	Main Controversies	None	-
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	Not Applicable	-
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	Not Applicable	-
k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
l	Comment on General Level of Participation	The public hearing was successfully organised as it was used to discuss the development options for the Municipality for the present and future generations.	Target achieved
<b>Assent to the Second Public Hearing Report</b>			
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1	Hon. Akwannuasa Gyimah	Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	
2	Mr Charles Oteng	Municipal Co-ord. Director (Leader of MPCU)	
3	Samuel Owusu-Mensah	Municipal Planning Officer (Secretary, MPCU)	

## FINAL PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

<b>Name of District</b>		Asokwa Municipal Assembly	
<b>Region</b>		Ashanti Region	
<b>Venue</b>		Asokwa Presby Church Auditorium.	
<b>Date</b>		Friday, 5 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018	Time: 9:00 am
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Report Description</b>	<b>Activity Report</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
a	Medium of Invitation	Invitation Letters, Special Announcements in Churches and Public Address (PA) System were used to invite the participants. 150 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached	Target achieved
c	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	Present at the final public hearing were Heads Of Departments, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Zonal Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Religious Groups, NGOs/CBOs and members of the RPCU.	Target achieved
d	Total Number of persons	134 persons attended with 88 males and 46 females	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 35% for females and 65% for males	Target achieved
f	Languages used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) and English (a blend) were used as the medium of presentation and discussions	Major language spoken (Asante-Twi)
g	Major Issues Raised	The final public forum was held on Friday, 5 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018. The objective was to discuss the draft MMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the MMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan	Target achieved

		<p>earmarked for implementation in 2018 to 2021. Critical among the issues was the Assembly securing all public lands in the Municipality by paying compensation and preparing land title documents.</p> <p>Members requested for equitable distribution and fair spread of development projects in all electoral areas.</p>	
h	Main Controversies	There was no controversy during the hearing due to the thorough and participatory nature of the processes adopted by the Plan Preparation Team.	-
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	Not Applicable	-
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	Not Applicable	-
k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
l	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised as it was used to discuss draft development plan for the 2018-2021.	Target achieved

**Assent to the Final Public Hearing Report**

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Akwannuasa Gyimah	Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	
2	Mr Charles Oteng	Municipal Co-ord. Director (Leader of MPCU)	
3	Samuel Owusu-Mensah	Municipal Planning Officer (Secretary, MPCU)	

APPENDIX 2: Adoption of the Medium Term Plan by Assembly Members

- A. Invitation Letter to the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting for the Adoption.
- B. Minutes of the General Assembly Meeting for the Adoption

### Appendix 3: Sustainability test results

#### Compound Matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimension) for the Objectives

The adopted objectives based on the adopted development issues were subjected to compound sustainability test. This was to determine the effects of the objectives what will eventually manifest into strategies and programmes/projects/activities on relevant poverty-environment criteria. The scale use in the scoring are is presented below.

Table 3.3: Compound Matrix Scale

Scale label	Implication	Colour
+	Where the objective affect the poverty-environment criteria positively	Green
-	Where the objective affect the poverty-environment criteria negatively	-
0	Where the objective has not significant interaction	0
+-	Where the objective effects on the poverty-environment criteria is doubtful	

**Table 3.4: Compound Matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimension) for the Objectives**

Environmental Components  Objectives	Livelihood				Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues					Institutional		
	Access Water	Access Land	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Adherence to democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	+	0	+	+	+	+	+-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Develop an effective domestic market	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Promote seed and planting materials development	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Promote the production and distribution of electricity from all possible sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Source: MPCU, AMA, 2018

### 3.6. Sustainability Test of the PPP’s Activities

The Sustainability Test was used mainly on the strategies based on the adopted objectives and development issues. The tool has been designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme, is capable of providing sustainable growth and development. Four criteria namely; effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions, effect on the economy and institutional issues were the parameters used. These criteria have various components which could be either favoured or otherwise by the various activities. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code are used to reflect the extent to which the programme will support, be neutral to, or would will work against the sustainability aim. The scale in interpreted in the table below.

Table 3.5: Scale for Sustainability Test of the PPP’s Activities

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Interpretation	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Support the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

<b>Strategy 1: Strengthen revenue administration</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Land Degradation: Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Pollution: Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deforestation: Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Air Pollution: Minimized or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth Unemployment : Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited Number of training programmes organised	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

<b>Strategy 2: Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Number of training programmes organised	
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 3: Facilitate the provision of training and business development services</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Youth Unemployment : Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Number of training programmes organised	
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 4: Facilitate the provision of training and business development services</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must be identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must be identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Number of training programmes organised	
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 5: Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable prices</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited  Number of training programmes organised	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 6: Support the private sector to expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must be identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must be identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited Number of training programmes organised	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 7: Increase access to emergency health services</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		

Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited Number of training programmes organised	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 8: Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited  Number of training programmes organised	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 9: Strengthen disaster-resilient of critical infrastructure, sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	0 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Number of training programmes organised	
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 10: Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
	Number of training programmes organised					
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

<b>Strategy 11: Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	0 1 2 3 4 5 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	0 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited  Number of training programmes organised	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 12: Promote the supply of energy in support of production-related interventions</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	0 1 2 3 <b>(4)</b> 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	0 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
	Number of training programmes organised	
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Strategy 13: Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs</b>		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Land Degradation: Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Pollution: Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deforestation: Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Air Pollution: Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth Unemployment : Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Incidence of HIV/STIs: Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	0 1 2 3 4 (5)
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	0 1 2 3 4 (5)
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	0 1 2 3 4 (5)
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	0 1 2 (3) 4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited  Number of training programmes organised	0 1 2 (3) 4 5
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	0 1 2 3 (4) 5

**Strategy 14: Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs**

<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	0 1 2 3 4 <b>(5)</b>
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 55
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	<b>(0)</b> 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	0	1	2	3	4 5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	0	1	2	3	4 5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	0	1	2	3	4 5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	0	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	0	1	2	3	4 5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	0	1	2	3	4 5
	Number of training programmes organised					
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	0	1	2	3	4 5

<b>Strategy 14: Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Land Degradation:</b> Degraded lands should be reclaimed	Degraded lands shown on district maps Degraded area reclaimed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Water Pollution:</b> Discharges into water bodies should be avoided or minimised	Quantity and type of pollutants/waste must identified	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Deforestation:</b> Encourage afforestation in the District	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted Area covered	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Air Pollution:</b> Minimised or control discharges of pollutant into the atmosphere	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste must identified	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Climate Change :</b> Activity should adapt or mitigate Climate Change	Quantity of seedlings/trees planted	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Youth Unemployment :</b> Activity should provide new employment to the youth	Number of new employment generated	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Incidence of HIV/STIs:</b> Activity should reduce new HIV/STI infection	Reduction in the Number of new infections	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Inadequate educational Infrastructure: Activity should improve educational facilities	Number of new educational facilities provided	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Incidence of Child Labour: Activity should seek to protect children against Child labour	Number of Child Labour Victims enrolled in schools	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Low Agricultural Productivity : Activity should improve agric production in cocoa, rice and maize	% Increase in yield/production levels	0	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Power Supply : Extension of electricity to rural areas	Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	0	1	2	3	4	5
Deplorable nature of road: Improvement in road condition	Length of road rehabilitated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Ineffective Resource mobilisation: Activity should improve local revenue	% increase in local revenue (IGF)	0	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Staff Accommodation: Provision of adequate housing	Number of accommodation facilities provided	0	1	2	3	4	5
Weak Institutional capacity: Capacity building for institutions in terms of quality/quantity of HR	Number of qualified staff recruited	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Number of training programmes organised						
Low participation of women in Local Governance: Capacity Building for women in politics	Number of women trained	0	1	2	3	4	5