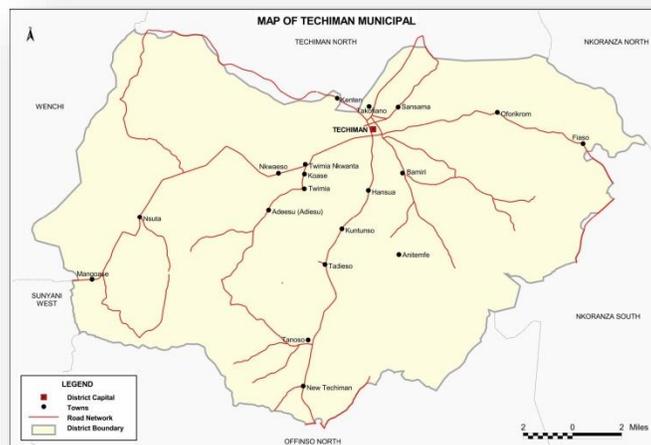


REPUBLIC OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



TECHIMAN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



4-YEAR MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)



Based on

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

Prepared by:
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
Techiman Municipal Assembly

December, 2017

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List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Project
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GCB	GCB Bank
GES	Ghana Education Service
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSFP	Ghana School Deeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Strategy
IDA	International Development Agency
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LED	Local Economic Development
LI	Legislative Instrument
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit

MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NBSSI	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIB	National Investment Bank
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
OHLGS	Office of Head of Local Government Service
PFM	Public Financial Management Act
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Police Population Ratio
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TeMA	Techiman Municipal Assembly
VRA	Volta River Authority
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Central Government, district development planning has been aimed at addressing specific problems and potentials of districts without losing the national perspective. It is not only limited to spatial organizations within the district, but also geared towards ensuring that human, natural and financial resources are harnessed to promote the development of the various districts.

The new direction of government between 2018 and 2021 is to create the conditions for the Ghanaian private sector to propel growth and create ample employment opportunities, especially for the youth. The trust of the direction is to stabilize the economy and place it on the path of strong diversified and resilient growth towards towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In view of these, the government put in place a comprehensive policy framework referred to as the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP I:2018-2021).

This National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework sets up an agenda for jobs.

Metropolitan/ Municipal/District Assemblies were therefore required to draw a Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018-2021 based on NMTDPF/CPESDP I thematic areas of (i) Economic Development, (ii) Social Development, (iii) Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, (iv) Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and (v) Ghana and International Community.

The current policy framework, focuses on policies, strategies and programmes relating to continued macro-economic stability, prioritized private sector-led growth, vigorous human resource development, good governance and civic responsibility that are necessary to propel the economy into higher growth and accelerated poverty reduction. In this regard, Government's expenditure will be prioritized in favour of policies, programmes and projects namely in areas of revitalizing the economy, transforming agriculture and industry, strengthening social protection and inclusion, revamping economic and social infrastructure and institutional reforms.

Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values of Techiman Municipal Assembly

Vision: "To be efficient local government institution in a vibrant local economy.

Mission: “The Techiman Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through effective mobilization and utilization of human and material resources by involving the people in the provision of the needed services”

Functions of the Assembly

Section 12 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, (Act 936) of Ghana prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- i. be responsible for the overall development of the municipality;
- ii. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development its area
- iii. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- iv. sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- v. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- vi. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- vii. in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- viii. ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- ix. act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district; and
- x. any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

Core Values of Techiman Municipal Assembly

- Client Oriented
- Discipline
- Transparent
- Participation/Involvement
- Accountability
- Efficient and Effective use of Resources

The medium-term strategic goal of the NMTDPF, An Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

In fulfillment of this national requirement, the Techiman Municipal Assembly came up with a Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 which was also harmonized with the national policies. The Medium Term Development Plan has been prepared in furtherance of the objectives of promoting effective, appropriate and participatory community development in support of Government's *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*. The Plan is based on the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the MTDP based on "An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all: 2018-2021

METHODOLOGY

The Techiman Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) facilitated the plan preparation process. To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which respond to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of achievement of national objectives.

The plan preparation was preceded by a thorough examination and analysis of past performance, the constraints, problems and needs of the people by seeking the opinions of key stakeholders through interviews, surveys, fora, community meetings and public hearings on how these problems would be solved. A number of beneficiaries were consulted including;

- Traditional Rulers
- Assembly Members
- Zonal Council/Unit Committees
- Community Members
- Farmers/Market Women/Artisan groups

- Departments and Agencies
- Private Sector Operators and organizations
- NGOs/CBOs/Civic Unions

Survey

The survey process used primary and secondary data to identify and describe the current situation. The main primary data collection involved an extensive use of a representative sample of households in the Techiman Municipality. The survey instruments (questionnaires and interview guides) were designed to cover the pillars of the NDPC Guidelines for preparation of MTDPs and the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) thematic areas.

The result of the survey was used as a basis for data analysis to validate the inputs obtained and to provide a way for disseminating the results of the survey stakeholders in the municipality.

Sampling Design

Sampling Frame and Sampling Unit

The unit of analysis for the survey is the household and the sample universe comprises the population living in individual households that dwell in living quarters in the municipality (both Urban and Rural localities of residence). Institutional population (such departments and agencies, civil society groups) were also included in the frame. A market survey of the major markets was undertaken in Techiman. This was to determine the major commodities in the municipality, its balance of trade position and the sector where the municipality has relative advantage, be it industrial, commercial or agricultural.

The survey is based on an area sample. The sample design is a multi-stage probability sample. The sample areas have important properties such as well-defined boundaries identified on maps, relatively small sizes of cluster that facilitate manageable interviewer workload within each sample area. The total number of houses in the Municipality (21,095) constituted the sampling frame for the survey. The households were then used as sampling units. The sample size was chosen based on representativeness and also on budgetary and operational constraints. For the purpose of quality assurance, there was the need for the sample size to be operationally manageable. After a careful

consideration of options and also based on time and resource availability, a confidence level of 96% was used and calculated as below;

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{N}{1+N(a)^2}$$

N = Total Number of houses in the District (21,905)

a = Confidence Level (96%)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sample size} &= \frac{21,095}{1+21,095(0.04)^2} \\ &= 607\end{aligned}$$

In the end however, a sample size of about 607 households were used and deemed adequate to ensure that these were sufficient sampling units available for meaningful analysis and inferences about the population.

The Scope of the Plan

This Medium Term Development Plan, (NMTDPF: 2018-2021) is divided into six main parts;

Chapter 1: Executive summary on the goal/objectives of the MTDP and the plan preparation process, performance review and current situation of the Municipality.

Chapter 2: Development priorities including inputs from sectoral departments linked to the appropriate thematic areas of the MTDP framework with their sustainability tests.

Chapter 3: Municipal Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies consistent with the goal of the MTDPF (2018-2021) including development projections.

Chapter 4: Adopted Composite Programmes of Action (2018-2021) with indicative financial plan

Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan (2018) with indicative costs.

Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements and MTDP Communication Strategy

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions of the Techiman Municipal Assembly

The mission and vision statements are critical to the strategic planning process any organization since they provide clear, guiding principles that further define who the Assembly is as an organization and why it exists. Mission and vision statements create the foundation for action planning and a basis for accountability with the community. The mission is the what, while a vision is the why.

Vision: The vision of an the Assembly is the dream, the type of statement that answers the questions “where are we going” and “what can we achieve?” It relates to goals and refers to the desired future state of the Assembly. It is a concise word picture of what the Assembly strives to be, and should always be the roadmap that drives, inspires, and motivates those affiliated with the Assembly. The vision, mission and core values should be therefore be communicated to staff, departments, members and other stakeholders. They provide mental picture of the real purpose for going to work every day

Mission Statement - Mission is a statement that specifies an organization’s purpose or “reason for being.” The mission captures the essence of who the Assembly is, what it does, and for whom. The mission should guide each day’s activities and decisions. It is the primary standard against which the Assembly’s plans and programs should be evaluated.

Core Values: Values are critically important to organizations because those who have the same value systems, or core values, tend to succeed within the organization, as against those who do not share that set of values. As employees are faced with daily decision-making, the core values will serve as the guidelines. When managers’ and employees’ values do not match those of the organization – stated or implied – the results could be low turnover, decreased productivity or

dissatisfaction. Figure 1.1 presents the vision, mission and core values of the Techiman Municipal Assembly.

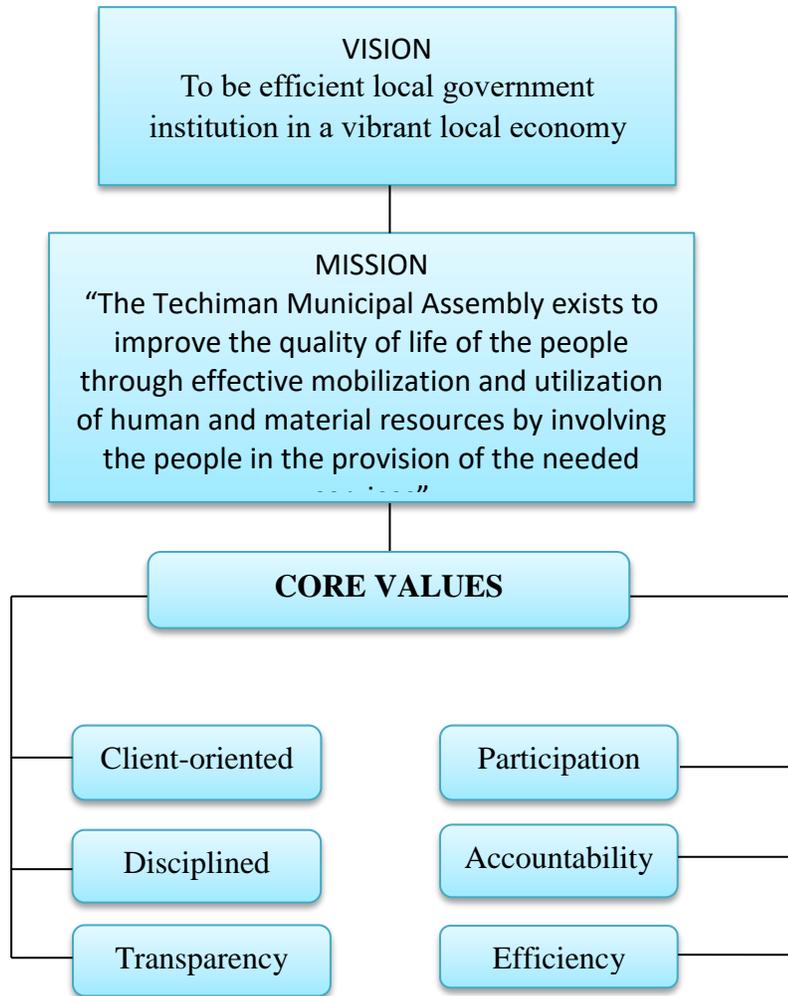


Fig1.1: Vision, Mission and Core Values of Techiman Municipal Assembly

1.1.1: Functions of the Assembly

Section 12 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, (Act 936) of Ghana prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- x. be responsible for the overall development of the municipality;
- xii. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development its area

- xiii. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- xiv. sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- xv. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- xvi. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- xvii. in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- xviii. ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- xix. act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district; and
- xx. any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.1.2 Performance Review of Municipal Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II: 2014-2017)

The focus of Government between the years 2014 and 2017 was to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status. Metropolitan/ Municipal/District Assemblies were therefore required to draw a Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2014 - 2017 based on the GSGDA II thematic areas of Private Sector Competiveness, Human Resource Development, Good Governance and Civic Responsibility. In fulfillment of this national requirement, the Techiman Municipal Assembly came up with its Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 in line with the national Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) and NDPC Guidelines.

The Techiman Municipal Assembly received support from the Central Government, Donor Agencies and other Development Partners in the implementation of its programmes and projects contained in the plan. Having implemented the plan over the last four years (2014 -2017), there is the need to review the Assembly's performance under the GPRS II as a basis for developing a new

MTDP for the next four years (2018-2021). The status of implementation of the MTDP (GSGDA II: 2014-2017) is presented in table 1.1 below;

1.1.3 Objectives of the Performance Review

The main objectives of this performance review were to:

- Assess the achievement of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2014–2017 MTDP in terms of programmes and projects fully implemented, not initiated at all and started but not completed.
- Identify what accounted for the non-implementation of planned projects and programmes
- Identify key issues and lessons which have implications for the current MTDP (2018–2021)

Table 1.1, below provides a trend analysis of the performance of the Municipality under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017);

Table 1.1 Performance of the Techiman Municipal Assembly MTDP from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area Ensuring and Sustaining Micro Economic Stability						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management & Administration	Finance	Improvement in Revenue generation Activities		4	3	Three (3) Projects/programmes fully Implemented and one(1) on-going
		Human Resource	Capacity Building and training programme and activities		11	10	1 suspended
		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Plan preparation, MPCU review meetings, Budget preparation and review and stakeholder meetings		8	8	100% Implemented
	Economic Development	Development of Trade and Industry	Local Economic development support activities and job creation		25	21	4 Not implemented
Thematic Area: Enhanced Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)							
	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Programme activities towards revamping local private sector through capacity building		12	8	67% Implemented 4-Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective:							
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Provision of extension support services, technology transfer post-harvest management services		34	31	3 Not started for lack of funds
	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Regeneration of forest vegetation through new farming methods		7	7	Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: Oil and Gas Development							
Policy objective							
							No activity was under taken under this thematic area.

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement							
Policy Objective:							
2016	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health & Sanitation	Acquisition of Landfill site, sanitation management and public education		28	25	89.3% implemented 3- Stated but suspended for non-payment of Certificates 2-Not started
		Social Welfare and Community Services	Community base rehabilitation and education support projects (infrastructure)		16	16	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Administrative activities and logistical supplies		4	4	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Road Construction and Rehabilitation activities		15	10	66.6% Implemented 3-Not started 2-Ongoing at tarring /resealing
		Spatial Planning	Street-Naming and Property Address System		3	2	2-Fully implemented 1- On-going at Data Capturing into software stage
		Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Construction and maintenance of public works and water facilities		49	41	41-Fully implemented 8- on-going, Drilling completed to be fitted with Hand-pumps
Thematic Area: Human Development, Employment and Productivity							
Policy Objective:							
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Provision of education and health Infrastructure		34	29	85% Fully Implemented 5-Not started
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Activities of General Administration and Management of Education and Health Sector Programmes.		6	6	Fully Implemented
		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Supervision, Organization, Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation		5	5	Fully Implemented

Thematic Area: <i>Transparent And Accountable Governance</i>						
Policy Objective:						
Management and Administration	General Administration	Administrative Support Service Programmes		8	8	Fully Implemented
	Human Resource	Capacity Building and Training Activities		8	8	Fully Implemented
	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities		3	3	Fully Implemented
Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management Activities		4	2	50% implemented 2-Not started

1.1.4: Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the Municipality, 2014-2017

1.1.4.1: Revenue

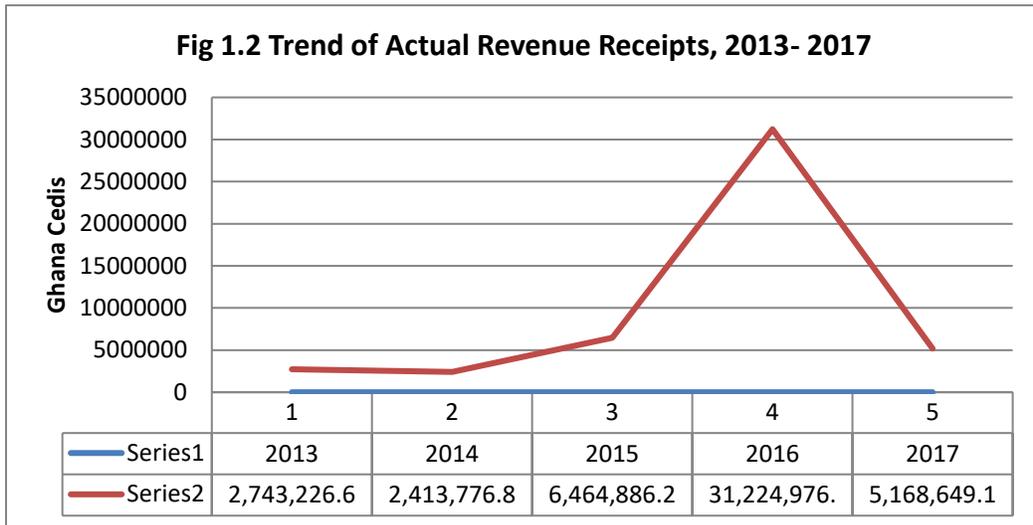
The following shows updates on funding by sources of the Assembly from 2014-2017.

Techiman Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from three main sources namely, Internally generated fund (IGF), Central government transfers (notably, grants and District Assembly common fund) and Donor funds. Table 1.2 indicates updates of funding by sources of the Assembly as of 2017.

Table 1.2: Sources of Funds of the Assembly and Receipts, 2014-2017

Revenue Item	Baseline 2013	2017		2016		2015		2014	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
IGF	858,064.09	2,774,754	1,964,186.50	2,572,000.00	2,508,932.02	2,521,344.00	2,003,104.65	1,892,404.00	827,468.88
DACF	420,539.94	3,328,803.75	1,455,761.52	3,357,465	2,389,388.06	2,941,596.09	1,983,591.58	2,890,570.00	839,955.54
MP's CF	-	-	-	-	-	200,000.00	-	-	-
SRWSP	-	-	-	575,508.20	119,794.40	819,184.00	387,648.83	-	205,624.87
DDF	222,229.00	856,309.27	140,367.99	792,689.00	533,314.00	924,919.53	340,944.00	960,000.00	482,327.57
UDG	1,242,393.59	2,545,745.00	1,608,333.10	2,566,221.49	2,567,3547.92	1,903,200.00	1,749,597.20	2,400,000.00	58,400.00
Total	2,743,226.62	9,505,612.00	5,168,649.11	9,863,883.69	31,224,976.40	1,903,200.00	6,464,886.26	8,142,974.00	2,413,776.86

Source: *Municipal Finance Office, TMA, 2017*



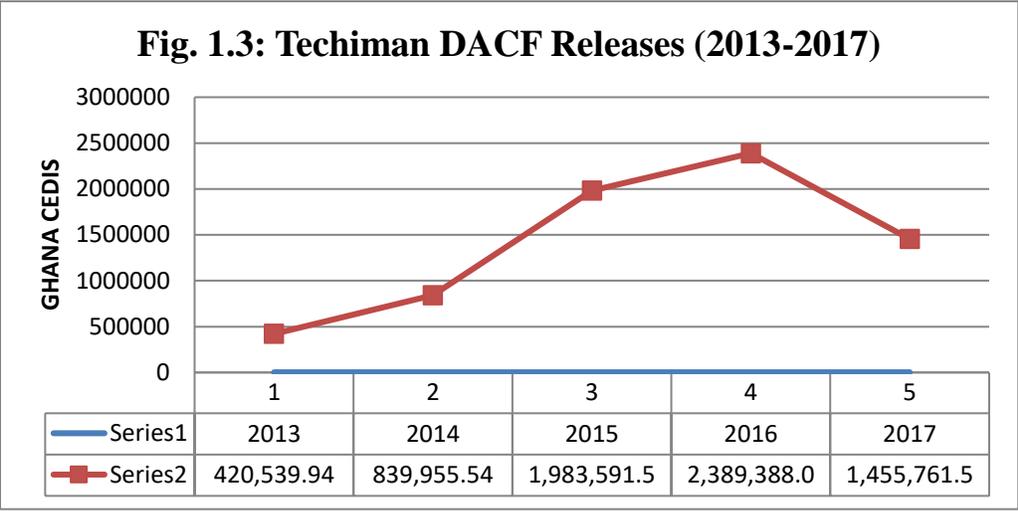
Source: Finance Department, Techiman Municipal Assembly, 2017

Inflow of funds from the various sources into the Municipality coffers has been very erratic. Figure 1.2 shows the trend of revenue inflows to the Assembly for the period 2013-2017. From the diagram, there is was a sharp and significant reduction of revenue for the period 2016-2017. This situation was so mainly because major sources of income such as the CWSA/SRWSP, District Development Facility (DDF) and Urban Development Grant (UDG) were not forthcoming or dwindling in their flows. This further goes to explain the challenges the Municipal Assembly faces in terms of getting revenue to manage its affairs. However, consistent inflows of the DDF and UDG especially as well as the increases in the IGF saw some increases in the total revenue inflow for the Assembly for the period 2014-2016 as shown in figure 1.1.

It is important therefore, that the Municipal Assembly put in place, measures and mechanisms to increase revenue particularly the IGF to be able to undertake and support development in the municipality.

DACF

The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) releases depict similar picture of the general trend of the overall receipts (see Fig. 1.3).

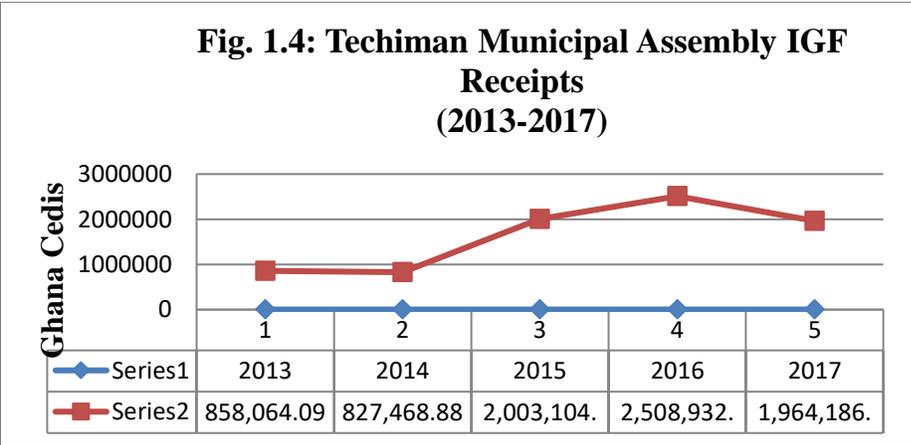


Source: MPCU Field Construct, 2017

The DACF releases experienced increasing inflows between 2013 and 2017, dropping sharply in 2017. Estimated revenue of GHc3,328,803.7 was expected from this source (DACF) in 2017, however, an amount of GHc1,455,761.52 was received. This fell short of the total budget estimate by GHc1,873,042.23 representing a shortfall of 56.3%. The late disbursement and mandatory deductions made from this source constrained the Assembly’s capacity to undertake some of its development programmes for the period. It also affected project delivery timelines for non-payment of work done by contractors. Again, it meant having to put some programmes and projects on hold for lack of funds.

IGF

The total IGF also followed similar trend in the general inflows as shown in Fig. 1.4.



Source: MPCU Field Construct, 2017

The IGF receipts stabilizes in its collection between 2013 and 2014, showing a rising trend between 2014 and 2016. The figures dropped down in 2017. It looks like 2017 was not a good year for the Municipality, perhaps owing to the transition between one government administration to another. In the year 2017, there was a projected was GHc 2,774,754.00 while the actual total receipts was GHc1,964,186.50 representing a shortfall of GHc810,567.50 (29.2%) against the target set. Total IGF receipts increased from GHc 858,064.09 in 2013 to GHc 1,964,186.50 in 2017. This represents an improvement of about 129% over the period. The IGF more than doubled between the base year (2013) and terminal year of the plan (2017).

The improved IGF performance was chalked as a result of the adoption of a number of measures including;

- Re-constitution and revamping of Market Management Committee
- Strengthening of Budget Committee
- Mass transfers of revenue staff who have overstayed their schedules.
- Setting of revenue targets for revenue staff

1.1.4.2: Expenditure

The Assembly anticipated to spend a total amount of **GHc14,559,108.00** for the year 2017. Actual expenditure for the period, however, amounted to **GHc14,186,892.84** (97.4%), indicating the Assembly spent **2.6** per cent (327,215.16) less than the budgeted amount. Its expenditure as compared with its revenue indicates a deficit of **GHc2,914,804.77**. This calls efforts to cut down expenditure of the Assembly. A breakdown of the expenditure according to sectors is provided in Table 1.3 below.

Table 1.3: Disbursements of Funds/Expenditure of the Assembly between 2013 and 2017

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Baseline 2013</i>	<i>2017</i>		<i>2016</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2014</i>	
		<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Compensation	2,324,697.01	4,924,638.00	3,721,365.13	4,973,980.00	3,609,238.00	4,738,705	3,623,080.18	4,453,624.00	3,454,213.90

Goods and Services	567,933.3 8	4,040,149. 00	2,377,88 8.47	5,550,67 3.00	3,237,79 3.00	5,004,620 ,49	1,411,912.9 4	4,448,200.0 0	3,943,428.9 6
Assets	2,930,027. 43	5,594,321. 00	8,087,63 9.24	6,358,57 9	4,678,23 2.00	6,531,015	5,554,349.2 6	4,228,614	4,107,354.4 3
Totals	5,822,657. 82	14,559,10 8.00	14,186,8 92.84	16,883,2 32.00	11,525,2 63.00	11,269,72 0.00	10,589,342. 38	13,130,438. 00	11,504,997. 29

Source: *Techiman Municipal Finance Office, 2017*

Table 1.3 above indicates the disbursement of funds for the period 2013 to 2017. Total expenditures increased from GHc5,822,657.82 in 2013 to GHc14,186,892.84 in 2017 representing an increase of GHc8,364,217.02 representing 143.6 percentage increase over the base year figure. A total amount of GHc47,806,495.51 was disbursed for the period 2014-2017 as against a total receipt of GHc45,272,288.43. This sows a deficit of GHc2,534,207.08 representing 5.6% expenditure over receipts. This trend has been partly as a result of delays in release of funds, especially the DACF which reduced expected receipts within the period.

1.1.4.3 Key Problems/ Challenges Encountered During Implementation of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

- Releases of funds for plan implementation especially from the DACF and GETFUND have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review. Apart from the short falls in the amounts released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be in half yearly arrears. Funding was therefore generally inadequate and its release delayed.
- Another related problem was the inability of the Municipal Assembly to raise substantial amount from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to finance some of its development projects thus, leading to over-reliance of the Assembly on the DAC F and DDF/UDG for financing its development projects and programmes.
- Inadequate knowledge of policy direction of MTDP/GSGDA II by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of sector Annual Plans to MTDP.
- Poor compliance with the approved budgets of the Assembly

- Different conditions attached to donor supported project implementation in the Municipality affected project implementation e.g. CBRDP and IDA projects required 5% contribution from the Assembly and 5% from the beneficiary community. However with respect to DACF funded projects, beneficiary communities do not pay any counterpart fund. The Assembly encountered a lot of difficulty in getting the communities to pay their part of the capital cost especially in the implementation of the Small Towns Water and Sanitation Projects. In most cases, the Assembly was compelled to pay on behalf of beneficiary communities. This had far reaching implications especially in the mobilization of the people for development.
- Inadequate resourcing of the MPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.
- Overriding political considerations in implementation of projects outside of prioritized projects in the MTDP and annual action plans.

1.1.4.4 Lessons Learned Which Have Implications for the MTDP (2018-2021)

Based on the identified problems from the review of the GSGDA II, the lessons learned which are expected to impact the implementation of the current Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021), include:

- Involvement of the people in the plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation creates ownership of the process by the citizenry and it helps its smooth implementation. Non-involvement of the communities and CSOs in the plan implementation tends to affect the commitment of the communities in ensuring sustainability of the projects as they may continually regard and treat them as Assembly projects. Efforts should therefore be made to involve beneficiary communities and other key stakeholders in all aspects of the project cycle, especially during implementation. This will also ensure social accountability

- The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes were due to over reliance on central government funding especially that of the DACF and few traditional sources. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects.
- The MTDP/GSGDA II tended to be seriously overloaded as it sought to address most of the needs of the communities within the short span of four years. The poor prioritization of communities' needs and aspirations contributed to the poor performance in the implementation of the plan. It is therefore not financially prudent to take on board too many programmes and projects at a the same time hence the need for effective prioritization.
- Regular joint review sessions; quarterly, midyear, end of year and mid-term enhance re-shaping and refocusing of the plan for effective implementation.
- Adequately strengthening and resourcing the MPCU for effective performance of its monitoring and evaluation functions enhances plan implementation.
- Effective political commitment and support is a critical condition for the successful implementation of approved projects/programmes in the MTDP, as well as the annual action plans and budgets of the Assembly.

PROFILE OF TECHIMAN MUNICIPALITY

1.2 Introduction

This section of the document provides information pertaining to the current situation of the Municipality. These include institutional capacity needs, physical features and natural features, demographic characteristics, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the Techiman Municipality.

The Techiman Municipal Assembly is one of the 27 Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of the Republic of Ghana. As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “Population of Ghana is the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility”. (Government of Ghana, 1969) Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the district Assembly as the planning authority. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

1.2.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The Techiman Municipal Assembly has the full complement of the MPCU membership. Capacity building and enhancement is however required to propel effective implantation of the MTDP. The capacity Index Matrix in Table 1.4 shows a summary of the output of capacity and management index analysis to. This helps to identify competencies and gaps that can enhance or hinder performance.

a) **Table 1.4: MPCU Capacity and Management Index**

Capacity Indictors	Score=1	Score=5	Score=10	Indicator Average Score
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Most staff have the required education, but not all.	All staff have the required education, some exceed	8
2. Staff compliment	There are numerous positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the MPCU positions are filled	10

3.Skills and knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite skills and knowledge to complete basic job	Some staff have requisite skills and knowledge in some areas, but not all	All staff have requisite skills and knowledge to complete even advance job tasks	7
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirement	Funds available to meet basic cost, but will not allow MPCU to fully carry out activities in the P2 Strategy	Funds available meet basic cost, as well as enable MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	5
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 MA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the MTDP	5.5
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released up to 12months behind schedule	Funds released up to 6-months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5
7. Leadership	Leadership is not adequate to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption or lack of qualification	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to vision the medium to long-term	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the Assembly staff and members together for long-term development	6.5
8.Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Management is present but not all are able to handle all management functions of planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E etc.	Management is technically skilled in all component	8.0
9.Motivation incentives	Basic central government motivation/incentives	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training	Central government motivation/ incentives are easy to access and some	6.0

	exist but are not accessible	maternity leave overtime, payment, etc	development partner incentives exist	
10. Workload	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete administrative and programming functions	Staff are able to complete their jobs within regular working hours	8.5
11. Equipment/Facilities	Office space, furniture, and technology are not adequate to serve all staff	Office space is adequate, but furniture and technology are still lacking for Units/Depts.	Staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and technology	7.0
12. Logistics	There are no vehicles , stationary, documentation center, computers and accessories, photocopiers to serve MPCU	Only one vehicle; computers, photocopiers are there but not adequate for effective implementation of MTP activities	Adequate number of logistics exist for monitoring and supervision activities	5.0
MAXIMUM SCORE	12	60	120	81.5
TOTAL MUNICIPAL SCORE				<i>(81.5 ÷ 12 = 6.8</i>
GAP				3.2

The outcome of the above capacity assessment (6.8) has revealed average institutional capacity and management performance. The results also showed some gaps in the core competencies and resources required to effectively carry out functions of the Municipal Assembly, especially implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions. As shown in table above, the Municipal Assembly recorded capacity gap of 3.2 which implies that the Assembly has some level of capacities but there is still room for improvement.

The analysis also provided the opportunity for the team to assess the training needs/areas that require technical and financial support. These needed interventions could be in the form of formal training, on the job coaching or technical support. The training needs that emerged from competency analysis have been shown in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Training Needs

Functional Unit/Department	Training Needs
Directorship/Core Administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication Skills 2. Financial Data Analysis Skill 3. Financial Management 4. Public Relations skills 5. Computer Training In Word, Excel And PowerPoint
MPCU Secretariat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Speaking skills 2. Policy Development/Planning Skills 3. Negotiation skills 4. Monitoring And Evaluation 5. Database Management And Other Computer Programs 6. Facilitation Skills 7. Report Writing 8. Conflict Management skills
Works Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engineering Skills 2. Basic Quantity Surveying Skills 3. Estate Management 4. Supervisory Skills 5. Contract Management 6. Basic Computer Applications
Accounting/Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Financial Planning and Management Skills 2 Accounting Software Applications 3 Financial Data Analytical Skills 4 Financial Management
Agricultural Directorate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Computer training 4.2 Administration 4.3 Human resource management 4.4 Leadership skills
Social welfare/community development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer Training 2. Administrative Skills 3. Leadership Skills

Education Directorate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract Administration 2. Financial Management 3. Computer Training 4. Team Building and Conflict Management 5. Human Resource Management
Health Services Directorate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervisory Skills 2. Health outreach skills 3. Interpersonal Skills 4. Monitoring and Effective Management 5. Participatory Skills 6. Strategic Planning Skills
Physical Planning Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management Skills 2. Computer Training 3. Team Building And Conflict Management 4. Conflict Resolution Skills 5. Basic Physical Strategic Planning

It was noticed in some instance, that even though the particular staff had received adequate on-the-job coaching or formal training in a specified skill area, the demonstrated performances were still not satisfactory. Further probing at the focus group discussion revealed that there were underlying factors that tend to impede performance in some cases.

b) Non-training Capacity Development Needs

Non-training capacity development needs realizing that institutional development is not related to staff development alone, other institutional capacity development areas were identified. These include but not limited to the following logistical needs:

- 2 number 4x4 pick-up vehicle
- 2 number computers with accessories
- Development of documentation Centre
- 1 Multipurpose Color Printer
- 1 No. scanner

- A Set of Public Addressing System
- Video Camera
- Digital photo Camera
- 1 No. LCD projector and accessories
- 1 No. photocopiers

The outlined interventions in relation to training and logistics when provided will go a long way to ensure effective implementation of P2 strategy activities in the municipality.

1.2.2 Physical and Natural Environment

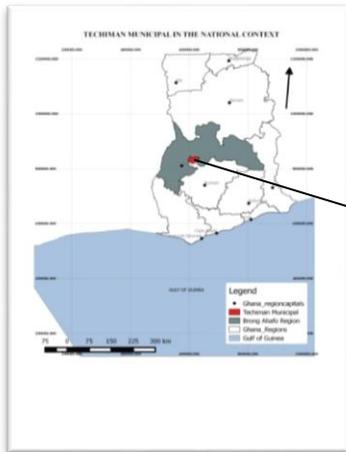
The physical features of the municipality are made up of the natural environment (climate, vegetation, relief and drainage), location and size. Together with the social and cultural environment they determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow and ultimately derive their quality of life. The physical and natural environment is therefore an essential element or factor contributing to socio-economic development of the municipality.

1.2.3 Location and size

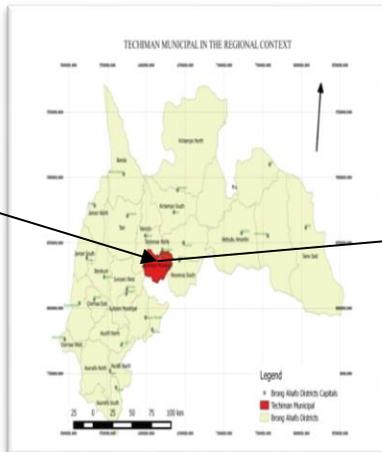
Techiman Municipality is situated in the central part of Brong-Ahafo Region and lies between Longitudes 1⁰49`E and 2⁰30`W and Latitude 8⁰00`N and 7⁰35`S. It shares common boundaries with four districts namely, Techiman North, Wenchi, and Nkoranza Municipal in the Brong-Ahafo Region and Offinso-North District in Ashanti Region. The Wenchi Municipality lies to the North-west, Techiman North District lies to the North, Nkoranza South District to the South-East and Offinso-North District in the Ashanti Region to the South-West.

The Municipality covers a land area of 669.7km² representing approximately 1.7% of the surface area of Brong-Ahafo Region. The Municipal capital, Techiman is a nodal town, where roads from the three northern regions converge. Trunk roads from Sunyani, Kumasi, Wa and Tamale all meet at Techiman thus making it a bustling 24 hours commercial centre. The dominant commercial activities are transportation, catering services, whole and retail trade, and mobile phone Services.

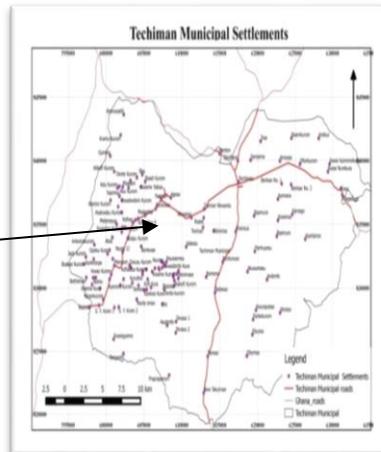
Fig. 1.5: Maps showing Techiman Municipality in the national, regional and district context



NATIONAL



REGIONAL



DISTRICT

Techiman Municipality in the Regional Context

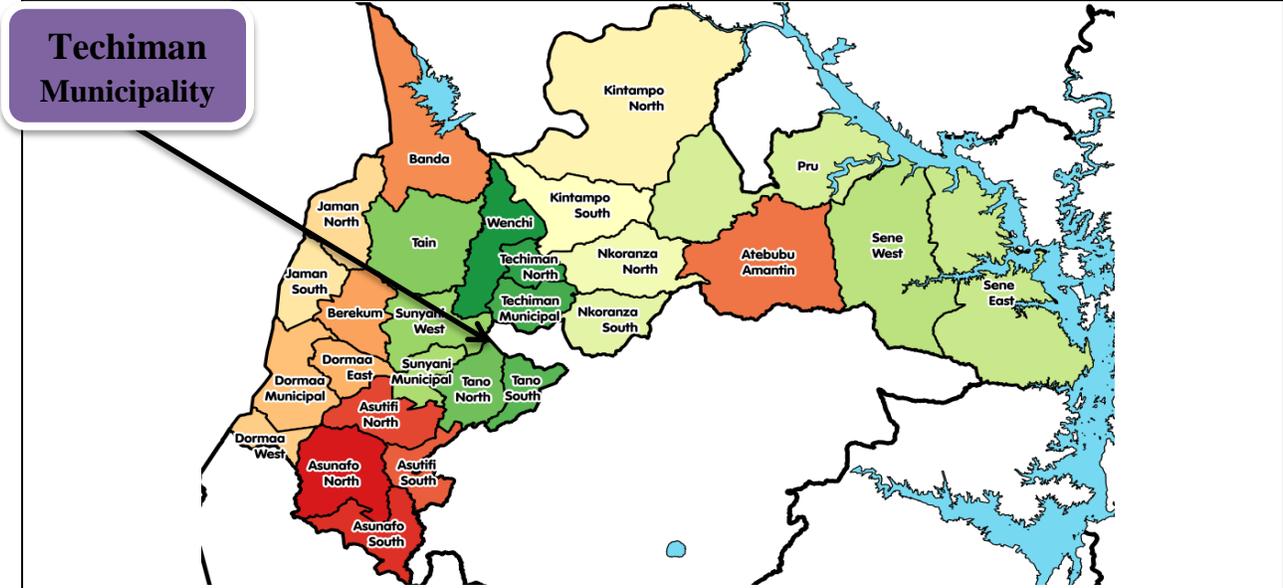


Figure 1.8: Map showing drainage patterns of Techiman Municipality

1.2.5 Geology and Minerals

The Municipality is underlain by the Voltanian and Belt Granite rock formations. The voltanian formation covers about 90 percent of the total land area and is rich in sandstones, shales, mudstones and limestones, which can be harnessed for the ever expanding building and road construction sectors in the Municipality. The Belt granite formation is found around Nsuta, Agosa and Mangoase in the western part. The quarry serves as potential building and constructional material source for both industrial and domestic needs of the Municipality.

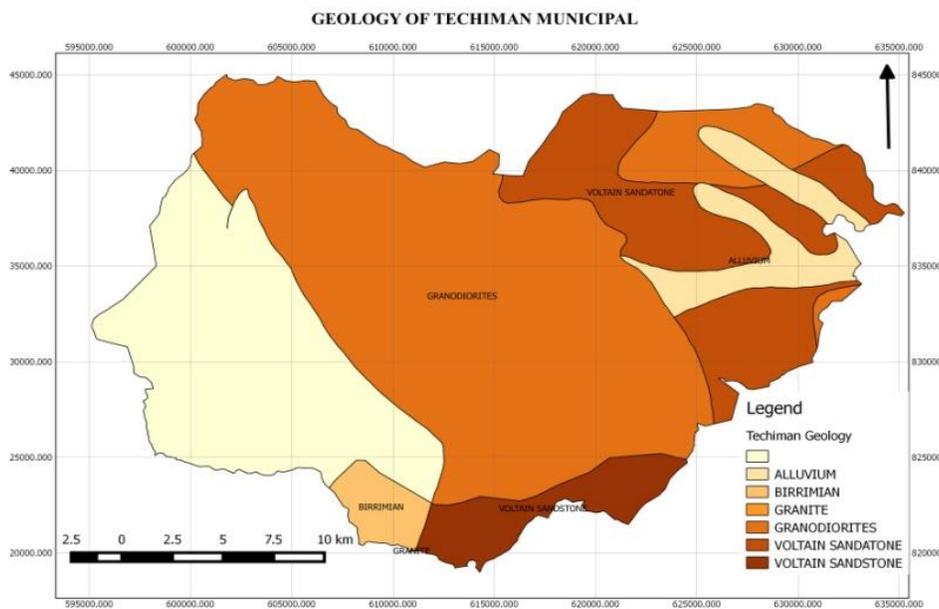


Fig1.9 Geological Map of Techiman Municipality

Clay deposits are mainly found around Nsuta, Agosa, New Techiman and Bamiri. The deposit at Bamiri is very huge and could be developed for pots, bricks making and also serve as raw material for cement. Exploitation of the clay deposits through public-private partnership could be a huge source of revenue, employment and provision of affordable housing.

1.2.6 Climate and Vegetation

The Municipality experiences both semi-equatorial and tropical conventional or savanna climates, marked by moderate to heavy rainfall. Major rains normally begin from April and end in July.

The minor rains on the other hand, begin from September to October with mean annual rainfall ranging between 1660mm and 1260mm. The only dry season, which is highly pronounced in the Savanna zone, starts in November and lasts until March the following year. Within this period the average highest monthly temperature of about 30⁰C (80⁰F) is recorded. The low monthly temperatures occur mostly between March and April with the lowest of about 20⁰C (79⁰F) occurring in August. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year.

There are three main vegetation zones, namely, the guinea-savanna woodland, located in the northwest, the semi-deciduous zone in the south and the transitional zone, which stretches from the South-east and West up to the North of the Municipality. A large area has also been put under teak plantation by the Municipal Assembly aimed at recovering some lost tree species and serves as raw materials for local industries and export. The Asubima Forest-Reserve located at the Southeast covers an area of about 32.5km² of the Municipality’s total land area. Tree planting in recent times has become a source of revenue for the Municipality and income for the individuals as well.

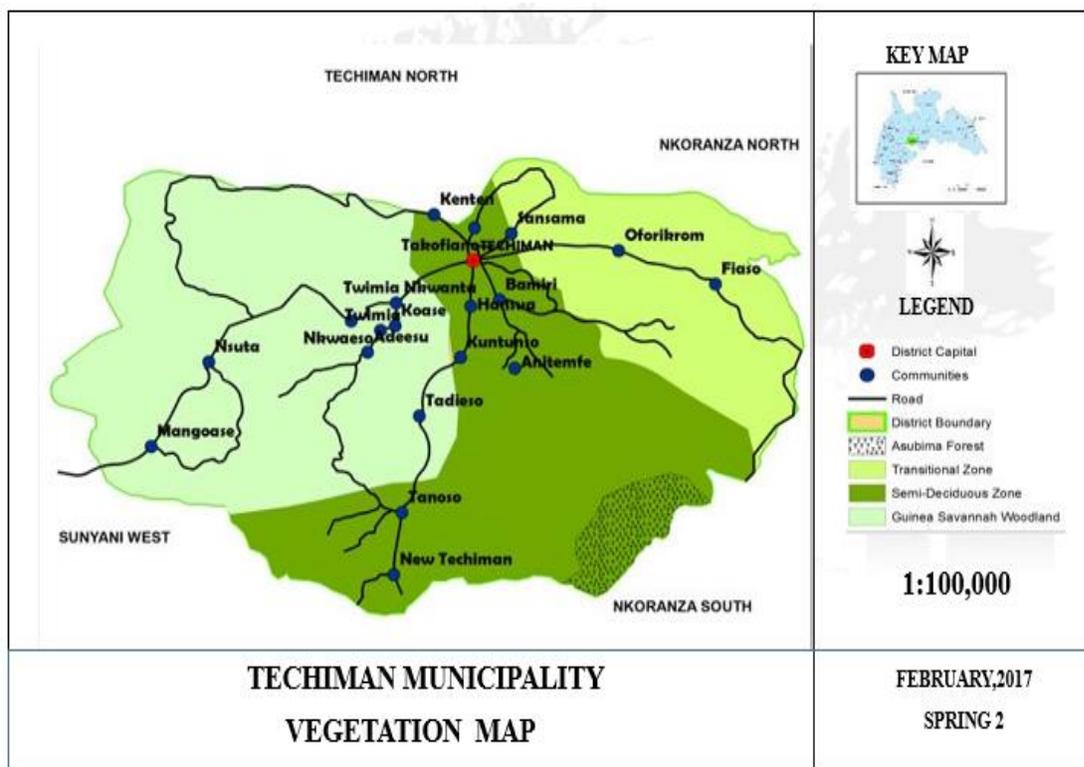


Figure1. 10 Vegetation map of Techiman Municipality

1.2.7 Soils and Agricultural Land Use

There are three major soil associations in the Techiman Municipality, namely: the Damango-Murugu-Tanoso Association, the Bediesi-Bejua Association, and The Kumasi-Offin Association.

The Damango series are developed from voltanian sandstone under savanna vegetation and are red, deep (over 200cm), well drained and permeable. They are suitable and in use for the cultivation of crops such as yam, cassava, maize, tobacco, vegetables, legumes, cotton, among others.

The Bediesi-Bejua associations are developed from voltanian sandstone under forest vegetation and comprise Bediesi, Sutawa and Bejua series. They are very deep, red, porous and well drained. They support crops like cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain among others and are found around Tanoso, New Techiman, Bamiri, Hansua and Asubima at South-east of the Municipality.

The Kumasi-Offin Association comprises Kumasi and Offin series and are developed from Cape Coast granite complex. They are suitable and underutilized for both tree and arable crops. They are found around Korfoso, Nsuta and Mangoase in the South-western part of the Municipality.

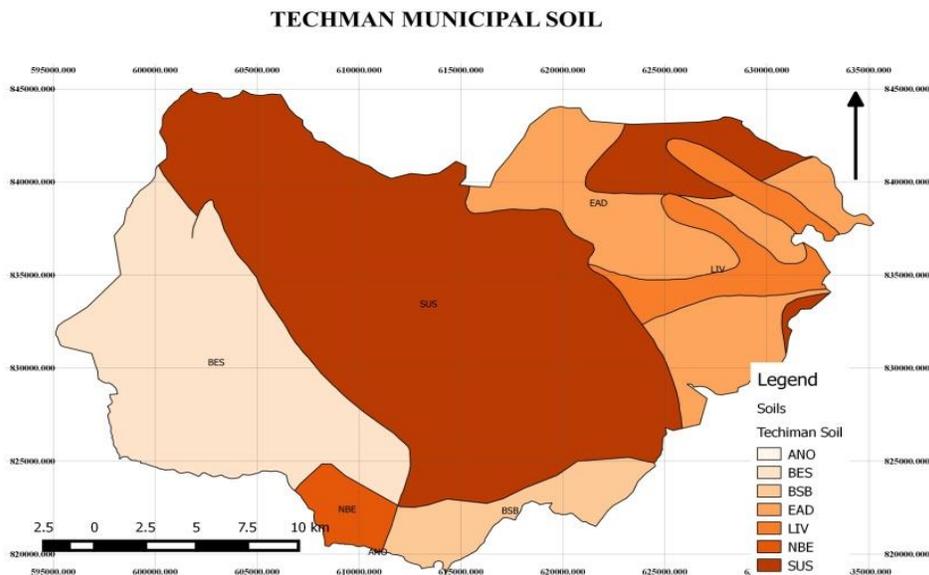


Figure 1.11: Soil Map of Techiman Municipality

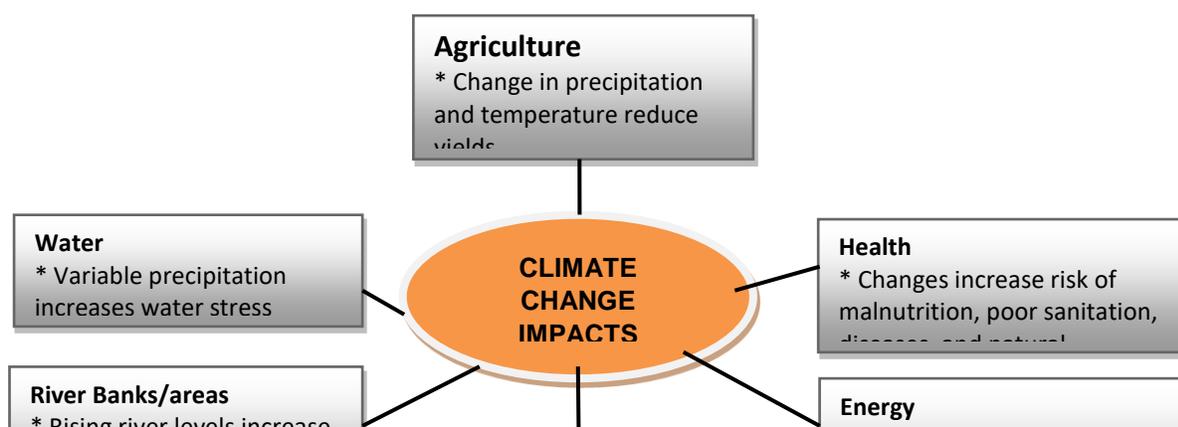
1.2.8 Biodiversity and Climate Change Impact

The natural environment in the Techiman Municipality is composed of natural resources such as granites outcrops, clay and sand deposits. The total land area of the Natural environment is estimated to be 281.3sqkm representing 42% out of the 669.7sqkm of the total land area of the Municipality. Increase in population has led to the current population density of over 272 persons per square kilometre and as such has resulted in a decrease of the natural environment. This is because there has been an increase in demand for land for residential purposes, aggressive sand winning which is taking place. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidence of bush burning farm practices. From the studies conducted in the municipality with respect to the activities of man in the natural environment, it has been clearly shown that sand winning has been left uncontrolled by the Municipal Assembly. River banks and fringes are currently being used for housing development and farming (including cashew and teak) continually reducing the vegetation cover giving way to savanna desert.

The effects of the above include a decrease in available land for agriculture purposes, depletion of the vegetation and destruction of streams. One emerging environmental threat is the decline in freshwater resources arising out of drying water bodies, caused mainly by increasing depletion of vegetation cover, high rate of water extraction and contamination. Climate change is expected to worsen the decline in water quality and quantity. Scaling up water and sanitation services and providing point-of-use disinfection would reduce the current burden of disease and ameliorate the health impacts of decreasing water supplies caused by climate change. Another serious impact of declining conditions of the natural environment is changes in the rainfall patterns in the Municipality which will in turn affect agricultural productivity (see Fig. 1.12). Depletion of forest brings about rising temperature which will reduce soil moisture and fertility. Reduction in soil fertility brings down crop yield putting the Municipality in cyclical environmental problems.

Deforestation activities have also affected fauna as animal species deplete. This is because wild animals can only survive in their green natural forest. Greening strategies must be implemented to stem restore vegetation cover, improve agriculture, health outcomes and reduce poverty.

Figure 1.12: Summary of Climate Change Impacts in the Municipality



Source: Adopted from NDPC, National Infrastructure Plan (NIP), 2016

1.2.9 Natural and Man-made Disasters

The municipality encounters natural and man-made disasters such as flood, bush fires, and domestic fires in homes. These disasters have over the years had adverse impacts on the environment and the lives of people in the municipality. Figure 1.13 depicts disaster trends for the three identified major disasters between 2013 and 2016.

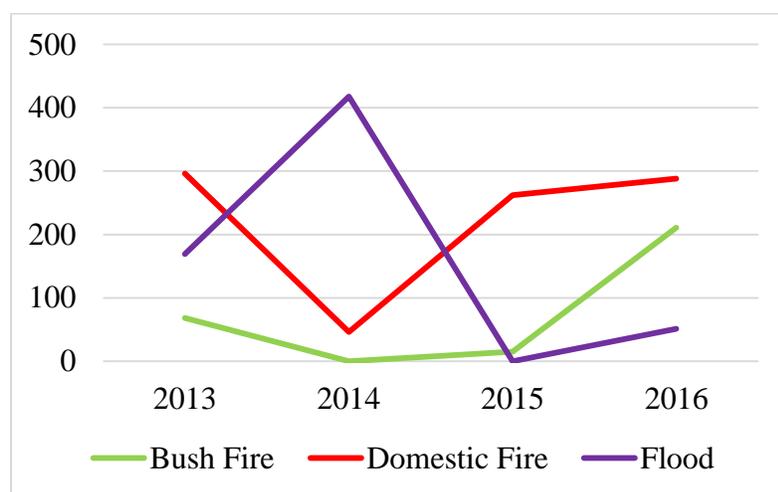


Figure 1.13: Disaster trends in Techiman Municipality (2013-2016)

From the figure, bush fires reduced in 2014 and increased sharply from 2015 to 2016. This can be attributed to the intense use of bush fires which are in most cases uncontrolled to clear lands and

catch game. Bush fires when not controlled spreads to a number of farm lands destroying farm produce, and also lead to loss of lives and properties. The occurrence of floods however increased in 2013 to 2014 and dropped drastically from 2014 to 2015. The reduction of floods during that period can be attributed to measures put in place by the Assembly and the community. These measures include; public education, desilting of choked drains and the construction of drains. Domestic fire also had a down-turn between 2013 and 2014, rising again in 2015 but little below 2013 figures. Floods and domestic fires are disturbing disaster phenomena in the municipality. Programmes should be initiated or stepped up to bring the trend down.

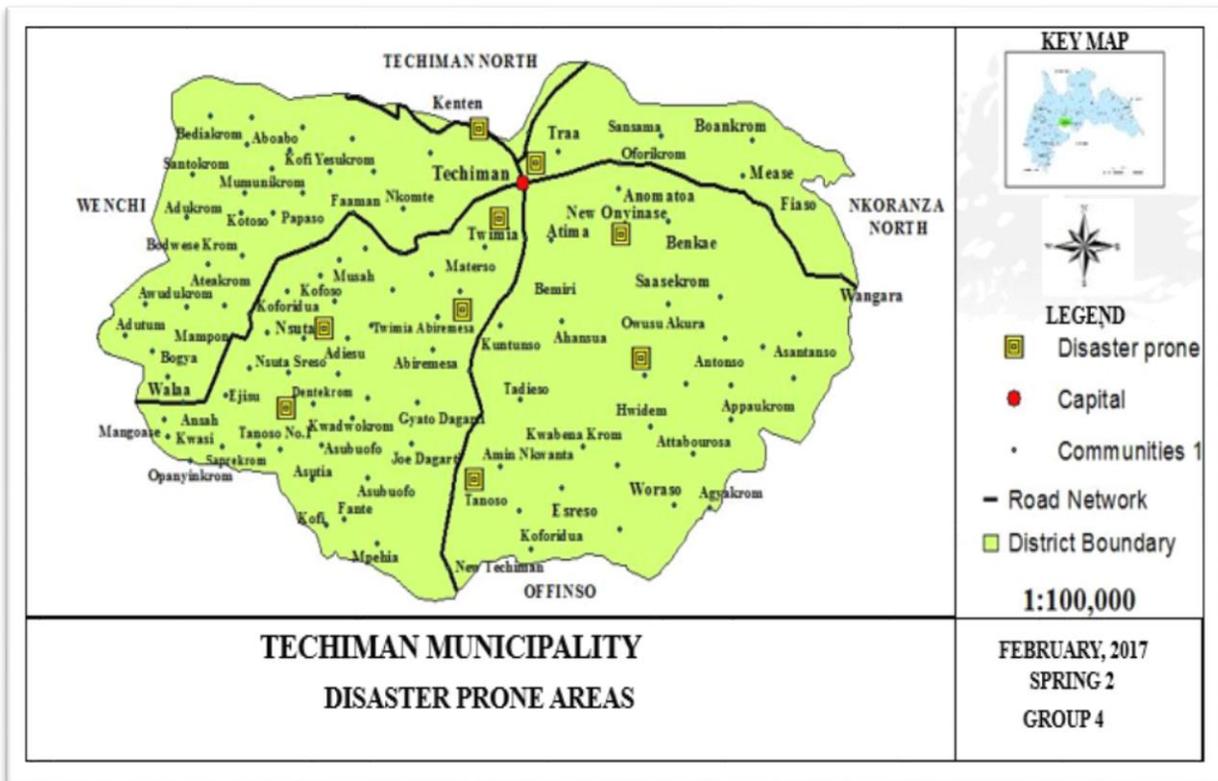


Figure 1.14 Flood prone areas in Techiman Municipality (Source: MPCU construct, 2017)

Techiman municipality has a number of flood disaster prone areas in the municipality. Figure 1.19 has locations of these areas indicated. These areas are New Onyinase, New Anyinabrem, Twimia Nkwanta, Tanoso, Ahenbronso, Abanim, Aworoano, Kenten, Mamprusi line, Nsuta and Techiman. Figure 12 shows some of these flood prone areas in the municipality.

1.2.10 Cultural and Social Structure

Techiman has over forty permanent resident ethnic groups, namely Akans/Bono, Gonjas, Dagombas, Sisalas and Mamprusis. Each group has its own local head and displays its own culture. However, the Bonos are the natives of the land, with their own unique traditions and culture. The Techiman Traditional Council is the traditional authority in the Municipality. It is constituted by twenty - eight Divisional Chiefs including the Omanhene. The council is currently headed by the Omanhene and President of the Techiman Traditional Council, Oseadeyo Akumfi Ameyaw IV.

1.2.11 Festivals

The major festivals are the Apour and Yam festivals. The annual Apour festival is celebrated between April and May. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly to interact with those in authority. This promotes effective social cohesion and thus development. This demonstrates democratization of the rule of law and good governance. On the other hand, the Yam festival is celebrated annually between August and September to mark the two farming seasons. It serves as thanksgiving to the Almighty God and the ancestral spirits for a bumper harvest. This helps maintain the relationship between the ancestral spirits and the living. During these seasons, there is opportunity for investors and other private individuals to engage in various economic activities. The Techiman Traditional Council and the local governance system besides its traditional roles ensures peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic groups. It also promotes tourism and acts as the custodian of culture of the people.

1.2.12 Land Ownership

Lands are generally owned by individuals, families, stools, government and other bodies but are mostly vested in **stools**. Stool lands form the majority of the entire lands in the District and are under the ownership of chiefs. The chiefs control the '**ownership**' of the land but the Assembly controls the 'use' of the land.

1.2.13 Traditional Gender Roles

As an Akan society, labour intensive roles are considered the preserve of the male whilst less tedious ones such as, taking care of the home, sweeping, fetching water and other household chores are allocated to the female. This extends to job placement and farming activities even in the

modern-day Techiman Traditionally, a woman contributes to decision through the acceptance/approval of the man (e.g. the decision of the number of planned births rest with the man). This implies that women do not actively participate in local governance and decision making process. Women become subservient to the male ego and their voices of women are not heard. This poses a challenge to implementation of women emancipation policies because gender segregation is high among the society. There should be more corrective programmes in the MTDP to progressively address this imbalance.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

1.3.1 Conditions of the Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Change

The natural environment in the Techiman Municipality is composed of natural resources such as granites outcrops, clay and sand deposits. The total land area of the Natural environment is estimated to be 281.3sqkm representing 42% out of the 669.7sqkm of the total land area of the Municipality. Increase in population has led to the current population density of over 272 persons per square kilometre and as such has resulted in a decrease of the natural environment. This is because there has been an increase in demand for land for residential purposes, aggressive sand winning which is taking place. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidence of bush burning farm practices. From the studies conducted in the District with respect to the activities of man in the Natural environment, it has been clearly shown that sand winning has been left uncontrolled by the Municipal Assembly. River banks and fringes are currently being used for housing development and farming (including cashew and teak) continually reducing the vegetation cover giving way to savanna desert.

The effects of the above include a decrease in available land for agriculture purposes, depletion of the vegetation and destruction of streams. One emerging environmental threat is the decline in freshwater resources arising out of drying water bodies, caused mainly by increasing depletion of vegetation cover, high rate of water extraction and contamination. Climate change is expected to worsen the decline in water quality and quantity. Scaling up water and sanitation services and providing point-of-use disinfection would reduce the current burden of disease and ameliorate the

health impacts of decreasing water supplies caused by climate change. Another serious impact of declining conditions of the natural environment is changes in the rainfall patterns in the Municipality which will in turn affect agricultural productivity. Depletion of forest brings about rising temperature which will reduce soil moisture and fertility. Reduction in soil fertility brings down crop yield putting the Municipality in cyclical environmental problems.

Deforestation activities have also affected fauna as animal species deplete. This is because wild animals can only survive in their green natural forest. Greening strategies must be implemented to stem restore vegetation cover, improve agriculture, health outcomes and reduce poverty.

1.3.2 Conditions of the Built Environment

Table 1.6 presents information on housing stock, number of households, average population per house and average household size. The total residential housing stock in Techiman in 2017 is estimated to be 21,095 with 42,114 households. The population per house in the Municipality is 8.6 higher than both the regional average of 7.0 and national average of 7.3. This suggests a high population growth and emergent pressure on residential accommodation in the Municipality.

Table 1.6: Housing stock and Household Characteristics in the Municipality, 2017

Category	Descriptive Figures
Total Population	182,323
Number of residential Houses	21,095
Number of Households	42,114
Average Households per House	1.9
Average Household size	4.3
Average Population per House	8.6

Source: MPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.3.3 Main Construction Material for Housing

About 69 % percent of residential houses in the municipality are built with cement blocks and 22% mud bricks and earth, whilst 9% percent is made of concrete, burnt-bricks and other materials such as wood, bamboo, metal sheet and slate. Fig. 1.15. provide pictorial view of the situation.

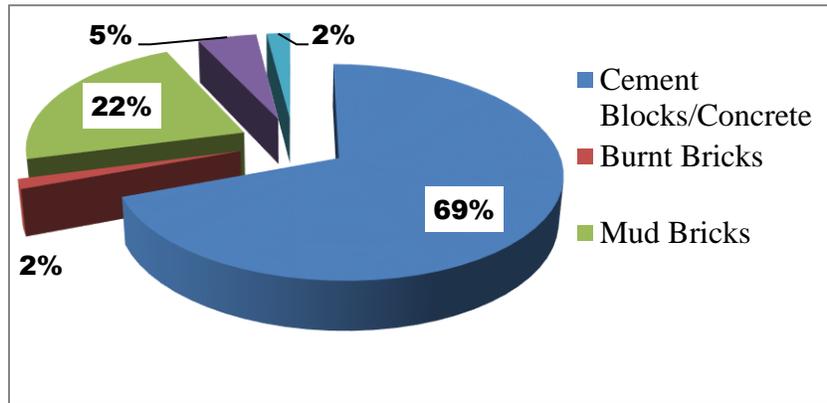


Figure 1.15: Main Construction Material for Housing

1.3.4 Main source of Lighting and Energy

Techiman municipality has the following as its major source of lighting; electricity on the national grid, electricity using generator, solar panels, kerosene lamps and flash lights. The municipality has 73.1% of the households connected to the national grid and this is higher compared to the regional figure of 53.8%. this means that 26.9% of households are not connected to the national grid, below the regional level figure of 46.2%. Most of the houses in the new built sites of urban towns lack electricity and potable water supply. These include Anomaoa, Asantaso, Ampekrom, Bomeni, Owusukrom, Benkyeso, Wawase, Kofiekrom mpekasa, Sukuni, Asubrofo, Wa, Tenaso No. 1&2, Koforidua-Sreso, Koforidua, Old Bomeni, Beposo, Boakono, Anakaso and Fiamo. New sites in the suburbs of Techiman are not connected to pipe system. There are virtually no open spaces in the old built-up residential areas in almost all the towns and villages in the municipality since those areas were developed without planning schemes. This feature presents serious implications for disaster management such as fire outbreak, as access lanes and roads are blocked. Encroachment of land along high and low tension lines is common in the municipality. This causes health risks on residents who have settled along these tension lines. There are also frequent destruction of high and low tension poles by bush burning. These destructions are also likely to incur more costs in replacing destroyed poles.

Field observation showed that effects were underway to connect about 10% more households/communities that are not connected to national power grid. These communities include Nsuta Sreso, Dentekrom, Atoboase No.1, Boanya and Asenekrom. The connection of these communities to the national grid has the potential of boosting economic activities, help students to

study at night and also encourage teachers to settle in those communities. Figure 1.16 shows power connection network in the communities in Techiman Municipality. Electricity in the municipality is being provided by the Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCO)/ VRA.

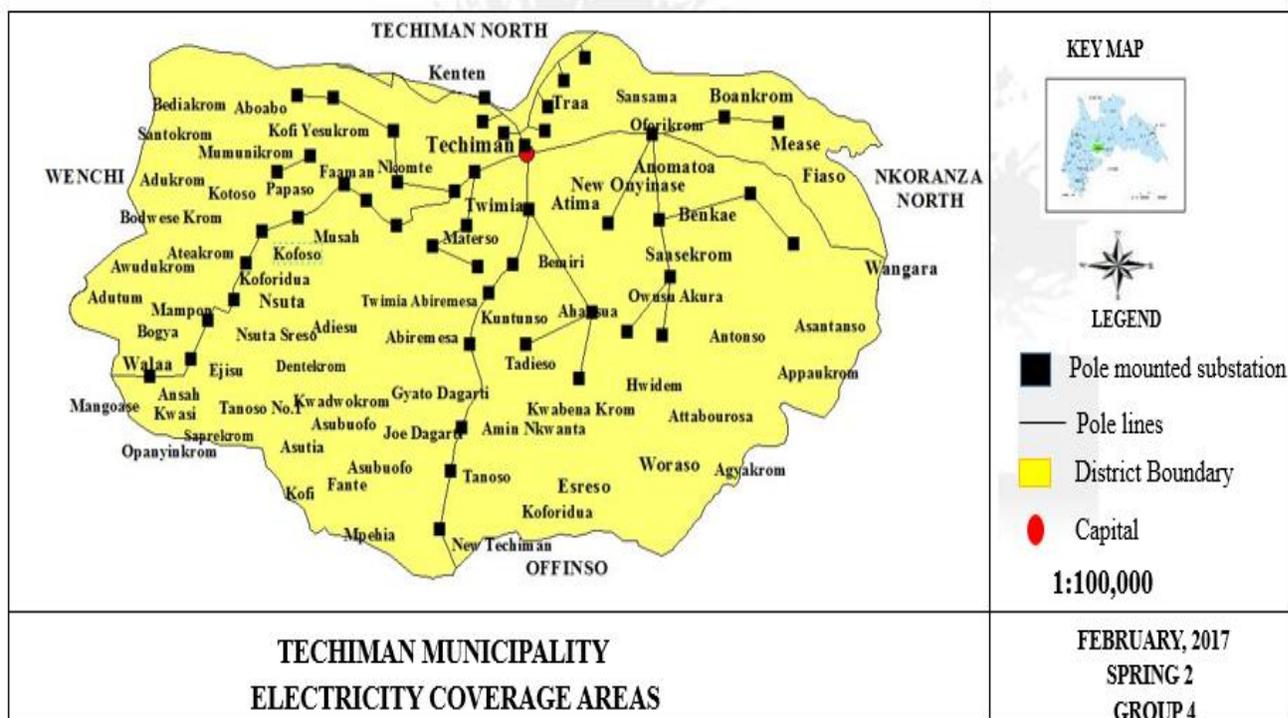


Figure 1.16: Electricity coverage in Techiman Municipality (Source: Field construct)

Figure 1.15 also shows areas which are not connected to the national grid and therefore do not have access to electricity. This could be a contributing factor accounting for the low population densities in the southern part of the municipality and the over concentration of people in the northern part.

1.3.5 Main energy source for cooking

The major energy sources for cooking in the municipality include fuel wood, charcoal, and liquefied petroleum Gas. The municipality has 75% of its population using firewood as a main source for cooking forming the majority. This is similar to the regional figure of 75.6%. The use of charcoal is 20% in the municipality and it is higher than the regional figure of 17.3%. The use

of firewood and charcoal is likely to cause deforestation in the municipality. This is likely to disturb the ecosystem and affect agricultural production.

1.4: Aesthetic and Historic Features/Tourism Potentials

The location of the municipality has a contrasting ecological zone of forest and the savannah. The sacred river Tano takes its source from the Traditional Area and enters the sea in Ivory Coast. The fish and crocodiles in this river are sacred to the Bono people and thus gives a rich source of knowledge for wildlife studies and serves as tourist attraction. The chains of rocks, caves and wildlife within the environs have made the municipality one of the most patronized tourist destinations in recent times. These historical, scientific, cultural and aesthetic sites await its development as tourism products to create wealth and generate local employment. Some of the potential sites are:

- The Amanfoomu sacred grove (Nana Ameyaw shrine) in Techiman
- The ancient Nsamankwa forest, which has immense historical importance and cultural significance for the Akan and Bono people
- The rich culture and traditions of the Bono people including the chieftaincy institution,
- Apour and Yam festivals of the chiefs and people of Techiman traditional area
- The source of the sacred river Tano at Tanoboase and the sacred fish and crocodiles in the river
- The Boten (Rock) shrine as well as the magic caves and Holy Mountains, all at Oforikrom

There are therefore several tourist support services in the municipality such as hotels and restaurants providing accommodation and canteen services for various tourist, visitors, traders and passers-by. These include over thirty hotels and guesthouses or lodges which provide affordable rest places for all category of persons. The standard and services of the hospitality industry are comparable to international standards and the municipality is endowed with reach natural and human resources to support the private sector to invest and create employment.

1.5. Population Characteristics

The Municipality's population in terms of its numbers, age structure and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratio. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration.

1.5.1: Population

The Techiman Municipal Assembly according to the 2010 population and Housing Census had a total population of 147,788. This represented 6.4 percent of the Brong Ahafo Region's population. In 2017, the population with a growth rate of 3 percent is estimated to be 182,323.

There are more females 93,896 (51.5%) than males 88,427 (48.5%) in the municipality. Almost two thirds (64.5%) of the Municipality's population live in urban areas whereas 35.5% are rural dwellers. The urban locality recorded about 29 percent more population than the rural locality.

The structure of the urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the sex distribution. This can be clearly seen between the ages 15-29. In terms of the population (15-64 years) by urban-rural distribution, there are equally higher percentages of the population falling within that category. That is, urban 57.1 percent (84,357) and rural 42.9 percent.

The population of the Municipality has been projected as in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Population Estimates (2010-2022)

2010	2014	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
147,788	166,630	182,323	187,876	193,597	199,493	205,569	211,829

Source: MPCU Projections, 2017

Techiman Municipality has a land surface area of 649.0714 and a population size of 166,630. The population density therefore is 256.72 persons per square kilometers. This is very high and has a negative implication for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. These include negative social attitudes, frustration about the environment and undesirable behaviors.

The population has relatively large proportion of children (13.6%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 39.0 percent in the Techiman Municipality depicting a variation with the Brong Ahafo regional population below 15 years (0-14) of 58.5 percent. The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 57.1 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population age group 15-64 only, almost two-thirds (64.4%) is below 40 years while 35.6 percent is between the ages of 40-64 years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about 65 percent of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years.

The proportion of aged 65 years and older is 3.8 percent. This is however lower than the 4.5 percent recorded for the entire Brong Ahafo Region.

In relation to the sex structure, the female population is dominant 51.5 percent reflecting the regional (50.4%) and national patterns and that of developing countries in general.

1.5.2: Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. ¹The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios below 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for males will be higher than that of females. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 2.1 shows that, for the Techiman Municipal, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 94.31 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. For example the sex ratio for age group 50-54 is 98.7, at age 55-59, the ratio went up to 109.5, declined to 103.7 for age group 60-64 and then declined steeply to 84.2 for the age group 70-74 years. The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible through therefore suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out- migration or differential mortality.

1.5.3: Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people who fall within the “dependent” ages (those below 15 and 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

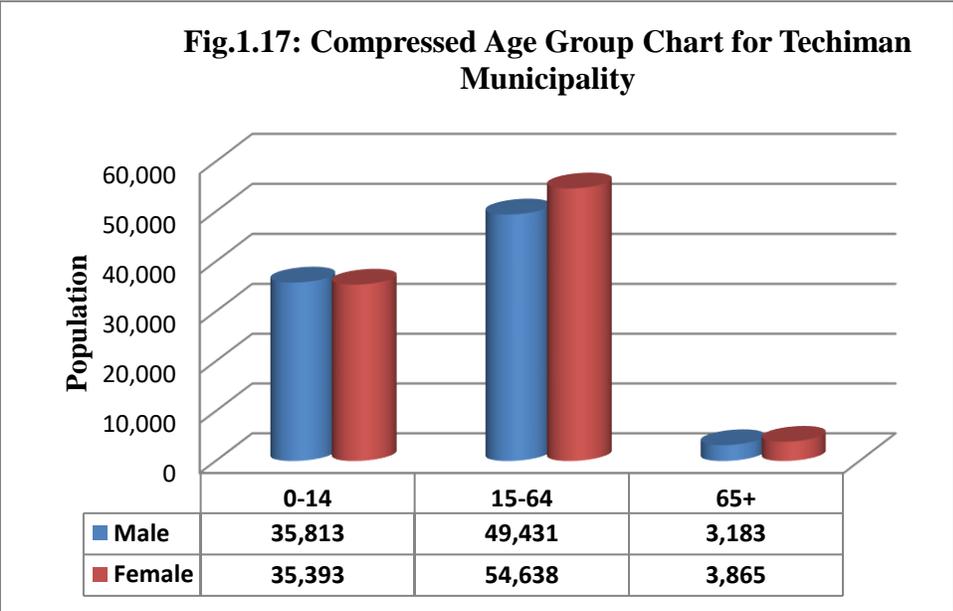
The age dependency ratio, however, is a theoretical concept and is generally not equivalent to economic dependency. For example, not all persons in the age group 15-19 are dependent in terms of the production and provision of goods and services. Equally, not all persons in the age group 65 years and older are dependent. Table 1.8 also shows the dependency ratio for Techiman Municipal. The table shows that, the dependency ratio for the Techiman Municipal is low indicating 75 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 working people.

Table 1.8: Age dependency ratio

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Ages	182,323	88,427	93,896	94.3
0-14	71,206	35,813	35,393	101.5
15-64	104,069	49,431	54,638	90.6
65+	7,048	3,183	3,865	80.8
Age-dependency ratio	75.2	78.9	71.9	

Source: MPCU Field Projections based on Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.8 further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, demonstrating that, for both sexes in the Techiman Municipality in the year 2017, there is an average dependency ratio of 75 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages (78.9 males and 71.9 females).



Source: MPCU Field Construct, 2017

1.5.4: Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figures 1.18 and 1.20 are a pyramids representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Techiman Municipality as at 2017.

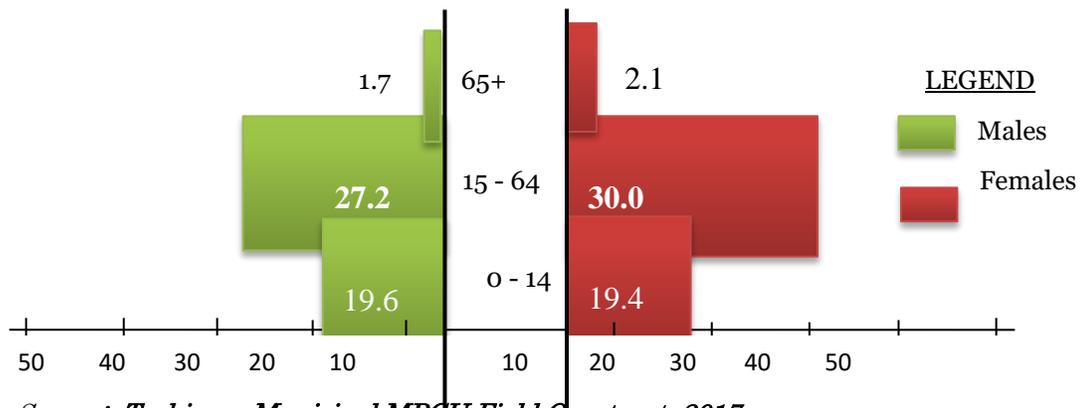
In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both sexes (60.0%) being young and below 24 years. Unlike that of the developed countries (e.g. Sweden with aging population) this type of age structure for Techiman municipality has a momentum for the growth of the population. This is not different from the age structure of developing countries.

By the time the young population reaches reproductive age, the municipality is most likely to experience high population growth. This therefore calls for the attention of the Municipal Assembly to put in more efforts in developing the socio-economic potentials of the youth. In so

doing they will be able to contribute significantly to the development of the municipality and the entire nation.

The compressed pyramid is a simplified model of the population distribution pyramid which is broken down into three (3) main age groups. The groups are the same those used in the analysis, referring to population under 15, between 15 and 64 and population which is over 65 years and older. The population pyramid of the Techiman Municipality is similar to that of Ghana's population pyramid as presented Figs. 1.19 and 1.21.

Figure 1.18: Compressed Population Pyramid of Techiman Municipality, 2017



Source: Techiman Municipal MPCU Field Construct, 2017.

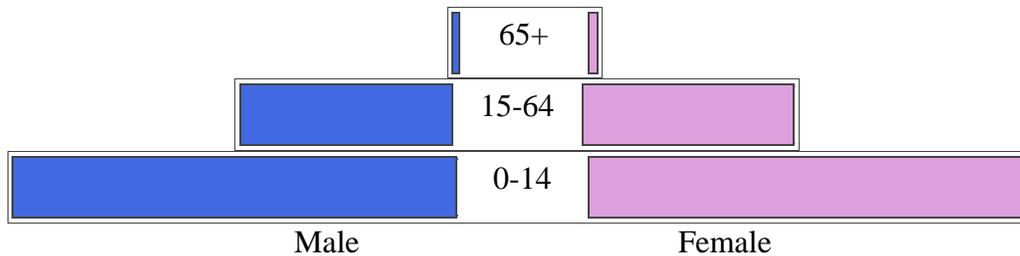
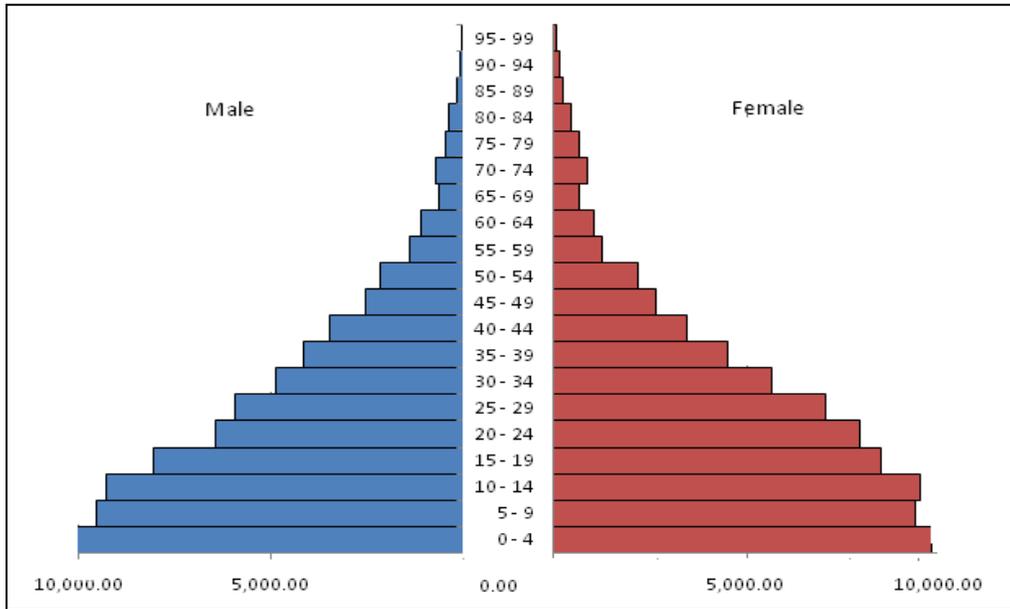


Figure:1.19 Compressed Population Pyramid of Ghana, 2017 (Source: CIA World Factbook)

As we can see the Ghana and Techiman municipality population pyramids have an expanding type. This type of pyramid is common for developing countries showing high birth and death rates. Relatively short life expectancy, high dependency ratios, youthful population as well as low level of education and poor health care also describe such kind of population age distribution model.

Figure 1.20: Population Pyramid of Techiman Municipal



The pyramid for the municipality generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bar for the age group 65-69 depicts a deviation from the normal. Also, the bar for the age group 10- 14 (male) is longer than that for the 5-9 year age group.

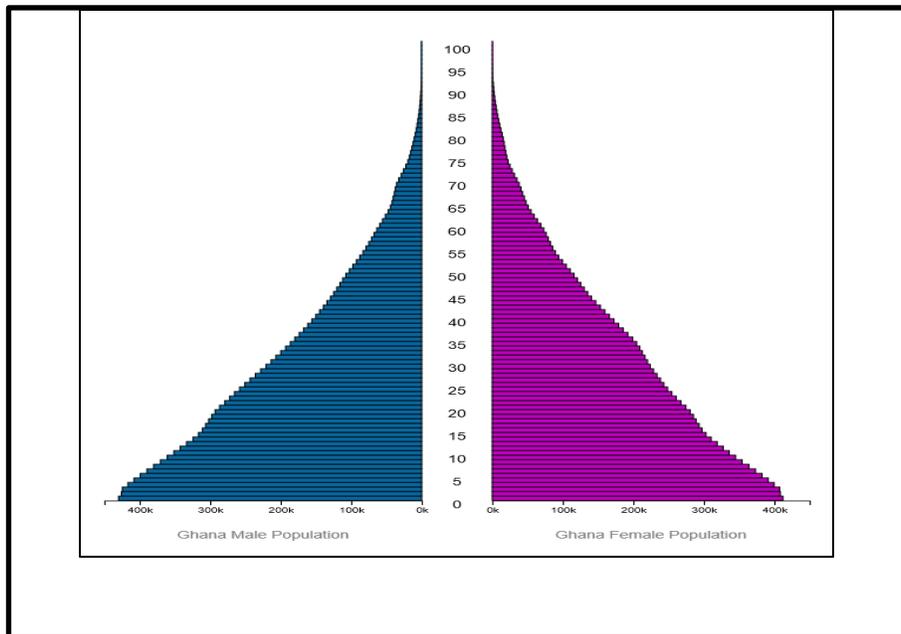


Fig 1.21: Population Pyramid of Ghana (Source: CIA World Factbook)

1.5.5: Rural – Urban Split

Many countries differ in their definitions of urban and rural areas, though it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population to refer to those living in villages or the country side.

In Ghana, communities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban and rural areas have populations below 5,000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activity. Urban areas on the other hand have the features of high utility services like electricity water waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to agriculture.

Based on these definitions, only two (2) communities (Techiman and Tanoso) were found to be urban in the Techiman municipality. The remaining settlements (125) are considered rural. This implies that the urban areas take 68.6% (125,150) whereas rural areas take about 31.4% (75,846) of the total population in the Techiman Municipality. The urban-rural split pattern is indicated in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Rural-Urban settlements Population in Techiman Municipality

Settlement	2017 Population	% of Population
Techiman	114,320	62.7
Tanoso	10,830	5.9
Total Urban Population	125,150	68.6
Total Rural Population	75,846	31.4
	182,323	100

Some of the relatively higher order settlements in the district with population of 1,000 and above but below 5,000 are ranked as follows:

Table 1.10: Relatively Higher Order Settlements in Techiman Municipality

Settlement	2010	2017
1. Forikrom	2,961	3,653
2. Nsuta	2,830	3,491
3. Fiaso	2,735	3,374
4. Nkwaeso	2,604	3,212

5. Twimia-Nkwanta	2,500	3,084
6. New Techiman	1,782	2,198
7. Mangoase	1,696	2,092
8. Bamire	1,534	1,892
9. Sansama	1,502	1,853
10. Anitenfi	1,229	1,516
11. Tadieso	1,211	1,494
12. Koase	1,186	1,463
13. Adeisu	1,116	1,377
14. Twimia	976	1,204
15. Kuntunso	975	1,203

Source: *MPCU Population Projections, 2017*

With respect to population in the district, the high density areas are dotted around Techiman and the highways in the municipality. This is on account of the fact that people would want to enjoy higher and better social services and facilities offered by the capital. The capital alone takes 62.7 percent of the district population. This is due to the fact that a lot more people are relocating to Techiman and Tanoso where living standards are perceived to be better. The fifteen (15) relatively large settlements listed also provide essential services to other settlements in their hinterlands. It appears that the two (2) urban communities are serving as receptive settlements for all the internal migrations. The urbanization is not spatially spread. The concentration is in Techiman and Tanoso.

In terms of spatial spread, the urban communities take about 62.7 percent of the total population in the municipality; with 31.4% percent rural. This situation poses a problem for distribution of services and functions in the district. Services must meet the required threshold population before they are provided. The implication is therefore is that many of the settlements may not qualify for higher order services. This characteristic distribution of the district's population partly explains the heavy concentration of both technical infrastructure and social services, leading to a skewed physical development in the district in favour of Techiman and its environs.

1.5.6: Population Density

Techiman Municipality has a land surface area of 649.2km² and a population size of 182,323. The population density therefore is 281 persons per square kilometer. This is very high compared to the Brong Ahafo regional figure of 46 persons per square kilometer. It has a negative implication for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. These include negative social attitudes, frustration about the environment and undesirable behaviors.

1.5.7: Age Structure

Fig. 1.22 shows that the population has relatively large proportion of children (13.6%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 25.5 percent in the Techiman Municipality depicting a variation with the Brong Ahafo regional population below 15 years (0-14) of 41.3 percent.

The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 57.1 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

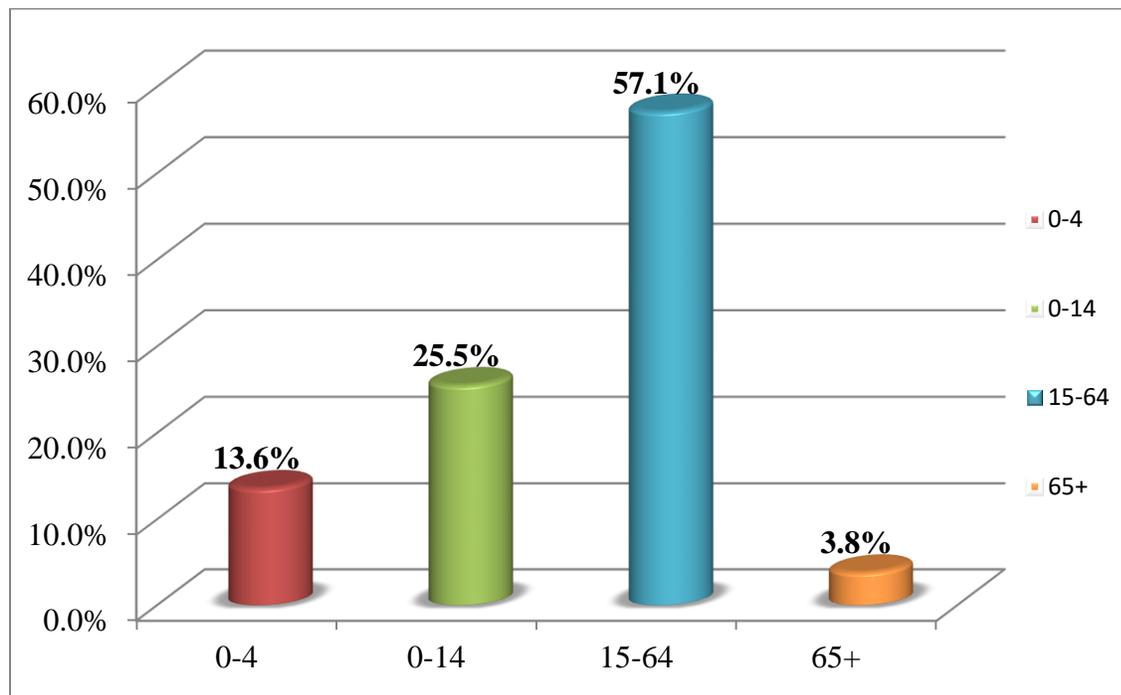


Fig. 1.22: Age Structure (Field Construct, 2017)

Taking the population age group 15-64 only, almost two-thirds (64.4%) is below 40 years while 35.6 percent is between the ages of 40-64 years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about 65 percent of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years.

The proportion of aged 65 years and older is 3.8 percent. This is however lower than the 4.5 percent recorded for the entire Brong Ahafo Region. In relation to the sex structure, the female population is dominant 51.5 percent reflecting the regional (50.4%) and national patterns and that of developing countries in general.

1.5.8: Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. In Techiman municipality there are 94.2 males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios below 100 (such as that of Techiman) indicate that there are more females than males.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for males will be higher than that of females. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

1.5.9: Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people who fall within the “dependent” ages (those below 15 and 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

The age dependency ratio, however, is a theoretical concept and is generally not equivalent to economic dependency. For example, not all persons in the age group 15-19 are dependent in terms

of the production and provision of goods and services. Equally, not all persons in the age group 65 years and older are dependent.

Fig. 1.23 and Table 1.11 also explain the dependency ratio for Techiman Municipal. The table shows that, the dependency ratio for the Techiman Municipal is 1:0.75 low indicating 75 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 working people or, every active person is to take care of at least another person since the ratio is almost 1:1.

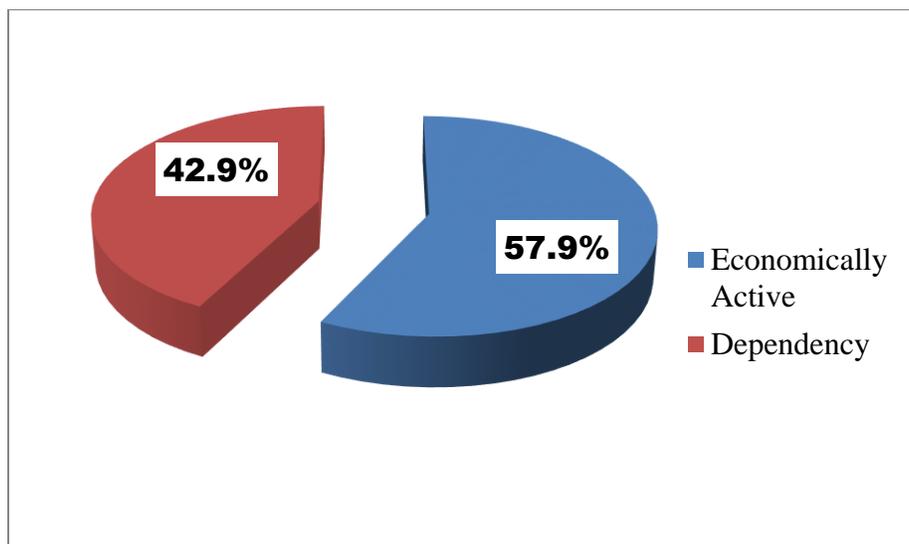


Fig. 1.23: Dependency Chart

Table 1.11: Age dependency ratio

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	182,323	88,427	93,896	94.2	106,484	75,839
0-14	71,288	35,842	35,446	101.1	39,608	31,680
15-64	104,106	49,438	54,668	90.4	63,077	41,029
65+	6,928	3,147	3,782	83.2	3,800	3,128
Age-dependency ratio	75.1	78.9	71.8		68.9	84.8

Source: MPCU, 2017 Population Projections

Table 1.11 further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, demonstrating that, for both sexes in the Techiman Municipality in the year 2017, there is an average dependency ratio of 75 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages (78.9 males and

71.8 females). The structure of the urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the sex distribution in the age bracket. There are equally higher percentages of the population falling within that category. That is, urban 58.4 percent (106,484) and rural 41.6 percent (75,839).

1.5.10: Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence over a period of time. The terms immigration and emigration are used in reference to movement across countries. In-migration and out-migration are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country. As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography. Alongside fertility and mortality, migration is always an integral component of population change.

At the district levels, data to measure migration was difficult to obtain. However, the field survey conducted revealed that the municipality experienced considerable movement of people in and out of the district as shown by the gross migration rate of 480 / 1000. Table 1.12 and Figure 1.24 shows distribution of in-migrants. It is observed that Techiman Municipality attracts a lot of in-migrants from the Upper West and Northern regions than the other regions.

Table 1.12: In-migration Pattern in Techiman Municipality, 2017

Migrated from	Estimated Population	Percentage
Total In-migrants	87,687	100.0
Ashanti Region	13,241	15.1
Other parts of Brong Ahafo	17,888	20.4
Central	1,052	1.2
Eastern	1,841	2.1
Greater Accra	1,052	1.2
Northern	14,468	16.5
Upper East	7,541	8.6
Upper West	21,396	24.4
Volta	1,403	1.6
Western	2,894	3.3
Outside Ghana	4,911	5.6

Source: MPCU Field Data

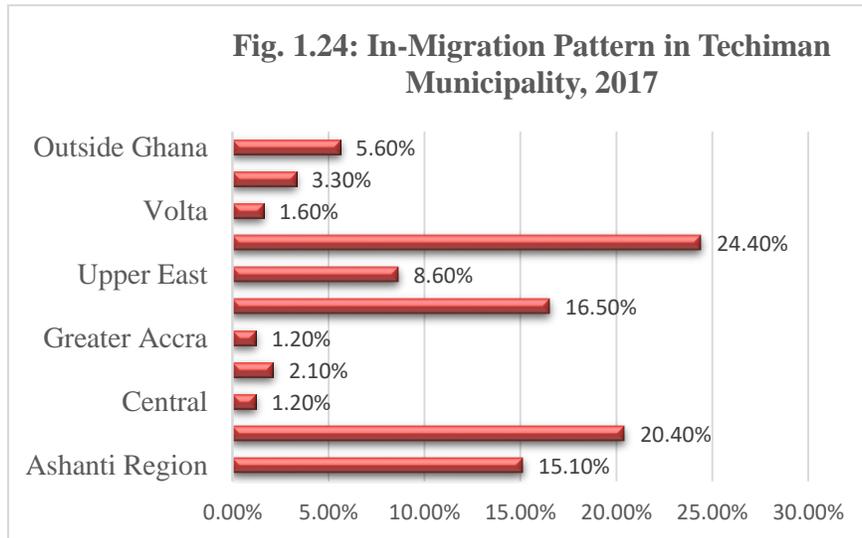


Fig.1.24: In-migration Pattern in Techiman Municipality, 2017, (MPCU Construct)

Males account for about 65% percent of this movement. In the Techiman municipality, those who move out of the district and out of the country usually travel to Lybia, and Europe with few travelling to the Americas. This group of travelers is male-dominated. Some of them later pick-up their female partners to join them when they settle down. In terms of In-migration, again more males move into the district and comprise mostly settler farmers. On the other hand, the female out-migrants exceed the in-migrants. Out of the female out-migrants, over 70 percent are aged between 15 -49 years. The two predominant forces for female’s migration out of the district are marital and economic reasons. On the other hand, the male out-migrations span a larger age bracket 10 – 54 years. Education for the younger age groups and the search for ‘greener pastures’ for the older, are driving forces for the movement. Lack of industries job avenues and the search for better social services serve as the push factors for outmigration in the district.

In Ghana, globalization, coupled with shift in the global political economy has affected migration patterns. The recent discovery of oil and a stable environment has led to diverse and intricate mobility patterns, consequently, the country is experiencing both increased rates of internal and international migration observed as both regular and irregular flows.

The Ghana immigration service (GIS) and for that matter municipal immigration office is responsible for border management and migrants. In effects, irregular migration in the Techiman municipality is high. In 2017 during the Libyan crises, the Ghanaian returnees from Libya totaling

about five hundred (500) were registered in our outfit at Techiman immigration in collaboration with NADMO. These irregular emigrants' inflows to Libya through the Sahara desert and some continue to Spain from Libya and Morocco. They embark on these dangerous journeys because of absence of job opportunities, landlessness, poverty, cultural pressures and perceptions about receiving destinations, ignorance and family pressures.

Most of the negative effects people encountered include human trafficking, sexual assault, rape, death and robbery in the Sahara desert. Due to ignorance they seek the services of visa contractors, visa brokers and travelling agents who collect large sums of money from them (travelers).

In spite of the numerous negative effects irregular migration has, some positive side effects which are, migrants send remittances to pay medical bills and school fees, build houses or set up small enterprises in preparation to return home. Ghana immigration service lack capacity and infrastructure to fully implement their mandate and ensure the protection of migrants.

The general public including potential migrants and communities affected by migration, lack information about the dangers of irregular migration and opportunities for regular migration. In view of these, Ghana Immigration Service in collaboration with some NGOs have taken upon themselves to educate the public about the dangers of irregular migration through public for a, print and electronic media and among others. However, despite all these public education, people risk their lives to embark on these dangerous journeys.

In Ghana, no integrated data management platform exist to capture migration related information, thus hampers effective policy making most of the migrants used unapproved routes to embark these journeys.

African governments are increasingly interested in promoting migrants remittances for investment purposes in recent years, political leaders are exploring strategies to attract back their nationals to contribute to national development. Leaders of Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Mali among others have held series of meetings with their nationals in the diasporas including the home coming summit for Ghanaians living abroad or in the diasporas, encouraging them to return with offers of incentives to do so.

It is in the light of the above that the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) has set up a migration information bureau (MIB) at the Ghana Immigration headquarters and all the ten (10) regions of Ghana.

1.6: Ethnicity

The Techiman municipality consists mainly of the Akan/Bonos with few Northern tribes and others. The Bonos or Akans form more than 70% with about 30% percent distributed among other ethnic groups. Thus, the people could be described as homogeneous, in that they share common socio-cultural practices, customs and norms. The minority from the other ethnic groups are naturally compelled to learn and speak the Akan or Bono language to effectively communicate. Table 1.13 indicates ethnic distribution in the municipality.

Table 1.13: Ethnic Composition of Techiman Municipality

Ethnic Group	Population	%
Akans / Bonos	128,658	70.6
Dagbon (Dagbani)	14,468	7.9
Ga	1,052	0.6
Frafra/Kasena	7,541	4.1
Ewe	1,403	0.8
Dagarti	21,396	11.7
Sefwi	2,894	1.6
Others	4,911	2.7
Totals	182,323	100

Source: *Techiman MPCU Baseline/Field Survey, 2017*

The Bono domination in the district is mainly because the place is traditionally Bono and the land belongs to them. The implication is that, a common language (Akan) could be used to communicate effectively and access to land also becomes easy through consensus building.

1.7. Religious Composition of Techiman Municipality

In terms of religious faith and affiliation, Christians are more than other faiths. Christian's constitute 65.9% of the population. Muslim population is quite significant and represents about

27.8 percent possibly due to the in-movement of settlers from Muslim strongholds in the Northern part of Ghana.

Traditional religion still keeps its strength and influence in the district with 0.6% of the population. Local beliefs in spiritual forces (deities and gods) are very strong and have impacted on the use of natural resources such as forests and rivers. About 5.7% claim non-alliance with any religious sect. Table 1.14 and Figure 1.25 show religious composition of Techiman Municipality.

Table 1.14: Religious Composition of Techiman Municipality

Religion	Population	%
Christians	120,151	65.9
Islam	50,686	27.8
Traditionalists	1,094	0.6
Others	10,392	5.7
Totals	182,323	100

Source: *Techiman MPCU Baseline/Field Survey, 2017*

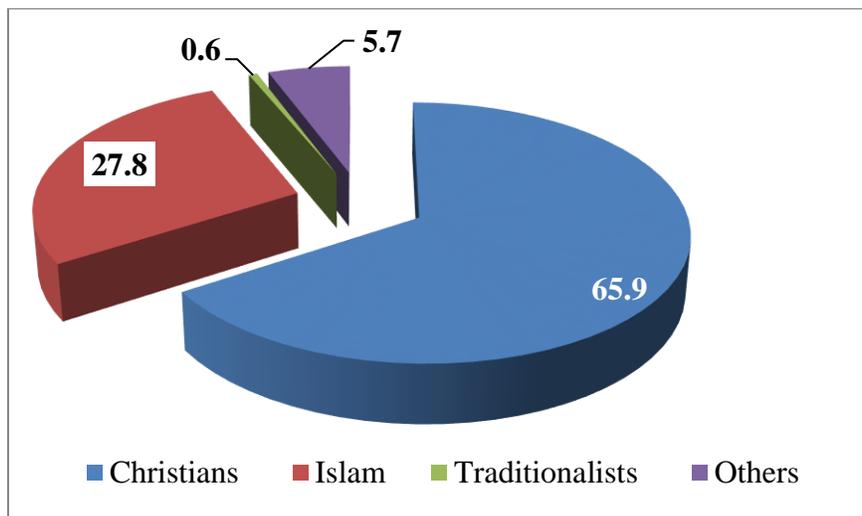


Figure 1.25: *Religious Composition of Techiman Municipality* Source: *MPCU Field Construct, 2017*

1.8: Scalogram Analysis

1.8.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The distribution of services in the municipality was analysed by employing the scalogram technique. Functional matrix (scalogram) was carried out to determine the nature and spatial equity in the distribution of economic and social facilities in the Municipality. It is also used to show the

sphere of influence of selected facilities or services and the relative functionality of each settlement within the municipality. The distribution of the services is presented in Table 1.15.

In all, 20 settlements with a population above 1,000 in the year 2017 were considered. A total number of 55 services were also considered in the scalogram. The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality indices. In all, five (5) levels of hierarchy were derived. Techiman, the municipal capital with a population of 114,320 was found to be the only level one (1st) settlement, having 52 services. This was followed by Tanoso as the level two (2nd) settlements with 25 services. Nkwaeso, Nsuta and Oforikrom were found to be the only third (3rd) level settlements, with 18, 20 and 18 services respectively. On the other hand Ahansua, New Techiman, Twimia Nkwanta, Bomini are the level four (4th) settlements, whilst communities such as Fiaso, Tadieso up to Sansama are the level five (5th) settlements, with few services and a total centrality less than 100.

The important issue to consider here is the distribution (that is the equality / inequality) of the services among the settlements. It could be realised that settlements with a population above 5000, have more services and, therefore, are playing an important role in the lives of their population. On the other hand, settlements with populations below 5000 have fewer services. This goes a long way to demonstrate that most services are provided based on the threshold population required for that particular facility i.e. boreholes, hospitals, clinics, electricity, post offices, etc. The cause of these inequalities or unequal distribution of services can therefore be attributed, to a great extent, to the populations of these settlements. This inequality can also be attributed to the location advantage that some communities have over others.

The spatial inequality can basically be attributed to two major factors namely the population and location of the settlement. However, there is the need to adopt appropriate strategies to curb spatial inequality by providing development projects to towns, which qualify for urban development projects and services to enable them play key functions and thereby bridging the infrastructural gap. To achieve a balanced development, emphasis should be on the growth of second order and third order settlements, as rural centres, to provide services like storage facilities, electricity,

boreholes and markets, as well as labour intensive industries for the processing of local raw materials into finished products.

influences of economic, infrastructural, political and administrative factors that have made it not only attractive to immigrants and in-migrants, but also helped to retain its continued population growth.

Generally, there is a high concentration of population in the Municipality due to the presence of high number of settlements as well as booming economic activities in the area. The high number of settlements, with a high population concentration, can be explained by the presence of relatively fertile soils. This factor has led to in-migration, as many settlers from the south want to cultivate food and cash crops in this area. Some of the settlements include Techiman, Tanoso Oforikrom and Nkwaeso. Generally, all the larger towns are located along the main trunk roads of the Municipality.

1.9: Distribution/Location of Socio-Economic Infrastructure (Facilities & Services)

1.9.1. Educational Facilities

The university level was taken as the highest order, as far as education within the Municipality is concerned. Currently the Municipality can boast of three universities which have their campuses in Techiman. These are the Valley View University, the University of Education (Winneba) and University of Cape Coast. Next to the university level is the Senior High level. Hitherto the Municipality had only one Senior High School which is now the Techiman Senior High School although accessibility to other Senior High Schools in other areas especially in the North-Western part of Techiman was very high. Currently, there is the existence of private Senior High Schools such as the Ideal College, Kodak Institute of Technology, Mount Carmel Girls Senior High as well as the Tanoso Community Senior High School, Kwarteng Ankomah Senior School, Kesse Basahyia at Oforikrom and Bamire Technical School. The presence of these schools has helped reduced pressure on the already existing one thus increasing accessibility to SHS in the area. In the Techiman Township itself physical access to a SHS is considered very high because of the easy movement from Techiman to other areas of the municipality for such facilities. Again, many people find it easy and convenient to locate at Techiman and move out to other areas within the municipality to access SHS education, because physical accessibility is easy from here.

1.9.2: Agriculture

The Techiman Municipality in general is regarded as an agricultural production corridor. This is largely attributed to the vast fertile lands, especially in the southern part of the Municipality. This situation has attracted migrant farmers especially from the north to the Municipality. Agriculture Extension Activities appear equally distributed across the municipal area, which is considered to have an advantage for production. Access to information on agriculture by farmers in the Municipality is also boosted by the presence of the Municipal Agriculture Directorate which is located in Techiman. Generally, farmers' access to AEA and information on agriculture is fairly distributed.

1.9.3: Health

The municipality is divided into ten (10) health zones. Considering the size of the Municipality and the population distribution, health facilities are generally well distributed and majority of the population have high access to health facilities. The condition is further boosted by the location of major towns along the trunk roads; thus making it easier for people in these areas to access health facilities especially, referred cases to the Holy Family Hospital at Techiman.

Looking at the spatial distribution of health facilities, the Techiman Municipality is well endowed since majority of communities have high physical access to these facilities. However, there is the need to expand the CHPS concept to bring basic healthcare to the doorsteps of the deprived rural communities.

1.10: Banking and Finance

Financial institutions, which are mostly commercial banks, are all located within Techiman. The municipality has forty-three financial institutions including rural banks and credit unions. It is possible for almost all communities along the major trunk roads, within the municipality, to access banking facilities within 25-30 minutes. Even some towns beyond the boundaries of the Municipality could also access the banks within the same time frame.

Most communities within the Municipality have high physical access due to relatively good conditions of roads which make it easier to access banking services in Techiman. The location of most of these commercial banks, in the Techiman township, may be explained by the fact that the operations of banking relies on the economic viability of the area, hence Techiman where economic activities are at the highest levels. Below are the major financial institutions operating in the Municipality.

Table 1.16: **Financial Institutions in Techiman**

NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (BANKS)	NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION(CREDIT UNION/SAVINGS & LOANS)	NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (INSURANCE COMPANIES)
1. GCB Bank	1. Abosomakotere Credit Union	1. Vanguard Assurance Company
2. National Investment Bank	2. First National Savings and Loan	2. State Insurance Company (SIC)
3. Barclays Bank	3. Ebenezer Credit Union	3. Enterprise Assurance
4. Universal Merchant Bank	4. Sinapi Aba Trust	
5. Agricultural Development Bank	5. Express Savings and Loan	
6. HFC- Bank	6. Pentecost Savings and Loans	
7. Access Bank	7. Ezi Savings and Loans	
8. FBN Bank	8. Techiman Area Teacher Credit Union	
9. GT Bank	9. Pentecost Fire	
10. Wamfie Rural Bank	10. Catholic Credit Union	
11. Nsoatreman Rural Bank		

12. First Allied Savings and Loan Bank 13. Unibank 14. Kintampo Rural Bank 15. Prudential Bank 16. Fiagya Rural Bank 17. Opportunity Savings and Loans Bank 18. Beduman Rural Bank 19. Ejuraman Rural Bank 20. Nkoranza Kwabre Rural Bank	11. Express Savings and Loans 12. Bayport Financial Services 13. Utrack Financial Services 14. Dalex Financial Services 15. Africa Trust Financial Services 16. Multi-Credit Financial Services 17. Dwadifo Adanfo 18. Trinity Presby Savings and Loans 19. Baccsod	
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Source: *TMA, MPCU Survey, 2017*

1. 11.. Periodic Markets

The major periodic centres were identified within the Municipality. It was found that, the only periodic market in the Municipality was the Techiman Market. Large varieties of farm produce are marketed in this market and in large volumes. The Techiman market is also regarded as the biggest periodic market, within the Municipality, and it is even considered by many as one of the largest periodic markets within the West African sub-Region. Actual market days start from Wednesday and ends on Friday every week although marketing activities go throughout the week apart from these days. During the three days the Techiman market is a host to a lot of people across the country as well as from other neighbouring countries notably from the north such as Burkina Faso, Niger and the likes.



A Market Day in Techiman

1.12 WATER SECURITY AND SANITATION

1. 12.1: Water and Sanitation Situation

1.12.2: Water Situation

There are about Four Hundred and thirty-seven (437) existing potable water functioning facilities in the Techiman Municipality distributed as follows:

Table 1.17: Existing Potable Water Sources in the Techiman Municipal Assembly

Type of Facility	No. Available	Planning Standards	Population Served	% Coverage
1. Boreholes	125	300	37,500	20.6
2. Sprouts (Mechanized boreholes/Small Town Piped Systems)	285	300	85,528	46.9
3. Hand-Dug Wells	27	150	4,050	2.2
Total	437	--	127,079	69.7
2017 Estimated Population =182,323				
Access to Potable Water = 69.7% Gap: 30.3%				

Source: Municipal Water and Sanitation Team Secretariat, Techiman Municipal Assembly, 2017

Other sources of water in the Municipality include dams, rivers, streams and ponds which are often polluted. These other sources are accessed by about 30.3% of the population which is not covered by the three main potable sources listed above. The implication is that, more than a quarter of the population source drinking water from rivers, streams, and ponds which are often contaminated with pathogens causing water-borne diseases such as fever, diarrhea infection of the small intestine, worm infestation and hepatitis-^A among others. About 70% of the total population in the Municipality has access to potable water provided by Techiman Municipal Assembly, Ghana Water Company, Central Government, CWSA, Catholic Relief Services and other donor agencies. Out of the 164 boreholes available, about 39 of them are not functioning.

1.12.3: Opportunities of the Water Sector

Opportunities which are the enabling factors for development identified in the Municipal district in the water sector include the following:

- Willingness of communities to pay matching funds
- Existence of policy guidelines on water and sanitation
- Municipal water and sanitation training and support from CWSA in place
- Availability of water bodies such as River Tano offer surface water treatment opportunities
- Availability of trained community and Area Mechanics
- Existence of four small town water systems for extension to new areas

- Capital inflow from Central Government and Donors, e.g. DACF, AFD/IDA. Water and Sanitation project, World Bank, AfD, Catholic Relief Services and so on.

1.12.4: Challenges of Water Sector Development

The opportunities available are constrained by the under-mentioned factors. The effects of these constraints must be minimized to harness opportunities in the district for effective provision of water facilities. The constraints include:

- Low ground water potential
- Belief systems which negatively impact on the adoption of new water technology and user facilities
- Inaccessible surface roads
- High poverty levels among the population
- Poor road conditions making remote communities inaccessible
- Difficulty in getting spare parts
- Non-maintenance of facilities by beneficiary communities
- Inadequate logistical support for Municipal water and sanitation team (e.g. vehicle, motorbike, fuel)
- Inadequate supervision and monitoring by CWSA/MA staff
- Inadequate funds/budget for the provision of water and sanitation facilities

1.13: Sanitation Situation (Waste Management)

This session of the plan provides baseline information on sanitation in the area of liquid/excreta and solid waste disposal and management in the municipality to inform assessment of needs, strategies and actions needed to correct the undesired situation.

1.13.1: Liquid Waste

Liquid waste comprises sullage – from household washing and cooking and that from the toilet facilities. Sullage generated is proportional to the water consumption, ranging from 70 to 90 percent of water used. Field surveys indicate that majority of households in the municipality (41.79) dispose-off liquid waste on the street or outside the house (see Table 1.18). The next adopted method of disposing liquid waste is in the compound, accounting for 35.5%. These practices accumulate stagnant water as well as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other household pests who transmit diseases, such as malaria, cholera and sleeping sickness. The practice is probably due to lack of or inadequate drains and gutters. This is because

the few open drains and gutters normally harder roads constructed in few urban towns in the district. Estates developers do not realize the need to construct proper drains and gutters for such purposes.

The main sources of liquid generation are identified from cooking, washing and bathing activities. Waste water from residential houses is solely managed by residents. This is done in various ways such as free spillage into streets or neighborhood, catch pits, well-constructed soakage pits and drainage systems to join storm water drain.

Table 1.18: Liquide Waste Disposal Method

Liquide Waste Disposal Method	Number	Percentage (%)
Use of sewerage system	4,011	2.2
Use of drainage system into a gutter	18,962	10.4
Catch Pit/Soak away	4741	2.6
Thrown into compound	57,249	31.4
Thrown onto the street/Outside	72,382	39.7
Thrown into gutter	24,978	13.7
Total	182,323	100.0

Source: *MPCU baseline Survey, 2017*

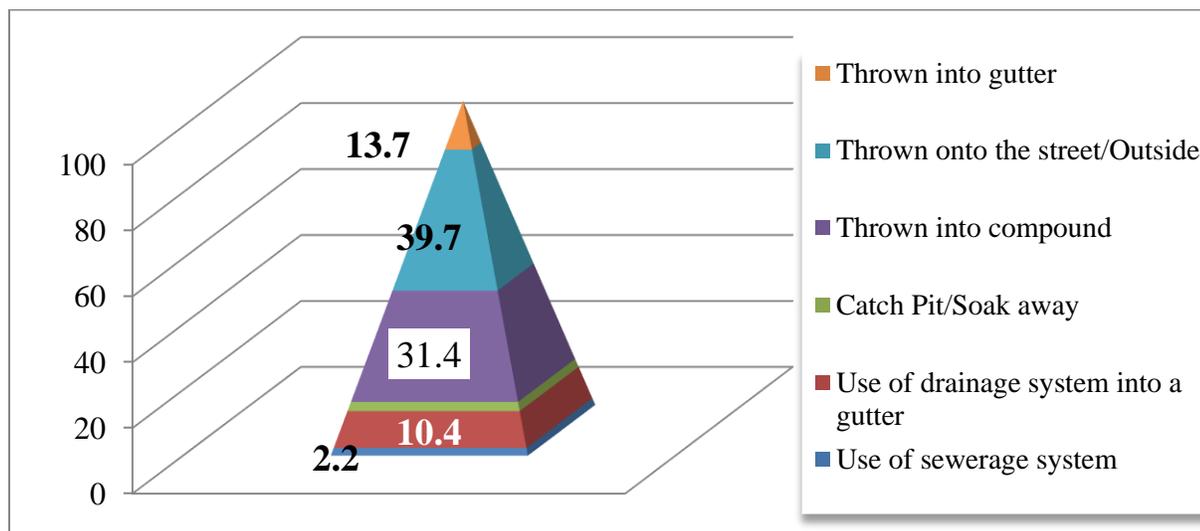


Fig. 1.26: Source: *MPCU Field Construct, 2017*

The general practice of disposing residential wastewater is free pour on the street and compound. Whilst some residents saw the need for technical support in soakage pit design and construction to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and odour associated with existing systems, others felt satisfied with the unconventional existing practice. Yet a lot more simply do not know of any improved methods of waste water disposal.

Wastewater from washing and cooking activities is mainly disposed of on available ground spaces in the house and outside the house or on the street. The result has been overflowing pits behind bathrooms promoting algae growth and very unsightly conditions. Collection points, which serve as final disposal points, have created very unsightly conditions of wastewater stagnation behind most bathrooms. Mosquito breeding, growth of algae and soil helminthes as a result of this scenario, together with offensive odour nuisance is not far-fetched

The practice promotes stagnant water formation which provides avenues for mosquitoes to breed and multiply. This accounts for the high rate reported cases of malaria at the health facilities in the municipality.

1.13.2: Access to Toilet Facilities

1.13.3. Number of Latrines in the Municipality

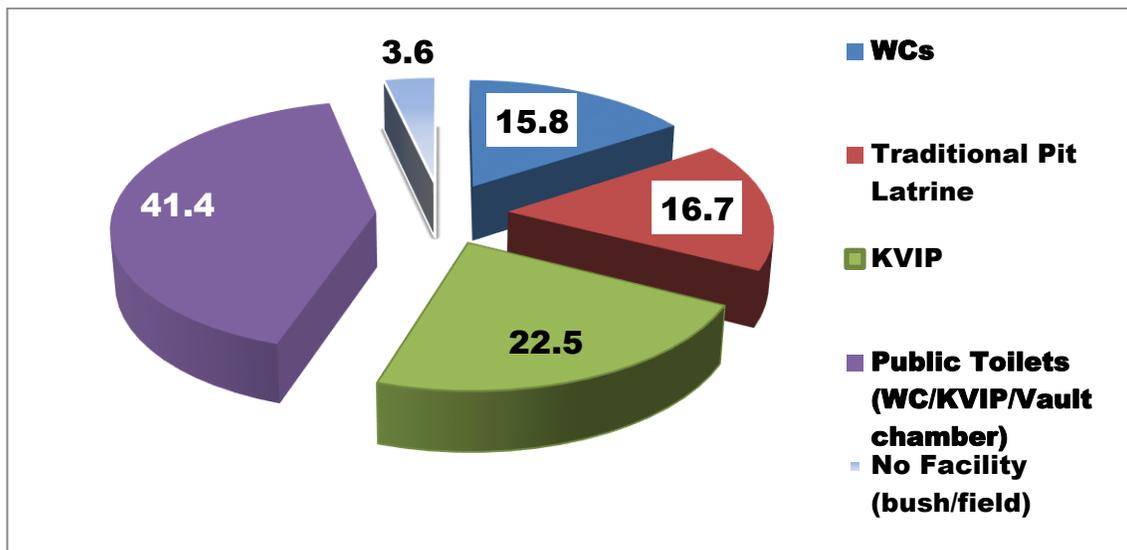
According to data generated from the field, 41.4% of the population use public toilet facilities in the Municipality. The toilet facilities comprise of water closets (WC) 15.8%, KVIPs (22.5), and about 3.6 do not use any facility but resort to open defecation. The distribution is shown in Table 1.19 and Fig. 1.27 below.

Table 1.19: Toilet Facilities in the Municipality

Toilet facilities used by households	Number	Percent (%)
WCs	28,807	15.8
Traditional Pit Latrine	30,448	16.7
KVIP	41,023	22.5
Public Toilets (WC/KVIP/Vault chamber)	75,482	41.4
No Facility (bush/field)	6,563	3.6
Totals	182,323	100.0

Source: *MPCU Baseline Survey, 2017*

Fig. 1.27: Access to Toilet Facilities in the Municipality



Source: MPCU Construct, 2017

Public toilets are for communal or public use (paid or free use). No facility means that there is no built/constructed facility of any kind available for use and household members use places other than constructed facilities. These include the bush, field, rivers or streams. Some use “*chamber pots*” or other small receptacles (including plastic bags) and dispose of these in all sorts of places including bush, open fields, streams and gutters. This is not a good practice as it poses threat to environmental health and health outcomes of communities.

The public toilet facilities in the municipality are dotted within and around the suburbs of the municipal capital, Techiman and other second-order communities. The problem of management, dislodgement and ability to pay toilet tolls may form part of reasons for concentration of public toilets in the urban towns.

Industrial centers and institutions (schools and health facilities) do not have adequate number of toilets. The patrons of these institutions and the industrial centers may be compelled to use the ‘*free range*’ method or walk to distant public toilet facilities.

Human Waste

Review of specific liquid waste management systems of the municipality revealed that management of liquid waste in the residential areas presently involves both Assembly and residents playing specific and/or combined roles at various stages in the management of waste generated.

Collection and disposal of excreta stored in homes is done through private arrangement with the Assembly or private service provider. Dislodging of pit type latrines is done through the Municipal Assembly with the use of its cesspool emptier. The cesspool emptier collects the residue and transport it to the final

disposal site at a fee fixed by the Assembly from time to time. The public toilets are managed by the Assembly through private partnership arrangement where three-tier distribution of proceeds is made. One part kept by the operator for maintenance of the facility, one for the profit of the operator and the last part for the Assembly as revenue.

There were policy indications at the Assembly level where provision of home toilets is made a pre requisite for development permits and putting up new buildings. This is to encourage household toilets to ease the pressure on the few existing public toilets. Field observation indicated that whereas few patrons (30%) of the public toilets were satisfied with the level of service offered, majority (70%) indicated a sordid state of affairs in the provision of services.

As a way of improving the situation, residents were of the opinion that the Municipal Assembly and/or service providers should as a matter of principle play one or more of the following roles:

- Provision of disinfectants and water to cleanse toilets effectively and regularly
- Frequent dislodging to reduce heat and unpleasant odour
- Regular collection and burning of all papers and other anal cleansing materials
- Construct modern facilities (e.g. WCs) and do away with KVIPs
- Monitor and educate users of toilet facilities
- Enforcing sanitary bye-laws
- Provide lighting systems around the facilities
- Private participation in provision and management of toilets
- Ensure proper design of toilet facilities
- Relocate some toilets which are so close to residential houses
- Rehabilitation of existing dilapidated toilets
- Construction of new toilet facilities for built-up areas

There are no treatment facilities for excreta. Final disposal points for seepage (from dislodged toilets) are open pits in outskirts of town. The danger involved in this practice leaves much to be desired. Present poor management of most public toilets should lend credence to the policy of compulsory household toilets which also support GoG/CWSA's flagship Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project which aims at ensuring adequate household latrines leading to "No open defecation" communities.

User-Fees Levying, Charges, etc

User fees are levied per visit to the public toilets. These fees are fixed by the Municipal Assembly and implemented by the Care-Takers. Presently a minimum of fee of GH¢0.50p for WCs and GH¢0.30p for others are charged only for human waste management at the public toilets. This could be woefully inadequate looking at the sordid state of public toilets as patrons complained about. Users of home toilets also pay GH¢100.00 per trip of cesspool emptier for emptying contents of their septic tanks, a purely private arrangement. This amount is subsidized by the Municipal Assembly as compared to the cost of fuel, disinfectants and maintenance of the cesspool emptier and the fees of private service providers.

1.13.4: Solid Waste

Solid Waste Generation and Composition

Knowledge of the source and types of waste, together with data on its composition, generation rates, is basic to the planning, design and operation of all the elements in the waste management system.

i) *Type and Sources of Solid Waste*

The types and sources of solid waste generated in the municipality as identified during the field survey is shown in Table 1.20.

Table 1.20: Types and Sources of Solid Waste Generation in the Municipality

Source	Type of Waste Generated
Homes; Immediate vicinity of homes; Trees in domestic areas; Domestic animals Main streets, Market Centres, Lorry Stations, Recreational Centres	<u>Putrescible fraction</u> - Yam, Cassava, Plantain & Cocoyam peels; - Raw foodstuff waste & cooked food leftovers - Vegetables & fruits residues - Fruit waste (seeds & peels) - Kenkey /Food wrappers - Oil palm fruit waste (fibre) - Maize cobs & membranes - Sugarcane - Flesh & dried leaves, flowers - Animal droppings - Papers, tissues and polythene - Palm kernel and groundnut shells, etc
Mechanics/Fitters Area (Magazine) and Market Centers Magazine	<u>Non-putrescible fraction</u> Metals, plastic materials, polythene, food waste, textiles, leather, wood, ash, oil, paper, straw, tins and cans

Market Centres	
Hospital, Health Centers Clinics	Tissues, human fetuses, amputations, placenta, gloves, disposed aprons, contaminated tubes, surgical and autopsy wastes; cotton wool/gauze from wounds dressings, needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, expired/unused drugs, plastic and bottle containers, etc

Majority of the solid waste generated in the district is organic, The large organic fraction seems to justify investment in biological conversion (composting) or digestion technology. A high percentage of the population is in farming and investigation is necessary to establish if compost will be patronized for farming.

The fraction of refuse that is not easily degradable consists mainly of polythene and plastics – used as food and ice water wrappers and containers. Different sizes of discarded polythene materials are used for wrapping all kinds of items sold in markets and Lorry Parks. This results in high proportion of polythene in the waste system. The inadequate number of receptacles for collection of the waste creates unsightly conditions as waste is scattered when the wind blows. On rainy days, it is carried away by run offs into drains and other waterways to block and choke drainage paths



Nature of Waste dumped at an unapproved site, MPCU Field Picture, 2017

1.13.5: Methods of Refuse Disposal

Field investigation revealed that in the Techiman Municipal district, about 35.0% of households practice crude dumping of waste, solid wastes are dumped at unapproved dump sites, Residents dump their

household refuse in the nearby bush or forest which are not designated for the purpose. About 48% of residents dump their refuse at a designated refuse site or containers. Table 1.21 shows the methods of refuse disposal in the district.

Table 1.21 Methods of refuse disposal in the Municipality

Reuse Disposal Methods	Percentage (%)	Number
Crude Dumping	53.0	96,631
Central (dump sites)	34.0	61,990
Burning / Incineration	0.3	547
Burial	0.1	182
Collected	12,6	22,973
Total	100.0	182,323

Source: MPCU Field data, 2017



Typical Unapproved/Crude Dumping in the vicinity of residential area (MPCU, 2017)

1.13.6: Monitoring and Evaluation Issues of Water and Sanitation

Monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted by the key actors in water and sanitation sector in the district. The DWST, Water and Sanitation Development Boards, Community WATSANs, Health Inspectorate Unit under M&E activities to ensure smooth delivery and management of facilities and services. Efforts made by stakeholders have ensured regular supply of potable water in the district and improved sanitation. However, to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation systems, the following challenges should be addressed:

- Inadequate logistics and equipment
- Inadequate data and poor data collection

- Lack of data input software

Monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation programmes should be participatory at all levels and provide feedback mechanisms to improve upon delivery of services. It should not be left upon the shoulders of the MWSTs

1.14: Feeder Roads

There is a concentration of feeder roads distribution in the Municipality. This may be due to a number of factors, including the availability of fertile lands in the south, where agricultural production is carried on a large scale. Food, cash crops and timber are abundantly transported from the rural areas of the Municipality and this has encouraged timber loggers to create additional feeder roads, which have been subsequently improved by the government. Again, the Municipality records high traffic density and as a result more feeder roads have been constructed.

1.15. Accessibility Analysis

Accessibility generally refers to the ease with which one can lay hands on a particular facility or service. Accessibility can be categorised into, economic, geographical and socio-cultural. Surface accessibility, which is also known as geographical accessibility, refers to the ease with which one travels from a given location to another location(s). This is measured in terms of the time spent in travelling between the two locations (travel time) which also depends on distance, means of transport and the route conditions.

1.15.1. High Access Zone

This refer to all locations in the Municipality that are within reach of a facility or service within a given reasonable travel time. Towns and villages, such as, Tanoso, Nsuta, Ahansua, Twimia Nkwanta, Nkwaeso along the major trunk roads have high access to facilities such as Banks, Schools, Health etc. This implies that such areas are more or less endowed, since at any point in time, one can access any facility with minimum difficulty.

1.15.2: Low Access Zone

A low access zone refers to all locations that are out of reach of the facility or service in question within a given travel time. For example, areas such as Koforidua Sereso, and Aworopata, have very low access to a number of facilities, such as hospital, post office, bank, secondary school, etc. This is because communities in the hinterlands have very poor roads and as a result vehicles find it very difficult to ply on them. The inhabitants of these communities have to walk on foot to join a major trunk road before

boarding a vehicle. This usually increases the waiting times and thus contributes to the worsening of poverty among the people.

1.15.3: Aggregate Accessibility to Services

It measures the level of accessibility to at least one of a number of individual facilities, such as a hospital, a bank, a market, a post office, a secondary school, etc. For instance, communities such as Fiaso, Oforikrom, Mangoase, have physical access to at least one facility located in the Municipal capital.

1.15.4: Optimum Accessibility to Services

It is the level of accessibility to all of individual facilities under consideration. This indicates that settlements such as Tanoso, Hansua, Twumia Nkwanta, etc have optimum access to facilities such as hospitals and secondary schools.

1.16: Spatial Dimensions of Poverty

The Composite Poverty Map was obtained by superimposing the optimum accessibility map on the tentative poverty pockets map. Based on differences in geographical location, nature and severity of poverty and other factors “pockets of poverty” were carved out. These pockets show the spatial dimensions of the incidence of poverty in the district. A description of the pockets is presented in Table 1.22 depicts the Composite Poverty profile of the Municipality.

Table 1.22: Descriptions of Composite Poverty Pockets

Poverty Pockets	Location	Characteristics
Tano Zonal Council	Asantanso/Aworopata/ Attaborso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible road network • Cultivation of perennial crops
Nsuta Zonal Council	Nsuta-Sereso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible road network • Over dependence on tree crops, such as cocoa
Nkwaeso Zonal Council	Nsunya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible road network • Peasant farmers
Tanoso Zonal Council	Koforidua-Sereso/ Asutia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible feeder roads • Over dependence on mono cropping such as tomatoes, garden eggs • Conflicts

Techiman Zonal Council	Fiaso/ Nanankansu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible road network in the hinterland • Peasant farmers • Business / petty traders • Optimum access to all the facilities
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Source: MPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.17 The Municipal Economy

1.17.1. The structure of the Local Economy.

The economy of Techiman Municipality is dominated by agriculture and its related activities. The sector accounts for 67.3 percent of the active labour force compared with 44.7 percent at the national level. Agriculture in the municipality is therefore, recognized as the mainstay of the local economy with a greater impact on poverty reduction than other sectors. It is also critical for rural development and its associated cultural values, social stabilization, environmental sustainability and buffer during economic shocks. Next sector importance to agriculture is Commerce which employed 16.7 percent, followed by service 5.1 percent and industry 9.0 percent (see Table 1.23 and Figure 1.28)

Table 1.23: Techiman Municipal Economic /Employment structure, 2017

Economic Activity	2017 (%)
Agriculture	67.3
Trade and Commerce	16.7
Service	5.1
Industry	9.0
Redundant/Unemployed	1.9
Totals	100

Source: Techiman MPCU Field Data, 2017.

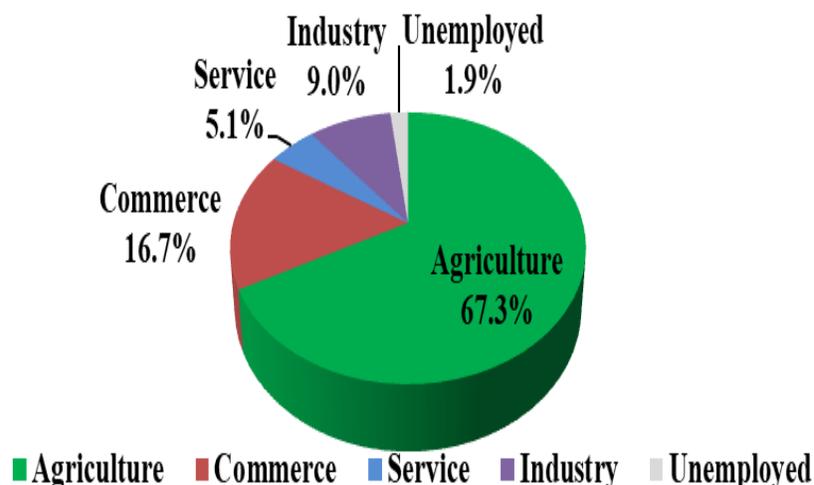


Fig1.28: Sector Distribution of employment (Source: Techiman MPCU Field Data Construct, 2017)

The field data indicates that, about 67.3 percent of the economically active population in 2017 was engaged in agriculture. The data confirms the predominance of agricultural sector in the local economy over the years. People are moving away from the agricultural sector to commerce, service and industry. As the figure for agriculture dropped, commerce, service and industrial sectors gained marginally. In spite of the drop, agriculture remains the predominant occupation in the district. It implies that the main source of income is from agriculture as expected in a rural economy and to some extent, commercial activities. Agriculture is therefore vital to the overall economic growth and development of Techiman Municipality. Although rivers crisscross the Municipality, agriculture in the Municipality is still rain fed and productivity is therefore dependant on the fertility of the soil. Harnessing this potential for irrigation purposes is yet to be fully exploited.

1.17.1: Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation. About 67.3 percent of the active population is engaged in this sector which constitute the main source of income in the district. The total population engaged in agriculture is estimated to be 45,775 in 2017 (see estimation in Table 1.24)

Table 1.24: Estimated Population engaged in Agriculture in 2017

Employable Population	Estimated Unemployed (2%)	Employed Population	Percentage of employed Populaton in Agriculture	Estimated Population in Agriculture
69,404	1,388	68,016	67.3	45,775

Source: Techiman MPCU Field Data Analysis, 2017

Agricultural activities have potential land use of about 52.4% (350.6 Km²) of the land area of the municipality (see Table 1.25). Climatic condition and soil types existing in this agro-ecological zone determine the types of crops and level of production that can be achieved in the zone.

Table 1.25 Agricultural Land use

Land-use Category	Square Kilometers (km²)	Percentage (%)
Reserved Area (Forest)	32.5	4.9
Habited Area	286.6	42.8
Land Area available for Agricultural use	350.6	52.4
Total District Land Size	669.7	100

Source: Techiman MPCU Field Data, 2017

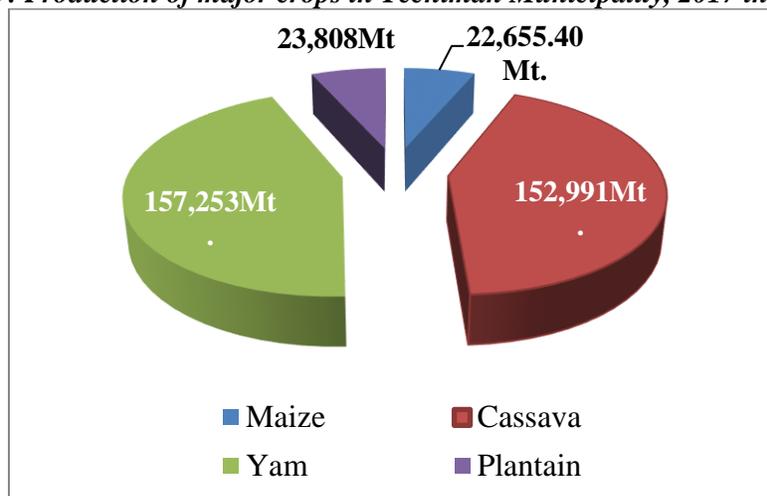
Food crop farming is what the farmers mainly practice. There is however, a small amount of animal husbandry or production. The major food crops produced in the district are yam, cassava, plantain and maize. See Table 1.26 & Figure 1.29).

Table 1.26: Production Figures of major crops in the Techiman Municipality, 2017 in metric Tones

	Commodity	Cultivated Area (Ha.)	Production (Mt.)	Yield (Mt./Ha)
1	Maize	10,892	22,655.4	2.08
2	Cassava	8010	152,991	19.10
3	Yam	9701	157,253	16.21
4	Plantain	6200	23,808	3.84
5	Cocoyam	1260	5,796	4.60
6	Groundnut	476	523.60	1.10
7	Tomato	132	792	6.00
8	Cowpea2	471	471	1.00
9	Pepper	400	560	1.40

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture (MOFA), Techiman, 2017

Figure 1.29: Production of major crops in Techiman Municipality, 2017 in metric tones



Source: Techiman MPCU Field Construct, 2017

The production figures for major crops in the municipality in 2017 show the important contribution of Techiman Municipality in the production of yam, cassava, plantain and maize. Apart from food crops, the district is also noted for the production of water melon, ground-nut, tomatoe, mango and few acres of cocoa, citrus and oil palm.

Crops are mainly grown in mixtures inter-cropped, relay cropped or alley cropped. Various types of animals are kept under greater or lesser intensities. Fisheries are practiced on minimal scale. The sector is not yet developed in the municipality.

1.17..2: Average Farm Holdings

Generally, farm holdings in the municipality are relatively small. According to the Municipal Department of Agric, farmers hold land size of less than 1.5 hectares. This is lower than the national average of 2.0 hectares for small-scale farmers who cultivate between 0.8 and 2 hectares respectively. Techiman had an average of 1.1 hectares per small scale farmer. Yam farming takes the highest average of 2.0 hectares per farmer and the least was 1.4 hectares for cassava (see Table 1.27).

Table 1.27: Average Farm Size for Main Crops Grown

S/#	Crop	Average Farm Size (Ha.)
1	Yam	2.0
2	Cassava	1.4
3	Plantain	1.2
4	Maize	0.7
5	Cocoyam	0.6
6	Cocoyam	0.4
Total		6.3 (Av. 1.5)

Source: Techiman Municipal Department of Agriculture, 2017

These smallholdings result in low production levels per farmer, resulting in low income from their farming activities (See Table.. for average yield per hectare). This has the effect of making agriculture not lucrative for the household units. The system of land holdings, tenure and the traditional rotational system contribute to this situation.

1.17.1.3: Soil Fertility

One of the most important problems of crop production in the municipality is the declining soil fertility. The stagnation and sometimes drop in crop productivity, (despite sufficiently high technology adoption rate of farmers) may be due to this decline in soil fertility. Other manifestations of the loss of soil fertility are emergence of desertification and other obnoxious weeds. Timber and sand winning contractors and charcoal producers deplete most of the soils in the municipality because of annual bush fires, continuous cropping, and deforestation, which lead to serious erosion.

1.17.1.4: Farm Labour

Typical of Ghanaian farming communities, family labour is the most dominant type of labour used. This accounts for about 54% of all types of labour used. Another 24% of farmers use hired labour popularly known as “by day”. The “*nnoboa*” or co-operative system accounts for 12%, whilst the sole farmer labour is about 10%. In most instances farmers make use of more than one type of labour, but this also depends on the farm size, the particular farming activity being undertaken and the season/time of the year.

1.17.1.5: Farm Inputs and Crop Losses

The farmers in the municipality make use of both traditional hand tools like hoe and cutlasses and modern machines like tractors. The field survey indicated that most of the farmers in all settlement make use of the traditional hand tools. In Techiman municipality, the use of tractors for land preparation is on limited scale in view of tree forest-savanna mixture vegetation. The use of traditional tool is tedious and therefore tends to limit the size of holdings. The use of tractors also has the negative effect of contributing significantly towards soil degradation.

Introduction of zero-tillage as a means of land preparation (Weedicide Round) to the farmers in the municipality has reduced their over dependence on tractors for ploughing. This has therefore improved their land conservation practices. The high cost of fertilizers and pesticides account for the inability of

many farmers to use them though most farmers know the advantages of fertilizers and pesticide application.

The low extend of pesticides usage contributes to high field and storage losses reported by farmers. The farm inputs are mainly pesticides, weedicides, hand-held equipment and accessories. Table 1.25 presents list of key agro input dealers in the municipality.

Table 1.28: List of Agro-input Dealers in Techiman Municipality

S/n	Name of Agro-input dealer	Location	Address	Contact details
1	Agyaaku Farms &Trading Ltd	Techiman Zongo	Box 242 Techiman	0208153435 0244808872
2	Agyaaku Farms &Trading Ltd	Techiman Main market	Box242 Techiman	0208153435 0244808872
3	Apus Investment	Sunyani Station	Box 46 Techiman	0208177392
4	Awurade Ne Me Boafo	Sunyani Station	Box 237 Techiman	0263347206 0546710154
5	K. O Kyeremeh Trading	Sunyani Station	Box 58 Techiman	0242067398
6	K Emma Agro	Sunyani Station	Box 58 Techiman	0243681293
7	Maxy Agro Chemical	Opp. Emmanuel Inn	Box 555 Techiman	0247244781
8	Mighty Agro Chemicals	Tanoso		
8	Mighty Agro Chemicals	Techiman	Zongo market	0541618382
9	Mighty Agro Chemicals	Techiman	Ksi. Station	0263228840
10	North Gate C. Agro Prod.	Ksi Station	Box 41 Techiman	0116208162
11	Thommy Agro-Chem. A	Ksi Station	Box 287 Techiman	0543843777
12	Thommy Agro-Chem. A	Zongo Roundabout	Box 287 Techiman	0244774631
13	Wofa Addo-Agyenkwa Farms & Trading Co.	Opp. NDC Office	Box 18 Techiman	0276003010
14	Awurade Da No	Sunyani station		0244886104
15	Makosa	Techiman mkt		0547010000

Source: Techiman Department of Agriculture Database, 2017

1.17.1.6: Finance of Local Agriculture

Four main sources of farm finance operate in the district. These are own savings, bank credit, private moneylenders, and relatives. Financing farming activities in the municipality is largely personal sourcing. However, due to low personal savings, capital formation becomes low resulting in low productivity of agriculture in the municipality.

Apart from financing from personal sources, a number of farmers also receive support from relatives, private money lenders and credit from banks. Obtaining funds for farming activities from the financial

institutions could be difficult due to lack of collateral security and other lending policies of the few banks in the municipality.

There exist in the municipality some Agricultural Projects (e.g. Planting For Food and Jobs and other donor projects) and CBOs/NGOs, which operate credit schemes for smallholder farmers. Most of the credit facilities provided in kind and cash to farmers in the form of seed, fertilizers, pesticides and cash for farm maintenance. Provision of Government subsidies on agricultural inputs such as fertilizers become some of the relieve windows for farmers.

1.17.1.7: Extension Services

Agricultural extension services are delivered in the municipality by Municipal Department of Agriculture through its Agricultural Extension Agents who are supervised by District Development Officers (DDOs) all under the Municipal Director of Agriculture (DDA). Currently, the Directorate has sixteen (16) Extension Officers and four (4) DDOs operating in in municipality. The Extension Officer to farmer ratio is estimated to be 1:2,861, (as tabulated in Table 1.296) which seems to be far more unfavorable to the national ratio of 1:1,500. In the Techiman municipality, farm sites are sparsely distributed across the municipal area with inaccessible feeder roads. The efforts of the Extension Agents are constrained by poor surface accessibility and lack of means of transport such as motorbikes. Coverage therefore is bound to be low.

Table 1.29: Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio in the Techiman Municipality

Estimated Population in Agriculture	No. of Extension Officers	Extension Officer/Farmer Ratio
45,775	16	1:2,861

Source: MPCU Field Computations, 2017

This explains why about 44.7% of farmers interviewed in a citizen satisfaction survey conducted by the Techiman Municipal Assembly indicated their satisfaction with extension service delivery in the municipality. In an attempt to improve or maximize the use of its Extension Agents, they have to be provided with logistics support especially in terms of means of transport (motorbikes).

Other programmes like Root & Tuber Improvement Programme (RTIP), Block Farming under the Youth Employment Programme and Fertilizer Subsidy Policy (under Planting for Food and Jobs) are to support farmers through MoFA to cover the whole municipality. RTIP is involved in the promotion and production of improved cassava planting materials to farmers.

1.17.1.8: Processing, Storage and Marketing

Some amount of processing of agricultural produce takes place in the district. This is however, done by small-scale industrialists who mostly transform the produce into other forms for direct consumption, for example pito brewing, Oil Palm, cassava processing (into gari) and soap making.

A scheme operated by the Rural Enterprises Project/Business Assistance Center organizes farmers to form processing groups to access technology, credit, purchase of equipment and other inputs.

1.17.1.9: Storage, Marketing and Post-Harvest Losses

Crops in the district are generally stored using traditional methods such as the use of narrow cribs, barns, sheds, tree shades, sacks and store rooms, depending on the type of crop. Post-harvest losses in the application of these traditional methods are high. This is particularly so with maize and cow pea as they are easily infested with weevils.

The major post-harvest losses in the municipality are on maize, yam, cassava, and other vegetable crops. The degree or intensity is seasonality dependent. Generally and averagely, it is measured around 24 % for cereals and roots & tubers and less than 14% for vegetables

Few improved silo facilities are operated by Department of Agriculture and other private entities in the municipality. These silos provide services including grading, weighing, packaging, cleaning, drying and storage at specified fee to the farmer. Many farmers do not avail themselves of the use of the silos because of the high overhead charges they would have to pay for the small amount of produce they need to store. These storage problems are the major reasons for the high post-harvest losses reported by the farmers.

Majority of farmers dispose of their produce through intermediaries. A few of them dispose of them in other ways. This goes to emphasize the role of intermediaries in the marketing of agricultural produce in the municipality. This high incidence in the use of intermediaries for produce disposal could be a reflection of the lack of market infrastructure, inadequate storage facilities, knowledge, and logistics. This situation more or less compels them to sell to these intermediaries, often at prices quoted by the intermediaries. A better system of marketing of agricultural produce could provide the farmers with fairer prices for their efforts.

1.17.1.10: Common Crop Diseases and Pests

The most common crop disease on maize is army worm infestation, streak, while rosette is common on groundnuts. Another common disease of cassava is mosaic while nematodes and fungi attack vegetables. These diseases contribute significantly to the field losses suffered by farmers. Stem borers, termites and

armyworms are common pests of maize. In addition, grasshoppers, crickets and fruit borers are common pests of vegetables. Army worm types have been classified under emergency situation in its incidence. These pests come almost every 2-3 years interval in the municipality. Apart from these, there are so many minor pests associated with specific crops that should be managed in tilling these crops. Table 1.27 presents commonness crop pests and diseases.

Table 1.30: Commonness Crop Pests and Diseases

Crop	Disease
Plantain	Black sigatoka, wilt disease, root knot nematodes
Cassava	Cassava mosaic, tuber rot, leaf spots
Maize	Army worm, Early bright, stem-borers, maize streak
Vegetables	Wilt diseases, root knot nematodes, dumping off, mosaic, black pot, stem canker
Cocoa	Black pod, Stem canker
Mango	Anthracnose disease, Powdery Mildew
Oil Palm	Leaf miner, fruit rot
Citrus	Powdery Mildew, Gummosis
Common Pests	Weaver birds, termites, grass-cutters, rodents, stray animal

Weevils are frequently found in stored cereals. The yam black pod is common in cocoa as it causes a lot of damage to the pods.

1.17.1.11: Animal Production

Animals Reared

From the surveys carried out in the municipality, there is an indication that Poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, turkeys, ducks and guinea fowls are also reared in some parts. Table 1.31 and Fig. 1.30 below shows the total animal population in the district for the period 2014.

Table 1.31: Animal Populations – 2017

Species	Number
Cattle	2034
Sheep	11234
Goats	6481
Pigs	2348
Poultry	53633
Dogs	5021
Cats	478
Horses	7
Donkeys	15
Rabbits	1506

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture, Techiman, 2017

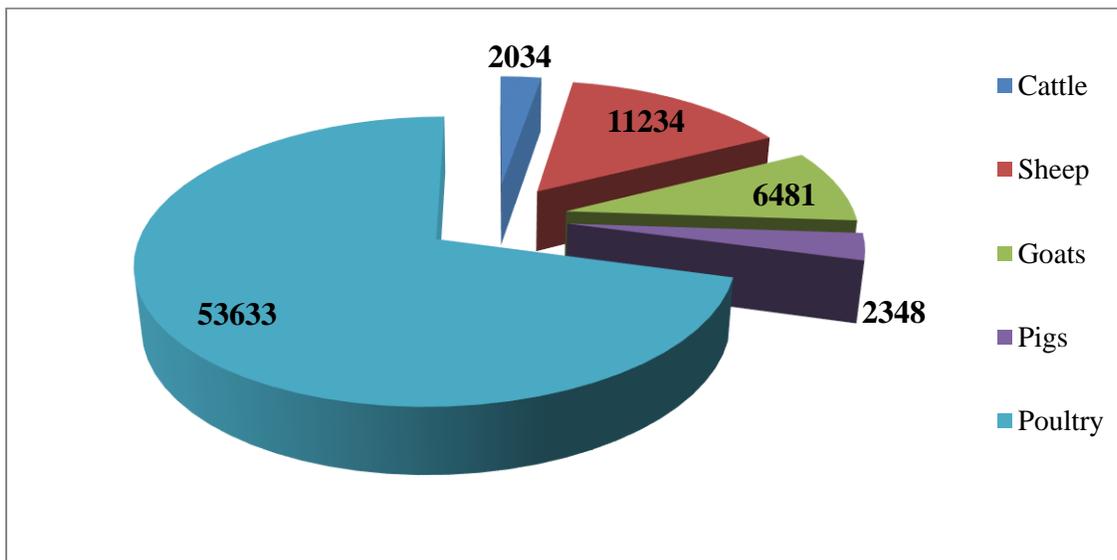


Fig1.30: Distribution of key Animal population, 2017 Source: Techiman MPCU Field Construct, 2017

Evidently, the most reared animals are poultry (especially local birds), sheep and goats while pigs too are quite extensive. The rivers, combined with the forest covering much of the municipal area provides an ideal environment for livestock and poultry farming. Dairy production and fattening of animals are ventures, which deserve attention in view of the income and nutritional requirements of the people.

Generally, there is a tendency that every household keeps a small number of animals either to serve as a source of dietary protein or to be marketed when matured to augment their household incomes. This also serves as “savings account” with an inflationary check or alternative livelihoods.

1.17.1.12: Livestock Diseases and Pests

Livestock in Techiman municipality is being threatened by a number of diseases especially tick infestation and worms. Table 1.32 below gives a list of the common diseases.

Table 1.32: Common Livestock Diseases/Pests

Animal Type	Disease/Pests
Cattle	Contagious borine pleuropneumonia (CPB),bovine tuberculosis, hemorrhagic septicaemia
Cattle (young)	Worms infestation (Gastro Intestinal Tract (GIT)) cowdrosis
Sheep/Goats	Pest des petite ruminants (PPR), Helminthiasis
Chicken	New castle disease, gumboro, fowl pox, coryza
Dogs, cats and monkeys	Rabies, canine distemper, parvo, leptospirosis

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture, Techiman, 2017

1.17.1.13: Problems of Agriculture

There are some problems hindering maximum agricultural production in the municipality. The problems include:

- Unfavorable Extension Officer / Farmer ratio resulting in inadequate extension services
- Pests and diseases outbreaks affecting crops and livestock
- High cost of input compelling farmers to reduce farm holding size
- Inadequate farm equipment and high cost of using the service
- Improper application of agro-chemicals and other agricultural inputs
- Lack of access to agricultural finance
- Poor roads and road network increasing post-harvest losses
- Post-harvest losses of farm produce
- Inadequate means of mobility for extension delivery
- Declining soil fertility
- High cost of transportation and lack of storage facilities compelling farmers to depend on the intermediaries for selling of their produce.
- Low on-farm prices for agricultural produce.
- Frequent and rampant bushfires destroying acres of crops and stored produce
- Declining soil fertility due to uncontrolled deforestation, bushfires and erosions
- Non-Standardization weight measurement

These problems facing agriculture in the municipal area are to be checked through planned interventions to enhance agricultural development, poverty reduction and creation of wealth.

1.17.2. Commerce and Markets

Techiman serves not only as points of exchange of goods and services but also has important influence on the economic life of the surrounding communities. The famous Techiman market is one of the largest agricultural produce market in the country .The market which can also be classified as trans-national, attracts people from other West African countries like Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Niger. The rapid growth of commercial activities at the Techiman market has been supported by provision for adequate

infrastructure; market sheds and shops, security and sanitary facilities. Public private partnership need to be explored to develop the market in order to harness its full potential.

The Techiman market is one of the largest food crop markets in Ghana and a major commercial centre in the sub-region. Techiman is the hub of commercial and economic activities which include wholesale and retail trade, services, manufacturing industry and tourism. However, the Municipality also has 3 other markets namely; Nana Abena, Zongo and Kenten markets in their respective areas. These markets serve as distribution link between farmers, produce wholesalers and retailers offering opportunities to farmers to convert produce into cash.

1.17.3. Service

The service sector has witnessed expansion for the past three years particularly in the areas of public service delivery, education, health, telecommunication, hospitality industry, transport services and food and beverages retail. Only a few communities in the hinterland do not have access to potable water supply and electricity supplies from the VRA national grid which supplies power. Telecommunication services are also enjoyed in most parts of the municipality from service providers such as MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Airtel and Glo. The presence of these facilities has greatly enhanced commerce, research, education and interpersonal communication. Postal services are also available to support communication via post.

1.17.4. Industry

The industrial sector is mainly made of agro-processing activities, milling, fabrication, blacksmithing, food and beverages, brewing and construction activities. The industrial sector in the municipality runs on small to medium-scale enterprises. The establishment of the Ghana Nuts Company which uses raw materials from the locality provide regular employment to over 300 people. However, there are yet to be exploited other raw materials and resources including a teaming, vibrant and industrious youthful human resource. All the major settlements in the Municipality are connected to the national electricity grid. The defunct Tomato Factory in Techiman can be reactivated to process other beverages in addition to tomato under the Government's flagship project, "*One-District-One Factory (1D1F)*" to offer employment opportunities.

1.17.5 Tourism

The location of the Municipality has a contrasting ecological zone of forest and the savannah. The sacred river Tano takes its source from the Traditional Area and enters the sea in Ivory Coast. The fish and crocodiles in this river are sacred to the Bono people and thus give a rich for wildlife animal studies. The chains of rocks, caves and wildlife within the environs have made the Municipality one of the most

patronized tourist destinations in recent times. These historical, scientific, cultural and aesthetic sites await its development as tourism products to create wealth and generate local employment. Some of the potential sites are

Historical,

- The Amanfoomu sacred grove (Nana Ameyaw shrine) in Techiman.
- The ancient Nsamankwa forest, which has immense historical importance and cultural significance for the Akan and Bono people.
- The rich culture and traditions of the Bono people including the chieftaincy institution, Apour and Yam festivals of the chiefs and people.

Aesthetic,

- The source of the sacred river Tano at Tanoboase and the sacred fish and crocodiles in the river
- The Boten (Rock) shrine as well as the magic caves and Holy Mountains, all at Oforikrom.

There are therefore, hotels which provide accommodation for various tourist, visitors, traders and passers-by. These include; twenty-five hotels and guesthouses or lodges which provide affordable rest places for all category of persons. The standard and services of the hospitality industry are comparable to international standards the municipality is endowed with reach natural and human resources to support the private sector to invest and create employment.

1.17.6. Banking and Finance

Techiman Municipality can boast of several international and commercial financial institutions, located within municipal's capital. The Municipality has thirty-four (34) financial institutions including rural banks and credit unions. The location of most of these international and commercial banks, in the heart of Techiman township, is supported by the fact that the operations of banking relies on the economic viability of the area economic activities are at the highest levels in Techiman.

1.17.8 Economic Infrastructure and Social Services

Settlements in the municipality are well linked by highways and feeder roads which facilitate socio-economic activities. According to the TMA urban roads report (2012), the total length of highways and feeder roads in the municipal are 120km and 299km respectively. The feeder roads are reasonably motorable throughout the year.

The Municipality has six radio stations (ASTA, Winners, Classic, Adepa, Agyenkwa and Garskiya) and as a result of geographical position receives MHz signals from other districts and municipality sharing its borders – Offinso North, Sunyani, Tani, Wenchi, Kintampo, and Nkroranza. These radio stations have assisted in educating, entertaining and informing the general public on local, national and international issues for development, thus improving the wellbeing of the people and strengthening the capacity of the citizenry to demand transparency and accountability from public service office holders.

In terms of social services, the Municipality has educational institutions for all the levels, report from education service TMA in (2012) shows that there are 107 schools, 34 private and 73 public. There are over 200 basic schools (40% located in the urban areas while 60% are in the rural areas), 9 senior high schools six of which are private and three are public schools (secondary technical/vocational/business colleges), two nursing training colleges and two universities; Valley View University and University College of Education Winneba, Techiman campus.

Health services are also provided to the inhabitants of the municipality from a blend of health facilities in both the public and private sector. The facilities range from health centres, Community based Health Planning and Services Compounds (CHPS), clinics and maternity homes. The distribution of healthcare facilities are as follows: four health hospitals: Holy Family Hospital, Ahmadiyya Muslims Hospital, Mount Olive Hospital, Opoku Agyeman Hospital, three clinics, eight health clinics, four maternity homes, one chemical shop, two diagnostic centers, and 6 CHPS compounds distributed across the rural areas. The Techiman Municipal has one of the best national health insurance schemes in the Country. It emerged the national winner of the best clinic and best health centers Meli-med clinic and Techiman health center respectively (NHIS 2014, Annual Progress Report).

1.17.9 Employment

The Techiman municipality faces employment problems. Although the municipal capital, Techiman is a hub of several commercial activities, a good number of the population of the municipality is unemployed. Out of a total population of 147788, only 63753 (15 years and older) people are actively employed which represents 43.1 percent of the total population while 56.9 percent are unemployed. Additionally, the number of people employed are mostly found in the private informal sector (88.4 percent) while the public (government) sector and the private formal sector employs 5.7 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. A greater percentage of the population for both sexes is private informal sector employees of which the proportion of males constitutes 85.2 percent while the female form 91.5 percent. In terms of sex variations, a significant proportion of females (91.5 percent) are employed in the private informal sector than males (85.2 percent).

This phenomenon further has implications for living standards of the people on the municipality. This means that, majority of the people will have difficulties meeting even their basic needs, savings will be low as well as investment, and income levels will also be low. There will be difficulties in paying children's school fees as well as meeting other family needs. Increases in crime rate may arise which further has implication for the security situation in the municipality.

It is therefore, important to create more job opportunities in the area to curb the unemployment situation in the municipality. Additionally, attention must be drawn to women who are mostly engaged in the private informal sector by way of building their capacities and access to loans to expand their little businesses and employ more of the youth.

1.18.. Local Economic Development Issues

The Techiman municipality engages in several local economic activities. Apart from farming which is mostly carried on in its interior/rural areas, there are other several micro and a few medium scale activities which also go on in the municipality notably the capital, Techiman. Carpentry, fitting, mason, automobile/electronic repairs, restaurants/chop bars, painting, cobblers are some of the micro scale activities engaged in by people in the municipality. Other few medium scale enterprises include the Ghana Nut Company Limited, Techiman Magazine, and Mineral/pure water producing companies among others.

These areas or sectors enumerated above employs majority of the people in the municipality. However, increases in population, particularly migrant population from the north to the capital Techiman coupled with current economic situations has incapacitated most of these enterprises to employ more workers while the already employed also find it difficult to increase production and incomes. Rising cost of inputs and utility bills particularly electricity and water and transportation cost has made it extremely difficult for local economic activities and/or development to achieve their objectives. Measures must be put in place to create an enabling environment for local activities to operate smoothly and expand production and incomes for development.

1.19. Potential for Population Growth

The Techiman Municipality is a nodal point which shares boundaries with about four different districts. By virtue of its position in the heart of the Brong-Ahafo region and its commercial function, the municipality is expanding in almost all its directions, north, south, east and west. However, potential growth points exist in its southern parts (Brigade, Hansua and James Town) and western parts (Jerusalem, Twimai-Nkwanta, New Krobo) as well as its north-western part (Konimase, Adum, Aworano).

The implication here is that, the extension of services particularly utility services such as water and electricity should be of outmost priority to the Municipal Assembly now and in subsequent years to ensure overall development of the municipality.

1.19.1. Food Security

United Nations(Food and Agriculture Organization/WFP) defines Food Security as a situation where all people at all times have physical social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preference for an active healthy life.

Based on these indicators, Techiman Municipality assures you of its good food security network. The geographical position of the municipality in the transitional belt culminating to the hard working nature of agriculture population throughout the various crops seasons of the area are just a few examples of good opportunity and strength.

The Municipality enjoys both comparative and competitive advantages in most varieties of crops production, ranging from tree crops to vegetables, Livestock of various types like cattle, sheep, goats are kept. Poultry production is also on a high scale ranging from exotic to local where the popular guinea fowl is included.

One of the major indicators of an area access to sufficient food is measured in terms of number of food outlets that a locality have. Apart from the existence of an International Market which is the Techiman Market in the Municipality and which has moved from weekly to daily almost every community in the Municipality has gotten one or more access to food outlets. No community is queued to a single or sole crop production, though crop dominancy exists.

There are still old people who feel Cocoyam, or Plantain mixed with preferred cassava quantity in most of the communities are reduced by giving out food.

Food commodities in the Techiman Market or Municipality especially the vegetables, roots tubers, cereals and legumes most often have not travelled long distances and also have not been long since harvesting and therefore quality is assured. The availability of almost all the representation of the various classes of food nutrients in the municipality guarantees the nutritional aspect of food intake of the people in the municipality.

The element of food safety will rather be a concern in the municipality's pursuit of food security since most at times cereals and legumes accumulate in large quantities at the market. Now there is on-going programme on improved storage structures for maize sellers in Techiman Market with MOAP/GIZ.

Other Storage and preservative structures need to be put in place to offset the impact of the seasonal gap of this wide range of commodities.

Development in Techiman is very fast, it is the sixteenth among the twenty Urban and towns in the country. Basically this is so because of the Techiman Market which is food commodity dominated. Market revenue super-impose the other items on the Internally Generated Funds, Communities within the Municipality are expanding in sizes and quality of building structures mostly from the income from agriculture. Techiman Municipality is a bread basket of Ghana in times of food need since it has not at least suffered from hunger, not even from the 1983 hunger or famine in the annals of Ghana.

1.20 SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services such as education are very essential for human survival and development. ICT especially for data management, health care and health insurance schemes as well as water and sanitation are key human development elements which are vital for overall national development. In this issue therefore, these above enumerated issues pertaining to the Municipality are discussed.

1.20.1 Education

The education sector continues to undergo various reforms with its several objectives mainly aimed at increasing enrolment, closing the gender gap in access to education as well as improving the quality of education. There is also a commitment to providing free quality education at the basic and secondary level to all children of school going age in 2017. These goals and objectives are identical to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Municipality has levels of education from pre-school to tertiary/University with ownership either by public (56%) or private (44%). Table 1.33 shows that, there a total of 467 educational institutions distributed as 166 Pre-schools, 178 kindergarten schools, 178 primary schools, 113 Junior High Schools and 6 Senior High Schools. The Municipality is blessed with three (3) Universities offering tertiary education to graduates from the secondary level. These are Valley View University (Techiman Campus) - fully established, University of Cape Coast (Distance Learning Center) and University of Education, Winneba (Distance Learning Center). Universities of Cape Coast and Winneba are preparing to establish full campuses in the Municipality.

Table 1.33: Number of Educational Institutions and their ownership

Level	Public	Private	Total
Pre-School	93	73	166

Primary	95	83	178
Junior High School	65	48	113
Senior High School	5	1	6
Technical/Vocational	0	1	1
Tertiary/University	3	0	3
<i>Totals</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>467</i>

Source: *Ghana Education Service, Techiman, 2017*

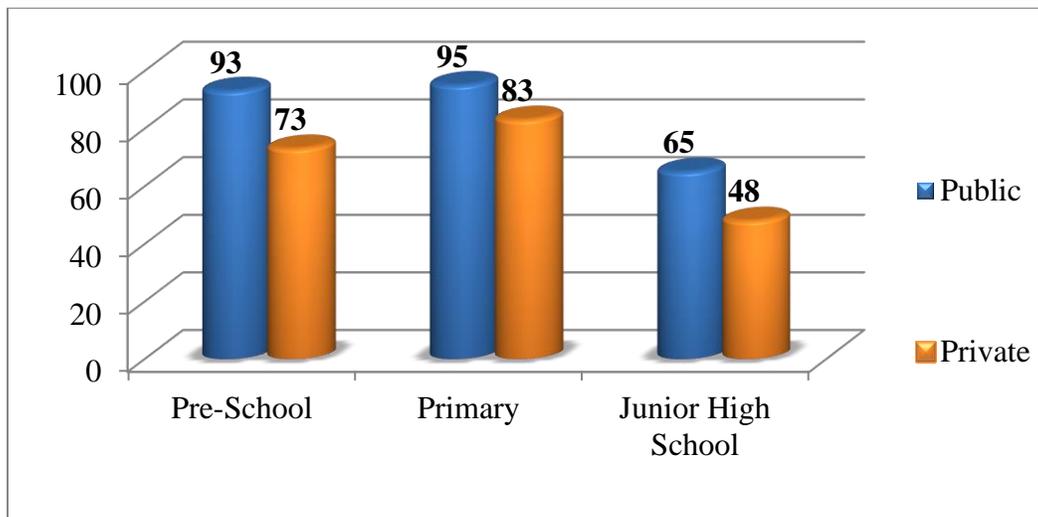


Fig 1.31: Number and Distribution of Basic School Ownership

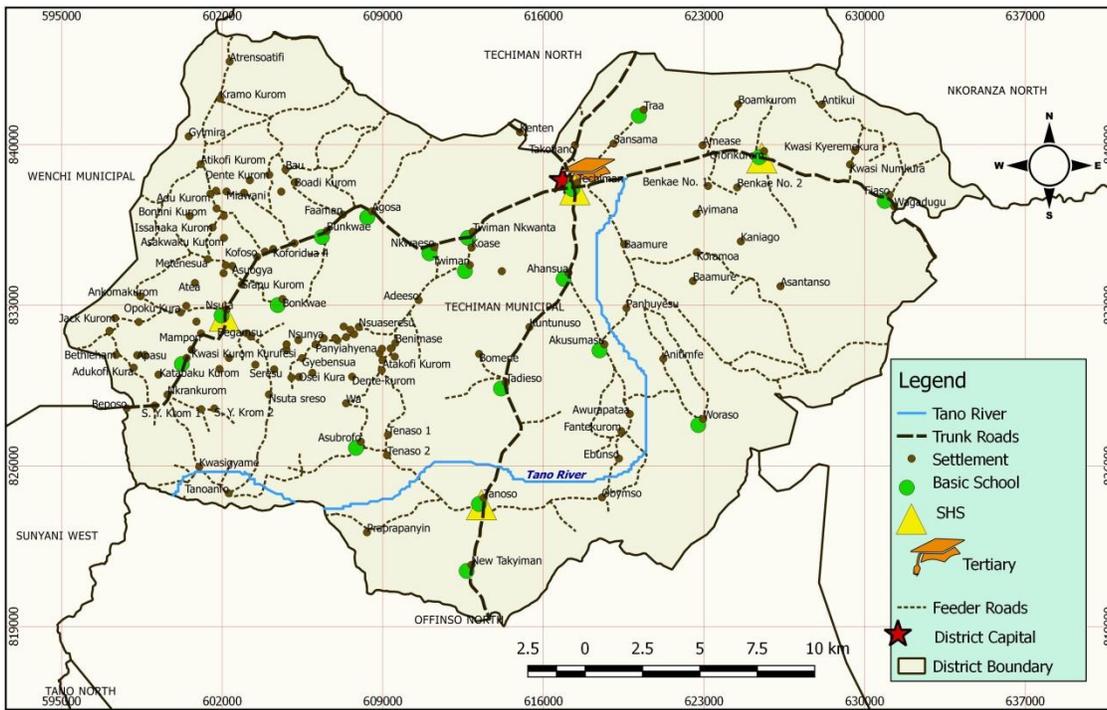
The implication is that, opportunities exist for training, human resource development, capacity building, research and development. One can develop his or her profession from pre-school to tertiary level qualifications without travelling out of the municipality.

The data presented in Table 1.33 show that, the total number of public schools in the Municipality is 261(55.9%) and that of the private is 206 (44.1%). This clearly shows that the public sector contributes more than the private sector as far as provision of formal education in the Municipality is concerned. However, the private school education is competing favourably with the public sector. The high patronage of public schools can be attributed to a number of factors including, the capitation grant and school feeding programme. There is however the emerging confidence in the private sector as against public education institutions. The implication is that, if public sector education performance does not improve, the private sector will take the leading role.

1.20.2: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

Below is the map of Techiman Municipality showing the spatial distribution of education facilities.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITY MAP



Source: *Techiman Municipal Assembly MPCU Field Construct, 2017*

The educational infrastructure is skewed to urban communities mainly Techiman and Tanoso with an average distance to a facility as 2.5 km. this implies educational facilities are easily accessible in the urban communities. Techiman town has the highest density of education infrastructure in the municipality. The rural communities have sparse distribution of education infrastructure with an average walking distance between 4.5km to 6km. The situation attracts a lot of school children to Techiman to attend schools perceived to have quality teaching and learning facilities.

1.20.2: Enrolment Levels

The table 1.34 below indicates the enrolment levels of Techiman Municipal District for the various categories both private and public from 2014/2015 to 2015/2017 academic years.

Table 1.34: Distribution of Boys to Girls Enrolled in School (Public & Private 2014-2017)

Level	Total No. of Pupils/Students		Percentage Change (%)	2014		2017	
	2014	2017		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KG	11,943	13,470	12.9	6,069	5,874	6,925	6,545
Primary	32,481	33,470	3.1	16,098	16,383	16,178	16,718
JHS	12,337	12,535	1.6	6,086	6,269	6,081	6,454
SHS	3,593	3,214	(10.5)	1,876	1,17	1,609	1,605
Totals	60,345	62,689	7.1	30,129	28,526	30,793	31,322

Source: *Ghana Education Service, Techiman Municipal Assembly, 2017*

From the enrolment figures in Table..., the highest increase was recorded at the KG level with minimal increases at the Primary and JHS levels. The increase in KG and Primary enrolment figures can be attributed to the introduction of capitation grant and school feeding policies of government. However, enrolment is seen to be dropping from Primary through Junior High School to Senior High School levels. Enrolment at the Senior High School level dropped down by 10%. This shows that a lot of students drop out of school after primary and subsequent levels perhaps, due to fee-paying. The inference that can be drawn from the above is an increase in the human resource development of the municipality.

1.20.3 Gender Parity in School Enrolment

The Techiman Municipality is currently recording a reduction in gender disparity in school enrolment as the ratio is almost 1:1 for boys and girls. Surprisingly at the Secondary school level, the gender disparity is turning against the male enrolment recording 1:1.2 (see Table 1.35). This means that, more males drop out from JHS to SHS than girls. This may be the results of the continuous promotion of girls' education in the Municipality.

Table 1.35: Gender Parity Ratios

Level	Enrolment Gender Parity Ratios (Boys to Girls)
Kindergarten (KG)	1:09
Primary	1:97
Junior High School (JHS)	1:98
Senior High School (SHS)	1:1.2

Source: *Techiman Municipal Assembly MPCU Field constructs 2017*

1.20.4 Staffing of Education Sector

The distribution of trained and untrained municipal education staffing situation is shown in Table 1.36.

Table 1.36: Staffing of Education Sector in Techiman Municipality

<i>Level</i>	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Kindergarten	236	127	362	17.7
Primary School	704	105	809	39.6
Junior High School	598	45	643	31.5
Senior High School	222	7	229	11.2
Totals	1,760	284	2,044	100.0

Source: *Ghana Education Service, Techiman Municipal Assembly, 2017*

The proportion of trained and untrained teachers in the District is 86.1%:13.9% respectively. This has further improved over the 2014 figures of 75% trained and 25% untrained. The increase in the number of trained over untrained teacher ratio is due to career development (sandwich and modular) training programs available to teachers. If the trend continues, it will show corresponding school performance.

1.20.5: Teacher - Pupil Ratio

The teacher-pupil ratio is one indicator used to assess the adequacy and quality of the number of teachers in relation to pupils. The teacher-pupil ratio therefore gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher. The pupil-teacher ratio from the survey is represented in the table 1.37 below:

Table 1.37: Teacher-Pupil Ratios (TPR) at the various Levels

Category	No. of Pupils/Students	No. of Teachers	Teacher-Pupil ratio	
			District	Standard
KG	13,470	362	1:37	1:50
Primary	33,470	809	1:41	1:40
JHS	12,535	643	1:20	1:40
SHS	3,214	229	1:14	1:35
Totals	62,689	2,044	1:31	1:40

Source: *Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017*

The teacher-pupil ratio in the district is 1:37, 1:41, 1:20 and 1:14 for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively. At the primary level, the ratio is at par and compares favorably with the national requirement. There would not be so much pressure on KG, JHS and SHS teachers since the number of pupils to handle is below the national standards. It also shows less pressure on schools as the figures are less as compared to the national figures. This implies that, the teacher-pupil ratios at all levels of education are in the comfortable zones, less or equal to national standards. This offers conducive environment teaching and learning which is expected to reflect school performance or quality of results.

The results reveal that the teacher – pupil ratio in the district is quite favorable. The overall ratio of 1:31 in the municipality is relatively better than the national average of about 1:40. The ratios give good signal for teaching; they also mean that teachers (human resource) are on the whole, under employed in the municipality.

This also implies that more children can, and should be enrolled without necessarily increasing the number of teachers. It must however, be pointed out that since the ratio is a kind of average, specific geographic areas which are characterized by poor road conditions and poor school infrastructure may need some more teachers. There is the need for a serious drive towards increased enrolment of children of all ages to optimize the ratios.

1.20.6: School Participation Rate of the Techiman Municipality (SPR)

School participation rate (SPR) is an indicator which measures the proportion of school-going age who is actually enrolled in school as a percentage of the age cohorts in the municipality. The results as seen in Table 1.38 indicates School Participation Rate of 90.7%, 72.0%, 61.5% and 18.1% for Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High and Senior High Schools respectively. The figures show high dropout rates from KG level through Senior High School.

Table 1.38: School Participation Rate (SPR) of the Techiman Municipality, 2017

Level	Eligible Population			Actual Enrolment			SPR		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girl (%)	Overall (%)
KG	7,202	7647	14,849	6,925	6,545	13,470	96.2	85.6	90.7
Primary	22,532	23,926	46,458	16,178	16,718	33,470	69.9	71.8	72.0
JHS	9,888	10,499	20,387	6,081	6,454	12,535	61.5	61.8	61.5
SHS	8,608	9,141	17,749	1,609	1,605	3,214	18.7	17.6	18.1

Source: Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

It implies that parents send children to school at their tender age than all the levels. It is so probably because parents want their young children to be taken care of as they go to market or attend to their business. It also means that Primary, JHS and SHS do not receive full enrolment with participation rate standing at 72.0%, and 18.1% respectively and therefore much effort needs to be in place to intensify education in the municipality, especially female education. The drops could be attributed to affordability issues, the craze to travel outside for greener pastures, truancy and poor school environment.

In the municipality, more boys participate in school at KG and SHS levels than girls. However, the situation changes in favour of girls at primary and JHS levels. This implies that, more girls complete school at JHS level probably to marry or engage themselves in trading activities.

1.20.6: Literacy Status

This indicator measures the percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can, with understanding read and write simple statement in English and or Ghanaian language in their everyday life. The literacy rate of the Municipality is estimated to be at 72.4% as compared to that of the nation effective literacy which is 76.6% while the illiteracy level at 23.4%. The literacy level in the municipality is not bad as compared with the national average of 76.6% as shown in Table 1.39 below. The improvement in the literacy is attributable to the promotion of education as a development tool and increasing number of schools thereby increasing access. Other interventions such as capitation grant, free uniforms and school feeding programme have also given impetus to high enrolment and participation in formal education.

Table 1.39: Literacy Status of Techiman Municipal Assembly of Population aged 15+ (2017)

Literacy Level	Male	%	Female	%	No.	%	National (%)
Can read and write English and or Ghanaian Language	43,732	39.4	36,657	33.0	80,389	72.4	76.6
Cannot read and write English	13,678	12.3	16,967	15.3	30,645	27.6	23.4
Total	57,410	51.7	53,624	48.3	111,034	100	100

Source: Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

Male-Female illiteracy rates among age 15 and above in the municipality stand at 12.3% and 15.3% o. Though there is disparity, the gap is all that wide. This implies that efforts are being made by government and the Assembly on Girl Child Education to bridge the gap. The high literacy rate would lead to improvement in human resource, job creation and development as a whole. The improvement would all things being equal, reduce social vices such as stealing and increase productivity since most people will find themselves in decent jobs. It can also enhance participatory learning approach since parents would be able to support their children in their learning process.

1.20.7: Education Support Programs (School Feeding Programme and the Capitation Grants)

Affordability of educational cost at public schools, availability some infrastructure, proximity to schools, availability of teaching and learning material and other (e.g. good environmental condition) were all factors which influenced high patronage of public educational institution in the Municipality. Though

private institutions also serve the educational needs of the area, they do not receive same amount of support for the Municipal Assembly or government. They generate own revenue to run the schools, hence payment of fees and other charges. It is therefore not affordable as compared to the public schools. The public schools are supported by government through program such as capitation grant and school feeding. Table 1.40 shows the educational support currently received by public basic schools (KG and Primary) in the Municipality.

Table 1.40: Educational support received by schools in the Municipality, 2017

Support program	Number of Schools Served	Population Served	Population not Served	Total Eligible Pop. (Public KG & Primary)	Percentage served (%)	Gap (%)
School Feeding Programme	34	12,084	34,282	46,366	26.1	73.9
Capitation Grant	188	46,366	Nil	46,366	100	Nil

Source: *Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017*

A total of 34 schools out of 34 schools (representing 26.1%) received support from the government in the form of School Feeding and all the 188 KG and Primary public schools (representing 100%) benefit from the capitation grant. The capitation grant and the school feeding programmes were introduced some few years ago to stimulate increase in enrolment and reduce dropout rates.

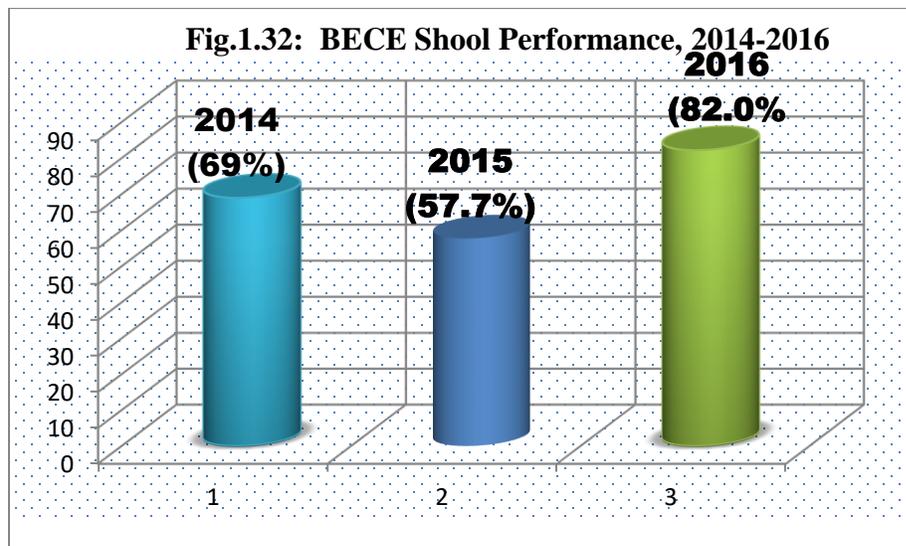
About 73.9% of the schools in the Municipality are not benefiting from the school feeding programme. The reason had been that the programme is conditional in such a way that yet-to-benefit schools must provide their own kitchen and other accessories. This implies that, the Assembly must strategize to provide the needed infrastructure and accessories to get the remaining schools on board. The school feeding programme still remains a pilot programme and so certain communities in the districts of Ghana were selected to undertake this programme. They want to know the viability of the project before its implementation fully.

The capitation grant has however had a remarkable impact. From Table 1.37 above, all the schools enjoy the grant and this has contributed to high patronage of public schools.

1.20.8: School Performance

The survey conducted revealed that in 2014, the performance level was 69%; in 2015 it below the 2014 results to 57.7% but shot up to 52.5% in 2017. At the time of preparing this profile, the 2017 results were

not ready at the GES Office for further comparison. The survey revealed that the performance of the pupil has been erratic, hopping between 69%-82% as can be seen in the Figure 1.32.



Source: Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

The above findings indicate that the pupils’ performance had not been encouraging in the past. However, the 2016 result was at its best so far. The cause of this problem could be attributed to the laxity on the part of teachers and low interest of parents to support their wards’ education and other factors coming from the Municipal Assembly and government. The approaches used in impacting knowledge into the pupil as well as the infrastructure level contribute to this low performance of the pupil. It is therefore a matter of urgency to address these problems to ensure increase in the performance rates. Pupils and students will not have the full benefit of education if they are not able to perform.

1.20.9: Non-Formal Education

In the municipality, adult literacy classes are organized to help adults who did not have the opportunity to enjoy formal education to be able to read and write. A total number of 614 people have enrolled as participants in 2017. The figure represent 2.0% of the population aged 11yaers and over who cannot read and write. It is learning and training which takes place outside recognized or formal educational institutions. The male to female ratio of participants is about 1:4 implying more females have enrolled than males. It also provide meaning to the fact that feales are the majority when it comes to those who cannot read and write. Table 1.41 below shows the various percentages of participation/enrolment level in the municipality and national.

Table 1.41: Participation/Enrolment Level of Techiman Municipality, 2017

Year	Total Enrolment	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)
2015	194	57	29.4	137	70.6
2016	258	76	29.5	182	70.5
2017	614	136	22.1	478	77.1
National	77,674	32,227	41.5	45,447	58.5

Source: Techiman NFED/MPCU Field Survey, 2017

Comparing the enrolment levels in terms of male and female proportions gives similar picture at the national level where females are more than males depicting male-female ratio of 1:4. The above shows that female participation in adult literacy class takes the highest proportion in adult literacy class in the municipality and the nation, 77.1% and 58.5% respectively.

This clearly shows that the municipal goal on literacy classes for adult is in harmony with that of the national which indicate that the municipal goals are in line with the objectives of the organizing literacy classes in the country: for illiterate adult in rural areas especially for women.

Participants meet twice a day for three times in a week. In addition, classical lessons (reading and writing), numeracy, income generating activities such a soap making and pastries are also taught. It is expected that these activities will broaden the knowledge base of participants and also inculcate into them the ability of being innovative in various forms of getting themselves equipped with certain skills to gain viable economic activities. In response to the sensitization programme on female education, most uneducated adult females are now enrolling into the adult literacy classes.

Even though participants do not go through formal educational system, their ability to read and write will enable them understand various development issues and concepts that will help them expand their production system in the municipality in the long term.

1.20.10: Challenges Confronting the Literacy Classes

In spite of all the benefit associated with the adult literacy classes, it however faces some setbacks which include the following:

- No vehicle for supervision and monitoring
- Logistical constraint especially office equipment and teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate funding; once facilitators of the programme are not paid, commitment level is low creating lapses in the lessons taught. This setback could be overcome through the payment of allowances to facilitators by the Municipal Assembly as a form of motivation to encourage them give off their best.

Also since most of the participants have other responsibilities to be carried out outside their literacy classes, attending classes is difficult. For instance participants are not regular and punctual resulting in facilitators not being able to complete syllabi in due time.

1.21: Health care

Techiman Municipality has a total of twenty-seven (27) health facilities comprising eight (8) hospitals, three (3) health centers, five (5) maternity homes, four (4) clinics and seven (7) CHPs compounds. The Techiman health centre is being upgraded into full-fledged hospital. Table 1.39 provides the list of health facilities available, their locations and ownership in the municipality.

The Holy Family Hospital which is a CHAG institution continues to be the largest hospital in the municipality and it is currently the main referral hospital in the municipality and other neighboring districts.

Table 1.42: Health Facilities in Techiman Municipality

No	Type	Health Facility	Ownership	Location	Total Number of Facility
1	Hospitals	Holy Family Hospital	Mission	Techiman Kenten	8
2		Opoku Agyemang Hospital	Private	Techiman (James Town)	
3		Amoako Health City	Private	Techiman Hansua	
4		Mount Olives Hospital	Private	Techiman Sansama	
5		Ahmadiya Hospital	Mission	Techiman Dagombaline	
6		Valley View Adventist Hospital	Mission	VVU Campus, Techiman	
7		Women and Children Hospital (formerly Teciman Health Center)	Government	Abuorso	
8		Arms Hospital		Zongoline	
9	Health Center	Tanoso Health Center	Private	Tanoso	3
10		Nsuta Health Center	Government	Nsuta	
11		Forikrom Health Center	Government	Forikrom	
12		Milimed Clinic	Private	Bamiri	

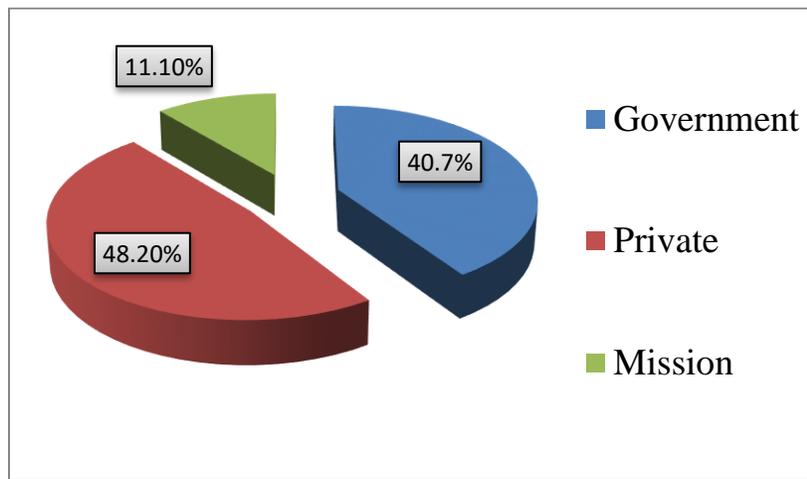
13	Clinics	Blessed Gate	Private	Techiman Site	4
14		Grace Clinic	Private	Kenten	
15		Station Clinic	Private	Techiman Ahenbronoso	
16	Maternity Homes	JenyVone Maternity Home	Private	Techiman Goshen	5
17		Gina Maternity Home	Private	Techiman VRA	
18		Koranteng Maternity Home	Private	Abuorso	
19		Nkwa Hia Maternity Home	Private	Teciman Dwomo	
20		Alice Maternity Home	Private	Techiman Wangaraline	
21	CHPS Compounds	Nkwaeso CHPS	Government	Nkwaeso	7
22		Tanoanafo CHPS	Government	Tanoanafo	
23		Mateso CHPS	Government	Mateso	
24		Mangoase CHPS	Government	Mangoase	
25		Asantanso CHPS	Government	Asantanso	
26		Bamiri CHPS	Government	Bamiri	
27		Fiaso CHPS	Government	Fiaso	

Source: *Municipal Directorate of Health Services, 2017*

1.21 .1: Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality

The 27 health facilities in the municipality comprise of 13 (48.2%) privately owned by individuals and groups, 11 (40.7%) owned and operated by government and 3 (11.1%) owned and operated by religious missions (see Fig 1.33).

Fig. 1.33 Distribution of Health Facility Ownership



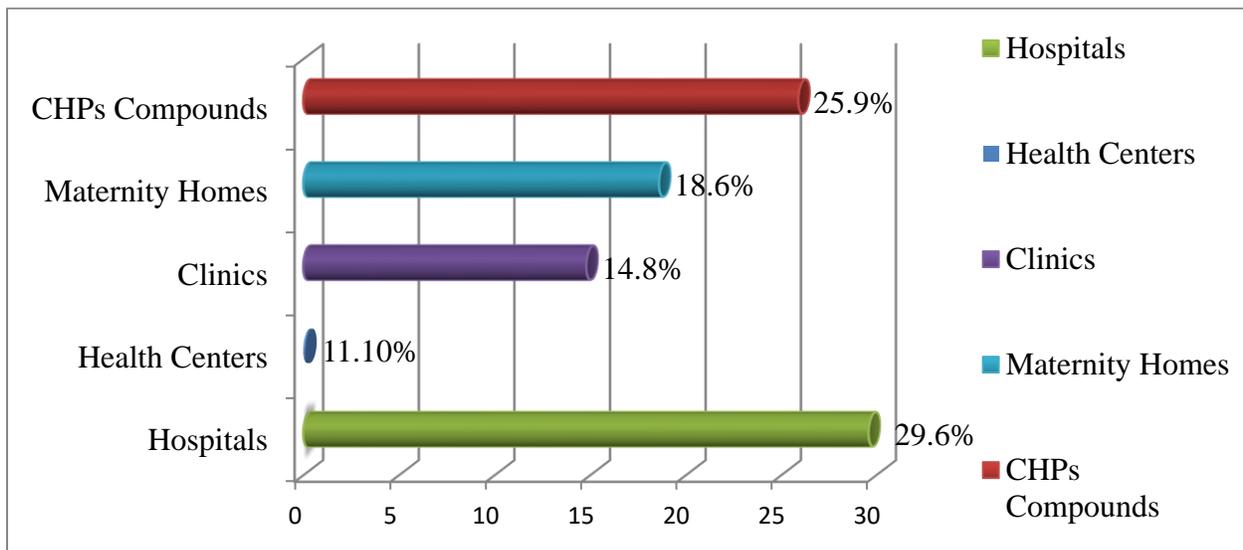
Source: *MPCU Field Construc, 2017*

This implies that, provision of health care is led by private service providers and must be supported to play that lead role. The private sector and mission providers together offer 59.3% of health care needs of the Municipality as against government's contribution of 40.7%. It means that any weaknesses in the service provision of the private and mission owners will greatly affect health delivery and health status of the people in the municipality.

The municipality's healthcare needs are serviced mainly by 8 hospitals representing 29.6% of all facilities. With a population of 182,323, each hospital takes care of about 22,790 persons. This compares favourably with Ghana Health Service standard of 200,000 persons per district hospital. The next ranked level facility in terms of service provision is CHPs Compound (25.9%) and Maternity Homes (18.6%). In terms of the number of facilities, the municipality meets service delivery thresholds favourably. The challenge however is concentration of service provision at Techiman town and communities on the major trunk roads (see figures 1.34 and 135).

The implication is that, a lot of people in the remote areas of the municipality do not have access to health facilities and health care services. The Assembly is to redistribute the facilities to improve access.

Fig. 1.34: Percentage Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality



Source: MPCU Field construct, 2017

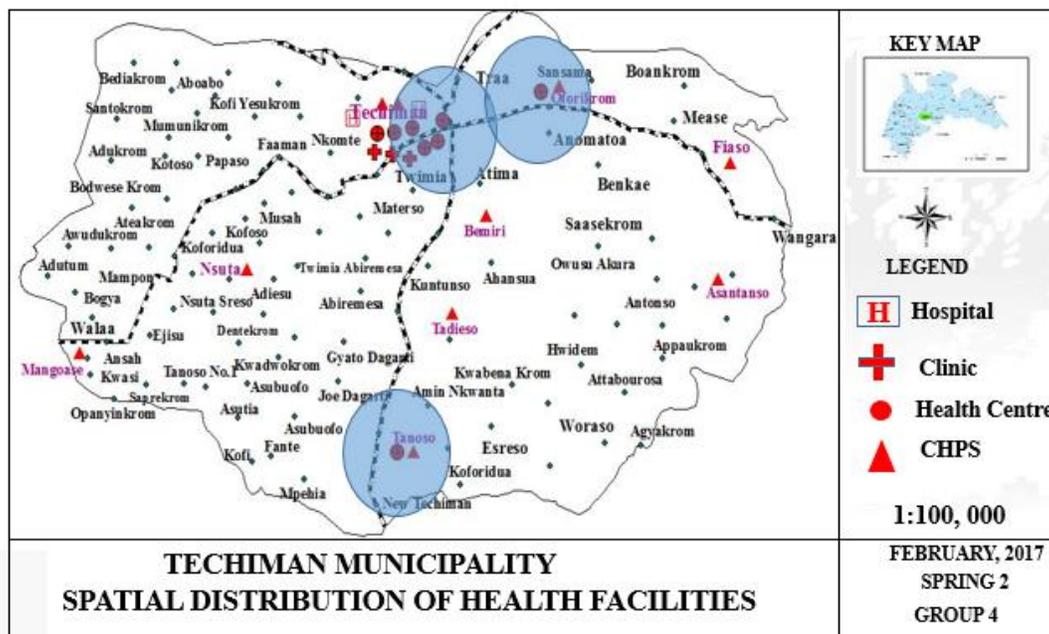


Fig.1.35: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities. (Source: MPCU Field Construct, 2017)

1.21.2: Health Sector Activities Planning and Implementation

All the health institutions in the municipality provide curative as well as preventive services. The Municipal Health Management Team (MHMT) headed by the Municipal Director of Health Services (MDHS) prepares plans and programmes in that direction for implementation annually. These programmes and activities are also targeted at increasing access to health services at a minimum distance. Beneficiary communities are involved in the planning and implementation of programmes through community entry, consensus building on decision-making and community mobilization. The Municipal Health Directorate by its establishment performs the following functions among others.

- a) Planning and budgeting for health services and programs
- b) Conducting in-service training for all health staff in the municipality
- c) Supervision and monitoring of health activities and projects in the district
- d) Procurement of logistics for care delivery
- e) Recruitment of staff through the Regional Health Directorate
- f) Disease control and surveillance
- g) Embarking on Health projects and health education campaign
- h) Providing support services (e.g. Finance and Transport)
- i) Human and Material Resource Management

The Directorate draws its funds from:

- Central Government (Ministry of Health -GoG)
- Donor Pool Fund and
- The Municipal Assembly (MA)

1.21.3: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity /Hospital Attendance

There is correlation between a population's health status and its productivity. The labour force is most often threatened by diseases which in turn affect production and productivity. The commonest cause of morbidity in the municipality is malaria, representing an average of about 43.6% of OPD attendance. Malaria therefore remains a major public health problem in the municipality. The dangers of malaria cannot be overemphasized. This is because malaria causes death in children and pregnant women. About 38-43% of OPD attendance is caused by malaria nationwide. Table 1.43 below shows the hierarchy of most common diseases in the municipality.

Table 1.43: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity / OPD Attendance in the Municipality

2015				2016			2017		
No.	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%
1.	Malaria	202,717	53.6	Malaria	129,559	44.1	Malaria	35,988	33.2
2.	URTI	42,915	11.3	URTI	42,810	14.6	URTI	18,851	17.4
3.	Skin Diseases	27,660	7.3	Skin Diseases	25,784	8.8	Rheumatism & other joint pains	11,166	10.3
4.	Diarrhea	20,435	5.4	Rheumatism	18,652	6.3	Skin Diseases	9,701	8.9
5.	UTI	17,300	4.6	AUTI	16,889	5.7	AUTI	7,316	6.7
6.	Intestinal Worms	17,300	4.6	Anemia	15,690	5.3	Anemia	6,845	6.3
7.	Anemia.	14,906	3.9	Diarrhea	14,550	4.9	Diarrhea Diseases	5,717	5.3

8.	Rheumatism & other joint pains	14,568	3.9	Intestinal Worms	10,909	3.7	Intestinal Worms	5,050	4.7
9.	Acute eye infection	11,948	3.2	Acute Eye Infection	10,711	3.6	Acute eye infection	4,962	4.6
10.	Hypertension	8,479	2.2	Typhoid	8,503	2.9	Hypertension	2,960	2.7
	Total	378,228	100.0	Total	294,057	100.0	Total	108,556	100.0

Source: *Techiman Municipal Directorate of Health Service, 2017*

From the table above, the diseases causing highest number of morbidity in the municipality are malaria, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), rheumatism and other joint pains, intestinal worms, AUTI and diarrhea. Malaria takes the highest percentage of 33.2% with hypertension taking the least (2.7%). Apart from malaria, some of the important diseases in the district are environmental sanitation related. These include Reparatory Infections, skin diseases, Intestinal worms and diarrhea.

The implication of the analysis is that, the people are faced with sanitation problems such as stagnation of water during heavy downpours, polluted water bodies and un- kept refuse disposal with their resultant effect of aerating an enabling environment for mosquitoes to breed which has resulted in the high incidence of malaria in the district.

Malaria accounted for 53.6%, 44.1% and 32.2% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The statistics suggest that the municipality has made progress in the last three years reducing the incidence of malaria. However, the rate is still high and needs more action. This raises concerns about environmental sanitation and the effectiveness of methods adopted in preventing malaria infection.

1.21.4: Top Ten causes of Death/Mortality

The Municipal health facilities recorded a total of 435, 368 and 196 deaths in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The Top Ten Killer Diseases are listed in Table 1.44. It is observed that HIV/AIDS and Pneumonia were the top ten killer diseases between 2015 and 2017. Though Malaria continues to pose health threat to the municipality in terms of morbidity and numbers at OPD, it did not cause significant death but rather HIV/AIDS and Pneumonia between 2015 and 2017. HIV/AIDS remains the major cause of deaths among the top ten causes of deaths in the municipality as happened in 2011-2014. This can be attributed to the fact that the clients visit the health facilities late at a point when it is beyond management thereby resulting into death. The implication is that general knowledge about HIV/AIDS is low pushing up stigmatization. Much needs to be done about the situation to stem this trend.

Table 1.44: Top ten causes of mortality in the municipality (2015-2017)

2015	2016	2017
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No.	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%	Diseases	No. of cases	%
1.	HIV/AIDS	97	22.3	HIV/AIDS	89	24.2	Pneumonia	43	21.9
2.	Pneumonia	91	20.9	Pneumonia	70	19.0	Sepsis	31	15.8
3.	Sepsis	46	10.6	Sepsis	43	11.7	Shock	26	13.3
4.	CVA	36	8.3	Asphyxia	37	10.1	HIV/AIDS	21	10.7
5.	Prematurity	34	7.8	CVA	27	7.3	Respiratory failure	19	9.7
6.	Shocks	31	7.1	Shock	27	7.3	RTA	14	7.1
7.	Asphyxia	31	7.1	Diabetes	26	7.1	Anemia	12	6.1
8.	Encephalopathy	28	6.4	Prematurity	21	5.7	HIE	11	5.6
9.	Anemia	23	5.3	Anemia	16	4.3	Cirrhosis	11	5.6
10.	Respiratory failure	18	4.1	Malaria	12	3.3	Shocks	8	4.1
	Total	435	100	Total	368	100	Total	196	100

Source: Techiman Directorate of Health Service, 2017

1.21.2: Communicable Diseases in the District identified in 2015 - 2017

A communicable disease is one that is spread from one person to another through a variety of ways that include: contact with blood and bodily fluids; breathing in an airborne virus; or by being bitten by an insect. The routes of transmission are by:

A. **Direct transmission**- diseases transmit through person to person direct contact.

B. **Vehicle transmission** - infection through some vehicle like air, water or air.

C. **Vector transmission**- Diseases can also be transmitted by a mechanical or biological **vector**, an animal (typically an **arthropod**) that carries the disease from one host to another.

The highest cases of communicable diseases identified by the health institutions between 2015 and 2017 are recorded in Table 1.45. They are malaria and URTI. Malaria remains a serious health threat in the district. Malaria typically transmitted through the bite of an infected *Anopheles* mosquito. Infected mosquitoes carry the *Plasmodium* parasite. When this mosquito bites you, the parasite is released into your bloodstream. After entering in human body parasites goes in liver where they get mature and after that they enter in blood stream and start infecting blood. Efforts at stemming the spread of the malaria are to be stepped up using multi-sectoral approach to the problem.

Table 1.45: Highest Cases of Communicable Diseases

<i>Diseases</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Death</i>
Malaria	57,434	17	64,354	12	53,493	3
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI)	42,915	0	42,810	0	36,959	0
Total	100,349	17	107,164	12	90,452	3

Source: *Techiman Municipal Directorate of Health Service, 2017*

1.21.3: Malaria Control

Malaria is the lead health problem in Techiman Municipality, with 30.1% of recorded cases affecting children under 5 and pregnant women in 2017 (see table 146.)

Table 1.46: OPD Malaria Trends in 2015– 2017 among Pregnant Women and Children

Patient Grouping	2015		2016		2017	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Under 5 malaria	28,315	34.7	21,904	39.1	9,831	33.9
Above 5 malaria	51,364	62.9	31,749	56.7	18,187	62.7
Malaria in pregnancy	1,973	2.4	2,370	4.2	993	3.4
Total	81,652	100	56,023	100	29,011	100

Source: *Techiman Municipal Health Directorate, 2017*

Malaria cases appear to go down compared to the 2015 and 2016 figures. The fact remains that malaria is still high in the municipality. In view of the magnitude of the malaria problem, the Assembly is to mobilize leadership in government and Civil Society to be involved in malaria programmes. The idea is to enhance district-level advocacy, improve policy dissemination and reduce barriers to policy implantation, and advocate for increased funding for malaria reduction in the municipality. It is expected that when efforts are well supported, malaria cases in the district will drop significantly.

1.21 .4: Medical Staffing

Below is a table showing the number of key staff available and that are required.

Table 1.47: Key Staff Available and Required

Category	No. Available	No. Required	Shortfall
Medical Doctors	23	36	13
Medical Assistants	30	50	20
Midwives / Nurses	145	200	55
Dispensary Staff	5	10	5

Laboratory Staff	11	24	13
Technical Officers	8	15	7
Total	222	335	113

Source: GHS, Techiman, 2017

Table 1.48: Doctor – Patient and Nurse – Patient Ratios

Ratio	District	Ghana	Standard (WHO)
Doctor – Patient	1:7,927	1:13,000	1:5,000
Nurse–Patient	1:1,257	1:1,169	1:500

Source: GHS, Techiman 2017

From the tables above, there is work pressure on the health personnel in the district giving a Doctor–Patient ratio of 1:7,927 as compared with World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 1 doctor to a population of 5,000. With this standard, the minimum number of medical doctors required ¹⁰⁷ district is 36 and only 23 doctors are available. There is gap of 13 doctors required to reduce the work load and improve patient care. The situation is the same for other health personnel in the district. The municipality needs more nurses to manage patients optimally. With increasing number of patients seeking health care as a result of the operations of the National Health Insurance Scheme and the effort of the Assembly to increase access to health care, there is urgent need of attracting or posting more health personnel into the municipality.

1.21 .5: Status of National Immunization Programme

The immunization program in the municipality covers nine (9) antigens. Table 1.496 presents the overall average performance covering the nine antigens. Education campaigns on national immunization have gone on well in the municipality. As a result, the district was able to achieve 103.2% coverage on target in 2016 but dropped down to about 50% in 2017 as presented in the table below. The drop is perhaps due to drop-down on publicity and sensitization. Another possible cause is organization of the immunization at the facility level.

Table 1.49: Status of National Immunization Programme in the municipality

Age Group	Achievement					
	2016			2017		
	Target	Immunization	% Overall Coverage	Target	Immunization	% Overall coverage
0 – 5 yrs	6,776	6,990	103.2	6,985	3,435	49.9

Source: GHS, Techiman, 2017

The municipal health directorate should be supported logistically to step up Immunization programmes in the municipality on house –to– house basis rather than at the health facilities. This will increase awareness and patronage.

1.21 .6: Population Management and Reproductive Health

One of the strategies to manage population growth is birth control through access to and utilization of family planning services such as the use of contraceptives. According to the data of Techiman Ghana Health (GHS), the main contraceptive methods used by accepters of family adopters are LAM, condom and Depo. From the data presented in Table 1.47 ,majority (44.2%) of accepters of family planning methods use LAM.

Table 1.50: *Use of family Planning Methods*

Contraceptive	No. of Acceptors	%
LAM	3,941	44.2
Condom	2,542	28.5
Depo Provera	2,427	27.2
Total	8,910	100

Source: *Techiman GHS (2017)*

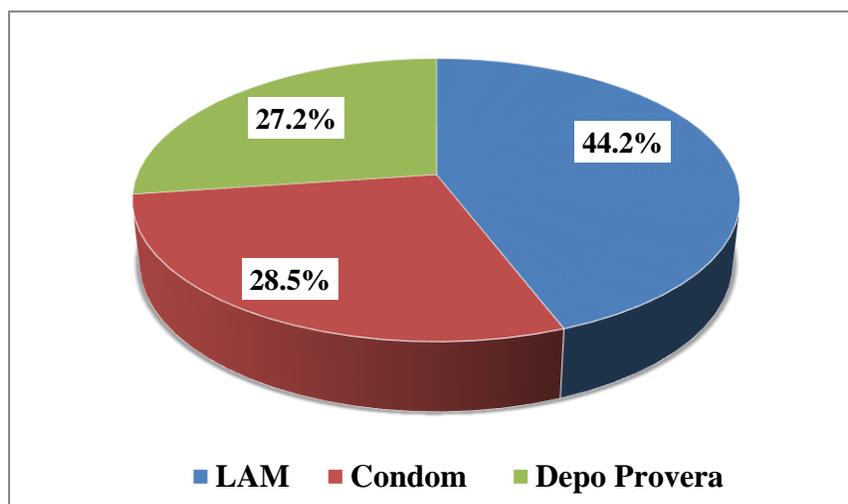


Fig. 1.36 Family Planning methods used by Accepters, Source: MPCU Field Construct

Family Planning Services are offered at all health facilities in the district except the Municipal Hospital, Holy Family which is a Catholic Mission Hospital. The Catholic institution is not permitted to promote family planning methods. Only sterilization is done at the hospital on live saving grounds.

LAM is the commonest method used. Condom use follows up the figures possibly due to its affordability and achievement of dual purpose of preventing pregnancies and sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV/AIDS.

The object of managing population growth is that there will not be much pressure on social services such as education, and health. Family planning reach the people through the District Health Personnel, the media and friends. The basic issue is coverage. It is therefore recommended that outreach education programmes and media coverage be intensified to cover everyone in the district.

Population Manage Campaigns have been education the youth on sexual relationship, fertility regulation, adolescent health, marriage and child bearing; promoting the integration of HIV/AIDS into sexual and reproductive health programmes, delayed marriage and child bearing; promoting government's policy of compulsory education for children especially the girl-child up to secondary level; and government's compulsory and universal birth registration. These are promoted by the District Directorate of Health, NGOs and other FBOs.

1.21 .7: Infrastructure

The first two quarters activities in 2013 were primarily centered on the collation of data on all health estates within Techiman Municipal Assembly, evaluating and assessing their functionality for efficient and effective health service delivery. We have gone from undertaken inventory of assets in Nkwaeso; Nsuta; Tanoanafo; and Tanoso health facilities, to engaging the Survey and Mapping Division of Lands commission to undertake cadastral survey of all lands belonging to Ghana Health Service (GHS) in the municipality but for lack of funds and logistics our activities were suspended.

We also undertook build inspection survey of some health facilities to ascertain their functionality and appropriateness to service delivery and the few facilities that were covered on the first stage of the program revealed very interesting data on the state of existing health facilities and on-going projects within the municipality. There are fourteen 13 health facilities under Ghana Health Service (GHS) fully functioning in Techiman Municipal Assembly, at various decorative states of repair. Some require major renovation works to be done in order to salvage them from further deterioration, as well as safeguarding public property and human life.

An amount of Twenty Thousand was allocated for the construction of a new CHPS for Bamiri from the MP's NHIA fund, and works is ongoing - about 40% complete as per the last site visit. Works on Tadieso, Nsuta Techiman Health Centre and the Directorates office building is yet to commence. Tanoanafo CHPS is about 85% complete and it is envisaged it will be operational before the end of the year 2013. We are in the process of securing the boundaries of Techiman Health centre from future boundary litigations and eviction of all encroachers. Negotiations are also far advance for the construction of a maternity wing for the centre by Ghana Nuts Limited and the details shall be available in due course.

With the exception of Tanoso Health centre that possess laboratory facility yet dire need of laboratory equipment, all the other government health facilities lack laboratory facility. Techiman health centre which is in the edge of upgrading to District Hospital lack laboratory facility. Moreover, the proposed maternity wing to be constructed to facilitate access to delivery facility is half way done due to financial constraints. We advocate for release of funds towards the completion of the maternity wing and also to setup laboratory facility at the health centre.

1.21 .8: Key Challenges 2017

- Erratic and low financial inflows to carry-out health activities.
- Increased number of maternal and Infant mortalities
- Increase number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS
- Shortage of Family Planning devices at the directorate.
- Data inconsistency, inaccuracy, incomplete and late submission of reports.
- Sustaining and increase in functional CHPS compound in all the 32 electoral area
- Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and response through CBS system.
- Weak sub-municipal health teams
- Inadequate critical staff especially doctors, midwives and field staff
- Poor community participation in health activities
- Delays in reimbursement from the NHIS
- Lack of operational researches on HIV, Malaria, TB, NTDs, Maternal, Neonatal and Infants

1.21.9: Health Insurance Enrolment

With introduction of Government's User Fee System otherwise known as "Cash and Carry" into Ghana's health sector in the late 1985, many people had it difficult paying for their health medical bills (especially admissions).

Some people did not go to hospital until it was too late or their illness had advanced to a more complicated phase. A lot of people who dared attending hospital absconded without paying for their medical bills after treatment. This led to fast depletion of the district hospital's weak finances. There was therefore the need to address these social and financial problems hence the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme. The National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (ACT 650) was promulgated with the view to improving access to quality basic health care to Ghanaians, especially the poor, and the vulnerable.

The scheme has currently registered 89,968 members representing 49.3% of the municipal population. About 50.7% of the populations do not patronize the scheme. This implies that more than half of the

population still operates the “Cash and Carry System” the HNIS came to abolish. This may have a serious repercussion on health care delivery. One of the reasons for non-patronage is because a lot of the people live distant from nearby health facilities. These clusters of population obviously see no justification to register for a service they cannot easily access when the need arises. In spite of the numerous enrolment drives, such category of people is not motivated to register.

The distribution of those registered cuts across the formal and informal sectors and the exempted categories (see Table 1.51).

Table 1.51: Municipal Health Insurance Registration for 2017

Informal	SSNIT Contributors	SSNIT Pensioners	Under 18 years	Exempt			Sex		Total
				Pregnant Women	70 years +	Indigent	Male	Female	
31,127	3,079	59	45,922	4,988	2,848	1,945	36,768	53,200	89,968
34.6%	3.4%	0.1%	51.0%	5.5%	3.2%	2.2%	40.9%	59.1%	

Note: these figures include both New and Old members of the Scheme for 2017

Source: *Techiman Municipal Health Insurance Scheme, 2017.*

From the table it is observed that women (59.1%) patronize the scheme more than men (40.9%). This is because women see the scheme as a social security to their fragility as far as their health issues are concerned. The same reason holds for their children who constitute 51.0% of the scheme’s membership. As far as the figures indicate, members from the informal sector (34.6%) finance the district scheme and about 10.9% of members are exempted from paying premium. The implication is that the informal sector should be encouraged to register in their numbers to sustain the scheme financially.

1.21.10: Challenges of the District Insurance Scheme

The Municipal Health Insurance Scheme faces a lot of challenges including;

- Low patronage of the scheme
- Centralised registration at Techiman
- Inadequate medical officers and paramedical staff to serve insured clients at health facilities, e.g. Holy Family Hospital. This increases the waiting time for patients/clients
- Negative attitude of some medical personnel towards insured clients of the scheme

These challenges should be addressed to improve the performance of the scheme and health delivery in general in the district.

1.21 .11: HIV/AIDS Situation

HIV/AIDS epidemic is not only a major challenge to global health, but also a developmental problem. Globally, it is considered to be the fourth most common cause of death. It continues to be the single most important constraint to socio-economic development of many countries, especially Africa, including Ghana which has 1.6% median prevalence rate. This means that about 1.6% of the population is affected by the disease.

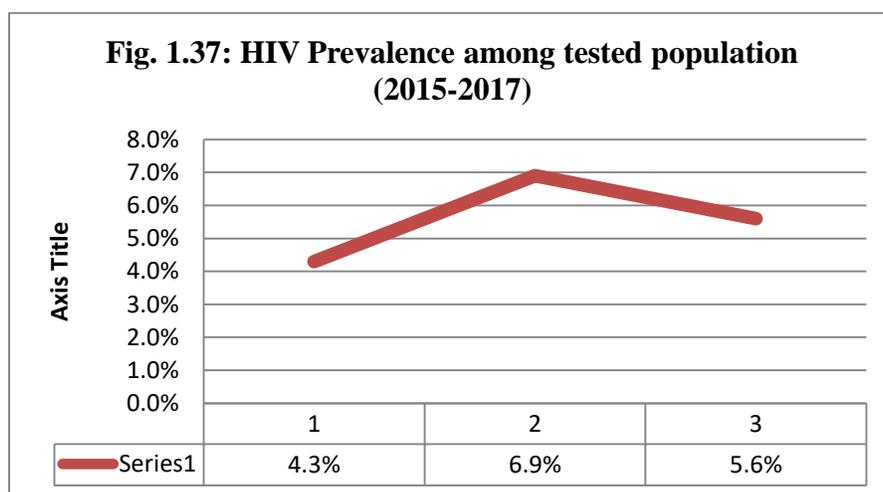
According to the 2017 Annual Report of the District Directorate of Health Services, a total of 20,873 clients were screened, out of which 1,165 tested positive in 2017, a slight drop from 2016 figure of 1,234 in 2016. This gives a median prevalent rate of 0.6% for the municipality which is lower than the national prevalent rate of 2.2% and Brong Ahafo Regional figure of 2.7%. The current municipal prevalence rate shows a sharp drop from the 2013 figure of 3.4%; an indication that the campaign to stem the tide is gradually yielding results. The prevalence rate is stabilizing in the municipality. However, prevalence rate among the tested population is high and unstable with potential to rise.

Table 1.52: HIV / AIDS cases in the Municipality, 2015-2017

Indicators	No. Tested			No. Positive		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Clinical Cases/CT	10,841	9,355	10,834	1,073	998	901
PMTCT	9,722	7,743	9,013	206	220	257
Know Your Status	9,355	775	881	0	16	7
Total	29,918	17,873	20,873	1,279	1,234	1,165
Prevalence Rate (No. tested positive/population)				0.7	0.7	0.6

	2015	2016	2017
No. Tested	29,918	17,873	20,873
No. Positive	1,279	1,234	1,165
Percentage /prevalence among No. Tested	4.3	6.9	5.6

Source: Techiman Municipal Department of Health, 2017



Source: Techiman MPCU Field Construct, 2017

Several interventions in the area of information, education and communication, management, care and support have been made to halt or reduce the spread of the disease. Notwithstanding the efforts made, the fight against the epidemic has not ended. Some of the strategies adopted by the municipality include;

- Education (IE&C) to communities on HIV/AIDS counselling and testing
- Intensifying PMTCT at antenatal service centers
- Mitigation of socio – cultural, legal and economic impacts of the pandemic
- Prevention of New Transmission and Behaviour change
- Treatment, Care and Support
- Coordination of Programme Activities and Management of Decentralized response
- Resource mobilization and Funding of HIV / AIDS Programme
- Promotion of know – your – status campaign
- Research, Surveillance, Monitoring and the disease.
- Care of the people infected and affected by the disease

The measures are being implemented to reduce new infections and mitigate stigmatization and social effects of the disease. Techiman municipality is a commercial town because of its large and busy market activities which involve neighboring countries like Burkina Faso, Cote D’voire etc. Techiman attracts a lot of transient population making it a potential place for social vices including activities of commercial sex workers. This poses a threat to efforts at stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS.

1.21.12: Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability analysis involves the examination of the capacity of individuals and groups to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from shocks or risks. People become prone to the potential of being harmed as a result of social, economic, environment and physical factors.

Vulnerability and exclusion is a feature of poverty which manifest in various forms. Emerging forms of vulnerability and exclusion depicts worsening forms of poverty. These include the phenomenon of street children, increasing child labour plunged into poverty by HIV/AIDS and victims of traditional harmful practices and domestic violence. The most vulnerable and excluded groups in the Techiman Municipality include:

- Physically-challenged persons
- Children in difficult circumstances such as poverty, child labour,
- People Living with HIV/AIDS
- Victims of abuse
- Disadvantaged women
- Children and the aged
- Victims of harmful traditional practices
- Unemployed Youth

The influx of people from various parts of the country to the municipality exposes the municipality to various social problems such as child labour, streetism, teenage mothers, begging, prostitution, etc. These create situations where children and other vulnerable groups including women and persons with disability (PWDs) tend to suffer the most.

1.21 .13: Age-Structure and Vulnerable Age Group

About 43% of Techiman Municipality’s population falls into the age-vulnerability bracket (ie 0-14 and 65+) with a total population of 78,216. This gives the age dependency ratio of 75.1 meaning every 100 persons in the active age group take care of about 75 persons (or 1 person in the active age group takes care of 1 person in the vulnerable age group) in the municipality. This calls for interventions to support the aged and the youth to be integrated meaningfully into society. Table 1.53 shows the compressed age-sex structure of Techiman municipality indicating vulnerable age groups.

Table 1.53: Compressed Age-Sex Structure for Techiman Municipality (2017) showing the proportion of Vulnerable Age Groups in the shaded rows

	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
All Ages	182,323	88,427	93,896	94.2	106,484	75,839
0-14	71,288	35,842	35,446	101.1	39,608	31,680
15-64	104,106	49,438	54,668	90.4	63,077	41,029
65+	6,928	3,147	3,782	83.2	3,800	3,128
Age-dependency ratio	75.1	78.9	71.8		68.9	84.8

Source: Techiman MPCU Field Construct, 2017

Child labor

Techiman Municipality is one of the administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region with a strategic location. The Techiman Market is one of the largest markets in the West African Sub-region which induces the influx of people from other countries and towns to the municipality especially from the three northern regions. Although statistical data on the situation was rare, children mostly within the range of 11-15 years are found either roaming the streets or doing menial jobs which are detrimental to their physical, health and psychological development. Tunsuase and Abanim communities which are closer to the market expose children to the activities of the market. Communities such as Dagombaline and Wangaraline also record sizeable number of such children and they are inhabited by migrants especially from the three northern regions. Girls (65%) engage in child labour more than the boys (35%) which represent a bleak future for the girls.

Child Maintenance and Streetism

Street children are found wandering about in the Techiman Central Market and its immediate environs during school hours. Some of these children are migrants from the three northern regions who come to seek greener pastures. Poverty and parental irresponsibility expose children to seek financial independence at very young ages. Although no baseline survey was conducted on streetism, the number of cases on child maintenance recorded at the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare increased from 29 reported cases in 2013 to 125 in 2017. This indicates 331 percentage increase over 2013 figure. Reported cases related to child maintenance are as indicated in the Table 1.54.

Table 1.54: Reported Cases of Child Maintenance/Care

Type of Cases	Number of Cases Reported	Number of Cases Attended to	Number Withdrawn	No. Pending	No. of Cases referred to Family Tribunal
Child Non-maintenance	67	42	14	10	1
Child Custody	15	11	-	3	1
Paternity	10	7	-	1	2
Other child-related Issues	33	25	6	2	-
Total	125	85	20	16	4
<i>Percentages</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>3,2</i>

Source: Department of Community Development & Social Welfare, 2017

Table ... shows that more than half (68%) of child maintenance reported cases were completely settled whilst 20% was withdrawn for home settlement. Only 3.2 cases went to family tribunal for settlement with 16% pending.

The implication of the analysis is that, parents are progressively withdrawing their parental care for their children resulting in the emerging streetism in the municipality. Children are seen roaming the streets and market areas during school hours with some engaging in sale of items along the streets and traffic areas. Streetism provides opportunities for social vices like prostitution, armed robbery, and truancy. In the municipality, children form significant proportion of the population. The Municipal Assembly therefore should embark on child development programmes such as education, sports, job training and apprenticeship to offer them productive capacities.

1.22: Social Protection

Techiman Municipal is a beneficiary to the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme. LEAP is a cash transfer programme which is meant to reduce poverty amongst extremely poor households which have orphans and vulnerable children, severely disabled persons without productive capacity and aged persons above 65 years. Currently, the number of beneficiary communities stands at 10.. The beneficiary communities include Agosa, Fiaso, Kenten, Kuntunso, Nkwaeso, Nsuta, Tadieso, Tanoso, Tanoso-Bawgloso, Tunsuase. The beneficiary communities are planned to extend to cover additional 20 communities.

The Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (MLIC) assists in the supervision and monitoring of the LEAP programme in the municipality. It would therefore be necessary for the Assembly to provide it with logistics and funds to perform functions necessary for effective implementation of the LEAP Programme. In the year 2013, an amount of GH¢ 262,800 was paid to 818 beneficiary households whilst an amount of GH¢ 13,630 was unpaid as 32 beneficiaries were absent on the payment days.

In the year 2017, a total of 359 households were registered and 353 out of the number were supported with total payments amounting to GH¢ 273,580. There was a drop in the number of beneficiaries from 818 in 2013 to 353 showing 56% drop in enrolment figure. This was perhaps as a result of budgetary releases to the municipality. The Municipality was chosen as one of the nine piloted districts for electronic payment with Aya Technologies as the payment service provider. Aya Technologies has therefore been responsible for subsequent payments. Table 1.55 shows the number of PWDs beneficiaries and the amount of money distributed to them.

Table 1.55: LEAP Beneficiaries 2013 and 2017

Year	No. Of Communities	No. Of Households Paid	No. Of Households Unpaid	Amount Paid (Gh¢)	Amount Unpaid (Gh¢)
2013	20	818	32	262,800	13,630
2017		353	6	273,580	4,650

1.22 .1: Persons with Disability (PWDs)

The Department has registered a total number of 751 PWDs as against 123 registered in 2013 with various degrees of disability including moving, seeing, hearing, leprosy, speaking and learning. The PWDs form an important part of the population whose needs must be met to ensure their independence and contribution to the socio-economic development of the municipality. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.² This session analyses issues on the population with disability with respect to sex, locality of residence and activity status to aid in decision making. Table 1.53 and Fig. 1.38 show the distribution of PWDs by type of locality, disability type and sex

Table 1.56, Distribution of PWDs by disability type and sex

Type of Disability	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Difficulty in seeing	87	117	204
Difficulty in Moving	128	175	303
Difficulty in in Hearing/speakin	33	45	78
Fits	28	45	78
Strange Behaviour	7	19	47
No feelings	1	4	11
Difficulty in learning	17	12	29
Leprosy	2	2	4
Others	31	39	70
Total	334	417	751

Source: Department of Community Development & Social Welfare, 2017

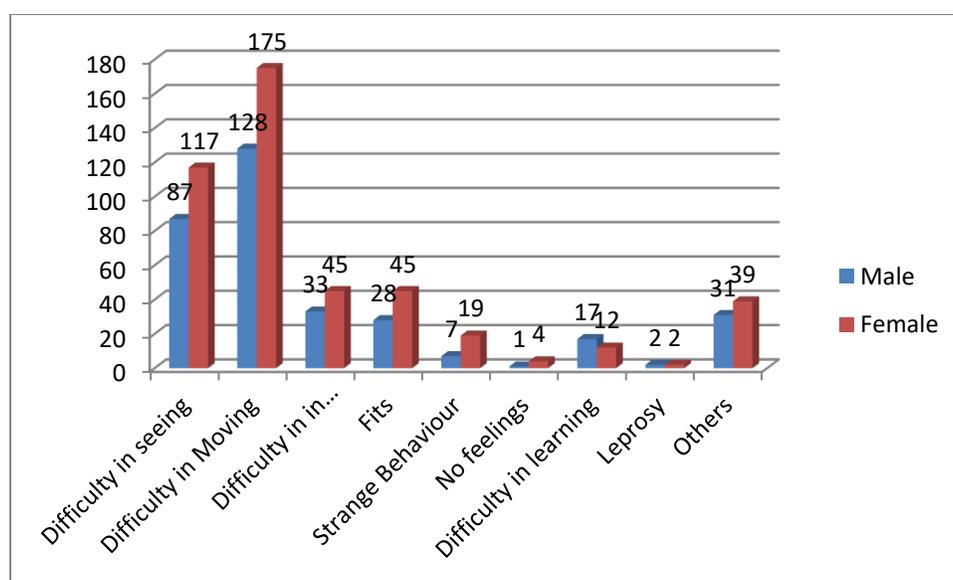


Fig. 1.38: Distribution of PWDs by disability type and sex (MPCU Construct, 2017)

Out of the total population of 182,323, about 751 (0.4%) are registered as persons with disability. Persons with difficulty in movement constitute a higher proportion (40.3%) of people with disabilities. Disability in the municipality affects the female (55.5%) population than the males (44.5%). This implies that, female population is more fragile and vulnerable than the male counterpart. The PWDs are assisted through disbursements from the Disability Fund to assist them in their education, trade and buying assistive devices such as prosthesis, calipers.

1.22 .2: Disability, Education, Literacy and Employment

As already presented in Table ..., the total registered population of PWDs is 751 of which 41.7 percent have never attended school and 29 percent have attended basic school. Furthermore, only about 0.8 percent has some post-secondary education and 0.2 percent attained post graduate level. With respect to the males about 35.6 percent of PWDs have never attended school whereas for female PWDs, 48 percent of them have never attended school. In terms of Employment, 321 (42.7%) are employed and 430 (57.3%) are not employed. Out of the 321 employed, 99.4% (319) are employed by the informal sector with only 0.6 (2) employed by the public sector. This implies that either the public sector employment has been discriminatory to PWDs or the PWDs lack the required education and qualifications and this should be corrected.

1.22 .3: Reported age specific death rates by sex

Figure 1.39 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex in the Techiman Municipality. The trend shows that males generally experience higher mortality rate than females. Both males and females experience higher death rates at age less than 5. This could be the fact that children are susceptible to sicknesses at that tender age. Between the age group 15 to 49 years females registered a fairly low death rate compared to males of the same age category. Between age 15-24, females had high death rates than the male counterparts. The relatively high death rate of the females in the peak reproductive age group (15-24) could be the result of birth complications. At 25-59 years females registered higher death rate compared to males dropping marginally below the female death rate at age 60-64. The mortality rate rises sharply and peak at age 70 years and older for males than females. This implies that the males are more vulnerable when it comes to death.

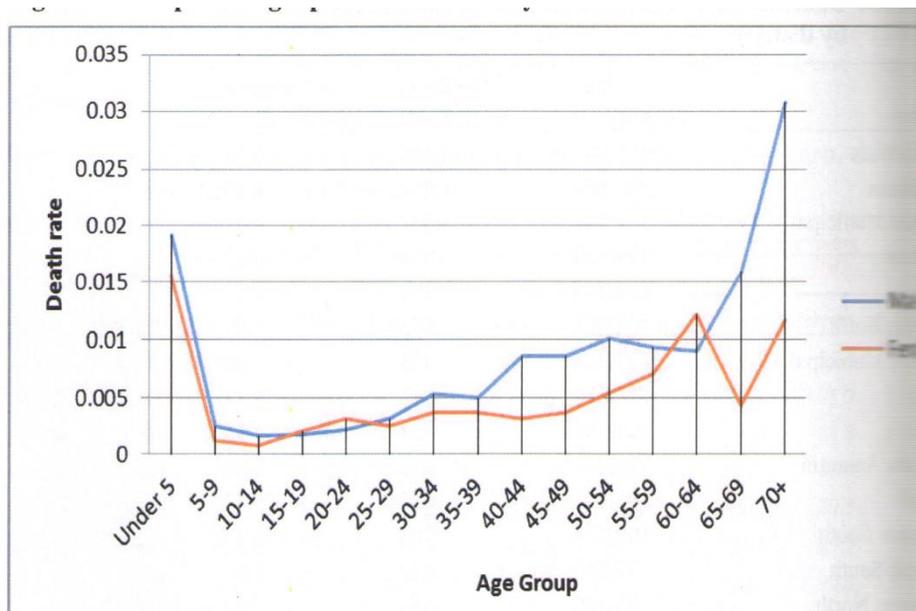


Fig 1.39: Reported age specific death rates by sex

1.22 .4: Programmes and Policies for the Vulnerable and the Excluded

In attempt to reduce the levels of vulnerability and exclusion in various forms the Assembly has proposed to phase out the following programmes for the four (4) years of implementation of this plan.

(a) Programmes for the Physically Challenged Persons

- Collection of data on all PWDs
- Introduction/erection of walkways in all public buildings
- Enactment of bye-laws to bind all private entities to consider construction of disability friendly walkways to all their buildings
- Collaborate with NGOs and Department of Social Welfare to support the Association of Disables with wheel chairs
- Embark on entrepreneurship training programmes for the disables
- Open information office for the PWDs

(b) Programmes for Children

- Provision of School infrastructure
- Introduction of award packages to girl child to go into mathematics and science programmes in schools
- Distribution of free school uniforms to all schools in deprived communities

- Increase School Feeding Programme to cover all schools in deprived communities
- Distribution of free text books to pupils
- Embark on National Immunization Programmes on reduction of polio, measles and other child killer diseases
- Increase the number of beneficiaries under the scholarship/bursary for the brilliant but needy pupils in JHS and SHS

(c) Programmes for PLWHAs

- Collection of data on all PLWHAs
- Embark on registration of PLWHAs
- Encourage Voluntary Counseling and Testing
- Work with GHS to ensure regular availability of Anti-Retroviral Medicines
- Organize entrepreneurial training programmes for PLWHAs
- conduct health walks in schools, churches and communities on the causes and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- Conduct Health talks groups to include hair dressers, barbers, dressmakers, assembly members and general public
- Laboratory screening of all blood meant for transfusion
- Diagnostic Laboratory test for suspected cases
- Counseling of HIV/AIDS patients
- Know your status campaigns
- Training of community Based Volunteers or Peer Educators by Community Based Organizations established under the District Assembly

(d) Programmes for the Aged

- Collect data on all aged
- Undertake periodic Health Outreach programmes for the aged in blood screening, temperature taking, immunization, etc
- Ensure free registration of aged under the NHIS

(a) Programmes for Women

- Encourage formation of women groups
- Registration of women's groups

- Training of women in handicraft and entrepreneurial skill development, such as beads making, oil palm processing, batik, tie and dye, etc
- Organize literacy classes for uneducated women
- Introduce women's groups to credit facilities

(b) Programmes for the Unemployed Youth

- Collect data on all unemployed youth
- Register all youth for 'Youth in Agriculture' programme under GYEEDA
- Introduce unemployed youth to community nursing programme under GYEEDA
- Introduce youth to community policing under GYEEDA
- Introduce the unemployed youth to community teaching assistant programme under GYEEDA
- Admit youth to pursue Rural Technology programmes at RTF Institute
- Establish more Vocational/Technical Training schools

1.23: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Only a few Junior High Schools are currently equipped with computer laboratories and this is making the teaching of the ICT syllabus very difficult if not impossible. Ten (10) out of the sixty-five (65) JHS now have computer laboratories and thanks to the Government's rLG project where these schools received 24 laptops each. The Municipality currently has one ICT center located at the Techiman R/C cluster of schools which serves the remaining 53 JHS schools but due to factors like distance and other time constraints not all these schools are able to benefit from this facility. The directorate needs more computers to help the remaining schools establish their own computer laboratories to facilitate the teaching and learning as well as improve the performance of ICT in the BECE.

1.24: GENDER PROFILE/ANALYSIS

This section of the profile presents specific quantitative and qualitative data on gender to appreciate the challenges and potentials of gender in order to address any gender imbalance. In many parts of the world, and particularly in Africa and Ghana for that matter, cultural and social considerations make the female a subordinate to her male counterpart. The female is thus denied equal access to all key segments of life. Women are least educated, poorer economically and weaker health-wise. The saying of Dr. Kwegyir Aggrey of blessed memory that: *"if you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a*

woman you educate a nation” is of great significance. Continued gender inequality in the municipality will hinder human development if it is not addressed.

Evidence from countries where females have been fully integrated into the mainstream of national activities indicates a high degree of social, political and economic achievement. Such countries are also among those with the highest per-capita income.

The section opens with some definitions of terms used in gender profiling for purpose of clarity.

Sex and Gender defined: While *sex* refers to the biological differences between females and males and which are universal, *gender* refers to social attributes and opportunities associated with being a female or a male and the relationships between women and men, girls and boys. Gender is socially defined roles and responsibilities of women and men, which includes expectations held about characteristics, and likely behaviours of both men and women or boys and girls.

Gender Equality: The needs, aspirations, and interests of women and men are equally valued and favoured in a way that both benefit from the development process and fully enjoy their human rights. Gender equality does not mean that women and men are or should become the same, but it means that women and men should have equal rights and equal opportunities in all spheres of life.

Gender Mainstreaming is a process to ensure that both men and women have equal access to and control over resources, decision-making, and benefits at all stages of the development process and projects. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy or process that aims to achieve gender equality. It means consciously putting policies, programmes and institutional structures in place to address existing inequalities and to preserve equality between women and men.

On the other hand, it means that measures to address the specific needs and priorities of women and men, either separately or together are adopted. To do this there is the need to do gender profile analysis to design interventions to bridge the gap.

Gender Budgeting: Budget is an effective tool for promoting gender equality; rather than having a specific provision in the budget of the Assembly for programmes targeting women and girls, gender budgeting implies that in drawing up the whole budget, resources are allocated on the basis of **the analysis done of the practical needs and strategic interests of women and men** and the demands expressed by their representatives. It involves therefore an analysis of the entire budget in terms of its benefits for women and men.

Gender Analysis is the process of analyzing information in order to ensure that development benefits and resources are effectively and equitably targeted to both women and men, and to successfully anticipate and avoid any negative impacts development interventions may have on women or gender relations.

1.24.1: Demographic Distribution of Gender

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. In Techiman municipality, there are 94.2 males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios below 100 (such as that of Techiman) indicate that there are more females than males (see Table 1.57).

Table 1.57: Sex Ratio of Techiman Municipality

Male	Female
94.2	100

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for males will be higher than that of females. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population usually decline from one age group to the other with advancing age. This indicates that the voice of majority (women/girls) must be heard in making development decisions. Unfortunately, society has limited women participation through cultural codifications, norms and traditions. The masculine power has overshadowed the feminine voice, leaving decision making to the male authority.

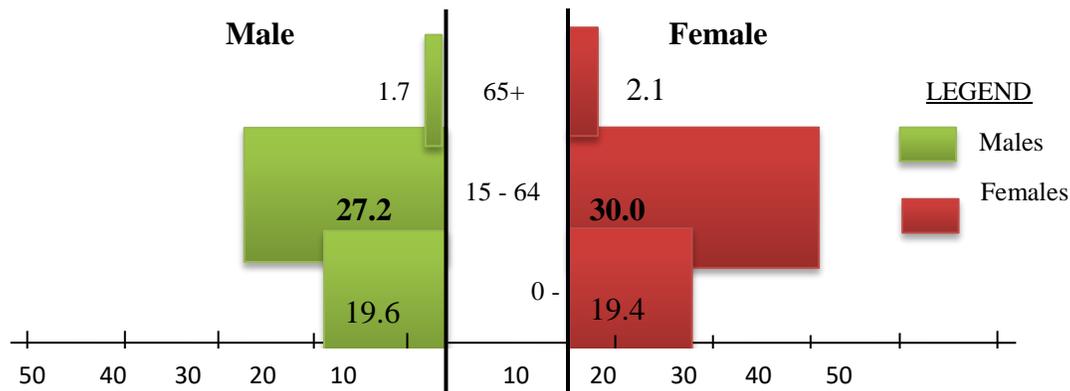
Table 1.58: Compressed Age-Sex Structure for Techiman Municipality (2017)

Age Cohort	Sex Distribution				Sex Ratios and Distribution for both Sexes		
	Male	%	Female	%	Both Sexes	%	Sex Ratio
0-14	35,842	19.6	35,446	19.4	71,288	39.1	101.1
15-64	49,438	27.2	54,668	30.0	104,106	57.1	90.4
65+	3,147	1.7	3,782	2.1	6,928	3.8	83.2

TOTAL	88,427	48.5	93,896	51.5	182,323	100	94.2
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Source: *Techiman MPCU Field Survey, 2017*

Fig1.40: Compressed Population Pyramid of Techiman Municipality, 2017



Source: *Techiman Municipal MPCU Field Construct, 2017.*

From tables 1.58 and Fig.1.40 it is observed that the proportion of females is greater than males. Women constitute a larger proportion of the district’s population and especially in the in the 15– 64 age brackets. This also implies that, Women constitute a larger proportion in the active population than male counterparts, and possibly, more males are dependent on females than the vice versa. About 57.1 percent of the populations are within the potential labour force. This implies increased pressure on the few existing job opportunities. The picture also implies that development programmes should be gender sensitive.

1.24.2: Traditional Gender Roles and Status

Gender roles are what a society or culture constructs and prescribes as proper roles, behaviour and personal identities for women and men. Gender roles and characteristics affect power relations between women and men at all level and can result in inequality in opportunities and outcomes for some groups. Gender roles often associate women with femininity and men with masculinity, with the later given higher value.

The social roles of women and men vary across different ethnic groups in Ghana. The overall impact of women in society has been significant. The social and economic well-being of women as mothers, traders, farmers, and office workers has evolved throughout centuries and is continuing to change in modern day. Life for women in Techiman Municipality does not vary from the general trend in Akan society in Ghana excerpt by location and culture. Table 1.59 depicts a picture social constructs for traditional gender roles.

Table 1.59: Social Constructs for Traditional Gender Roles

Traditional Gender Roles	Male	Female
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Polygyny	√	-
Household Chores (cooking, cleaning, washing, etc.)	-	√√
Head of Household	√√	-
Family Planning decisions	√√	-
Farming	√√	√
Child care	-	√√
Trading	√	√√
Child Naming	√	-
Housekeeping money provision (chop money)	√	-
Job employment/recruitment	√	-
Victims of domestic violence	-	√
Kings/Chiefs/Traditional Leadership	√√	√
Craft production	√√	√
Weaving and Sewing	-	√
Pottery and food processing	-	√
Counselling/provision of advice	√	√√

Source: *Techiman Municipal MPCU Field Construct, 2017.*

Among the Akan and for that matter Techiman people, women assume the basic domestic and child care roles. Both sexes assume responsibility for basic agriculture production, although men undertake the more laborious tasks and women the more repetitive ones. Women will work on their husbands' farms but will also farm on their own.

Traditional craft production is divided according to gender. Men are usually weavers, carvers, and metal workers. Women make pottery and engage in food processing. Petty trade is almost exclusively a woman's occupation. Women independently control any money that they receive from their own endeavors, even though their husbands normally provide the capital funding.

Traditionally, Akan women also assume important social, political and ritual roles. Within the lineage and extended family, female elders assume authority, predominantly over other women. The oldest woman (abrewa) is considered to be the key adviser and repository of knowledge and family histories.

1.24.3: Access and Control

Table 1.60: shows the picture of levels of access and control over resources using (√) to indicate the levels.

Assets, Resources	Access		Control	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Land/Landed property	√√	√	√	
Education	√√	√	√	

Equipment	√√	√	√	
Cash/liquidity documents	√√	√	√	
Income/Livelihoods	√√	√	√	
Services	√√	√	√	
Water Usage	√	√√	√	√√
Health Care	√	√√	√√	√
Political power/participation	√√	√	√	
Employment	√√	√	√	
Security	√√	√	√	

Techiman MPCU Field Construct, 2017

Table 1.60 depicts clear imbalances between men and women and access and control of resources go in favour of men. Men had greater decision making power to determine their level of access and control of economic and social resources. Men had more rights to assets and control over them. Men were more involved in forest clearing for agricultural use, a primary determinant of initial access to land and land ownership; Men have greater potential to be leaders (e.g. of the family and lineage) and therefore were considered to be better qualified to take decisions affecting jobs, education and other decisions. Equal access to economic and financial resources is critical for gender equality and empowerment of women as well as for economic growth and development.

1.24.5: Gender Parity in School Enrolment

The Techiman Municipality is currently recording a reduction in gender disparity in school enrolment as the ratio is almost 1:1 for boys and girls. Surprisingly at the Secondary school level, the gender disparity is turning against the male enrolment recording 1:1.2 (see Table 1.61). This means that, more males drop out from JHS to SHS than girls. This may be the results of the continuous promotion of girls' education in the Municipality.

Table 1.61: Gender Parity Index

Level	Enrolment Gender Parity Ratios (Boys to Girls)
Kindergarten (KG)	1:09
Primary	1:97
Junior High School (JHS)	1:98
Senior High School (SHS)	1:1.2

Source: Techiman Municipal Assembly MPCU Field constructs 2017

1.24.6: School Participation Rate of the Techiman Municipality (SPR)

School participation rate (SPR) is an indicator which measures the proportion of school-going age who is actually enrolled in school as a percentage of the age cohorts in the municipality.

Table 1.62: School Participation Rate (SPR) of the Techiman Municipality, 2017

Level	Eligible Population			Actual Enrolment			SPR		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girl (%)	Overall (%)
KG	7,202	7647	14,849	6,925	6,545	13,470	96.2	85.6	90.7
Primary	22,532	23,926	46,458	16,178	16,718	33,470	69.9	71.8	72.0
JHS	9,888	10,499	20,387	6,081	6,454	12,535	61.5	61.8	61.5
SHS	8,608	9,141	17,749	1,609	1,605	3,214	18.7	17.6	18.1

Source: Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

In the municipality, more boys participate in school at KG and SHS levels than girls see Table 1.62. However, the situation changes in favour of girls at primary and JHS levels. This implies that, more girls complete school at JHS level probably to marry or engage themselves in trading activities

1.24.7: Literacy Status

This indicator measures the percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can, with understanding read and write simple statement in English and or Ghanaian language in their everyday life. Table 1.63 presents male-female distribution of literacy status of the municipality.

Table 1.63: Literacy Status of Techiman Municipal Assembly of Population aged 15+ (2017)

Literacy Level	Male	%	Female	%	No.	%	National (%)
Can read and write English and or Ghanaian Language	43,732	39.4	36,657	33.0	80,389	72.4	76.6
Cannot read and write English	13,678	12.3	16,967	15.3	30,645	27.6	23.4
Total	57,410	51.7	53,624	48.3	111,034	100	100

Source: Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

Male-Female illiteracy rates among age 15 and above in the municipality stand at 12.3% and 15.3% o. Though there is disparity, the gap is not all that wide. This implies that efforts are being made by government and the Assembly on Girl Child Education to bridge the gap. The high literacy rate would lead to improvement in human resource, job creation and development as a whole. The improvement would all things being equal, reduce social vices such as stealing and increase productivity since most

people will find themselves in decent jobs. It can also enhance participatory learning approach since parents would be able to support their children in their learning process.

1.24.7: Non-Formal Education

The male to female ratio of participants in the non-formal education is about 1:4 implying more females have enrolled than males. It also provide meaning to the fact that females are the majority when it comes to those who cannot read and write. The table below shows the various percentages of participation/enrolment level in the municipality and national.

Table 1.64: Participation/Enrolment Level of Techiman Municipality, 2017

Year	Total Enrolment	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)
2015	194	57	29.4	137	70.6
2016	258	76	29.5	182	70.5
2017	614	136	22.1	478	77.1
National	77,674	32,227	41.5	45,447	58.5

Source: Techiman NFED/MPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.24.8: Enrolment Levels by Gender

The table 1.65 below shows the enrolment level of the Techiman Municipality for the various levels of basic education(private and public) 2007/2018 academic years.

School participation rate (SPR) is an indicator which measures the proportion of school-going age who is actually enrolled in school as a percentage of the age cohorts in the municipality.

Table 1.65: Enrolment Levels of the Techiman Municipality, 2017

Level	Eligible Population			Actual Enrolment			SPR		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girl (%)	Overall (%)
KG	7,202	7647	14,849	6,925	6,545	13,470	96.2	85.6	90.7
Primary	22,532	23,926	46,458	16,178	16,718	33,470	69.9	71.8	72.0
JHS	9,888	10,499	20,387	6,081	6,454	12,535	61.5	61.8	61.5
SHS	8,608	9,141	17,749	1,609	1,605	3,214	18.7	17.6	18.1

Source: Techiman Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

The table shows that Primary, JHS and SHS do not receive full enrolment with participation rate standing at 72.0%, and 18.1% respectively and therefore much effort needs to be in place to intensify education in the municipality, especially female education.

In the municipality, more boys participate in school at KG and SHS levels than girls. However, the situation changes in favour of girls at primary and JHS levels. This implies that, more girls complete school at JHS level probably to marry or engage themselves in trading activities.

The general picture of the SPR shows that, government campaign on girl-child education at the basic level was really flourishing in the municipality. However both male and females' figures dropped at the secondary school level. The implication of the above is that, the pupils in the municipality drop out of school to engage in other activities or travel out.

1.24.9: Health Insurance Patronage by Gender

The distribution of those registered cuts across the formal and informal sectors and the exempted categories (see Table 1.66

Table 1.66: Municipal Health Insurance Registration by Gender for 2017

				Exempt			Sex		Total
Informal	SSNIT Contributors	SSNIT Pensioners	Under 18 years	Pregnant Women	70 years +	Indigent	Male	Female	
31,127	3,079	59	45,922	4,988	2,848	1,945	36,768	53,200	89,968
34.6%	3.4%	0.1%	51.0%	5.5%	3.2%	2.2%	40.9%	59.1%	

Note: these figures include both New and Old members of the Scheme for 2017

Source: *Techiman Municipal Health Insurance Scheme, 2017*.

From the table it is observed that women (59.1%) patronize the scheme more than men (40.9%). This is because women see the scheme as a social security to their fragility as far as their health issues are concerned. The same reason holds for their children who constitute 51% of the scheme's membership. As far as the figures indicate, members from the informal sector (34.6%) finance the district scheme and about 10.9% of members are exempted from paying premium, including pregnant women. The implication is that the informal sector should be encouraged to register in their numbers to sustain the scheme financially.

1.24.10: Gender Composition of the Techiman Municipal Assembly

In line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Techiman Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Techiman Municipality. As provided by section 5 of Act 936, the Assembly consists of the following members.

- The District Chief Executive
- One Assembly member elected from each of the 32 Electoral Areas.

- The member of parliament from the constituency that fall within the area of authority of the Assembly
 - Presidential appointments which should not exceed 30% of the total membership of the Assembly.
- There is also a presiding member elected from among the Assembly members.

Currently the Assembly has 32 elected Assembly Members and 13 government appointees with One (1) Member of Parliament as well as the District Chief Executive of the Assembly making a total of 48 members as shown in Table 1.67.

Table 1.67: Membership of Techiman Municipal Assembly

<i>Position</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Elected	30	2	32
Gov't Appointees	13	1	14
Member of Parliament	1	-	1
District Chief Executive	1	-	1
Total	45	3	48

Source: *Techiman Municipal Assembly MPCU, 2017*

Out of this number, only two (2) women were elected into the Assembly in the 2014 district level elections with only one (1) woman appointed in addition making a total of three (3) women representing 6.2% of the total membership. This clearly shows gender imbalance in the composition of the highest decision making body/authority in the municipal area. It implies that, decisions are more likely to be in favour of the male majority against female minority. More women need to be encouraged to participate in local governance. This will help heighten the voice of women in decision making process in local governance, since women form majority of the population.

Gender imbalance in the Techiman Municipality is real and culminates in a range of gender issues which include:

1. Gender-sensitive local governance in the areas like:

- To increase women's participation in politics, not only in formal political structures but also the civic engagement in politics.
- To strengthen gender-awareness and capacities among both women and men politicians and civil servants.
- To deliver services that addresses the specific needs and interests of women and men in the community, which requires engendered economic development, development planning and resources allocation.
- To create awareness of women's rights

2. **Decision-making:** women in the municipality shy away from getting themselves involved in decision-making. At the party level no woman has ever emerged as a member of parliament. At the municipal level of the 46 Assembly members 7 of them are women. Also of the 5 Zonal councils none is chaired by a woman.

Women constitute half of the municipality population, and therefore have the right to constitute half of the decision-making bodies. Only by having more women (local) elected, women will feel truly represented and recognized in the democratic process. A society where women are not part of the political system is an unjust society.

3. **Diversity.** In general, women and men perform different tasks and live in different economic and social conditions. Therefore they have separate political interests. Being the major responsible for reproductive activities, women have a particular interest in the allocation of local resources and services, such as water, fuel, electricity, sanitation, housing, public safety, and health services.
4. **Health** As a result of poverty and ignorance many women resort to unorthodox means of seeking health care. Many sick mothers, including pregnant women do not attend to hospital for proper care. Thus the rate of maternal/child death has raisin in the municipality.

1.25: Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Environment is the surroundings of, and influences on, a particular item of interest. In summary, environment is the natural world or the ecosystem in which both living and non-living things exist. Environment embodies a composite aspect of human life, Environment, Climate and Green Economy are necessary bedmates to make life comfortable for humanity.

The adverse effects from these three combined have a serious effect on health and sanitation and overall development. Increase in population of the municipality and the quest of people to make ends meet has seriously affected the vegetation and climate conditions of the municipality. illegal lumbering, charcoal burning, bad farming practices (slash and burn) and the clearing of areas for housing purposes (urbanization) are some of the activities which has affected the vegetation in the area. Fig. 1.33 shows vegetation Map of the municipaly depicting how forest vegetation cover has given way to savanna and semi-savanna woodlands leaving a small portion with typical forests..

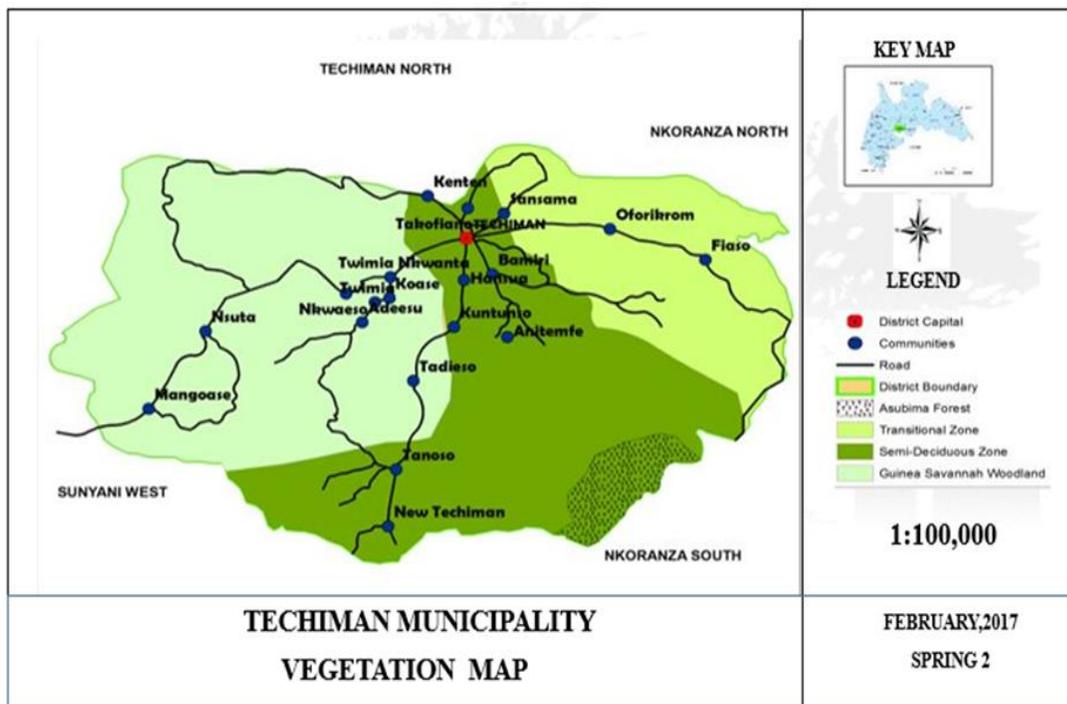


Fig.1.40: Showing the effects of Climate change on Vegetation of Techiman Municipality

Temperature and relative humidity are unfavorable due to climate change. The implication is that, flooding, storms, soil infertility and the reduction of arable lands for farming (as a result of urbanization) are some of the calamities likely to befall the municipality in subsequent years. It is important therefore, to educate the public on the dangers of their activities and institute rules and regulations to protect the vegetation of the municipality.

Causes of Climate change: Human activities are causing accelerated climate change. These human activities include:

- Slash and burn farm practices which destroys vegetation cover
- Bushfires through hunting and game practices
- Forest timber exploitation
- Sand winning /'galamsay' activities
- Farming around river banks,
- Poor waste management, e.t.c.

Effectes of Climate Change: These human activities accelerate climate change resulting in:

- Generation of extra heat kept in the air by “greenhouse gases” produced from human activity
- Global warming: Some sunlight is bounced back into space causing high temperature and heat-related diseases such as skin diseases, cerebro-spinnal diseases, e.t.c
- Chnge in weather patterns e.g. erractic rainfall patterns

- Loss of flora and fauna
- Desertification
- Affects the quantity and flow of water in rivers and streams causing people, especially women and children, spending more time looking for water
- Reduction in land fertility and agricultural productivity
- Loss of livelihoods

Green Economy has been greatly affected and has reduced the rainfall pattern over the years which if not checked well, the reputation of the Municipality as the food basket of the region can be at risk. Additionally, the aesthetic value of the municipality is greatly reduced. There are no shades or avenues in the capital, Techiman or social gathering places such as parks. The situation is even more compounded by the fact that, the few parks within Techiman are all desertificated with no green grasses on them. This reduces beauty and the health situation in the area as green areas provide more oxygen for good health.

1.25.1: Major Environmental Issues in the Municipality

The municipality over the years has been faced with a number of environmental problems as listed below:

- i. bush fires
- ii. pollution of water bodies, especially the streams and rivers by “sandwinning” operators
- iii. over grazing
- iv. forest degradation by chain saw operators
- v. noise pollution especially churches and mobile preachers/sellers
- vi. inadequate final dumping sites and waste containers
- vii. burning of wood for charcoal
- viii. improper farming along the river banks

Policies need to be put in place to protect Municipality’s lands, forest resources and other life supporting systems from the ravages of population pressure and to also encourage Green Economy by educating the populace on the importance of afforestation through tree planting and positively changing attitudes toward climate.

1.26: Security and Governance

1.26.1: Crime Rate

Table 1.68: Crime Rate in Techiman Municipality (2012-2017)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Remarks/ % Change between Base year to 2017
Stealing	45	42	38	22	53	65	44.4%
Defrauding by false presences	10	8	7	8	-	16	60%
Threat of death	3	4	3	1	-	-	-
Robbery	5	3	2	2	7	10	100%
Causing unlawful harm	6	4	2	7	6	8	33.3%
Murder	4	2	3	2	7	4	0%
Rape	1	2	1	7	-	2	100%
Defilement	5	2	4	-	-	7	40%
Abortion	3	4	5	1	-	-	-
Attempted murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	83	71	65	50	73	184	121.7%
Crime rate	92.8/100, 000 populatio n*	76.9/100,000 population*	68,3/100,000 population*	51.0/100,00 0 population*	72.4/100, 000 populatio n*	177,1/1 00,000 populati on*	90.8% increase in crime rate over base year

***Notes:** CRIME RATE – A crime rate describes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population. A crime rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported crimes by the total population with potential to commit crime (i.e. 15-64 age groups); the result is multiplied by 100,000. The rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

Crime rate is relatively increasing in the Municipality as a result of the influx of people into the municipality with greener pasture aspirations. Within a five year period, crime rate rose from 92.8/100,000 population in 2012 to 177,1/100,000 population in 2017, showing 90.8% increase (see Table 1.69). The implication is that, people especially the youth are anti-social maens to fulfil their shattered dreams or aspirations. The trend if not checked, can affect local economic development since businesses cannot prosper in an insecure environment.

1.26.2: Disaster

Climate change has brought about a dramatic change in the weather pattern in Techiman Municipality, resulting in unusual rainstorms, flash floods and bushfires which often leave in their trials destruction to livelihoods and vital socio economic infrastructure such as houses, schools, roads bridges and crops. Also, there are extended periods when the Municipality receives deficiency in rainfall (drought). Table 1.65.shows the types of disasters recorded in the municipality.

Table 1.69: Types of Disasters in the Municipality

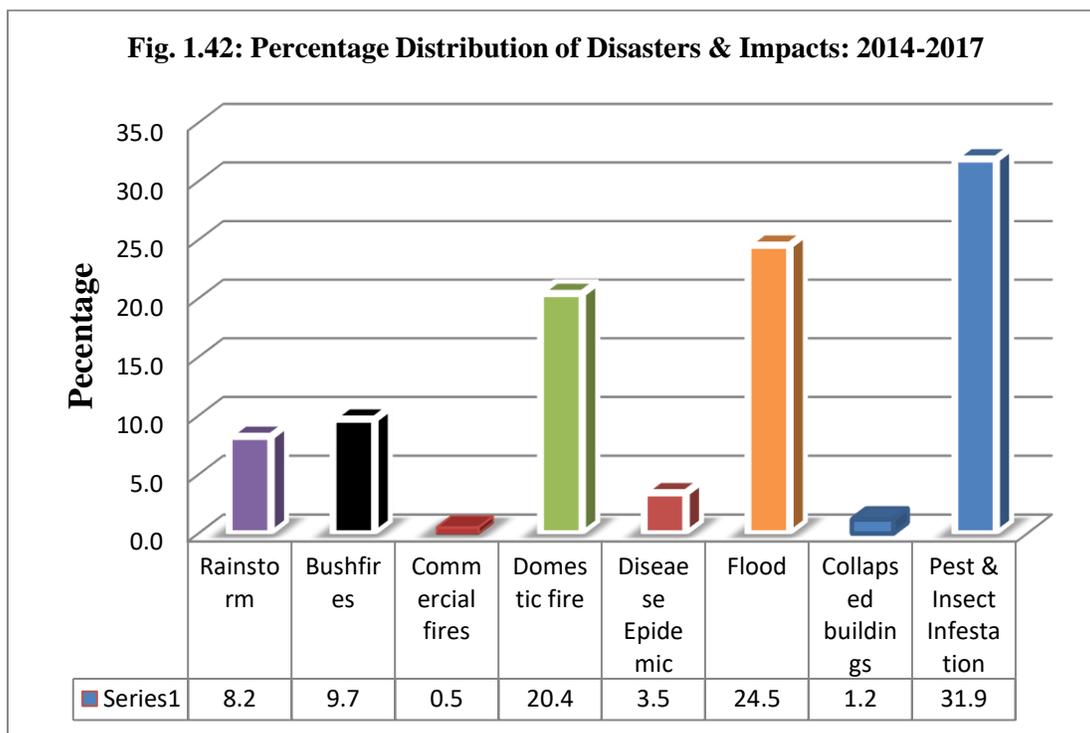
Natural Hazards	Human-induced Hazards
Rainstorm	Domestic Fires
Flood	Bush/wild fires
Army worm infestation	Commercial fires
Meningitis	Callapse of buildings
	Cholera

Source: Municipal Department of NADMO, 2017

The table shows that disasters in the municipality are more of human-induced than natura disasters. This implies that, by conscious effort and sensitization much of the recorded dsasters could be avoided or reduced drastically. Table 1.66 shows the type and number of disasters recorded in the Municipality between 2014 and 2017.

Table 1.70: Type and number of disasters recorded in the Municipality between 2014 and 2017.

Rainstorm	Number	Bushfires	Number	Commercial fires	Number
Heavy Rainstorm	32	Wild bush fires	18	Occurrence of Commercial fires	5
No. of Schools ripped off	19	Acreage of cocoa destroyed	82	Shops destroyed	17
Residential Houses ripped off	51	Bags of maize destroyed	105		
Displaced persons	242	Affected persons	200		
Sub-Total	344	Sub-Total	405	Sub-Total	22
Flood	Number	Domestic Fires	Number	Disease-Epidemic	Number
Flood occurrence	16	Occurrence of domestic fires	82	Cholera outbreak victims	55
Houses flooded	104	Displaced Persons	744	Meningoccal meningitis victims	89
Flood-Affected Persons	897	Communities affected	26		
Communities affected	7				
Sub-Total	1,024	Sub-Total	852	Sub-Total	144
Collapsed Buildings	Number	Pest and Insect Infestation (e.g. Army-worm)	Number		
Collapsed buildings	11	Communities affected	61		
Displaced persons	39	Acreage of maize destroyed	1,133		
		Farmers affected	137		
Sub-Total	50	Sub-Total	1,331		
Grand Total	1,418		2,588		166
Overall =4,172					



Source: MPCU Field Construct, 2017

Table 1.70 and Fig. 1.42 above, provide details on the top 8 disaster risks in Techiman Municipality, which have a high residual risk and impact and which are considered to be key risks requiring management focus. Importantly, the management of these risks is closely aligned to NADMO strategic objectives. The data showed that Pest and insect infestation pose highest risk to the municipality with overall risk occurrence and impact rating of 31.9% of all disaster risks. This is followed by Flood (24.5) and domestic fire. The Municipality is doing well in commercial fire and building collapse risks prevention.

Interventions by way of continuous public education and sensitization, application of right chemicals at the right time, electrical connection by trained professionals, construction of storm drains, desilting of drains, and good drainage system be put in place to arrest these situations.

1.26.3: Disaster Risk-prone Areas

The NADMO office has identified and taken note of disaster-proned areas for close monitoring, early warning systems, education and prevention control programmes. These are presented in Table 1.71.

Table 1.71: Disaster-proned Areas/Communities

S/No.	Area/Community	Nature of Disaster	Potential Time of Occurrence
1	New Onyinase		April-June & September-October

2	New Anyinabrem	Flood	February/May/June/ Sept./October
3	Twimia-Nkwanta		April/September
4	Ahenbronoso		Apri/May
5	Takofiano		September
6	Abuorso, Fiaso,Ayimana, Sisalaline. Bamiri, Hansua, Gyarko, Abamu, New Onyinases, Tanoso, Adeisu, Kenten, Takofiano, Sansama, Forikrom, Bowohommoden, Tadieso, Kokrompe/Gyaukrom, Kromo		Rainstor (Roof-rip offs)
7	Tanoso, Nkwaeso,Kuntunso, Tinasu, Takofiano, Ahebronoso, Abanim, Aworopataa, Tunsuase, Akrofi, Kuramoa, Attabourso	Domestic Fires	Jan./Feb./March and Dec.
8	Tanoso area, Nkwaeso, Techiman, Nsokone, Koase, Ameen, Tuosi, Nkwanta, Bamiri & Mangoase	Bushfires	Jan/Feb/Oct
9	Communities in and around Techiman	Commercial fires	March/June/December
10	Communities in Tanoso, Nkwaeso, Twimia-Nkwanta, Techiman & suburbs	Collapsed buildings	May
11	Tanoso,Kenten,Mamprusi-Line, Takofiano	Cholera outbreak	April-June
12	Mamprusi-Line, Kenten, Abuorso, Forikrom, Nkwaeso, Tanoso, Nsuta	Meningitis	May/June/October/Nov
13	Municipal-wide with special reference to: Techiman, Tanoso, Nkwaeso, Nsuta, Forikrom, New Techiman, Sereso, Akrofi, Tinasu,Agosa, Daaman, Amangoase, Bomiri	Army worm infestation	Apri/May

Source: *Municipal NADMO Office, 2017*

These communities need constant reminders to keep them aware of looming risks so as to take caution and preventive measures. This is because prevention is always better than cure. The Municipal Office of National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is doing well to prevent and reduce distaster impacts but is faced with some operational challenges including;

- Lack of transport for surveillance, sensitization and monitoring
- Inadequate funding to satisfy the support needs of disaster victims
- Inadequate relief items
- Limited number of staff
- Lack of office logistics

The Assembly Assembly is to adopt some proactive strategies to support the department to deliver its mandate.

1.26.4: Water Security

The Extent to which Water Security (Accountability, Quality and Quantity) affects the Development of the Techiman Municipal Assembly

Water is very essential for human survival. Households, companies, offices among other set ups need water in one way or the other to effectively run their everyday activities. Thus, its availability and quality is essential for convenience and health purposes.

Water bodies in the municipality are drying up through human activities around river banks. The Municipality is likely to face serious water problems which will have effects on the socio-economic development of the people if the trend is not checked. The total number of people being served with water in the municipality is about 127,079 which implies that, about 69.7 percent of demand is being met in the area. About 55,244 (30.3%) of the population not served with potable water. This proportion of the population use rivers, streams and ponds as source of drinking water, and so any pollution and destruction of water sources go to their disadvantage. They should be supported with regular and available safe potable water supply.

The insufficiency of water supply also impacts negatively on environmental sustainability where people indiscriminately dig manholes and boreholes in search for water supply. There is also the use of unhygienic water which could impact on the health and disease condition of people living in the municipality. In effect, the search for water will affect universal education and hunger situation within the municipality. To ensure water security, the Assembly must plan for the unserved needs and put pragmatic measure to protect existing water bodies. Communities being served with Ghana Water Company (GWC) Pipe-borne Water in the Municipality are Tanoso, Kuntunso, Techiman, Ahansua and Tadieso

1.26.5: Challenges of Water Supply in Techiman Municipality

- Freshwater existing water resources is worsening due to increased levels of pollution
- Silting of catchment reservoir at the Tanoso plant is very problematic
- Designed capacity of GWC (4500m³/day) and production per day (2866m³/day) against the current estimated demand of 12000m³/day implies that, only about 24 percent of demand can be met taking increases in population into consideration (182,323). The rest of 45.7 serviced by other mechanized schemes, boreholes and wells constructed at the community and household levels.
- Inadequate distribution pipelines within and around the periphery of the municipality

- Inadequate storage tank to store water during low demand periods (only 2 high level tanks of capacity 150m³are available).

1.26.6: Governance

In this section, a description of the administrative structures for the Municipality's management is discussed. Issues concerning L.Is establishing the Assembly, composition of the Assembly (staffing), number of urban/zonal councils within the municipality as well as traditional governance are also highlighted.

1.26.6.1: Political Administration

The current Techiman Municipality was originally part of Wenchi and later Nkoranza and Kintampo districts before its establishment as Techiman Municipal Assembly under Legislative Instrument (L.I.1472) of 1989 as a District Assembly. It later gained the status of a Municipality in 2004 under Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1799). Subsequently, Techiman North Assembly was separated from Techiman Municipal assembly through the creation of the new Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2096), 2012. There are 5 councils (1 urban council and 4 Zonal Councils) namely; Techiman Urban Council, Tanoso Zonal Council, Tano Zonal Council, Nsuta Zonal Council and Nkweaso Zonal Council located in the Fiaso/Nanankansu, Koforidua-Seresu/Asutia Asantanso/Aworopata/Attabourso, Nsuta-Sereso and Nsunya respectively. Each council comprise of 4 staff namely which include a Chairman, secretary, treasurer and a revenue collector. The staff is mainly tasked with the responsibility of supervising and managing the revenue mobilization activities in the communities under the zone or urban councils. There are also 56 Unit Committees comprising 5 members each with total a number of 280 members.

The development process in the Techiman Municipality hinges on various institutional structures that include state institutions, traditional governance structures, the private sector and non-governmental organisations including community based organisations. It is composed as follows the Municipal Chief Executive, 32 Assembly Members elected by universal adult suffrage in the electoral areas into which the Assembly is divided, 14 other members appointed by Government including one woman, and one Member of Parliament in the Municipality, making a total membership of 48.

The Municipal Chief Executive as the representative of the President in the Municipality also chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly, which is charged with the day-to-day running of the Assembly. The Municipal Coordinating Director coordinates all activities of the departments to ensure synchronization and avoid replication of efforts.

1.26.7: Traditional Authority

Traditional authority plays a very important role in the local government system of the Municipality and is therefore considered as an essential part of the decentralization process. In the rural areas, particularly, they command the respect of large numbers. Traditional authorities therefore have a crucial role to play in facilitating government policies and mobilizing their people for development. Another key role of traditional Authority is the issue of support for land administration reforms. With a large migrant farmer population in the Municipality, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable becomes very crucial.

The role of traditional authority in this context holds positive contribution to economic and social transformation. Partnership with traditional authority could therefore provide a mechanism for improved consultation and co-operation.

CHAPTER TWO (2)

2.0 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Chapter two highlights the harmonization of community needs and aspirations as captured in the planning guidelines with identified development gaps in the performance review of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The output therefore, would be harmonized development gaps or issues of the Techiman Municipal Assembly with the issues of Agenda for Jobs.

2.1: Eliciting Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

Zonal Councils had their Area Plans previously prepared and these were reviewed during community/Zonal Council interfaces. The updates elicited community perspective on current needs and aspirations of these five sub-district councils. The results are summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

Zonal Council	Development Needs
Techiman	Market facilities Spot improvement Extension of water /pipe scheme Extension of electricity/Street lights (electrification) Staff bungalows School buildings Community center Urban Council office Sports facility development Access to credit facilities Community library/ICT center Refuse evacuation and sanitation management Modern Lorry facilities Provision of sanitation facilities /toilets Adequate security Supply of agric. Equipment & inputs Good and Motorable roads Police stations/posts Fire station/posts Fire Hydrants Creation of jobs (1D1F/PfF&J) Provision of agro-processing facilities under 1D1F Development of tourist site
Tano	Drainage systems Refuse evacuation Provision of Zonal Council offices Provision of water facilities Police stations/Posts Provision of health facilities/Clinic Door-to-door refuse collection

	<p>School feeding programme Market Facility Tarring of roads Extension of electricity/Street lights Provision of ICT Facility Educational Infrastructure Job creation Bushfire Reduction Provision credit facilities & farm inputs</p>
Nkwaeso	<p>School Infrastructure Refuse evacuation Market facility Establishment of SHS Mechanization of boreholes Provision of streetlights Provision of toilets facilities Construction Zonal Council Offices Improved Feeder Roads Linkages Up-grading of Community Clinic to Health Centre Construction of Police Station Supply of Electricity</p>
Tanoso	<p>School buildings (new and rehabilitation) Toilet Facilities Provision of Court building Extension/provision of electricity Provision of CHPs compounds Market facility Provision of sex education Tarring of streets/ Road Rehabilitation of Irrigation Scheme Improved Feeder Roads Credit facilities to farmers Supply of agric. Equipment & inputs Speed ramps Provision of water facilities Construction of drainages/spot improvement School-feeding programme Bushfire Reduction Provision of agro-processing facilities under 1D1F</p>
Nsuta	<p>School buildings School-feeding programme Feeder Roads Teacher accommodation Market facilities Extension/provision of electricity Construction of speed bumps Water facilities Toilet/sanitation facilities Provision of a Hospital Area Council Office</p>

	Credit Facilities Reduction Post Harvest Losses Drainage/spot improvement Toilet / Sanitation Facilities Provision of credit facilities Expansion of Telephone facilities Management of Natural Resources
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2.2: Prioritization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Individual Zonal Council needs were combined into single statements, for example, “construction of boreholes” and “provision of pipe water” were summarized as “provision of “potable water”. A matrix was used to score weighted points to rank the needs. The results of the ranking are indicated in Table 2.2. These details were derived from Zonal Councils at community interfaces.

Table 2.2: Prioritized Community Needs and Aspirations

UNIT LEVEL RANKING WEIGHT COMMUNITY NEEDS	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	Total Weighted Score	Area Council Level Ranking
	5	4	3	2	1		
Job creation	6 (30)	2 (8)	5 (15)	3 (6)	1 (1)	60	7 th
School-Feeding programme	2 (10)	5 (20)	4 (12)	1 (2)	4 (4)	48	12 th
Access to credit facilities	5 (25)	2 (8)	4 (12)	3 (6)	1 (1)	52	10 th
Provision of Potable water	6 (30)	4 (16)	3 (9)	2 (4)	2 (2)	61	6 th
Reduction Post Harvest Losses	8 (40)	3 (12)	---	3 (6)	3 (3)	61	6 th
Construction / Rehabilitation of Roads	9 (45)	3 (12)	2 (6)	2 (4)	2 (2)	69	4 th
Electricity Supply & Extension	5 (25)	3 (12)	2 (6)	1 (2)	2 (2)	47	13 th
Provision of Health Facilities	8 (40)	4 (16)	3 (9)	2 (4)	4 (4)	73	3 rd
Provision of Agro-Processing facilities	7 (35)	6 (4)	5 (15)	3 (6)	1 (1)	61	6 th
Supply of agric. Equipment & inputs	6 (30)	4 (16)	3 (9)	1 (2)	---	57	8 th
Expansion of Telephone facilities	2 (10)	1 (4)	4 (12)	3 (6)	2 (2)	34	18 th
Adequate access to toilet /sanitation facilities	4 (20)	3 (12)	3 (9)	1 (2)	2 (2)	45	15 th
Provision of Police /Fire Post	2 (10)	5 (20)	3 (9)	2 (4)	3 (3)	46	14 th
Management of Natural Resources	2 (10)	2 (8)	2 (6)	4 (8)	5 (5)	37	17 th
Provision of Staff Quarters	--	3 (12)	3 (9)	2 (4)	3 (3)	28	20 th
Adequate market facilities /Lorry station	8 (40)	7 (28)	2 (3)	5 (15)	2 (2)	88	1 st
Development of tourist site	4 (20)	1 (4)	2 (6)	2 (4)	2 (2)	32	19 th
Construction of Zonal Council offices	3 (15)	8 (32)	1 (3)	2 (4)	2 (2)	56	9 th
Provision of Community Library/ICT/Telephone facilities	4 (20)	3 (12)	3 (9)	3 (6)	3 (3)	50	11 th
Bushfire Reduction	4 (20)	3 (12)	2 (3)	- (-)	3 (3)	38	16 th
Provision of School infrastructure	7 (35)	6 (24)	5 (15)	4 (8)	3 (3)	85	2 nd
Provision of Community Centers	- (-)	1 (4)	2 (6)	1 (3)	3 (3)	16	21 st
Sports Facility development	5 (25)	4 (16)	2 (6)	1 (2)	3 (3)	52	10 th

Refuse Evacuation and Sanitation Management	7 (35)	6 (24)	5 (15)	4 (8)	3 (3)	85	2 nd
Provision of Security & Security infrastructure	4 (20)	1 (4)	6 (18)	7 (14)	8 (8)	64	5 th

Construction of adequate market facilities and provision of school infrastructure came up on top. It is no surprise that market infrastructure and provision of school buildings came top priorities due to the diversification of the local economy towards commerce and service and emphasis on education. communities are virtually cut off from the center due to lack of a poor surface accessibility. Farm produce are left in the farms to rot without getting access to the appropriate markets. The third priority came up to be provision of health facilities which also represent the felt needs of rural communities to increase their access to health. Construction/rehabilitation of roads followed closely. A lot of communities are virtually cut off from the center due to poor surface accessibility. Farm produce are left in the farms to rot without getting access to the appropriate markets.

2.3: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development

Problems / Issues

This section links the gaps identified in the review of the municipality's performance to community needs and aspirations. To ensure harmony, each community needs and aspirations were scored against the key issues identified under the review of performances in a scale of **2 = strong relationship, 1 = weak relationship and 0 = No relationship**. The scores of this analysis is harmonized in a matrix indicated in Table 2.3.

The need to harmonise the development gaps with the current needs and aspirations of the communities to ascertain feasibility of needs and aspirations is very important in the planning process. These scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues. A low score indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the community needs and aspirations, if possible, to identify real problem to be addressed. The results is used to identify key development issues under GSGDA II which have implications for 2018-2021. These were then grouped under the thematic areas of the GPRS II, namely,

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Oil and Gas Development
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

Table:2.3

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile)						
	Weak IGF Collection capacity	Low Savings &Investment	Low access to credit	Low level Technology	Inadequ ate Market Infrastr ucture	Total	Rank
Adequate market facilities	2	2	1	0	2	7	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	1	0	0	2	0	3	
Provision of health facilities	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	2	2	1	2	1	8	
Provision of Security	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Provision of potable water	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	2	2	1	2	2	9	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	1	2	1	2	1	7	
Job creation	1	2	1	1	2	7	
Supply of Agricultural input	1	2	1	1	1	6	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Sports facility development	2	0	0	2	0	4	
Access to credit facilities	1	2	2	1	1	7	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	2	1	0	2	0	5	
School Feeding programme	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Electricity supply	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Bush fire Reduction	1	1	0	0	0	2	

Management of Natural resources	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	1	0	0	2	2	5	
Development of tourist site	2	2	1	2	2	9	
Provision of staff quarters	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Provision of Community centres	2	1	0	1	0	4	
Adequate market facilities	2	2	2	1	2	9	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	0	1	0	1	
TOTAL	32	22	11	31	18	114	
AVERAGE SCORE	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	4.6	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile						
	Lack of ready market	Unpredictable market conditions	Low entrepreneurial Skills	Lowering Soil Fertility	Depletion of Vegetation	Total	Rank
Community Needs/Aspirations							
Adequate market facilities	2	2	1	0	0	5	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	1	0	1	2	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Provision of health facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	2	2	0	1	1	6	
Provision of Security	2	1	0	0	0	3	
Provision of potable water	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	2	2	2	0	0	6	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	2	2	2	0	0	6	
Job creation	2	2	2	2	1	9	
Supply of Agricultural input	1	2	0	2	2	7	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sports facility development	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Access to credit facilities	1	1	2	1	0	5	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	2	2	1	0	0	5	
School Feeding programme	2	2	0	1	0	5	
Electricity supply	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bush fire Reduction	2	1	0	2	2	7	

Management of Natural resources	0	0	0	2	2	4	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	2	2	0	0	0	4	
Development of tourist site	2	1	0	0	0	3	
Provision of staff quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Provision of Community centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adequate market facilities	2	2	1	0	0	5	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	2	0	1	3	
TOTAL	29	24	14	12	11	90	
AVERAGE SCORE	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.6	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile						
	Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture	Inadequate agric. finance	Erratic Rainfall patterns	Low access to extension service	High Incidence of post-harvest losses	Total	Rank
Adequate market facilities	1	1	0	0	2	4	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Provision of health facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	0	0	0	2	2	4	
Provision of Security	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Provision of potable water	2	0	1	0	0	3	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	1	2	1	2	2	8	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	1	1	0	1	2	5	
Job creation	2	2	2	1	1	8	
Supply of Agricultural input	2	2	2	2	2	10	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sports facility development	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Access to credit facilities	0	2	0	0	2	4	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	1	0	1	1	0	3	
School Feeding programme	2	2	2	1	2	9	
Electricity supply	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bush fire Reduction	1	1	2	0	2	6	

Management of Natural resources	2	0	2	0	0	4	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Development of tourist site	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Provision of staff quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Provision of Community centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adequate market facilities	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	15	13	14	13	21	76	
AVERAGE SCORE	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.0	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile						
	Inadequate Access to Health Services	Destructive bushfires	Poor Environmental Sanitation	Poor Housing Conditions	Low access to water & sanitation facilities	Total	Rank
Adequate market facilities	1	1	2	2	2	8	
Provision of school infrastructure	2	0	2	1	2	7	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	2	0	2	2	2	8	
Provision of health facilities	2	0	2	1	2	7	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	2	0	2	1	2	7	
Provision of Security	2	2	0	2	0	6	
Provision of potable water	2	0	2	2	2	8	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	1	2	1	1	0	5	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	1	2	2	1	2	8	
Job creation	1	1	0	0	1	3	
Supply of Agricultural input	1	2	0	0	0	3	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	0	0	2	1	2	5	
Sports facility development	2	1	2	0	2	7	
Access to credit facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	2	0	1	1	2	6	
School Feeding programme	2	2	2	1	2	9	
Electricity supply	2	2	0	2	1	7	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	1	0	1	0	1	3	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	2	0	2	2	2	8	

Bush fire Reduction	0	2	2	0	0	4	
Management of Natural resources	2	0	2	0	0	4	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	2	0	0	2	0	4	
Development of tourist site	2	2	2	2	2	10	
Provision of staff quarters	1	0	2	2	2	7	
Provision of Community centres	1	0	2	0	2	5	
Adequate market facilities	2	2	2	1	2	9	
Provision of school infrastructure	2	2	2	0	2	8	
TOTAL	40	23	39	27	37	166	
AVERAGE SCORE	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	6.6	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile						
	Poor quality of teaching and learning	Incidence of domestic fire	Poor Road Conditions	Inadequate access to electricity	Low access to health services in rural areas	Total	Rank
Adequate market facilities	0	2	2	2	2	8	
Provision of school infrastructure	2	2	1	2	2	9	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	1	0	2	0	2	5	
Provision of health facilities	1	2	2	2	2	9	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	2	1	2	0	2	7	
Provision of Security	2	2	2	2	2	10	
Provision of potable water	2	1	2	1	2	8	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	0	0	2	1	0	3	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	0	1	2	2	2	7	
Job creation	1	0	1	2	2	6	
Supply of Agricultural input	0	1	2	1	0	4	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	0	0	2	1	2	5	
Sports facility development	2	0	2	2	0	6	
Access to credit facilities	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	2	1	2	2	1	8	
School Feeding programme	2	0	1	1	0	4	
Electricity supply	2	2	2	2	2	10	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	1	2	2	1	1	7	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	2	0	2	2	2	8	

Bush fire Reduction	0	1	1	0	2	4	
Management of Natural resources	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	1	0	1	2	2	6	
Development of tourist site	0	0	2	2	2	6	
Provision of staff quarters	1	2	2	2	1	8	
Provision of Community centres	0	2	1	2	1	6	
Adequate market facilities	1	2	2	2	1	8	
Provision of school infrastructure	2	1	2	2	2	9	
TOTAL	27	25	45	38	38	173	
AVERAGE SCORE	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	6.9	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile						
	High rate of unemployment	Low productivity	Weak academic performance	Low NHIS patronage	Inadequate staff accommodation	Total	Rank
Adequate market facilities	2	2	1	0	0	5	
Provision of school infrastructure	2	1	2	0	2	7	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Provision of health facilities	1	2	2	2	2	9	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	1	2	1	0	1	5	
Provision of Security	0	2	1	0	2	5	
Provision of potable water	1	2	1	0	2	6	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	2	2	1	1	0	6	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	2	2	0	0	1	5	
Job creation	2	2	2	1	1	8	
Supply of Agricultural input	2	2	1	1	0	6	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	0	0	0	1	2	3	
Sports facility development	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Access to credit facilities	2	2	1	1	1	7	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	2	2	2	0	1	7	
School Feeding programme	1	0	2	0	0	3	
Electricity supply	2	2	2	0	2	8	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	0	2	1	0	2	5	

Bush fire Reduction	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Management of Natural resources	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	2	2	1	0	1	6	
Development of tourist site	2	1	0	0	0	3	
Provision of staff quarters	0	2	0	0	2	4	
Provision of Community centres	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Adequate market facilities	2	2	1	0	0	5	
Provision of school infrastructure	2	2	2	0	2	8	
TOTAL	34	40	24	7	27	132	
AVERAGE SCORE	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	5.3	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Key Development gaps/Problems/Issues (from Performance Review and Profile						
	High HIV rate	Low participation of women	Low social accountability	Weak sectoral coordination	Low staff capacities	Total	Rank
Adequate market facilities	0	2	2	1	0	5	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	2	0	1	2	5	
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	0	2	2	2	2	8	
Provision of health facilities	2	2	1	2	2	9	
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	0	1	1	1	1	4	
Provision of Security	2	0	1	1	2	6	
Provision of potable water	1	2	2	2	2	9	
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	0	2	1	2	1	6	
Provision of agro-processing facilities	0	2	1	0	1	4	
Job creation	2	2	1	2	1	8	
Supply of Agricultural input	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	1	2	2	2	2	9	
Sports facility development	2	1	1	2	2	8	
Access to credit facilities	1	2	0	1	1	5	
Provision of library/ICT facilities	0	0	2	1	2	5	
School Feeding programme	0	2	2	1	2	7	
Electricity supply	0	0	1	1	2	4	
Provision of Police and Fire Posts	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	2	2	1	1	2	9	

Bush fire Reduction	0	2	0	2	1	5	
Management of Natural resources	0	1	1	2	2	6	
Expansion of Telephone facilities	0	2	1	1	1	5	
Development of tourist site	2	1	0	1	1	5	
Provision of staff quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Provision of Community centres	2	1	2	1	0	6	
Adequate market facilities	1	2	2	2	1	8	
Provision of school infrastructure	0	0	0	1	2	3	
TOTAL	18	37	27	34	36	153	
AVERAGE SCORE	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	6.1	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship

Identification of Key Development Problems/Issues Community Needs/Aspirations	Calculation of Overall Average Scores									
	Scores all development issues harmonized with community needs and aspirations							Total	Overall Average Score	Rank
Adequate market facilities	7	5	4	8	8	5	5	42	6	3 rd
Provision of school infrastructure	2	2	0	7	9	7	5	32	4.6	11 th
Refuse Evacuation and sanitation management	3	2	0	8	5	2	8	28	4	14 th
Provision of health facilities	2	0	0	7	9	9	9	36	5.1	9 th
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	8	6	4	7	7	5	4	41	5.9	4 th
Provision of Security	2	3	2	6	10	5	6	34	4.9	10 th
Provision of potable water	2	0	3	8	8	6	9	36	5.1	9 th
Reduction of Post-harvest losses	9	6	8	5	3	6	6	40	5.7	5 th
Provision of agro-processing facilities	7	6	5	8	7	5	4	42	6	3 rd
Job creation	7	9	8	3	6	8	8	49	7	1 st
Supply of Agricultural input	6	7	10	3	4	6	2	38	5.4	7 th
Construction of Zonal Council Offices	2	0	0	5	5	3	9	27	3.4	16 th
Sports facility development	4	0	0	7	6	2	8	27	3.9	15 th
Access to credit facilities	7	5	4	0	1	7	5	29	4.1	13 th
Provision of library/ICT facilities	5	5	3	6	8	7	5	39	5.6	6 th
School Feeding programme	2	5	9	9	4	3	7	39	5.6	6 th
Electricity supply	2	1	1	7	10	8	4	33	4.0	14 th

Provision of Police and Fire Posts	2	2	0	3	7	2	2	18	2.6	20 th
Provision of Sanitation/toilet facilities	2	0	0	8	8	5	9	32	4.6	11 th
Bush fire Reduction	2	7	6	4	4	2	5	30	4.2	12 th
Management of Natural resources	2	4	4	4	1	2	6	23	3.2	17 th
Expansion of Telephone facilities	5	4	2	4	6	6	5	32	4.6	11 th
Development of tourist site	9	3	1	10	6	3	5	37	5.2	8 th
Provision of staff quarters	1	0	0	7	8	4	0	20	2.9	19 th
Provision of Community centres	4	0	0	5	6	1	6	22	3.1	18 th
Adequate market facilities	9	5	2	9	8	5	8	46	6.6	2 nd
Provision of school infrastructure	1	3	0	8	9	8	3	32	4.6	11 th
TOTAL	114	90	76	166	173	132	153	904	127.9	
AVERAGE SCORE	4.6	3.6	3.0	6.6	6.9	5.3	6.1	36.2	5.1	

From the analysis of harmonizing community needs to key development problems, it is observed that, 11 out of 25 of the community needs had scores above the overall average score of 5.1. This represents 44.0% of the community needs and aspiration. The remaining 56.0% did not meet the average score of 5.1. There is therefore strong harmony of these needs and aspirations which best address the development gaps of the municipality which need attention in 2018-2021. These are:

- ❖ Job creation initiatives
- ❖ Adequate market facilities
- ❖ Provision of Agro-processing facilities
- ❖ Construction / Rehabilitation of Roads
- ❖ Reduction of post-harvest losses
- ❖ Provision of Library/ICT facilities
- ❖ School-feeding programmes
- ❖ Supply of agricultural input
- ❖ Development of tourist site
- ❖ Provision of potable water
- ❖ Provision of health facilities in the rural areas

These needs and aspirations reflect the core occupations of the people in the municipality that is agriculture, trade and social services. The rest of the needs that follow up on the rank are:

- ❖ Reliable Electricity Supply & Extension
- ❖ Access to credit facilities
- ❖ Bush fire reduction
- ❖ Expansion of telephone facilities
- ❖ Refuse evacuation and sanitation management
- ❖ Sports development
- ❖ Construction of Council Offices
- ❖ Management of natural resources
- ❖ Provision of community centers
- ❖ Provision of staff quarters
- ❖ Provision of Police & Fire Posts/Stations

The results also identified key development issues under GSGDA II which have implications for 2018-2021 outlook. These are summarized under GSGDA II thematic areas in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 Key development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weak internal revenue mobilization capacity ● Low savings and investment
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low level of technology ▪ Lack of ready markets ▪ Unpredictable market conditions
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inadequate storage facilities ● Inadequate agricultural finance ● High Incidence of post-harvest losses ● Over-reliance on Rain-fed agriculture
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of skills in oil and gas industry
Infrastructur, Energy and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor environmental sanitation ▪ Poor housing conditions ▪ Low access water and sanitation facilities ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning ▪ Incidence of domestic fire ▪ Poor road conditions ▪ Inadequate access to electricity
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low acces to heath services in rural areas ● High rate of unemployment ● Low productivity ● Weak academic performance
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low participation of women ▪ Inadequate social accountability ▪ Inadequate sectoral coordination ▪ Low capacities of Zonal Councils ▪ Low staff capacities ▪ Inadequate staff accommodation

2.4: Harmonisation of Key Development Issues under GSGDA II (with implication for 2018-2021) with those of National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021)

The National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (An Agenda for Jobs: 2018-2021) is the new development policy document or agenda of the country and gives direction to all the development plans prepared by MMDAs. The NMTDPF, Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 under the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018-2057) is to give a development direction to help achieve a common national goal.

The NMTDPF2018-2021 has the following thematic areas:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and the International Community

To ensure continuity of relevant ongoing programmes, the key issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 are harmonized with those issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. This was done to match GSGDA II issues with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 issues to identify similarity for adoption in the 2018-2021 plan outlook. Table 2.5 shows identified issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

The sets of two issues were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there were similarities, the GSGDA II issues were adopted by replacing it with the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. These are presented in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Issues	Development Dimensions of Agenda for Jobs	Issues
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Weak Internal Revenue mobilization capacity ii. Low Savings and Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ii. Low Domestic saving rate
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low Level of Technology ii. Lack of Ready Market iii. Unpredictable Market conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development Economic Development Build Prosperous society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low application of Technology, especially among small-holder farmers leading to comparative lower yields ii. Poor marketing system iii. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inadequate storage facilities ii. Inadequate access to agricultural finance iii. High Incidence of post-harvest losses iv. Over-reliance on Rain-fed agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poor storage and transportation systems ii. Lack of credit for agriculture iii. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure iv. Low level of irrigated agriculture
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of skills in oil and gas industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise on skills development in the oil and gas industry

<p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poor environmental sanitation ii. Poor housing conditions iii. Low access to water and sanitation facilities iv. Poor quality of teaching and learning v. Incidence of domestic and bush fire vi. Poor road conditions vii. Inadequate access to electricity 	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p> <p>Social Development</p> <p>Social Development</p> <p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p> <p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p> <p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ii. Inadequate housing infrastructure services iii. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas iv. Poor quality of education at all levels v. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response vi. Rapid deterioration of roads vii. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low access health services in rural areas ii. High rate of unemployment iii. Low productivity 	<p>Social Development</p> <p>Social Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p> <p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ii. High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth iii. Low volume of production

	iv. Weak academic performance		iv. Poor quality of education at all levels
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low participation of women ii. Low social accountability iii. Inadequate sectoral coordination iv. Low capacities of Zonal Councils v. Low staff capacities vi. Low utilization of opportunities to promote Ghana's interests abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Development Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Ghana and the International Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality ii. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions iii. Overlapping functions among public sector institutions iv. Ineffective sub-district structures v. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners vi. Limited participation by the diaspora in development

2.5: Adopted Development Issues relating to the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

It is important to relate identified issues and the municipal's needs and aspirations to the NMTDPF-*Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)*. This is to ensure compatibility with the national development agenda. The needs and aspirations are matched against the thematic issues of the GSGDA II. The rationale is to ensure efficient use of limited resources to meet needs and aspirations of the people in the Techiman Municipality.

Table 2.6 below presents harmonized and adopted development issues of GSGDA II into Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) MTDP issues.

Table 2.6: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of MTDP from Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

No.	Thematic Areas of NMTDPF 2018-2021	Harmonized Municipal Development Issues
1.	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low domestic saving rate • Low application of technology • Poor marketing systems • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Poor storage and transportation systems • Lack of credit facilities • Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Low volum of production
2.	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • High levels of unemployment and under employment among the youth • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and respons • Rapid deterioration of roads • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
4.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • Overlapping functions among public sector institutions • Ineffective Sub-district structures • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
5	Ghana and the International Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation by diasporas in development

2.6: Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges.

The subjection of identified priority issues in the municipality to the analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) with respect to each of the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) is an important aspect of the planning process.

The analysis was made on the seven (7) thematic areas as:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining macro-economic stability
2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private sector
3. Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure and Human settlement
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

2.6.1 Definition of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

Potentials of the Techiman Municipality refers to:

Advantages and resources (within the municipality) which when utilized can enable the municipality to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges

Opportunities are external factors (beyond the municipality) that positively influence development of the municipality

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development such as unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth etc.

Challenges are external factors or obstacles (beyond the municipality) that may hamper smooth development effort, those that the municipality cannot influence.

Table 2.7: Economic Development

No .	Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Low domestic saving rate	Availability of land to expand production Existence of many Banks and financial institutions	Existence of some job opportunities One district one factory initiative Remittances from family members outside	Low income levels High dependency ratio Declining soil fertility	High cost of living High cost of inputs Unreliable weather
<p>CONCLUSION: Low income and savings habit in the Municipality is a major issue which needs to be addressed. Significant potentials and opportunities exist and could be used to solve the problem; constraints can be addressed by family expenditures. Challenges can be managed through cost-effective production and small-scale irrigation systems.</p>					
2	Low application of technology	Existence of BAC and Rural Technology Service center Existence of University Campuses to provide technical know-how	Favorable government initiatives/policies to support entrepreneurship eg. GYEEDA Polytechnic technical training	High illiteracy rate Low income levels	High cost of training programmes
<p>CONCLUSION: More potentials and opportunities exist; constraints could be minimized through free SHS program and impact of challenges reduced through tailored hands-on training. When these are managed application of technology would be cost-effective.</p>					
3	Poor marketing systems & Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Highly patronized market exist Some market infrastructure exist BAC exhibition/trade fairs Nodal town with trunk roads connecting all parts of Ghana	Influx of traders from within Ghana and neighboring counties Social media to advertise Internet exist to showcase market potentials One-district-one Warehouse initiative	Lack of storage facilities Highway robbery and crime rate The influence of “middle men”	Unstable market prices High inflation rates Competitive markets outside the district Importation of other food items like rice Low price offered by urban traders. Lack of price guarantee High cost of transportation

					The power of buyers
CONCLUSION: Security issues could be addressed by deploying the security agencies; unstable market prices may be managed through value- addition to take full advantage of marketing potentials opportunities.					
4	Poor storage and transportation system	Good highway road network Availability of some small-scale warehouses Availability of extension staff All types of road transport vehicles	Favourable one-district-one warehouse Government initiative Public education through the media	Weak cooperative formation Low maintenance culture Lack of agro-processing factories Poor feeder roads	Increasing cost of fuel High cost transport Comparatively low shelf-life for Agric. produce
CONCLUSION: Poor storage and transportation is priority in the district. Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be overcome by construction and use of improved local storage and processing structures. When this is done the challenges will be minimized.					
5	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Existence of some irrigation facilities Existence of extension staff Availability of vast land for agriculture Existence of rivers and dams High proportion of the population engaged in agriculture	One-District-One Factory Initiative Additional resources from development partners	Low capital base Lack of irrigation promotion and investment	High cost of irrigation inputs Threat of low prices for farm produce
CONCLUSION: Potentials and Opportunities exist to surmount the problem of Low level of irrigated agriculture. Provide support to farmers to establish more irrigation schemes.					
6	Lack of credit facilities	Availability of Banks and financial institutions	Bank of Ghana policy to reduce cost of credit	Lack of collateral security to access credit	High interest rates
CONCLUSION: Lack of credit is a prioritized issue. Existence of Banks presents good potential to roll out credit to clients. Potentials and challenges can be managed through negotiations with the Banks.					
7	Low volume of production	Rich farmlands BAC/REP availability	Presence of NGOs Existence of financial support	Inadequate logistics to equip extension officers Low capital base	High cost of inputs Lack of irrigation facilities

		Existence of training Universities and other institution Electricity	from Development partners		Disease and pests (e.g. Army Worm)
<p>CONCLUSION: Potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be addressed through information, education and communication (IEC). Challenges can be managed by establishing small-scale irrigation schemes.</p>					

Table 2.8: Social Development

No.	Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	Provision of school infrastructure by Municipal Assembly Willingness of PTAs to support Availability of more trained teachers than untrained	Development partners/NGOs support to education Favourable government education policies eg. Free SHS	Lack of teacher accommodation Teacher absenteeism and apathy Inadequate school blocks Inadequate teaching and learning materials Weak supervision	Untimely release of funds for policy
<p>CONCLUSION: Poor quality of education at all levels needs immediate attention if a sustainable manpower development is to be achieved. Relevant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through developing linkages in programme design. Challenges can be managed through the mobilization of resources from non-traditional source.</p>					
2	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Existence of referral hospitals Willingness of community members to support Availability of health staff Availability of nursing training college	Funds from DACF and Development partners	Poor roads Poor social amenities preventing health staff from accepting postings To rural areas Lack of power supply Inadequate ambulance services	Low government budget to District Health directorates

CONCLUSION: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be managed through collaboration and lobbying. Challenges can be managed through MCE's intervention.					
3	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Existence of mainstreaming Action Plan Promotion of gender issues by Municipal Gender Officer	Government commitment to implementing SDGs Support from women and Children Ministry	Low involvement of women in decision making	Inadequate budgetary releases for gender programmes
CONCLUSION: More than half of the municipal population is women; existing potentials and opportunities should be harnessed to address the constraints and challenges.					
4	High levels of unemployment and under employment among the youth	Existence of vast arable land for agriculture and industry Existence of Universities for manpower development	Establishment of job opportunities under 1D1F, Planting for Food and Job Initiatives Existence of private-sector businesses	Low job experiences Over-reliance on subsistence farming The chase for white color jobs as against other investment initiatives	Lack of job avenues in the country University education emphasis on white colour job
CONCLUSION: Potentials and opportunities exist to maximize full advantages of government job creation initiatives through capacity building, re-orientation and career oriented training.					

Table 2.9: **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

No.	Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Availability of sanitary and land-fill site Availability of Environmental Sanitation Unit and staff Existence of Zoomlion services Availability of some sanitation equipment and tools	National Sanitation Strategy and guidelines Government commitment to manage sanitation Willingness of partners to support Collaboration with FM stations	Poor attitude towards management of sanitation Limited private-sector participation Low-level sensitization and education Low enforcement of sanitation by laws	Delay in release of fund (e.g. DACF)

			on sanitation education	Inadequate funding to implement sanitation programmes Rapid urbanization	
<p>CONCLUSION: Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste poses serious health concerns to the municipality and needs urgent attention. Constraints and challenges attitudinal change, law enforcement and alternative financing.</p>					
2	Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Existence of NADMO Office and staff Availability of early warning systems equipment Meteorological service department EPA Office,	Existence government disaster management framework Press sensitization NGOs/Civil society support	Low enforcement of building regulations Poor physical planning schemes	Low national commitment to policy framework implementation
<p>CONCLUSION: Weak legal and policy framework affects disaster prevention and preparedness in the municipality; the efforts of NADMO can be complimented by involving the media and civil society organizations to improve local commitment through public sensitization, enforcement of building regulations and proper planning schemes.</p>					
3	Rapid deterioration of roads	Presence of a Urban and Feeder Roads Departments Availability of road construction equipment e.g. grader and tipper trucks Good road network connectivity	Favourable geology for road construction Availability of quarry chipping source at neighboring Buoku	Inadequate staff and logistics	Inadequate releases of budgetary allocation by government
<p>CONCLUSION::Rapid deterioration of roads is a priority issue in the municipality. Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Step-up communal spirit to contribute towards projects to attract commitment of central government. The challenges can be overcome through proposals for alternative funding and lobbying of government agencies by the MCE, M.P and Nananom.</p>					
4.	Difficulty in extension of grid electricity to	Existence of VRA/GRIDCo.	Government community Self-Help Programme	Low income levels	High cost of grid electricity

	remote rural and isolated communities	Offices and sub-stations High demand exist for electricity Willingness of community members to support			Increasing consumer tariffs
<p>CONCLUSION: Electricity connection to rural areas is a priority project to reduce urbanization. Potentials and opportunity exist for extension. Constraints and challenges can be solved through promotion of income generating activities to raise income of community members to afford electricity tariffs.</p>					

Table 2.10: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No.	Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue generation	Readiness of sub-structures to partner with assembly to generate revenue Presence of unions and associations Existence of Revenue Tax Force Availability of Revenue Collection Action Plans	Availability of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Existence of Law court in the Municipality	Unwillingness of people to pay tax Interference of Local Authority (i.e. Traditional Authority) in revenue generation	Low GoG salaries to revenue collectors Comparison of rates to nearby district's rates
<p>CONCLUSION: Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue generation is important issue. Potentials and opportunities exist to minimize the effects of the constraints and challenges through tax education, social accountability and motivation of revenue collectors.</p>					
2	Overlapping functions among public sector institutions	Existence of Decentralized Departments and Agencies Well established Municipal Assembly structures Existence of working protocols	Favourable government decentralization policies and frameworks Availability of Govt. Training Institutions for Civil servants	Inadequate mechanisms for coordination Limited openness of Departments and Agencies	Non-decentralization of some departments such as Education, Finance, Health, etc. Incoherent Legislative Instruments across

					departments and agencies
<p>CONCLUSION Potentials and opportunities to address the problem exist. Constraints can be addressed by organizing periodic Heads of Departments meetings and putting in place the necessary mechanism for coordination.</p>					
3	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions	<p>Availability of Social Accountability /Popular Participation Strategy (P2)</p> <p>Existence of MTDP</p> <p>Existence of Government Agencies like NCCE and Information Services Dept.</p> <p>Willingness of Nananom to support</p>	<p>The role of the public and private Media</p> <p>Private Communication Centers</p>	<p>Lack of ICT logistics</p> <p>Apathy on the part of community members towards public dissemination meetings</p>	<p>Cultural limitation for women participation</p> <p>The non-presence of some Ministries and agencies in the municipality</p>
<p>CONCLUSION: Transparency and accountability will draw public support to Assembly's programmes. Take maximum advantage of opportunities and potentials to neutralize the effects of the constraints and potentials through mass education, advocacy and lobbying.</p>					
4	Ineffective Sub-district structures	<p>Existence of all 5 Zonal Councils</p> <p>Revenue ceded to substructures</p> <p>Availability of minimum staff</p>	Favourable decentralization policy framework	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Weak staff qualification and capacities</p> <p>Low revenue base</p> <p>Ineffective coordination and supervision</p> <p>Lack of offices</p>	<p>Non-payment of salaries of Sub-structure staff by central government</p>

CONCLUSION: Potential for improvement exist for the Municipal Assembly substructures. However, Weaknesses and challenges must be addressed to optimize the potentials and opportunities.					
5	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Existence of adequate manpower requirements Departments and Units are headed by experienced staff High spirit of commitment to duty Assembly membership fully established and functional	Career development protocols well established Capacity development institutions exist to provide needed competencies NALAG exists to coordinate and support Assembly members	Weak coordination and team work Inadequate working equipment and logistics Limited understanding of decentralization frameworks by some Assembly members	Low salary levels Delay in promotions Non-payment of Assembly members by central government
CONCLUSION: Weak capacity of local governance practitioners is one of the priority issues that need to be tackled. Weaknesses and challenges have to be managed to reduce its impact through teamwork, provision of needed logistics and compensation/motivation.					

2.7: Impact Analysis of Prioritised Issues from POCC Analysis

Development issues prioritized for redress under the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

The scarcity of resources vis a vis needs of the Techiman Municipal Assembly makes it necessary for prioritization so that the most pressing needs could be addressed with the limited resources. Prioritization of the Municipal development needs were done through a participatory stakeholder workshops guided by the following criteria in the guidelines for the preparation of DMTDP under GSGDA II 2014-2017;

- i. Impact/effects on meeting basic human needs/rights
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- iii. Impact on even development
- iv. Impact on creating opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues

The above criteria were assigned weights in a scale of **2 = strong relationship, 1 = weak relationship and 0 = No relationship** to come out with an objective prioritization process. The scores were divided by the number of issues involved to determine the average scores for ranking and selection of thos that met the overall average score.

Table 2.11: Impact Analysis of priority Issues from POCC Analysis

No.	NMTDPF (2014-2021) Issues	Impact Analysis Criteria					
		Impact/effects on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on even development	Impact on creating opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Totals Score	Rank
NMTDPF THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
1	Low domestic saving rate	2	2	1	1	6	
2	Low application of technology	2	2	2	1	7	
3	Poor marketing systems	2	2	2	2	8	
4	Seasonal variability in food supply & prices	2	2	2	2	8	
5	Poor storage and transportation systems	1	2	1	1	5	
6	Lack of credit Facilities	2	2	2	2	8	
7	Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	1	1	6	
8	Low volume of production	2	2	2	1	7	
NMTDPF (2018-2021) THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
9	Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	2	8	
10	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	1	2	1	2	7	
11	High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	2	2	2	1	7	
12	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	0	1	2	2	5	
NMTDPF (2018-2021) THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT							

13	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	0	2	1	1	4	
14	Weak Legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	0	2	1	0	3	
15	Rapid deterioration of roads	2	2	2	1	7	
16	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	2	2	1	7	
NMTDPF (2018-2021) THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY							
17	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	1	2	2	2	7	
18	Low transparency and accountability for public institutions	0	2	2	2	6	
19	Overlapping functions among public sector institutions	0	2	2	2	6	
20	Ineffective sub-district structures	0	2	2	2	6	
21	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	2	2	2	8	
NMTDPF (2018-2021) THEMATIC AREA: GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY							
22	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	2	2	1	2	7	
	Total					143	
	Overall Average score					6.5	

Table 2.12: Prioritized Development issues with positive significant impacts under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

	Thematic NMTDPF 2018-2021	Prioritized Development Issues with positive significant impacts
1.	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology • Poor marketing systems • Seasonal variability in food supply and price • Lack of credit facilities • Low volume of production
2.	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deterioration of roads • Difficulty in extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
4.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
5.	Ghana and the International Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation by the diaspora in development

2.8: Sustainability Analysis of the Prioritised Issues

The prioritized development issues with positive significant impacts in Table.... Were further subjected to strategic environmental analysis to assess their internal consistency and compatibility. The results revealed that the issues when addressed, will contribute significantly to expected sustainability objectives, namely supporting the *natural environment, social and cultural conditions, the economy* and *institutional development*. Negative impacts identified were negligible or insignificant to affect the objectives.

The results also revealed strong links of the issues to each other. The analysis showed that the issues support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP. The analysis indicated internal consistency and compatibility of the prioritized development issues. The positive relationship means that the issues should be addressed holistically during implementation to achieve the desired results. Tables 2.13 and 2.14 present the strategic environmental analysis.

Table 2.13: Sustainable Environmental Analysis of prioritised Development Issues of NMTPF:2018-2021

	Issues	Criteria	Performance Measure					
			0	1	2	3	4	5
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
1	Low application of technology	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>					■	
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>						■
2	Poor marketing systems	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>				■		
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>					■	
3	Seasonal Variability in food supply and prices	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>			■			
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>					■	
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>			■			
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>				■		
4	Lack of credit facilities	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>					■	
5	Volume of production	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>			■			
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>					■	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
6	Poor Quality of Education at all levels	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>						■
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>						■
7	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>	■					
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>						■
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>						■
8	High levels of unemployment and under employment	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>				■		
		<i>Effects on Socio-cultural conditions</i>					■	
		<i>Effects on the economy</i>						■
		<i>Institutional Issues</i>						■
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUAMAN SETTLEMENT								
9	Rapid deterioration of road	<i>Effect on Natural resources</i>				■		

Lack of credit facilities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Low volume of production	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Poor quality of education at all levels	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
High levels of unemployment and under employment among the youth	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Rapid deterioration of roads	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Difficulty in extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limited participation by diaspora in development	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Table 2.15: Sustainable prioritised Issues as categorised under Themes and Goals of Agenda for Jobs:2018-2021

Development Dimension	Focus Areas of MTDP (2018-2021)	Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues
Economic Development	Strong and Resilient Economy	Low volume of production
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Lack of credit for agriculture
		Low application of technology
		High cost of production inputs
		Poor marketing systems
		Seasonal variability in food supply and price
Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	
Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor storage and transportation systems	
Social Development	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Water and Sanitation	Inadequate access to water
	Employment and decent work	High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth
	Gender Equality	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender opportunities
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Transport Infrastructure, Road, Rail, Water and Air	Rapid deterioration of roads
	Information, Communication Technology (ICT)	Limited use ICT services as tool to enhance the management and efficiency of business and provision of public services

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Zongos and Inner Cities Development	Proliferation of slums
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Public Institutional Reform	Overlapping functions among public sector institutions
Ghana and the International Community	International Relations	Limited participation by the diaspora in development

The sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under development dimensions and goals of Agenda for Jobs:2018-2021 constitute the core focus areas/issues upon which the MTDP is formulated.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

Human society is inevitably subject to change. However, through development planning the manner and pattern of change can be controlled to ensure the kind of change that we desire. This chapter focuses on defining development focus, goal, objectives and strategies of the municipality for implementation under the NMTDPF: 2018-2021 to enhance the realization of the desired future. This has been formulated in line with the NMTDPF: 2018-2021 thematic areas to ensure effective harmonization at the municipal, regional and national levels.

3.1 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021

3.1.1: Population Projections

Projections are important as it serves as one sure way of making sound judgments about the future based on current trend. Government, policymakers and planners around the world use population projections to gauge future demand for food, water, energy and services, and to forecast future demographic characteristics. Population projections can alert policymakers to major trends that

may affect economic development and help policymakers craft policies that can be adapted for various projection scenarios.

Owing to the above relevance of population projections, it is imperative that demographic characteristics as well as basic service needs for the Techiman Municipality are projected for the plan period (2018-2021) in order to make sound judgments and efficient allocation of resources to projects and programmes. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the estimated trend in the size of the population for the Municipality, male-female distribution of the population and the populations for selected communities in the municipality respectively.

The projections were based on the exponential method using the 2010 Population and Housing Census results as the baseline data.

3.1.2: Trends in projected total Population for Techiman Municipal 2018-2021

Table 3.1: Population Projections (2018-2021)

	2010	2014	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gender	147,788	166,630	182,323	187,876	193,597	199,493	205,569
Male	71,732	80,8168	88,427	91,120	93,895	96,754	99,701
Female	76,056	85,814	93,896	96,756	99,702	102,739	105,868

Source: MPCU Projections, 2017

Population of the municipality is likely to increase to about 205,569 from 2017 estimate of 182,323 over the plan period with addition of 23,246 which represents about 12.7 percent. The implication of this is that, there is going to be pressure on existing services (all things being equal) and hence, expansion of existing services particularly social services such as health facilities and school infrastructure must be given much attention.

Table 3.2: Population projections for 20 selected Communities in Techiman Municipality, 2018-2021

Settlements	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Techiman	67,241	82954	85480	88083	54834	93530
Kenten	11,927	14714	15162	15624	9726	16590
Tanoso	8,779	10830	11160	11500	7159	12211
Takofiano	7,187	8866	9136	9415	5861	9997
Hansua	4,809	5933	6113	6300	3922	6689

Oforikrom	2,961	3653	3764	3879	2415	4119
Nsuta	2,830	3491	3598	3707	2308	3936
Fiaso	2,735	3374	3477	3583	2230	3804
Nkwaeso	2,604	3212	3310	3411	2124	3622
Twimia- Nkwanta	2,500	3084	3178	3275	2039	3477
New Techiman	1,782	2198	2265	2334	1453	2479
Mangoase	1,696	2092	2156	2222	1383	2359
Bamiri	1,534	1892	1950	2009	1251	2134
Sansama	1,502	1853	1909	1968	1225	2089
Anitemfi	1,229	1516	1562	1610	1002	1709
Tadieso	1,211	1494	1539	1586	988	1684
Koase	1,186	1463	1508	1554	967	1650
Adeesu (Adeisu)	1,116	1377	1419	1462	910	1552
Twimia	976	1204	1241	1279	796	1358
Kuntunso	975	1203	1239	1277	795	1356

Source: MPCU Projections, 2017

Table 3.2 shows the populations of 20 selected communities in the municipality from the 2010 population and housing census and their projected populations. Old Techiman (89,954), Kenten (14,714), Takofiano (8,866), Hansua (5,933) and Sansama (1,853) are merged into one urban community (Techiman township) with the components becoming suburbs. Techiman, the municipal capital has the highest population (114,320) which represents 62.7 percent of the total municipality's population. Tanoso is the second largest settlement (10,830) and together with Techiman forms 68.6 percent of the total municipality's population. This implies that, Techiman and Tanoso continue to urbanize with concentration of the municipal population in these two communities. The remaining 37.3% of the population are in rural areas.

This phenomenon further has implications for the distribution of services in the municipality. This implies that, a lot more of services have to be provided in these two settlements to serve the teeming populations in these areas, while at the same time providing other services and facilities to relatively smaller settlements to also serve the populations there and attract populations of the already choked areas to these settlements. The Assembly is to embark on strategies to redistribute the population by reducing the "*Push Factors*" in the rural settlements. This can help ease the pressure on the already populated areas especially the municipal capital, Techiman.

3.1.3: Projection of Basic Service Needs: (2014-2017)

The projection of future needs of facilities was made under assumptions including,

- Constant population growth rate of 3.0%
- That all other demographic factors remain the same and
- Standard population/thresholds which justify the provision of a particular facility

a) Projection of School-going Age Population

School-going age population was projected using the exponential method for computing future population. The exponential method assumes a constant change rate over time. The formula is given as:

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

Where P_t is the population for the planning year (future)

P_o = is the present (base) population

e = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = rate of growth

The formula is then inputted into excel spreadsheet to generate the projected figures.

This method is applied to all the segment base population of 2017 to derive estimated population for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 for all the levels of education. The results are indicated in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Projected Population of Eligible School - going age (2018-2021)

School Level	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nursery / KG	14,849	15301	15767	16247	16742
Primary	46,458	47,873	49331	50833	52381
J.H.S	20,387	21008	21648	22307	22986
S.S.S.	17,749	18290	18847	19420	20012
Total	99,443	102,471	105,592	108,808	112,122

Source: Techiman MPCU Projections, 2017

3.1.4: Projection of School Enrolment between 2018 and 2021

Table 3.4: Projection of School Enrolment between 2018 and 2021

School Level	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Nursery / KG	13,470	14,352	15,278	16,247
Primary	33,470	35,905	38,478	41,483
J.H.S	12,535	14,348	15,435	16,596
S.H.S.	3,214	4,664	7,539	10,681
Total	62,689	69,269	76,730	85,007

Source: Techiman MPCU Projections, 2017

3.1.5: Projection of Classroom Requirement

Projection of classroom requirement over the planned period assumed the following factors:

- The District plans to increase school participation rates from the current rates to the rates indicated in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Planned School Participation (2018-2021)

Level	2017/2018	2018 /2019	2019 /2020	2020 /2021
	%	%	%	%
Nursery / KG	90.7	93.8	96.9	100.0
Primary	72.0	75.0	78.0	82.0
J.H.S	61.5	68.3	71.3	74.4
S.S.S/VOCATIONAL	18.1	25.5	40.0	55.5
Total	242.3	262.6	286.2	311.9
Average	60.6%	65.7%	71.5%	78.0

Source: Techiman MPCU Projections, 2017

- That every classroom takes 40 pupils or students
- Planned classrooms would be provided under these assumptions, classroom requirement for Primary school in 2018/2019 for instance is projected as follows:
 - Projected population of Primary School-going age in 2018/2019 =14520
 - Projected additional number of pupils to be in primary school

$$= 47,873 \times \frac{75.0}{100}$$

$$= \mathbf{35,905}$$
 - Projected number of classrooms required = $\frac{35,905}{40} = 898$

- Total number of classrooms currently existing = 837

Therefore, additional number to be provided $898 - 837 = \underline{\underline{61 \text{ classroom units}}}$

Since every primary school have 6-classroom units 61/6 will give the number of 6-classroom blocks required, which is 10.

Table 3.6: Projected Classroom Requirements for Primary

Year	Existing	Additional Classrooms Required	Equivalent 6-unit classroom blocks required
2018/2019	837	61	10 No.
2019/2020	898	64	11 No.
2020/2021	962	64	11 No.
TOTAL			32 No.

Source: Techiman MPCU Projections, 2017

All things being equal, Techiman Municipality will have to construct 32 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks over the next four (4) years (i.e. 2018 to 2021).

Table 3.7: Projected Classroom Requirements for JSS

Academic Year	Existing	Additional Classrooms Required	Equivalent 3-unit classroom blocks required
2018/2019	309	50	17No.
2019/2020	359	27	9 No.
2020/2021	386	16	5 No.
Total 3-Unit Classroom Required			31No.

Source: Techiman MPCU Projections, 2017

The District needs to construct 31 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks between the planned period of 2018-2021 to meet the anticipated JHS pupil population growth.

3.1.6: Demand for Teachers

The teachers' situation in the public schools of the municipality as at the year 2017 is relatively better. It is a two way affair where some school levels have abundant teachers while other levels are lacking. For instance, the 93 public kindergarten (KG) schools in the municipality have a total of 362 teachers with a total enrolment of 13,470. This gives a pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of 37:1. With regards to the national standard for Pupil-Teacher Ratio (KG-PTR) of 50:1, it means that, the available number of teachers is more than enough to serve current pupil population levels and

even throughout the plan period even when enrolment increase to 16,247. That is, there will be no shortages during the plan period (2018-2021).

However, the situation is not the same for the primary school level. There are a total number of 95 public primary schools in the municipality with a total of 809 teachers in 2017. With an enrolment of 33,470 pupils, there is a pupil-teacher ratio of 41:1 and this is in conformity with the national standard of 40:1 PTR. Therefore, is a shortage of 28 additional teachers to meet current (2017) enrolment figures and an additional 228 teachers for the projected enrolment for 2021.

The above situation runs through for the SHS level. Junior High Schools have abundant teachers to serve current and projected enrolment figures whiles the Senior High Schools are having shortages now and in the future. This situation calls for a review of the teacher posting system to enable teachers to be posted to levels where teachers are lacking and redeploy others to areas where teachers are needed. Again, stringent efforts and measures must be put in place to train teachers to effectively deliver the contents of syllabus to pupils and students. This can help to produce better graduates into the economy for national development. The teacher requirement projections were made upon the standard pupil-teacher ratios (PTRs) indicated in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Standard Pupil-Teacher Ratios (PTR)

KG	Primary	JHS	SHS
1:50	1:40	1;40	1:35

Table 3.9: Availability of Teachers at various school levels in the Municipality (2018-2021)

School Level	2017			2021		
	Enrolment	No. of Teachers available	Shortage / Excess	Enrolment	No. of Teachers Needed	Shortages/Excesses
Kindergarten	13,470	362	(93)	16247	325	(37)
Primary	33,470	809	28	41,483	1037	228
J.H.S	12,535	643		16,596	415	(228)
S.H.S	3,214	229		10,681	305	76
	62,689			85,007	2,082	

Source: Municipal Education Directorate/MPCU, 2017

3.1.7: Projection for potable water

The various water facility technology options and standards are as follows:

Facility	Standard
i. Hand-Dug wells with hand pumps	Recommended 150 persons
ii. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	300 persons
iii. Small Town piped systems	2,000 to 50,000 population with the following categories I. = 2000 – 5000 II. = 5001 – 15,000 III. = 15,001 – 30,000 IV. = 30,000 = 50,000
iv. One stand pipe (one spout)	300 people
v. One stand pipe (two spouts)	600 people

Applying the thresholds, potable water coverage of the municipality is 69.7%, with 30.3% not served as of 2017.

$69.7 \times 182,323 = 127,079$ (served) **Gap: 55,224** (30.3%)

100

That is 55,224 are not served as of December 2017.

In projecting for water needs, communities that meet the threshold population are expected to be provided with piped schemes and this is taken into consideration.

Table 3.10: Projected Borehole Needs -Option 1 (2018-2021)

Year	Estimated population	Population covered	Un-served population	Required No. Of Boreholes
2018	187,876	130,945	56,926	190 boreholes
2019	193,597	187,876	5,721	19 boreholes
2020	199,493	193,597	5,896	20 boreholes
2021	205,569	199,493	6,076	20 boreholes
Total		---	---	249

The Municipality is to construct about 249 boreholes by 2021 to serve the projected population to have complete water coverage. Three communities in have reached the threshold for the provision of small-town piped systems. In the event of these communities getting piped systems, water needs will be projected for 2013 as follows:

Table 3.11: Alternative Water Needs Projection -Option 2 (2018-2021)

Using communities with small-town pipe scheme threshold population

	Esitimated Population	Served	Unserved	Required No. of Pipe schemes	Required No. of Boreholes
2018-2021	205,569	127,079	78,390	3	111

3.1.8: Sanitation

Table 3.12: Demand for Toilet Facilities

	Available No. of Holes	Required
2018	33 KVIPs of 20 holes	63 KVIPs of 20 holes
2019	96 KVIPs of 20 holes	5 KVIPs of 20 holes
2020	101 KVIPs of 20 holes	5 KVIPs of 20 holes
2021	106 KVIPs of 20 holes	5KVIPs of 20 holes
TOTAL	----	78 KVIPs of 20 holes

Standard

An average of 50 persons per squat hole for KVIP/Aqua Privy of 20 holes x 33 =660 holes

Therefore, 660 x 50 = 33,000 persons ie. 660 holes will serve 33000 persons.

With estimated population of 96,370 (2009) the Un-served population will be 96,370 – 33000 =63,370

$\frac{63,370}{50} = 1,267$ holes

50

$\frac{1,267}{20} = 63$ KVIP/Aqua Privy of 20 holes are needed.

20 holes/toilet

3.1.9: Availability of Health Personnel

Sound development prevails in a healthy environment. For increases in productivity, production and overall development in the municipality and the country at large, the health of the people is crucial in helping to achieve this goal. However, because health as an attribute is very difficult to quantify, it is often measured by indicators such as the availability of personnel, mortality and morbidity rate etc. Table 3.14 and 3.15 show the availability of health personnel in the municipality.

3.1.9.1: Availability of Doctors and Nurses

Doctor – Patient and Nurse – Patient Ratios

The projections for health professional requirements were made based on the standards indicated in Table 3.13.

Ratio	District	Ghana	Standard (WHO)
Doctor – Patient	1:7,927	1:13,000	1:5,000
Nurse–Patient	1:1,257	1:1,169	1:500

Table 3.14: Projection of Medical Doctor Requirement for the period, 2018-2021

2017	No Available	No. Required	Gap to be filled by 2021
2017	23	36	13
2021	36	41	5
<i>Total No of Doctors needed in the Municipality</i>			18

Table 3.15: Projection of Nurses Requirement for the period, 2018-2021

2017	No Available	No. Required	Gap to be filled by 2021
2017	145	365	220
2021	365	4011	46
<i>Total No of Doctors needed in the Municipality</i>			266

Health conditions in the Techiman Municipality is one of the best in the region and the country at large as there are a good number of available health personnel attending to the health needs of the people in the municipality. Table 3.14 and 3.15 show that, as at the base year 2017, the available number of doctors in the municipality was 23 while nurses (PHN/SRN/EN and CHN) were 145. This gives a doctor to population ratio of 1: 6717 and a nurse to population ratio of 1: 600 respectively. These ratios are far higher than the Brong-Ahafo doctor to patient ratio and nurse to patient ratio of 1:7,927 and 1:1,257 respectively. This compares favourably to the national doctor to patient and nurse to patient ratios of 1:13,000 and 1:1,169 respectively in 2017.

Using the district rate which is relatively better than the national rate computing for future health personnel needs of the municipality, it implies that the municipality will not be in shortage of health personnel in its health institutions throughout the plan period. This phenomenon has good effects on the health situation in the municipality as well as the development of the municipality.

The concern however, is with the distribution of health personnel in the municipality. Postings of health personnel are skewed towards the urban centres and semi-urban areas where physical accessibility is relatively better and provision of basic facilities exist. This situation has worsened the health condition of the people in the hinterlands or the very rural areas. Thus, the need for equitable distribution of health personnel in the municipality is strongly felt. Measures should therefore be put in place by the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Municipal Health Directorate (MHD) to post health personnel to rural areas and areas lacking health personnel to improve the health conditions in the municipality.

3.1.10: Housing

The housing stock of the district indicates the number of households that are found in the total number of houses in the district.

As at the year 2010 (PHC), Techiman Municipal has a total number of 17,099 houses and 34,137 households that occupy the houses. This gives a rate of 1.9 households per house and 8.6 population per house. In effect, this implies that, at least within every house, there were about two (2) households and about four (4) persons making up the household, and about 8 or more persons in a single house. This rate is greater than the regional average of 1.6 per household and 7.4 persons per house respectively, and it is also the second highest in the region after Sunyani municipal.

Efforts should be made towards providing affordable housing units for the municipality to ease the pressure on the housing facilities by the year 2021. Population increase has a direct effect on houses and households, therefore when the number of houses is not increased within four to seven years period when the population might have increased significantly, then household per is expected to increase from 1.9 in the year 2010 2.6 in 2021, this gives more than two (2) households per house. Population per house of 8.6 in 2010 will also increase to 10.4 in 2021 and, and this also indicates about 10 persons in a house. Table 3.16 shows the housing stock for Techiman Municipality for the year 2017 and their projections for 2021.

Table 3.16: Housing Stock Projection

Year	Population	No. of Houses	Population per House	No. of Houses required
2017	182,323	21,095	8.6	105
2021	205,569	23,903	10.4	2,700

3.1.11: Dependency Ratio

According to the year 2010 population and housing census (PHC), the municipality has a very good proportion of its population within the working age group (15-64) as compared to other regions which had low working age group population. The Techiman Municipality can boast of a relatively low (75.1 percent) dependency ratio in the region in the year 2010. This means that, for every 100 persons in the productive or working age group (15-64), there are 75 persons depending on them. This can further be interpreted as 1: 1.3 which means, every one person in the independent (15-64) population is taking care of at most 2 persons in the dependent population. This runs throughout the projected years, 2018 and 2021.

The number of dependents is further expected to increase to 80,787 and 88,395 in 2018 and 2021 respectively, an increase of 7608 (9.4 percent). However, when factors such as unemployment are considered, people might be unemployed but still have dependent (s). This is relatively going to lead to a low standard of living. It is therefore important for the municipality to provide employment packages to enable it improve the on the standard of living of persons in the municipality in the near future years to come. Table 3.17 shows the dependent and independent populations in the year 2017 and their projections for the year 2018 and 2021.

Table 3.17: Projected Dependency Populations for Techiman Municipality

Variables	2017	Projections	
		2018	2021
Dependent (0-14), (65 ⁺)	78,216	80,787	88,395
Independent (15-64)	104,107	107,089	117,174
Total	182,323	187,876	205,569

3.2: Development of Municipal Objectives and Strategies

The sustainable issues were adopted for implementation in the plan period, 2018-2021. There were few others identified as new issues but relevant in the NMTDPF, and these were adopted as well. The adopted goals and issues for the MTDP 2018-2021 are presented in Table 3.18.

Table 3.18: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as categorised under Thematic Areas of NMTPF, 2018-2021

Strategic Goal	Sub-goal	Focus Area	Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
Build a prosperous society	Improve efficiency and yield	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology
	Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development		Poor marketing systems
	Improve production efficiency and yield		Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	Promote agriculture as viable business among the youth		Lack of credit for agriculture
	Promote international trade and investment		Low volume of production
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Create opportunities for all	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation and quality education at all levels	Education and training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Improve human capital development and management	Employment and Decent Work	High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth
Strategic Goal	Sub-goal	Focus Area	Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Transport Infrastructure, Road, Rail, Water and Air	Rapid deterioration of roads
	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Local Government and Decentralization	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue collection

	Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY			
Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	Integrate Ghanaian diaspora into national development	International Relations	Limited participation by the diaspora in development

CHAPTER FOUR

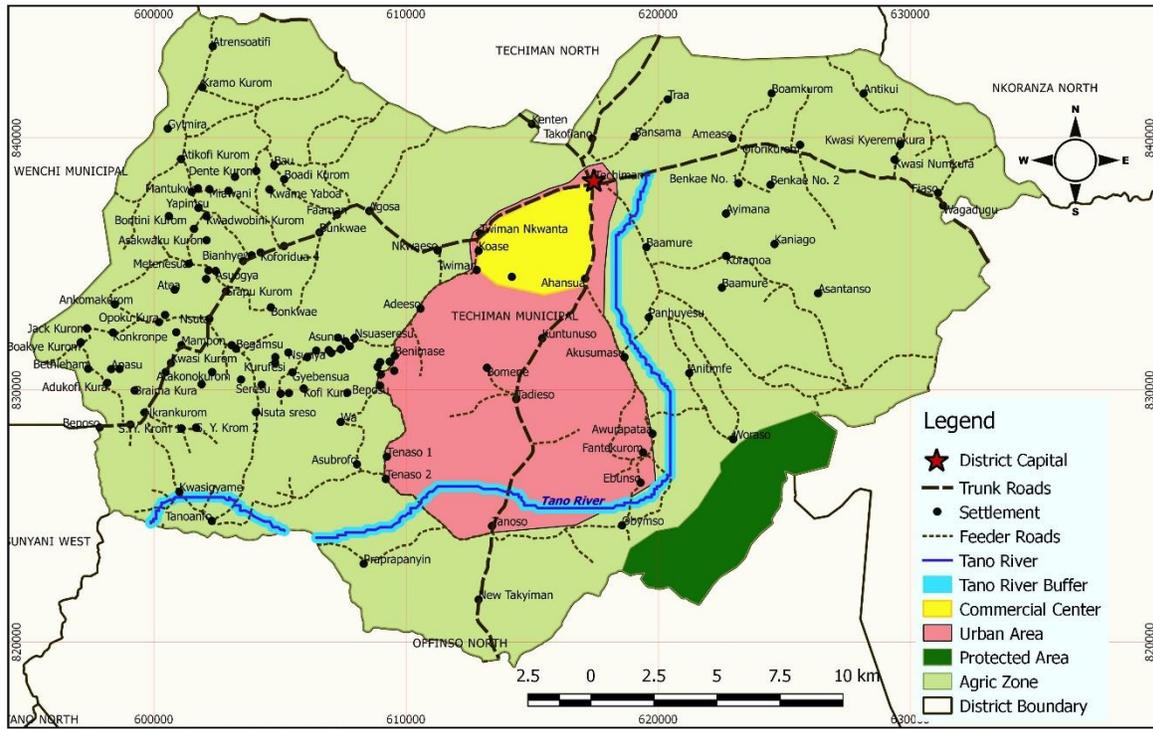
COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA)

4.0 Introduction

This chapter of the document contains the broad composite programme of action (PoA) covering the plan period (2018-2021). It consists of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives as outlined under the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 thematic areas. The future desires of the Municipality is depicted by Fig. 4.1 For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, timeframe, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated as shown in Table 4.1.

Fig. 4.1: Map of Future Desires of Techiman Municipality

MAP OF FUTURE DESIRES OF TECHIMAN MUNICIPAL



Source: Techima MPCU/Physical Planning Department, 2017

Table 4.1: Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal:															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train 1,300 business entrepreneurs in technology improvement in baking and confectionary	Techiman	Improved incomes of SMEs in baking and confectionary	X	X			7,000	3,000	30,000	BAC	Ttrade & Industry REP Private Consultants
Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Improve production efficiency and yield	Economic Development	Agriculture services and management	Establish seed/planting farm site in the district to provide high yielded seedlings	District-wide	Agriculture productivity increased	X	X	X	X	40,000	10,000	-	Dept. of Agriculture	Techiman Municipal Assembly
Pursue flagship industrial development Initiative	Provide Implement 1D1F Initiative	Economic Development	Agriculture services and management	Facilitate and the establishment of at least 3 local factories under One-District-One-Factory Initiative	District-wide	Unemployment reduced	X	X	X	X	500,000	50,000	100,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Agric/MoFA Ministry of Trade & Industry Ghana Export Promotion Council
Pursue flagship industrial	Provide Implement	Economic	Agriculture services	Implement Government flagship	District-wide	Unemployment reduced	X	X	X	X	500,000	50,000	100,000	Techiman Municipal	Dept. of Agric/MoFA

Development Initiative	nt 1D1F Initiative	Development	and management	programmes – Planting for Food and Jobs											pal Assembly	Ministry of Trade & Industry Ghana Export Promotion Council
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agriculture services and management	Promote the use of good agricultural practices	Distri-ct-wide	Agriculture efficiency improved X	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	40,000	Dept of Agric.	Private sector Farmers	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	General Administration	Human Resource	Train 18 AEAs on new technologies	Techiman	Application of new agriculture technologies adopted by farmers	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	30,000	Dept. of Agric.	MoFA	
Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Ensure improved public investment	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and tourism services	Train 3000 Women in income generating ventures and alternative livelihoods	Distri-ct-wide	Improved income levels	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	40,000	BAC	NBSSI MoTI Techiman Municipal Assembly	
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and tourism services	Facilitate access to credit by SMEs	Distri-ct-wide	Improved capital base	X	X	X	X		60.000	100,000	BAC	NBSSI MoTI Techiman Municipal Assembly	

	to support MSMEs																
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Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal:															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern makets and retail infrastru cture in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Pavement of Nana Abena Market	Techiman			X	X				300,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Ttrade & Industry REP Private Consultants
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern makets and retail infrastru cture in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Development/ Construction of Market Stores/Stalls/Stalls	Nana Abenaa Market Zongo Market Sansama Mkt.	Agriculture productivity increased	X	X	X	X			800,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Agriculture

					Techi man Mark et														
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Table 4.1: Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies		
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor			
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Cononstruction of ..No. 3-Unit Classrom Blocks, Office &Accessories	Oforikrom TESS Model KG Jerusalem KG Aworopataa KG Kenten R/C JHS	Increasd access to Basic School	X	X	X	X	625,000		625,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/ Donors Private Sector	
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Cononstruction of ..No. 3-Unit Classrom Blocks, Office & Accessories	Dentekrom Nsuta R/C JHS Traa JHS	Increasd access to Basic School	X	X	X	X	750,000		750,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/ Donors Private Sector	

education at all levels					Nsuta SDA JHS Anynabirem JHS Aduana Model JHS Traa M/A KG											
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office & Accessories	Nibrasiya Islamic JHS Asunsu M/A JHS Twimia-Koase Methodist JHS Nsuatwi Islamic KG Nkwaeso SDA KG Tanoso M/A KG Tanoso Meth. KG	Increase access to Basic School	X	X	X	X	1,125,000		1,125,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/ Donors Private Sector	

					Atabours o M/A KG										
					Tnos R/C KG Asubrofo M/A KG										
					Tanos Presby KG										

Table 4.1: Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
							Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand instruction and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office & Accessories	Fiaso M/A KG Sansama R/C KG Bamire M/A KG Woraso PoP KG Asantaso R/C KG Akisimasu Ahmadiya KG	Increase access to Basic School	X	X

					Kuntun obM/A KG											
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand instruction and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office & Accessories	Techiman SDA KG Techiman Kromo Presby KG Aduana model St. Dominic R/C KG Twimia-Nkwanta R/C KG Asunso M/A KG Agosa SDA KG Bonkwae SDA KG Twimia Koase Meth. KG Nsuta R/C KG	Increase access to Basic School	X	X	X	X	1,625,000		1,625,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/ Donors Private Sector	

					Nkrankrom MA KG Tanoanafour MA KG Nsuta SDA KG Dentekrom MA KG										
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Upscale the number of participating Basic Schools in the School-Feeding Programme from the current 34, to 60 by 2021 especially in rural areas	All zonal levels	Increase access to Basic School	X	X	X	X	300,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/Donors MoE

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
							Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office & Accessories	Nsuta-Sreso MA KG Abrika M/A KG Srapokrom M/A KG Techiman Islamic KG Gyarko M/A Kg Al-khariya	Increase access to Basic School		

					Islamic KG Nawarod in Islamic KG Kenten R/C KG											
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Organize annual Mock Exams for BECE candidates	District-wide	Improved BECE results/performance	X	X	X	X	30,000	30,000		Dept of Education	Techiman Municipal Assembly	
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Revive School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) as a performance monitoring tool	District-wide											
Enhance inclusive and adequate access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of 2No. Staff Bugalows for Teachers	Aworopataa Dentekrom	Reduction in teacher absenteeism Improved quality of education			X	X	50,000		50,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Education GETfund Donors MoE	

Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Organize Annual Best Teacher Awards	District-wide	Improved school performance									
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Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 1No. 2-Storey 12-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office & Accessories	Techiman Baptist School	Increase access to Basic School	X						140,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/Donors Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office	Kesse Basahyia SHS Kenten R/C	access to Basic School	X				1,800,000		1,800,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/Donors Private Sector

tion in quality education at all levels				&Accessories	Nsuta Kutabom - Kuntunso Apenten Fosu Model Primary Amangase M/A Primary										
Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 1No. 2-Storey 12-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office &Accessories	Techiman Baptist School	Increase access to Basic School	X						140,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/Donors Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable Access to, and participation	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services	Construction of ..No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks, Office	Kokrompe-Gyaukrom	Increase access to Basic School	X				1,800,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	GES/Donors Private Sector

tion in quality educatio n at all levels				&Accessori es	Fiaso M/C Primary Koforidu a-Sereso Primary										
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Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies		
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor			
Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily accessible universal health coverage	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Mechanization of Borehole for Wome & Children Hospital	Techiman	Increasd access to health services	X						15,000		Techiman Municipal Assembly	Department of Healthr
Ensure affordable, equitable, and	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and	Procurement of clinicals for CHPS	District-wide	Increasd access to Basic School	X	X				100,000			Techiman Municipal	Department of Health

easily accessible universal health coverage			Management											Assembly	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/S TIs Infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Promote health education on HIV	District-wide	Reduction in HIV cases and stigmatization	X	X	X	X	40,000	20,000	30,000	Department of Health	Techiman Municipal Assembly NGOs CBOs Civil Society Groups
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify Malaria control education	District-wide	Reduction in Malaria OPD cases	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	30,000	Department of Health	Techiman Municipal Assembly
Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily accessible universal	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Upgrade Health Centers into Polyclinic/ Hospital status	Nsuta Tanoso	Increased access to health facilities Improved health outcomes			X	X	350,000		350,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Health Dept. Min. of Health Donors Zonal Councils

health coverage																
Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily accessible universal health coverage	Accelerate CHPS policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 2-No. CHPS Compounds	Abrika Korfoso	Increased access to health facilities Improved health outcomes			X		60,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	Health Dept. Min. of Health Donors Zonal Council	

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily accessible universal health coverage	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of national primary healthcare strategy	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Procure and supply 10No. Motor bikes to support mobile clinics and health outreach services	All sub-Districts	Increased access to health services	X	X	X	X	30,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	Department of Health

Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily accessible universal health coverage	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Renovation of Municipal Health Dept. Office Complex	Techiman	Efficient delivery of health support delivery services		X						120,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Department of Health
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify disease surveillance through risk mapping, risk communication, early case identification and rapid response to threats of outbreaks	All sub-Districts	Reduction in morbidity and disability due to emerging diseases	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	20,000	Department of Health	Techiman Municipal Assembly	MoH NGOs
Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify public education on family planning and contraceptive use and methods	All sub-Districts	Adequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	10,000	Dept. of Health	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Zonal Councils NGOs/CBOs MoH
Reduce disability, morbidity	Intensify implementation of malaria	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and	Purchase and distribute Treated Mosquito	All sub-Districts	Malaria in pregnancy and malaria-related	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	10,000	Dept. of Health	Techiman Municipal Assembly	

y and mortality	control programme		Management	Nets to ANC Attendants		infant mortality reduced									Zonal Councils NGOs/CBOs MoH
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Accelerate implementation of national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer filariasis and neglected tropical diseases	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Support National Annual Immunization activities	All sub-Districts	Reduction in morbidity and disability due to emerging diseases	X	X	X	X	30,000	10,000	10,000	Dept. of Health	Techiman Municipal Assembly Zonal Councils NGOs/CBOs MoH

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
							Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily	Strengthen the district and sub-district health	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Procure and supply 10No. Motor bikes to support mobile	All sub-Districts	Increase access to health services	X	X

accessible universal health coverage	systems as the bedrock of national primary healthcare strategy			clinics and health outreach services											
Ensure affordable, equitable, and easily accessible universal health coverage	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Fencing of Women & Children market	Techiman	Efficient delivery of health support delivery services	X						120,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Department of Health

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
							Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Enhance implementation of Polluter-Pays in waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Procure and supply 20No. Community Refuse Containers	All sub-Districts	Increase access to environmental sanitation services	X	X

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Promote household laterines in all communities	District-wide	Reduction in prevalence of open defecation	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	60,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve the management of existing water disposal sites to control GHGs emission	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Removal of Existing Refuse Heaps/Mountains to final disposal site	Gyarko/Mamprusiline/Anyinabrem/Kenten/Abuorso/Diasempa/New Onyianse/Fante New town/Tanos	Reduction in environmental sanitation-related diseases	X	X	X	X			6,000,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in provision of sanitation services	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Outsource Waste Management Services to private service providers	Techiman	Increased access to environmental sanitation services	X	X	X	X	40,000		120,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Donor Support programmes

	Enhance implementation of Polluter-Pays in waste management														
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 5No. 20-Seater Public Toilet Facilities	Tanoso Twimia Techiman Hansua Fiaso Forikrom Nsuta	Reduction in prevalence of open defecation	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	100,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Sensitize and promote environmental sanitation, hygiene and handwashing with soap and enforce sanitation by-laws	District-wide	Reduction in OPD attendance	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	20,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to safe and reliable	Ensure sustainable financin	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and	Re-organise and activate the functionalit	District-wide	Efficient functionality of communit	X	X	X	X	10,000	20,000	10,000	Techiman Municipal	Communities CWSA

water supply services for all	g of operation and maintenance of water supply systems		Sanitation Services	y of community WATSAN Committees to manage water and sanitation facilities		y water and sanitation facilities								Assembly	Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve the management of existing water disposal sites to control GHGs emission	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Re-engineer, rehabilitate and manage sanitation landfill site	Anyimama Fiaso	Improved management of existing sanitation site	X	X	X	X	100,000		100,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Zoolion Co. Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Increase and equip frontline staff for sanitation	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Services	Procure Assorted sanitation management tools and equipment for Environmental Health staff	Techiman	Efficient delivery of service by sanitation staff	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000	20,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Zoolion Co. Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation	Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale-up investment	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Service	Procure and supply 200 household refuse containers to expand house-to-house	Techiman Tanoso	Sanitation and waste management improved	X	X	X	X	40,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	Zoolion Co. Zonal Councils Devt. Partners

n services	nts in sanitation sector			collection initiative												NGOs/CBOs
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery of plants to deal with the menace of plastic and electronic waste	Social Services Delivery	Environmental health and Sanitation Service	Attract and partner investors to re-cycle refuse for re-use	Techiman		X	X	X	X	30,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	.Private sector service providers Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs	

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
							Strengthen social protection, especially for	Strengthen and effectively integrate existing	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Support PWDs on community rehabilitation in Education,	District-wide	Increase access to environmental sanitation services	X	X

children, women and persons with disability	social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage			Apprenticeship, trade and medical care												
Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Support the implementation of Municipal Gender Mainstreaming Plan	District-wide	Reduction in the gender gaps	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	40,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Zonal Councils Devt. Partners NGOs/CBOs	

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
							Attain gender equality in political,	Introduce measures to promote	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Commun	Promote participation of women decision	District-wide	Increasd involveme nt of women and girls	X	X

social and economic development systems and outcomes	change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality		ity services	making process										Assembly	Donor Support programmes
Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Promote the Girl-child education to ensure gender parity of 1:1	District-wide	Elimination of gender gaps in Basic Education	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	20,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Women Groups Donor Support programmes Regional Gender Desk Officer Min. of Women and Children

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Sensitize and promote all forms of discrimination against women and children	District-wide	Status of women in society improved	X	X	X	X	40,000	10,000	30,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Women Groups Donor Support programmes Regional Gender Desk Officer Min. of Women and Children
Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Promote the Girl-child education to ensure gender parity of 1:1	District-wide	Reduction in the gender gaps	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	20,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Women Groups Donor Support programmes Regional Gender Desk Officer Min. of Women and Children

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, and persons with disability	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling persons with disability	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Increase the Number of communities and Beneficiaries under LEAP Programme	District-wide	Status of women in society improved	X	X	X	X	100,000	10,000	30,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Women Groups Regional Gender Desk Officer Min. of Women and Children
Attain gender equality in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Enact Promote and implement Child protection policies and by-laws	District-wide	Increase awareness of child protection laws and policies and enforcement of laws and rights of children	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000	10,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Women Groups Donor Support programmes Regional Gender Desk Officer Min. of Women and Children

Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Procurement and Installation of 7 No. Hand-pumps on drilled boreholes (point sources)	Akisimamu Anintefi Appaukrum Kromoah-Adampa Benkae Yeboah Asima SHS Kofi-Mosikrom	Increased access to potable water	X	X	X	X	105,000			Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Private Water service providers
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Mechanization of 4No. existing community boreholes	Asantanso Anomata Aworopata Sansama	Increased access to potable water		X	X	X	40,000	20,000	60,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	CWSA Private Water service providers
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in	Urban Roads and Transport services	Grading and widening of selected roads in the municipality	Pavement of Techiman-Tamale Lorry Station	Teciman-Tamale station	Improved road conditions and surface accessibility	X	X	X	X			300,000	Department of Urban Roads Works Dept	Transport Operators Min. of Transport

	urban areas															
Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT																
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies		
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor			
Combat deforestation and desertification	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Introduction of farming strategies to include tree planting to recover degraded vegetation	District-wide	Reduction in desertification	X	X	X	X	30,000			Dept of Agriculture	Forestry Commission Farmer Groups Zonal Councils	
Soil erosion	Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organization of public education against bush fire	District-wide	Reduction in desertification	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	10,000	GNFS	Forestry Commission Farmer Groups Zonal Councils Dept of Agriculture	

Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Combat deforestation and desertification	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Embark on re-afforestation of degraded land and fringes of water bodies, especially, Tano River	District-wide	Reduction in desertification	X	X	X	X	30,000			Forestry Commission Zonal Councils	Dept. of Agric. Farmer Groups Zonal Councils
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize community sensitization disaster risk reduction and disaster control management	District-wide	Reduction disasters	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	10,000	NADMO GNFS	Forestry Commission Techiman Municipal Assembly Communities Zonal Councils

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Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT															
Adopted Goal: Create Opportunities for all															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in urban areas	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Grading and widening of selected roads in the municipality	District-wide	Improved road conditions and surface accessibility	X	X	X	X	300,000	20,000	500,000	Department of Urban Roads Works Dept	Min. of Transport
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Urban Roads and Transport services	Grading and widening of selected roads in the municipality	Reshaping of feeder roads	Aworopataa, Asutia-Nkwanta Asubrofo Junction, Mmaampehia – Asemkrom Korfoso-Ayeasu Bridgeso -Sasaw Beyianh yew-Ayeasu	Improved road conditions and surface accessibility	X	X	X	X	200,000	10,000	200,000	Department of Urban Roads Works Dept	Min. of Transport

					Dentkrom Abrika Manukrom Akotokrom Beposo Asemkrom											
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Installation /replacement of Street Bulbs and extension of Streetlights of	Techiman	Reduction in crime cases	X	X	X				500,000	TeMA	UDG/DDF Secretariat Electical Contractors VRA	
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Extend grid Electricity to needy communities and areas under SHEP	District-wide	Increased access to electricity	X	X	X	X	500,000	30,000	300,000	TeMA	VRA Electical Contractors Min. of Energy	
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Complete extension of electricity to Bamire Vocational school and Oforikrom Police Post	Bamire Forikrom	Increased access to electricity	X	X			10,000			TeMA	VRA Electical Contractors Min. of Energy	
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution	Expand the distribution and transmiss	Infrastructure Delivery and	Public works, rural housing and	Completion of Installation of electricity	Bamire	Increased access to electricity	X				5,000			TeMA	VRA Electical Contractors	

on system	sion networks	Management	water management	sub-station at Bamire											Min. of Energy
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Construction of fencewall for Divisional Police Office	Techiman	Effective Police administration	X						200,000	TeMA	Ghana Police Service UDG

Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability															
Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and trainin	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4No. Police Station/Post	Techiman Mkt Bamire Nkwaeso Kenten	Adequate and quality security infrastructure	X	X	X	X			500,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service Min. of Interior

	infrastructure															
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2No. Fire sub-station/Post	Techiman Market Tanoso	Adequate and quality security infrastructure	X	X	X	X			400,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	GNFS Min. of Interior	
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of Police Divisional Command Office Complex	Techiman	Adequate and quality security infrastructure	X						152,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service UDG Secretariat Min. of Interior	

	odation, health and trainin infrastru cture														
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Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability															
Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and trainin	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water mangement	Construction of fence wall around Divisional command office complex	Techiman	Adequate and quality security infrastructure	X						200,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service UDG Min. of Interior

	infrastructure																
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Provision of Office furniture and air conditioners and paneled counter-back desk for Divisional command office complex	Techiman	Adequate and quality security infrastructure	X							80,000	Techiman Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service UDG Min. of Interior	

Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
						Strengthen local level capacity for	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and	Promote and increase effective collaboration and	All Depts.	Effective collaboration and coordination in	X		

participatory planning and budgeting		Evaluation	coordination among Departments to improve planning, implementation and M&E		preparation and implementation of Development Plans									& Rural Devt. Office of Head of Local Govt. Service
Strengthen sub-structures	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction of 4No. Zonal Council Offices	Techiman/ Nsuta/ Nkwaeso/Kuntunso	Sub-district structures strengthened		X	X	X	200,000		200,000	TeMA	Zonal Council Contractors
Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court Building	Tanoso	Increased access to justice				X		10,000	500,000	TeMA	Zonal Council Judicial Service
Improve service delivery at MMDA level	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Implementation of Staff Development Action Plans	District-wide		X	X	X	X	80,000	20,000	100,000	TeMA	Office of Head of Local Govt. Service/ All Depts.
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Establishment of Electronic/IC T Database on Revenue Items	Techiman	Effective budgeting and improved revenue generation	X	X					150,000	TeMA	IT Service Providers
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and Administration	Finance	Outsource some Revenue Items (e.g.	Techiman	Effective budgeting and improved	X	X	X	X	40,000	20,000	60,000		Service Providers

			Property Rates, Sanitation, etc) to Private Sector under PPP		revenue generation									Zonal Councils
Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support for Plan and Budget Preparation, review, M&E and Reporting	Techiman	Effective linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	X	X	X	X	100,000	20,000	100,000	TeMA	Decentralized Depts. NGOs Civil Society Organizations Zonal Councils
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and Administration	Finance	Review and implement revenue Improvement Action Plan with strategies to rake in more revenues	TeMA	Increase in Revenue	X	X	X	X	200,000	10,000	300,000	TeMA	Revenue Collectors RCC Service Providers
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and Administration	Finance	Conduct Re-valuation of Properties for strategic budgeting and revenue collection	TeMA	Increase in Revenue	X	X	X	X	300,000		100,000	TeMA	Revenue Collectors Land Valuation Dept.
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and Administration	General Administration	Gazette Fee-Fixing Resolution and By-Laws of the Assembly		Effective implementation of Fee-Fixing Resolution									

Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
						Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management and Administration	General Administration	Supply of Office Equipment, Stationery, logistics for Office activities	TeMA.	Improved service delivery	X		
Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise and Celebrate National Days (Independence, Republic/Aged Day, Farmers' Day, May Day, etc)	TeMA.	Improved service delivery	X	X	X	X	400,000	80,000		TeMA	Depts & Agencies Nananom Civil Societies
Create enabling environment for development communication	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination	Organize SPEFA Forums, Community Durbars, Town Hall meetings to promote population participation	TeMA	Increased involvement of the public in decision making					300,000	50,000	300,000	TeMA	Depts & Agencies Nananom Civil Societies

Thematic Area: GHANA AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY														
Adopted Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs														
Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor		
						Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism	Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and Maintain a Website for Techiman Municipal Assembly to market its development potentials to the International Community	TeMA.	Increase in investors Increases in tourist arrivals	X		
Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management and Administration	General Administration	Attract development support through engagement of Techiman people in diaspora /proposals towards development financing	TeMA.	Increase in development support	X	X	X	X	10,000	8,000	20,000	TeMA	Sister Cities International Techiman Citizens association in diaspora

4.1: Indicative Financial Plan

The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018 -2021) would be implemented by the Cash Flows of the Assembly. This makes it important to have knowledge of the Cash Flows projections and their sources to the Assembly. The Cash Flows are compared with the Total Estimated Cost of the projects and programmes to be implemented in the Municipality as indicated in the table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Plan (2018-2021)

Programme	Total Cost in MTDP (GHC)	Expected Revenue					Gap (GHC)	Summary of Resource Mobilization Strategy	Alternative Course of Action
		GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Others (GHC)	Total (GHC)			
Management and Administration	3,188,000	11,118,467	3,180,245	8,226,898	154,753	22,680,343	19,492,343	Expenditure control /management	Adoption of cost-effective programmes
Social Services Delivery	21,445,000	2,898,891	1,275,958	6,325,880	617,283	11,118,012	(10,326,988)	Outsourcing of some revenue items	Drawing the difference from savings of other programmes
Infrastructure Development and Management	6,551,500	12,097,273	701,346	3,736,979	613,242	17,148,840	10,597,340	Leveraging funding from Donors/NGOs through project funding proposals	Adoption of PPP arrangements with the private sector
Economic Development	2,810,000	1,261,158	172,513	1,637,632	37,370	3,108,673	298,673	Revaluation of properties for realistic fees	Liason with citizens in the diaspora to support
Environmental Management	140,000	210,000	37,625	74,193	25,125	346,943	206,943	Introduction of "Polluter-Pay" system of cost recovery	Introducing prevention strategies
Total	<i>34,134,500</i>	<i>27,585,789</i>	<i>5,367,687</i>	<i>20,001,582</i>	<i>1,447,773</i>	<i>54,402,811</i>	<i>20,268,311</i>		

Table 4.2 shows Composite budget total revenue projection of GH¢54,402,811 for the period, 2018-2021 whilst the estimated cost of all the programmes and investment is GH¢34,134,500. The projected Cashflow for the period and cost of MTDP investment show a surplus/savings of GH¢20,268,311. This implies that, the projected budget for the period can comfortably absorb the investments in the MTDP (2018-2021), all things being equal.

There are a number of strategies put in place to ensure inflow of revenue to support the implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021). These include:

- Valuation of properties for realistic fee-fixing and budgeting
- Polluter-Pay systems
- Expanding revenue collection items which were not collected
- Embarking effective supervision and monitoring of the collection process
- Outsourcing some key revenue items such as, property rates, refuse collection, etc.
- Assigning targets and rewarding achievers, as well as sanctioning non-performance
- Introduction of Cashless Pay systems to reduce leakages.

The Assembly will also not rely only on its traditional sources of revenue but will send project funding proposals to development partners, NGOs/CBOs, business community, embassies Techiman citizens in the diaspora for technical and financial support. The Assembly will also introduce stringent financial management measures to reduce expenditure and make savings towards investments.

CHAPTER 5

MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

The Annual Action Plan outlined in this section indicates in detail action required of both the public and private sectors, including NGOs in the implementation of projects earmarked for the first year, 2018, from the four-year Medium–Term Programme for 2018-2021. The annual action plan needs to be implemented on the basis of the annual budget of the Techiman Municipal Assembly. The plan indicates when each project should begin and end in each year, the responsible agencies, the nature of community contribution and the project indicative costs. The criteria used in the selection of the annual projects include:

- On-going projects in rolled over into the new plan;
- Projects with short gestation periods
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the first year development budget;
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people; and projects which require immediate needs of the people; and
- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes.

The projects are packaged under the five (5) thematic areas of the Ghana Ghana National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 20118– 2021, namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and the International Community.

The type and location of projects; time schedule; indicative budget; source of funding and implementing agencies are indicated in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan, 2018

Theamtic Area: Economic Development													
Adopted Goal: Build a prosperous society													
Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Basel ine	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Train 1,300 business entrepreneurs in Technology improvement in baking and confectionery	Techinan		1,300 Bakers trained to apply confectionery technology	X	X			7,000	3,000	30,000	BAC	REP TeMA Min. of Trade & Industry
	Establish seed planting farm site in the municipality to provide high yielding seedlings	District-wide	-	Two demonstration seedling sites established	X	X	X	X	30,000	10,000		Dept of Gric	TeMA Factories Farmers
	Facilitate establishment of 1D1F factory	Techiman		1D1F initiated	X	X	X	X	500,000			TeMA/DIT	Dept. of Agric
	Create 300 additional Jobs through Planting for Food and Jobs Initiative	District-wide	2,390	300 more jobs created	X	X	X	X	30,000	10,000	20,000	Dept. of Agric	TeMA/DIT Farmers MoFA
	Train 100 women in income generating ventures	District-wide		100 women provided hands-on training			X	X	20,000			Dept. of Agric	TeMA/DIT Women Groups MoFA
	Facilitate access to credit by 10 SMEs	District-wide		10 SMEs provided credit facilities	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	50,000	BAC Dept. of Agric	TeMA Local Banks

Theamtic Area: Social Development													
Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all													
Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Construction of 2No. 2-Storey 12-Unit Classroom Blocks	Techiman Baptist school & Kesse-Basahyia SHS-Forikrom		2No. 12-Unit 2-Storey Classroom blocks constructed	X	X	X	X	600,000		600,000	TeMA	GES Service Providers
	Construction of 1No.6-Unit Classroom Block	TESS model school		1No.6-Unit Classroom Block constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000			TeMA	GES Service Providers
	Organize annual Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District-wide	80% pass	Mock exam for BECE candidates organized			X			10,000	5,000	TeMA	GES Service Providers
	Organize Teachers' Day to award best teachers	Techiman		Best teachers awarded			X		30,000	10,000	20,000	TeMA	GES Service Providers
	Mechanization of borehole for Women & Children Hospital	Techiman-Abuorso		1No. borehole mechanized		X	X			15,000		TeMA	MWST GHS
	Mechanization of 5No. boreholes in selected communities	Asantaso Anomata Aworopataa							100,000			TeMA	Communities Area Mechanics

		Sansama											
		Teciman											
	Construction/ completion of 10 No. boreholes	Akisimasu/Anintefi/Appaukrom/Adampa/Benkae/Yeboa-Asiama SHS/Kofimosikrom		10No. boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X	105,000			TeMA	Communities Min. of Water Resources
	Procurement of clinical/hospital equipment for existing CHPS Compounds	District-wide		Hospital/clinical equipment supplied		X	X	X	100,000			TeMA	GHS Suppliers
	Promote health education on HIV/AIDS	District-wide		HIV/AIDS public education conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	10,000	TeMA	Ghana AIDS Commission GHS ISD/NCCE
	Intensive malaria control education	District-wide		Malaria public education conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	10,000	TeMA	GHS ISD/NCCE
	Intensify disease surveillance through risk mapping communication, early risk identification and rapid response	District-wide		Emerging diseases identified early for rapid response	X	X	X	X	10,000	2,000		GHS	TeMA Environmenta Health Unit
	Intensify public	District-wide		Family planning	X	X	X	X	10,000	2,000		GHS	TeMA

	education on Family Planning Methods and contraceptive use			education conducted								Gender Desk Officer	Environmental Health Unit
	Support National Immunization Day programme	District-wide		National immunization day organized successfully	X	X	X	X	20,000	2,000		GHS Gender Desk Officer	TeMA Zonal Councils Volunteers
	Fencing of Women and Children Hospital	Techiman-Abuorso		Women and Children Hospital fenced	X	X					100,000	TeMA	UDG GHS
	Evacuate 2No. existing refuse heaps	Techiman (Gyarko/Mamprusiline)		Refuse heaps removed	X	X			600,000			TeMA	Environmental Health Unit/Sanitation Service providers
	Refurbish maternity theatre walls of Women & Children Hospital with ceramic tiles	Techiman-Abuorso		Maternity walls of Women & Children Hospital refurbished with ceramic tiles	X						11,000	TeMA	UDG GHS
	Sensitise and promote environmental health sanitation	District-wide		Environmental health/sanitation promotion conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000	5,000	10,000	Environmental Health Unit	/TeMA GHS
	Support and procure environmental	Techiman		Environmental health	X	X	X	X	20,000			TeMA	Environmental Health Unit

	health tools/equipment for environmental health staff			Unit supplied with sanitary tools									GHS
	Support PWDs on community rehabilitation programmes	District-wide		PWDs supported to get income generating activity	X	X	X	X	20,000			TeMA	Association of PWDs DACF Secretariat
	Support/finance Municipal Gender Mainstream Action Plan Implementation	District-wide		Municipal Gender Annual Action Plan implemented	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000		Gender Desk Officer	TeMA
	Increase the number of communities and beneficiaries under LEAP Programme	District-wide		LEAP Programme beneficiaries increased	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000		Community Devt. & Social Welfare	TeMA Min of Women & Children
Infrastructure Development and Management	Pavement of Techiman-Tamale station	Techiman Zongo (Tamale Station)		Tamale station pavement constructed	X	X	X	X		300,000		TeMA	UDG Transport Operators
Infrastructure Development and Management	Pavement of Nana Abenaa Market	Dwomor		Nana Abenaa Market pavement constructed	X	X	X	X		300,000		TeMA	UDG Transport Operators
Infrastructure Development and Management	Grading and widening of selected roads	Techiman		Selected roads graded	X	X	X		20,000			Dept of Urban Roads	TeMA

	Rehabilitation of Agric Dept Office	Techiman		Agric office rehabilitated			X	X	60,000			TeMA	Dept. of Agric

Theamtic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Sttlements													
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructur Deliver and Management	Installation, replacement of street bulbs and extension of streetlights	Techiman		Streetlighting systems installed	X	X	X				550,000	TeMa	Electrical Service Providers Regional Tender Review
Infrastructur Deliver and Management	Completion of electricity extension to Bamire Vocational School & Oforikrom Police Post	Bamire Oforikrom		Electric power connected to Bamire Vocational and Forikrom police post		X	X	X	20,000	10,000		TeMa	VRA Electrical Service Providers
Infrastructur Deliver and Management	Construction of Fencewall around the New Divisional Police Office complex	Techiman		New Divisional Police Office fenced	X	X				200,000		TeMA	UDG Secretariat Ghana Police Service

Theamtic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 ⁿ d	3 ^r d	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaboratin g
Infrastructur Deliver and Management	Construction of 2- No Police posts	Techima n market Bamire		2-No Police posts constructed		X	X	X			600,00 0	TeMA	UDG Secretariat Ghana Police Service
Infrastructur Deliver and Management	Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Police Divisional Office Complex	Techima n (Brigade)		1No. 2- Storey Police Divisional Office Complex completed	X	X					152,00 0	TeMA	UDG Secretariat Ghana Police Service
Infrastructur Deliver and Management	Provision of Office furniture, air conditioners and counter-back desk for Police Divisional Office Complex	Techima n (Brigade)		Office furniture, air conditioners and counter- back desk for Police Divisional Office Complex supplied	X	X					80,000	TeMA	UDG Secretariat Ghana Police Service
Management and Administratio n	Promote and increase collaboration among Departments through Quarterly MPCU meetings	Techima n		MPCU quarter review meetings held	X	X	X	X		8,000		MPCU	All Depts TeMA
Management and	Implementation of Staff Development	Techima n		HR AAPs implemented	X	X	X	X	20,00 0	8,000	20,000	MPCU	All Depts TeMA

Administration	Annual Action Plan												
Management and Administration	Establishment of Electronic Database for Revenue Items	TeMA		Electronic Database available	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000	100,000	TeMA	All Depts Finance Dept.
Management and Administration	Support preparation of Plan and Budget Preparation / M&E	Techiman		M&E activities conducted	X	X	X	X	40,000	20,000	20,000	TeMA	MPCU Finance Dept. Donors/DACF
Management and Administration	Review and implement Revenue Annual Action Plan with strategies to rake in more revenue	District-wide		Revenue Action Plan Implemented	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	20,000	TeMA	MPCU Finance Dept. Donors/DACF
Management and Administration	Gazette Fee-Fixing Resolution and By-laws	TeMA		Fee-fixing resolution gazetted	X	X				7,000		TeMA	MPCU Finance Dept. Donors/DACF
Management and Administration	Procurement and Supply of Office stationery/ equipment/logistics for office operations	TeMA		Office logistics supplied	X	X	X	X	40,000	10,000		TeMA	Procurement Unit Finance Dept. Donors/DACF
Management and Administration	Organize Community interfaces to promote popular participation	District-wide		Quarterly community interactions held	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	20,000	MCE MPCU	Zonal Councils FM stations (The Press) Donors/DACF
Management and Administration	Maintenance of Official Vehicles and Equipment	TeMA		Official vehicles/ Equipment maintained	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	20,000	Transport Dept. Estate manager	Procurement Unit Service providers

Theamtic Area: Ghana and the International Community													
Adopted Goal: Strngthen Ghana's role in international affairs													
Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Create and maintain a Website for Techiman Municipal Assembly to its development potentials to the international community	Techiman		Website created		X	X		20,000		20,000	MIS Unit	ISD MPCU Finace and Budget IT service Providers
Management and Administration	Attract development support through partnership with Techiman Citizens in diaspora /International Sister Cities relationships	Techiman		Internantional development support received	X	X	X	X	20,000	10,000	500,000	MCE General Assembly	Nananom Techiman Citizens in diaspora Sister Cities International

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018–2021) outlines the institutional arrangements that will support and sustain effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP at the district level. It defines roles and responsibilities of government agencies, officials and other stakeholders in accordance with the relevant legal provisions. It lays emphasis on the involvement of MPCU members, traditional authorities, Zonal Councils, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners to create a holistic and participatory approach, effective feedback mechanisms and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation information.

Under its decentralized M&E institutional and reporting framework, NDPC has prepared guidelines for the preparation of District M&E Plan. Techiman Municipal Assembly is to use the guidelines to prepare its M&E Plan and Budget under the NMTDPF : 2018-2021, for Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP.

6.2 Municipal Level Monitoring and Evaluation

At the municipal level, the activities of Monitoring and Evaluation are responsibilities of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). Section 85 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 establishes the MPCU to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions. The National Development the Planning (Systems) Act, 1994, Act 480 defines DPCU's planning, M&E and coordinating functions. The MPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines. Again, it is required to provide oversight over all Municipal level monitoring and evaluation of programmes, projects and policies. Actual specific project monitoring and evaluation are, however, the responsibility of the municipal sectoral departments. Assistance would be obtained from the community, governmental and non-governmental organizations. To fulfill its M&E functions, the MPCU of the Techiman Municipal Assembly shall perform the following roles and responsibilities.

- Be directly responsible for the development and implementation of the Municipal M&E plan

- Convene quarterly MMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- Liaise with RPCU to agree on goals and targets for M&E
- Define indicators for measuring change, especially on gender equity and other cross cutting themes in NMTDPF, 2018-2021
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-municipal levels for preparation of the Municipal Annual Progress Report
- Conduct Mid-Term, Annual and Terminal Evaluations of the MTDP and
- Produce composite Municipal Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports using the NDPC proposed District M&E Report outline as follows;

Title page

- District/ Municipality.....
- Reporting Period.....

Introduction

- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- Status of implementation of MMTDP

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- Update on disbursements from funding sources
- Update on Indicators and Targets
- Update on critical Development and Poverty issues
- Participatory M&E and other studies

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

6.3 Monitoring Indicators

In order to measure the progress, there are a number of district indicators that will be monitored with special attention to the 20 District Core Indicators for easy regional and national harmonization. Table 6.1 presents the 20 Core Indicators Monitoring Matrix.

Table 6.1: District Core Monitoring Indicators and Targets Matrix

No.	Indicator	Indicator Type	District Baseline (2017)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
1.	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish Maize = 28,260 Cassava Yam Cocoyam Plantain Groundnut Cowpea	Output	29,450 186,947 165,422 16,940 84,973 978 1,100						Bi-annually	Dept. of Agriculture
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Output	50.26km 21km 91.7						Quarterly	Dept. of Urban Roads Works Dept.
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	Output	Increased by 15%						Quarterly	VRA/MPCU
4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: Forest Mining Dry and wet lands	Output							Annually	Forestry Commission EPA Dept. of Agriculture

5.	%increase in tourist arrivals	Outcome	15%						Bi-Annually	Ghana Tourist Board
6.	Tele-density/Penetration rate:	Output	17.5% Fixed Line 2.1% Mobil 15.4%						Quarterly	Network operators/ MPCU
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Outcome	0.7%						Quarterly	Dept of Health
8.	Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births)	Output	201						Quarterly	Dept of Health
9.	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring pregnancy and childbirths per 100,000 population)	Outcome	5/1000 live births					Male Female	Quarterly	Dept of Health
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Output	3/1000					Male Female	Quarterly	Dept of Health
11.	Percent of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output	69.7%					Male Female	Bi-annually	Water & Sanitation Team/ MPCU
12.	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Output	79.7%					Male Female	Annually	Environmental Health Unit/ MPCU
13.	a. Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)	Output	103.06% 79.80% 50.69% 14.63 56.31%					Male Female	Annually	Department of Education

	-Primary -JSS -SHS b. Net Admissions Rate in Primary Schools(indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)		46,458 20,387 17,749							
14.	Gender Parity Index (ratio between boys and girls enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) KG – Primary JSS SSS	Outcome	1:09 1:97 1:98 1:1.2					Male Female	Annually	Department of Education
15.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills /apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Output	1,785					Male /Female	Annually	GYEEDA BAC/REP MPCU
16.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	Input	GHC 1,964,186.50					--	Quarterly	Finance Department
17.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Input	1,003,000.00					Dev't, Partners NGOs	Annually	Finance Dept. / MPCU Secretariat
18	% of DA expenditure within DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	Input	Within Budget-95%					IGF Donor GoG	Annually	Finance Dept. / MPCU

19.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Outcome	184					Male/Female	Quarterly	Ghana Police Service/CHRAG/ Social Welfare
20.	Police citizen ratio	Outcome	1:4,550					--	Annually	Ghana Police Service /MPCU

In addition to the core indicators, other relevant indicators will also be monitored to track the performance of the implementation of the MTDP. The indicators will be aligned to the thematic areas of the MTDPF, 2018-2021. Indicators will be added at MPCU review meetings as they become relevant over the plan period. Other indicators will include but not limited to those indicated in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Additional /Specific Indicators for M&E

No.	Indicator	Frequency	Disaggregation	Responsibility
Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
1	No. of/people employed	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-District-One Factory • Planting for Food and Jobs • Youth Employment Program • GoG Employment 	MPCU
Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
2	Percentage reduction of schools under trees	Annually	Primary JHS SHS	Dept of Education
3	Number of schools benefiting from school feeding programme	Annually	Primary JSS	Dept of Education
4	Percentage Pass at BECE and WASCE levels	Annually	JHS SHS	Dept of Education
5	Proportion of trained teachers in at all levels	Annually	Primary JHS SHS	Dept of Education
6	Amount of capitation grant budgeted and received	Annually	Budgeted Received	Dept of Education
7	No. of Health facilities provided/physical access to health facilities	Annually		Dept. of Health/ MPCU
8	Health insurance coverage	Quarterly	Male/Female	NHIS/MPCU
9	OPD attendance due to malaria	Annually	Male/Female	Dept. of Health/ MPCU
Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT				
10	Length of Roads maintained	Annually	Feeder Roads Urban roads	Urban Roads/Works Depts
11	No. of Communities connected to national grid	Annually		VRA/MPCU
12	No. of Households with access to sanitation dustbins	Quarterly		Zoomlion / Environmental Health Unit

Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
13	Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization	Quarterly	Sources: Rates, Fees, etc	Budget and Finance
14	Percentage (%) increase in the use of IGF on capital/other projects	Annually	Physical Non-physical/Service	Budget and Finance/MPCU
15	No. of Social Accountability For a held	Quarterly/Annually	SPEFA Town Hall Meetings Public Hearings (Plan & Budget) Community Durbars	MCE Zonal Councils MPCU
16	No. of Capacity building programmes held for local governance practitioners	Annually	Male/Female	MPCU
17	No. of Gender mainstreaming programmes conducted	Quarterly		Gender Desk Officer/ Depts.
Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
18	No. of Ghanaians in the diaspora participating in or supporting local development programmes	Annually	Male/Female	MPCU

6.4 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is aimed at ensuring its progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity. In order to prepare project reports, MPCU shall compile a quarterly register of all on-going programmes and projects in the municipality.

This means that programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the Municipal Assembly, Departments and Agencies, Central Government as well as other Development Partners and NGOs shall be covered under this register. The Project Register of the Assembly shall be updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc as shown Table 6.3 below;

Table 6.3: Programme/Project Register Format

1.	Programme/ Project Name
2.	NMTDPF (2018-20210 Thematic Area
3.	District Sector
4.	Project Description
5.	Project Location
6.	Contractor
7.	Budget Source Type of Funding
8.	Date Started
9.	Expected Completion Date
10.	Contract Sum
11.	Expenditure/ Payments to Date
12.	Project Implementation status
13.	Remarks

Source: NDPC Guidelines for Preparation of DMTDPs, 2017

6.5 Evaluation

The MPCU and other stakeholders will conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the MMTDP. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives. It will also assess the overall changes caused by the intervention or project. The evaluations will be used as management tool to improve upon programme design and implementation. The MPCU at relevant times shall also undertake or commission other studies such as:

- Strategic Evaluation
- Impact Assessments (Economic, social and Environmental)
- District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
- Thematic Evaluation Studies
- Beneficiary Assessments

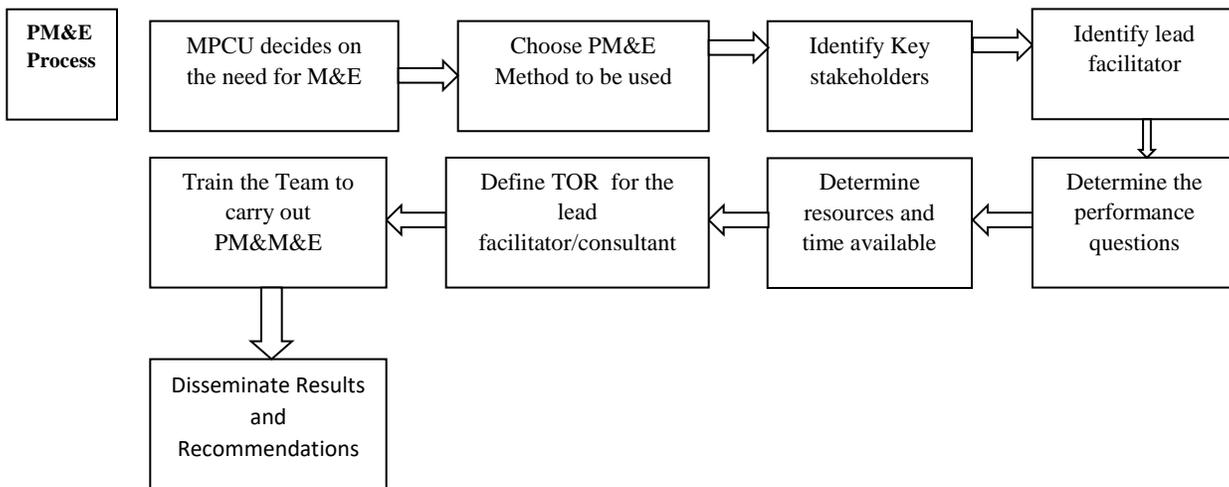
6.6 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

In order to ascertain objective results for M&E, participatory M&E will be conducted where all key stakeholders directly involved in the process of designing and implementing M&E at the local level. PM&E methods to be used include:

- Participatory Rural Appraisals
- Citizen Perception Surveys
- Citizen Report Card
- Community Score Cards
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

MPCU will adopt the PM&E process-flow in Fig. 6.1 to conduct effective PM&E

Fig.6.1: PM&E Process-flow Chart



The MPCU will educate and create awareness on, and accommodate any future changes which may occur or events which were unforeseen during the plan preparation process. There is therefore the need to update components of the plan on an annual basis. It must, however, be emphasized that the Assembly has the responsibility of ensuring that there is very little, if any, deviation from provisions and proposals made in the plan during implementation. This is one way of making a more efficient use of the Assembly's resources while ensuring that a solid foundation is laid for the achievement of Techiman Municipal Assembly's long term development objectives. It will therefore be essential to ensure that during the plan duration, each year's programmes and projects to be implemented are adequately reflected in the Assembly's budget.

It is expected that the MPCU will be resourced and supported to play a crucial role in the creation of the awareness among beneficiaries and to involve them in the selection of indicators for monitoring. To ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation, the MPCU will promote partnership between the Municipal Assembly, Zonal Councils, NGOs/CBOs, Private Sector, and communities. To supplement this effort at the District level, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation activities. The Assembly is to support the MPCU to draw its M&E Plan to carry out its M&E functions effectively.

6.7 Data Collection, Collation and Validation

Information or data on on-going programmes and projects under the auspices of the Municipal 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 collected, collated, analysed and validated. The data will be analysed to show the results being produced by each project. Data analysis will further show how the Municipal is performing with regard to all the indicators (core and 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 MMTDP and NMTDPF, 2018-2021. When this is done in a systematic and coherent way, lessons learned can be fed into the Municipal Action Plans and the next MMTDP.

6.8: Reporting and Report Dissemination

The Monitoring and Evaluation report is the tool to communicate the progress, challenges, successes and lessons learned during the implementation of projects and activities. The report is relevant for decision-makers, partners, general community, other actors or audience. The reports serve to communicate the efficiency and efficacy of the Municipal Assembly efforts to achieve its objectives. Report dissemination will be part of the Assembly's communication strategy, presented in this chapter. The information from the M&E report enables the departments and local authorities to plan and design new actions, to make decisions based on the previous evaluation in order to improve on the performance and to strengthen the openness, transparency and accountability of the Municipal development.

The assessment is based on the use of indicators, timelines, baselines and targets. The reports will also show the progress achieved as well as the recommendations to improve performance. Reports are also intended inform decision makers to adjust their resource allocations, indicators, or targets, where necessary. Different communication tools can be used to disseminate the main results of the monitoring and evaluation. These tools include:

- (i) Oral presentations to stakeholders and the community
- (ii) Discussion sessions
- (iii) Written progress reports and updates of indicators
- (iv) Written performance and evaluation reports
- (v) Press & media announcements
- (vi) Visual presentations
- (vii) Internet websites, e-mail
- (viii) Flyers, pamphlets and guides

The periodicity of the report can be quarterly, annually, at the middle of the plan period, or at the end, with the participation of different actors, in order to develop the final evaluation

6.9: M&E Work Plan and Calendar

Table 6.4 below presents the Municipal M&E Calendar which specifies the sequence of M&E activities level at which these activities take place.

Table 6.4 M&E Activities Calendar

M&E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget (GHC)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Implementation Monitoring						
MONITORING OF PROJECTS -Prepare Monitoring Checklist -Organize site meetings ▪ Prepare Monitoring Reports ▪ Brief MCE and other stakeholders	1 st Wednesday of Every Quarter				MPCU Workshops sub-committee/ MCD	20,160.00
Hold MPCU quarterly meetings to review progress, prepare progress reports for submission ▪ Gather data ▪ Collate and Analyze Data	1 st Wednesday of Every Month or Quarter					28,800.00
MTDP Evaluation						
MTDP Mid-term Evaluation ▪ Collect, Collate and Analyze Data ▪ Prepare Report for presentation using PowerPoint ▪ Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop Prepare and Disseminate Final Report			Start March, 2020 July, 2018		MPCU	9,300.00
Terminal Evaluation of MTDP ▪ Collect, Collate and Analyze Data ▪ Prepare Report for presentation using PowerPoint ▪ Validate Report at Stakeholders Workshop Prepare and Disseminate Final Report			Start March, 2021 July, 2021		MPCU	25,000.00
Specific Evaluation and Studies	Bi-annually, starting first week July					50,000.00
Participatory M&E	Start Mid-April, bi-annually				MPCU	30,000.00
APR Preparation and Dissemination						
Data Collection	From 15 th January, every year				MPCU	30,000.00
Data Collation	From 15 th January Annually					
Data Analysis and Validation	From 15 th January Annually					
Prepare Draft APR	By 31 st January, Annually					
Organizae Draft APR Review Workshop with stakeholders	15 th February Annually					
Final Municipal APR submitted to NDPC/RCC	28 th February, Annually					

Dissemination of Municipal APR	From March annually		
Total 4-year budget (estimates)			168,360.00

6.10 Communication Strategy

This chapter of the plan highlights some of the strategies the Techiman Municipal Assembly will adopt to disseminate the plan and its progress of implementation. It is a well-planned series of actions, combining different communication methods, techniques and tools, to achieve communication and feedback among stakeholders utilizing the available resources within a specific time frame. The object of the strategy is to pass on information and elicit feedback and action from stakeholders.

6.11 The Need for Communication Strategy

A successful plan preparation and implementation is dependent on the full participation of all stakeholders who have shared interest in the plan. It is therefore important that the various stakeholders appreciate the need for the intended change, the mechanics of the change and the issues involved and have a common understanding of the issues involved and their implications.

There is therefore the need to build consensus through the entire plan preparation, implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting with stakeholders through:

- a) Working with stakeholders on continuous basis in a completely cooperative, consultative and collaborative manner in all stages of the process of fostering understanding;
- b) Facilitating a sustainable stakeholder involvement and support;
- c) Communicating essential changes across all relevant stakeholders
- d) Encouraging and maintaining open discussion, feedback and feed forward for needed updates that may arise.

6.12 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objectives of the Techiman Municipal Communication Strategy are to:

- The Municipal Assembly must be proactively to initiate communication and dialogue to address emerging issues and challenges rather than simply responding to issues and events as they occur.
- Provide for early opportunities for information and engagement. The most efficient and effective process for problem solving depends on getting as much of the needed information into the process as early as possible. Additionally for many citizens, the “process is the product” meaning public confidence and acceptance in the outcome is greatly influenced by whether or not they had real opportunities for engagement in a way that can influence the ultimate outcome.
- To provide open, inclusive communications emphasizing two-way communication to engage stakeholders. This is to avoid monologue (one-way information flow).
- To build a citizen ownership of the decision process It’s not “what is important to the Assembly” but “what is important to the Citizenry”.
- Ensure and promote discussion across the community. Different groups communicate in different ways. The strategy is to identify how people want to give and receive information.
- Create general awareness among the population, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and foster greater understanding, appreciation, acceptance and ownership of the MTDP.
- Communicate effectively the mission, goals and objectives of the Assembly’s policies and development plans;
- Develop a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement-participation, consultation, support and collaboration in the delivery of needed services by the Assembly and its allied agencies;
- Promote and sustain donor interest, support and coordination of donor funds

- To document and share well practices with stakeholders and sister agencies.

6.13 Target Groups

The communication strategy identified the following as major target groups on account of their involvement local planning, policy formulation, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders / institutions identified include:

- Municipal Assembly, Municipal Chief Executive, Member of Parliament and Heads of Department and Sub-District Councils;
- Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)
- National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- Regional Coordinating Council / Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)
- Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders
- Central Government, represented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and other Ministries
- Development Partners (Donors)
- Private Sector
- NGOs / CSDs (including Religious bodies)
- Communities / the General Public
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The specific objectives for the respective target groups / institutions, approaches and timeframes are shown in the matrix presented in Table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5: Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Communication Objectives / Purpose	Target Audience	Communication Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibilities
Public hearing	Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress	Assembly Members	Seminars Workshops Consultative	Bi-annually	MCD /MPO

	<p>Report of the Implementation of the MTDP to get them to appreciate the MTDP</p> <p>To update them on the status of implementation</p>	<p>Zonal Councils Members</p> <p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>NGOs / CSDs MPCU /</p> <p>Heads of Departments</p> <p>RCC /RPCU</p> <p>Community Members / General Public</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Political Parties</p>	Meetings		Chairman of Dev't Planning Sub-committee
Community sensitization	Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District Programmes, Projects and activities	<p>Zonal Councilors</p> <p>Community members</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations</p>	<p>-Community interface / forum</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Radio Presentations</p> <p>Area Council and Assembly meeting</p> <p>Site meetings</p>	Quarterly	MCD MPCU
Town Hall Meetings	Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Municipality	<p>APCU / Heads of Depts.</p> <p>RCC / RPCU</p> <p>Assembly members</p> <p>Zonal Councils</p> <p>CSOs / NGOs</p> <p>Tradition Authorities</p> <p>NDPC</p> <p>EPA</p> <p>Businessmen</p>	<p>Mid-year Review meetings</p> <p>Annual Progress Reporting</p> <p>Mid-term Review</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Seminars</p> <p>Focus Group discussions</p> <p>Quarterly Reports</p> <p>Follow-ups</p>	Quarterly	MCE/MCD MPCU

SPEFA Forums Meet the Press	Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the Assembly and its Depts.	The General Public Municipal Assembly Area Councils Local Associations MPCU / Heads of Departments EPA CSOs / NGOs Traditional Authorities	s Review meetings Community Durbars People's Assembly / Town Hall meetings Site meetings	Bi-Annually	MCE/MCD MPCU
Review Meetings	Organization of quarterly meetings of MPCU / HODs	MPCU members RPCU	Meetings Report collection and Analysis Progress reporting	Quarterly	MCD/MPO
Meeting with Stakeholders	To sustain stakeholders consultations discussions to accelerate implementation process	Private Sector (contractors) NDPC MPCU RPCU Area Councilors Assembly members Donors NGOs / CBOs	Presentations Open forum Syndicate Group Work Reporting	Bi-Annually Annually	MCE/MCD /MPO
Community sensitization	Undertake sensitization tour of communities and dialogue for the purpose of education, communication	General Public Traditional Authorities CSOs / NGOs	Mobile Information Service Announcements Photo Exhibitions	quarterly	MCE
Radio Discussions	To solicit public views buy-in on programmes and policies	General public	Presentation Phone-in questions and answers	Monthly	All heads of Depts. on rotation

6.14 Way Forward

In the light of the foregoing strategies, it is recommended as follows;

- a) Design of appropriate messages: Appropriate Messages would be designed with the view of meeting the communication needs of all stakeholders and promote the image of the Municipal Assembly.
- b) Introducing Radio Programmes: There is the need to introduce radio F.M. Stations in the Municipality, Asta (103.9MHz), Classic (91.9MHz) Adepa (107.3MHz), Agyenkwa (105.9MHz), Winners (98.5MHz), Free FM (97.5) and Gaskya (105.5MHz) FM and KFM (103.5MHz) stations. The object is to disseminate the plan implementation process so as to sustain interest and ownership.
- c) Briefing of the General Assembly and Zonal Council Meeting: The MPCU will consider undertaking briefing sessions during Assembly and Area Council meetings. It will also consider arranging with Churches and Trade Associations to brief their members on the MTDP and generate feedbacks from them
- d) Reporting: Reports generated would be disseminated to relevant stakeholders / institutions on deadlines.

Addressing Concerns / Suggestions: Suggestions gathered from the various stakeholders are to be addressed and good practices documented to inform review of the plan.

6.15 Conclusion

The purpose of this Medium-Term Development Plan is to provide an overall framework for the development in the Techiman Municipality. To ensure its alignment with regional and national objectives the plan was prepared strictly in line with the Ghana National Development Policy Framework (NDPF: 2018-2021) themes and guidelines provided by NDPC. Consequently, it is supportive of national development aspirations. In addition, it also reflects the development aspirations of Techiman Municipal Assembly as a planning authority. The MPCU's role in this regard includes the formulation and updating of various components of the plan as well as

monitoring and evaluation of all policies, programmes and projects outlined in this plan. Given the important role of the MPCU, efforts should be made by the Assembly to attract and retain qualified, experienced and dedicated personnel to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation.

APPENDICES

- Public Hearing Report
 - Attendance Sheets