

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SEFWI WIAWSO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



Draft
Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

Prepared by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)

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List of Acronyms

ADB	–	African Development Bank
ANC	-	Ante Natal Care
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Exams
BNI	-	Bureau of National Investigation
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CIDA	–	Canadian International Development Agency
CHPS	-	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GoG	–	Government of Ghana
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
IFAD	–	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSHAP	-	Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MMTDP	-	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NEPAD	-	New Economic Pact for African Development
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints
PSP	-	Private Sector Participation
SWMA	-	SefwiWiawso Municipal Assembly

SHEP	-	Self Help Electrification Programme
SMC	-	School Management Committee
VIP	-	Village Infrastructure Project
VRA	-	Volta River Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(i) Introduction

In 2014, a Medium-Term Development Plan was drawn to address the needs and aspirations of the people of Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly (SWMA) based on the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). This plan covered 2014-2017. With the introduction of the new NMTDPF, it became necessary that a new Medium-Term Development Plan was drawn to give direction and guidance to the Municipal as it strives towards the achievement of the NMTDPF goals to, Build a prosperous society, Create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, and Maintain a stable, united and safe society.

(ii) Plan Preparation Process

The Plan preparation process was participatory. The process started with the formation of a plan preparation Taskforce which included members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). The Taskforce gathered data from the communities and departments using various techniques including the use of questionnaires and PRA. Stakeholders meetings were held at various stages to solicit the views of the various interest groups in the Municipality. The processes followed were as follows;

- i. Situational analyses
- ii. Identification of Key development issues
- iii. Analyses of potential , Opportunities , Constraints and Challenges
- iv. Formulation of Development goals , objectives and strategies
- v. Formulation of Programme of Action
- vi. Generation of Composite Annual Action Plan
- vii. Public Hearing
- viii. Adoption of Plan by Honourable Assembly Members

(iii) Development Priorities

Agriculture has been earmarked to dominate the local economy. The development of the individual especially the marginalised, vulnerable and excluded in society has also been given serious attention. As a result the plan allocated a high proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and provision of basic social services. As a way of promoting economic activities particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision making.

Priorities of the plan were based on the pillars of the MTDPF .Thus within the medium term policies and programmes that will be pursued based on the prioritisation of key development issues. It is expected that policies and programmes that will be pursued underscored the following thematic goals;

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create Opportunities for All
3. Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

4. Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs

(iv) The specific priority sectors and intervention areas are;

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Health
4. Revenue Mobilisation
5. Community Participation
6. Local Economic Development

Attention will be focused on the above named sectors and areas within the medium term. This is necessary due to limited financial and human resources which have always imposed choices on development planners and policy makers.

(v) Structure of the Document

The plan is presented in six (6) chapters and the first chapter follows after the Executive Summary. Chapter One examines the performance of the Municipal Assembly of the MMTDP 2014-2017. It also analyse the current situation or baseline of the municipality. It also gives a summary of key development issues identified from the situational analysis and profile.

The Chapter Two vividly states the Municipal development priorities linked to the appropriate thematic goals of the NMTDPF (2018-2021). Chapters Three also outlines the municipal focus and goal for the medium term. Projections for development requirements within the medium term have also been indicated in this chapter. The chapter ends with adopted development issues, thematic goals, objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF 2018-2021.

Chapter Four and Five are dedicated to the Municipal's development programmes and sub-programmes, the composite programme of action, implementation arrangements, annual action plans and indicative financial plan. Chapter Six describes the monitoring and evaluation arrangements in conjunction with the communication strategy of the Assembly relating to the dissemination of information and generation of feedback on performance. Formats for the preparation of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports have been prepared in line with NDPC guidelines.

(vi) Conclusion

The participatory nature of the plan preparation process will mean that all stakeholders will be keen to ensure that planned activities are undertaken in a way that will benefit the people through improvement in the living conditions in the Municipality. It is strongly believed that all stakeholders will play their respective roles to ensure successful plan implementation.

VISION, MISSION AND FUNCTIONS

Vision

To achieve total socio-economic growth and rural development through harnessing human and material resources and full participation of the citizenry in decision making and implementation processes manifest in the quality of life of the people.

Mission

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly exists as the highest political, administrative and planning authority to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the municipality by harnessing and utilizing all resources for sustainable development.

Functions

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly is created as pivot of the administrative and developmental decision-making body in the municipality and the basic unit of local government administration. It has deliberative, legislative as well as executive functions. It has been established as a structure to which is assigned the responsibility of the totality of government to bring about integration of political, administrative and development support needed to achieve a more equitable allocation of power, wealth and geographically dispersed development in Ghana; and above all it is constituted as Planning authorities for the municipality.

The following are the functions of the Municipal Assembly;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the municipality and to ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council for the approval of the development plan to the NDPC and budget to the Minister of Finance for the municipality
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the municipality
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative development
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the municipality
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the municipality
- Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the municipality for the promotion of justice
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or any other enactment; and
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Development Planning Commission Act, (Act 480) and the Local Government Act, (Act 462) provided the basis for all local authorities to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) to guide the process and content of change towards the desired state of the society. In 1996 the first Medium Term Development Plan was prepared based on the “Vision 2020” document and guidelines issued by the NDPC. This was followed by another plan which covered 2000 – 2005. The 2000 – 2005 plans were fashioned to build on the foundation laid by the 1996 – 2000 Plan.

By 2001 it became necessary to repackage the needs and aspirations of the people due to a paradigm shift in the policy of government following the decision to participate in the Highly Most Indebted Country (HIPC) initiative. The 2003 – 2005 Medium Term Plan was prepared with the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) as the main reference material. Another plan was prepared in 2006 to cover 2006-2009. The 2006-2009 plan was fashioned on the thematic areas of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2 namely; Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resource Development, Good Governance. Consequently, the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Plan was prepared with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) as the main reference material. The main goal of the 2014 – 2017 Development Plan was to increase production of the local economy as a way of increasing incomes thereby improving the quality of life of the people. Poverty reduction was therefore the main agenda but policies and programmes were fashioned under the broad strategic direction of the NMTDPF thematic areas:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Oil and Gas Development;
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Each thematic area was structured around focus areas, issues

- Micro Economy
- Production and Gainful Employment
- Human Resource Development and Basic Services
- Special Programmes for the vulnerable and the excluded
- Good governance

However, policies and programmes for the 2018-2021 MTDP are now fashioned under the following four (4) Thematic Goals namely;

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create Opportunities for All
3. Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
4. Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs

1.2 REVIEW OF 2014 – 2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The process of preparing the 2014 – 2017 MTDP followed a set of basic procedures as indicated below;

- a) A situational analysis of socio-economic conditions leading to the identification of key development issues
- b) Identification of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
- c) Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives And Strategies
- d) Identification of strategic development options in the light of Goals and POCC analysis
- e) Formulation of development programmes for the medium term
- f) Institution of Monitoring and Evaluation procedures through a logical framework analysis

TABLE 1: REVIEW OF 2014 – 2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1.2.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL WITH RESPECT OF BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF 2014 – 2017 DMTDP UNDER THE 2014 – 2017 GSGDA II

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic stability						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To achieve 100% annual revenue						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Management and administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilization	40%	90%	56.5%	Not fully implemented due to low commitment
2015	Management and administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilization	40%	90%	56.5%	Not fully implemented
2016	Management and administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilization	40%	90%	60.3%	Not fully implemented
2017	Management and administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilization	40%	90%	62.5%	On-going and at about 40% implementation level.

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To provide modern market facilities at four (4) market centres in the Municipality by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE				MTDP	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	

				NE 2013	TARG ET	VE- MENT	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities at Wiawso Market	40% good	100%	50%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities at Asawinso Market	30% good	100%	40%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities at Boako Market	10% good	100%	20%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities at Asafo Market	10% good	100%	20%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds

1.2.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The economy of Sefwi Wiawso remained relatively small during the medium term just as the national economy. Close to 10% of the population were found in the service sector with about 22 % engaged in buying and selling. Also, about 12% were engaged in the industrial sector with 78% found in the Agricultural sector. The Private sector was touted as the engine and growth during a greater portion of the medium term and it was expected that the private sector will take advantage of the favourable economic environment to increase production thereby creating employment.

As part of the programmes under the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (GPRS II), a number of structural constraints were addressed at the policy and institutional level and these policy reforms were intended to make the private sector competitive. Interest rates and inflation reduced to less than 20% for a better part of the period and the cedi remained relatively stable in spite of increase oil and food prices.

PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL WITH RESPECT OF BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF 2014 – 2017 DMTDP UNDER THE 2014 – 2017 GSGDA II

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium-scale industries by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Build Capacity and provide credit to prospective SMEs/Industrialists	20%	53%	40%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Build Capacity and provide credit to prospective SMEs/Industrialists	20%	56%	46%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Build Capacity and provide credit to prospective SMEs/Industrialists	20%	61%	55%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Build Capacity and provide credit to prospective SMEs/Industrialists	20%	70%	58.63% (as at September)	On-going and at about 55% implementation level.

THEMATIC AREA:	
POLICY OBJECTIVE: To partner with the private sector to develop five (5) tourists attraction sites in the Municipality	

PERIOD	by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
				BASELINE 2013	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the Municipality	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the Municipality	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the Municipality	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the Municipality	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To promote public-private partnership for accelerated development of the Municipality by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in	Low participation	High participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not

			local development of the Municipality				show interest
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in local development of the Municipality	Low participation	High participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show interest
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in local development of the Municipality	Low participation	High participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show interest
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in local development of the Municipality	Low participation	High participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show interest

1.2.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural resources Management

PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL WITH RESPECT OF BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF 2014 – 2017 DMTDP UNDER THE 2014 – 2017 GSGDA II

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of agricultural technological practices of one hundred (100) FBOs by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Economic	Agricultural	Train one hundred (100) FBOs in improved	33%	100%	50%	Not fully implemented

	Development	Development	agricultural practices in the Municipality				due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train one hundred (100) FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the Municipality	33%	100%	55%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train one hundred (100) FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the Municipality	33%	100%	55%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train one hundred (100) FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the Municipality	33%	100%	40%	On-going and at about 40% implementation level.

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To encourage about 2000 farmers to enter into production of other crops, livestock, etc by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district	45%	100%	50%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice,	45%	100%	55%	Not fully implemented

			vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district				
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district	45%	100%	65%	Not fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district	45%	100%	40%	On-going percentage value was as at June

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To facilitate easy access to credit/loans facilities of farmers by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate one hundred (100) farmers/enterprises on the need to pay back loans	30%	100%	20%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate one hundred (100) farmers/enterprises on the need to pay back	30%	100%	30%	Not fully implemented due to lack of

			loans				funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate one hundred (100) farmers/enterprises on the need to pay back loans	30%	100%	48%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate one hundred (100) farmers/enterprises on the need to pay back loans	30%	100%	50%	Education is on-going

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To train 100 FBOs on prevention and handling of pest diseases to reduce post-harvest losses by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHI EYE-MENT	REMARKS	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct ten (10) community education session on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% post-harvest loss	30% reduction	30%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct ten (10) community education session on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% post-harvest loss	30% reduction	30%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct ten (10) community education session on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% post-harvest loss	30% reduction	35%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds

2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct ten (10) community education session on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% post-harvest loss	30% reduction	20%	Education is on-going
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To produce over exploitation of natural resources in the Municipality by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	80 ha rehabilitated	100 ha	30 ha	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources and support
2015	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	80 ha rehabilitated	80 ha	72 ha	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources and support
2016	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate	80 ha rehabilitated	80 ha	30 ha	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources and support

			change				
2017	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	80 ha rehabilitated	70 ha	30 ha (as at June)	On-going and about 10% implementation level.

1.2.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlements

PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL WITH RESPECT OF BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF 2014 – 2017 DMTDP UNDER THE 2014 – 2017 GSGDA II

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To rehabilitate and maintain 200km major feeder roads and farm tracks in the Municipality by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the Municipality	58.70km	50km	72.30km	Fully implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the Municipality	58.70km	50km	72.30km	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the Municipality	58.70km	50km	80.30km	Fully implemented
2017	Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain	58.70km	50km	? (as at	On-going and at about 50%

	Delivery and Management	Development	50km feeder roads in the Municipality			July	implementation level.
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To expand and extend electricity in twenty (20) communities by the end of December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	42 towns	5 towns/villages	4	Fully implemented per Central Government budget implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	42 towns	5 towns/villages	3	Fully implemented per Central Government budget implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	42 towns	5 towns/villages	3	Fully implemented per Central Government budget implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	42 towns	5 towns/villages	4	On-going

THEMATIC AREA:

PERIOD	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To increase access to portable water supply to 85% by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
				BASELINE 2013	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
2014	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	70%	81%	70%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available
2015	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	70%	83%	70%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available
2016	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	70%	84%	70%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available
2017	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	70%	86%	70%	On-going since the plan period is in the middle of the year.

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To increase access of the population with improved sanitation (flash toilet, KVIP, Household latrine to 80% by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD	INDICATORS			

OD			PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BASELINE 2013	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
2014	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Provide and rehabilitate 8 public toilets in the district and organize public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district.	50%	80%	50%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available
2015	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Provide and rehabilitate 8 public toilets in the district and organize public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district.	50%	80%	50%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available
2016	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Provide and rehabilitate 8 public toilets in the district and organize public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district.	50%	80%	50%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available
2017	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Provide and rehabilitate 8 public toilets in the district and organize public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district.	50%	80%	50%	On-going since the plan period is in the middle of the year.

THEMATIC AREA:

POLICY OBJECTIVE: To draw layouts for 4 major towns in the district by December, 2017

PERI OD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
				BASELI NE 2013	MTDP TARG ET	ACHIE VE- MENT	REMARKS
2014	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ensure development control measures in the district	Only Wiawso with scheme	Asawin so	Done	Implemented
2015	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ensure development control measures in the district	Only Wiawso with scheme	Asafo	Not done	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ensure development control measures in the district	Only Wiawso with scheme	Boako	Not done	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ensure development control measures in the district	Only Wiawso with scheme	Dwina e	Not done	Not implemented

1.2.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The main objectives under this thematic area were as follows:

1. To improve on academic performance of pupils and student and participate at all levels of education
2. To improve access to quality health services in the Municipality
3. To improve housing delivery in the Municipality
4. To improve on aesthetic and environmental sanitation services
5. To extend electricity to all parts of the Municipality

6. To improve on the water supply system in the Municipality
7. To extend telecommunication facilities to the peri-urban areas of the Municipality
8. To strengthen the Municipal Office of Ghana National Fire Service

1.2.5.1 Education -Sector

The Assembly initiative in the education - sector over the period was the expansion of educational infrastructure including teacher's accommodation, scholarship to needy but brilliant students, motivation of teachers and intensive supervision by the Ghana Education Service.

1.2.5.2 Health Sector

The health sector was a priority in the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Plan.

1.2.5.3 Social Welfare

Vulnerable groups in the Municipality are mainly street children, the physically challenged, the elderly and the poor. The main objective in the medium term was to;

1. To mainstream all issues on the vulnerable into the Assembly's projects
2. Strengthen the Department of Social Welfare
3. Support NGO's and other organisations interested in the vulnerable in society

The Department of Social Welfare was strengthened through various capacity building workshops and logistical support. The support came mainly from local sources and a World Bank funded project – Community Based Poverty Reduction Project.

PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL WITH RESPECT OF BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF 2014 – 2017

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To increase academic performance in basic and second cycle schools to 100 % by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Social services	Education and Youth	Provide adequate teaching and learning	80% pass	90%	91.1%	Not fully implemented

	delivery	Development	materials/infrastructure in the district	rate	pass rate		due to low commitment
2015	Social services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/infrastructure in the district	80% pass rate	90% pass rate	84.1%	Fully implemented
2016	Social services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/infrastructure in the district	80% pass rate	90% pass rate	87.7%	Fully implemented
2017	Social services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/infrastructure in the district	80% pass rate	90% pass rate	Exams not done	On-going project and at about

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To enhance health care delivery by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Social services delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equips clinics/CHPS compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district	?	1 CHPS	1 CHPS	Fully implemented
2015	Social services delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equips clinics/CHPS compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public	?	1 CHPS	1 CHPS	Fully implemented

			health in the district				
2016	Social services delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equips clinics/CHPS compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district	?	1 CHPS	1 CHPS	On-going at 50% implementation level
2017	Social services delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equips clinics/CHPS compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district	?	1 CHPS	Yet to start	On-going at 50% implementation level

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To intensify education in communities on behavioural change and reduce stigmatization by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out education on behavioural change and stigmatization in communities	39%	20%	8.5%	Fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2015	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out education on behavioural change and stigmatization in communities	39%	20%	11.6%	Fully implemented
2016	Social services	Social Welfare and	Carry out education on behavioural change and	39%	20%	14.3%	Fully

	delivery	Community Development	stigmatization in communities				implemented
2017	Social services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out education on behavioural change and stigmatization in communities	39%	20%	Not available	On-going

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To create 1000 jobs for the people in the district by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under the NYEP and SMEs	100 people	300 people	150	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under the NYEP and SMEs	100 people	300 people	168	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under the NYEP and SMEs	100 people	300 people	201	Fully implemented
			Support income				

2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under the NYEP and SMEs	100 people	300 people	225	On-going and at 40% as at June.
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To support and integrate the vulnerable and excluded in the society by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide protection and give support to the vulnerable and excluded including women children, PWDs, aged, etc	Not available	100 people	31	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide protection and give support to the vulnerable and excluded including women children, PWDs, aged, etc	Not available	100 people	31	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide protection and give support to the vulnerable and excluded including women children, PWDs, aged, etc	Not available	100 people	31	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide protection and give support to the vulnerable and excluded including women children, PWDs, aged, etc	Not available	100 people	Not available	On-going and the data not readily available

1.2.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL WITH RESPECT OF BROAD PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES OF 2014 – 2017

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To equip Town/Area Councils and Unit committee with skills and resources to carry out their constitutional rules by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
BASELINE 2013				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resource to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	6 zonal councils	None	Not implemented due to low commitment
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resource to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	6 zonal councils	None	Not implemented due to low commitment
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resource to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	6 zonal councils	None	Not implemented due to low commitment
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resource to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	6 zonal councils	None	Not implemented due to low commitment

THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
POLICY OBJECTIVE: To drastically reduce gender inequality in the district by December, 2017						

PERIOD	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
				BASELINE 2013	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
2014	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance if the district	Limited	All issues	Mainstream in policies	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance if the district	Limited	All issues	Mainstream in policies	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance if the district	Limited	All issues	Mainstream in policies	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance if the district	Limited	All issues	Mainstream in policies	On-going programme

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: To establish efficient and effective M&E system for the Assembly by December, 2017						
	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			
			BASELINE 2013	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS	
2014	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E system put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E compliance	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	Fully implemented
			Strictly follow M&E	Weak	Strict	Strict	Fully

2015	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	system put in place and provide adequate resources	M&E compliance	compliance	adherence	implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E system put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E compliance	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E system put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E compliance	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	On-going till the end of the year.

Regular General Assembly and Town/Zonal Council meetings were held within the Medium Term and deliberations were carried out in a frank and democratic environment. Annual Action Plans and Budget were thoroughly discussed and approved before implementation thus reflecting participation in decision making process. Of much significance is the holding of quarterly - committee meetings. Assembly Members and Heads of Department have been very 'religious' in attending such meetings and taking very important decisions.

Security arrangements in the Municipality were also improved through the holding of regular MUSEC Meetings. This ensures coordination and sharing of information among the various security agencies.

1.3 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Revenue and Expenditure for the period 2014–2017 as presented in the tables below gives a reflection of the performance of the SefwiWiawso Municipal Assembly in its quest to attain its development responsibilities and improve the conditions of the people in the Municipality.

Table 2: Revenue and Expenditure Patterns

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested as Planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	946,376.00	946,376.00	448,760.00	-	497,616.00	448,760.00	-
2015	946,376.00	946,376.00	594,294.50	-	352,081.50	594,294.50	-
2016	2,234,452.00	2,234,452.00	1,697,035.51	-	537,416.49	1,697,035.51	-
2017	1,476,109.00	1,476,109.00	615,045.42	-	861,063.58	615,045.42	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
2014	1,419,975.00	1,419,975.00	1,496,515.37	-	(76,540.37)	1,496,515.37	-
2015	3,840,900.00	3,840,900.00	2,246,825.41	-	1,594,074.59	2,246,825.41	-
2016	3,963,170.00	3,963,170.00	3,077,945.71	-	885,224.29	3,077,945.71	-
2017	3,705,251.00	3,705,251.00	-	-	3,705,251.00	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	883,191.00	883,191.00	353,161.18	-	530,029.82	352,160.00	1,001.18

2015	883,191.00	883,191.00	792,359.61	-	90,831.39	792,000.00	359.61
2016	2,162,064.00	2,162,064.00	1,937,568.13	-	224,495.87	1,936,500.00	1,068.13
2017	3,498,845.00	3,498,845.00	307,862.20	-	3,190,982.80	307,000.00	862.20

Source: Municipal Finance Department, 2017

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG							11,458,919.00			11,458,919.00		
IGF	1,015,635.00	923,334.27	92,300.73	1,023,383.00	884,822.23	138,560.77	1,388,919.00	85,833.00	1,303,086.00	2,442,698.00	186,057.87	2,256,640.13
DACF	3,613,561.28	1,059,177.68	2,554,383.60	3,080,790.28	2,335,648.24	745,142.04	3,291,121.79	2,649,622.02	641,499.77	3,705,251.00	-	
DDF	487,857.00	690,278.69	(202,421.69)	487,857.00	-		781,093.00	1,226,302.03	(445,209.03)			
UDG												
Development Partners	6,321,818.00	2,826,382.13	3,495,435.87	6,321,818.00	2,810,279.11	3,511,538.89	8,777,245.00	5,603,145.37	3,174,099.63			
GETFund												
Other (Please specify)												
Total	11,438,871.28	5,499,172.77	5,939,698.51	10,913,848.28	6,030,749.58	4,395,241.70	25,697,297.79	9,564,902.42	4,673,476.37	17,606,868.00	186,057.87	2,256,640.13

Source: Municipal Finance Department, 2017

1.4 INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY INDEX

The Institutional and Management Capacity Index which is a perception index designed to determine the status of capacities within the Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly in terms of management strengths and gaps at a glimpse was done. Table 3 shows a set of criteria based on indicators namely; skills and knowledge, Staff Compliment and Qualification of Personnel as well as Availability of Funds. In the area of funds, the indicators are utilization, timely access, and availability. Others are leadership, management, motivation, incentives, logistics and equipment as well as workload.

The average total score for all the 11 indicators enabled the calculation of the index which has been shown on the table which represents an above average performance.

The main rationale of this step is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are adequately mobilised for effective MMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Municipality capacity is indicated in the institutional and management index in table 3 below.

Table 3: Institutional and Management Capacity Index.

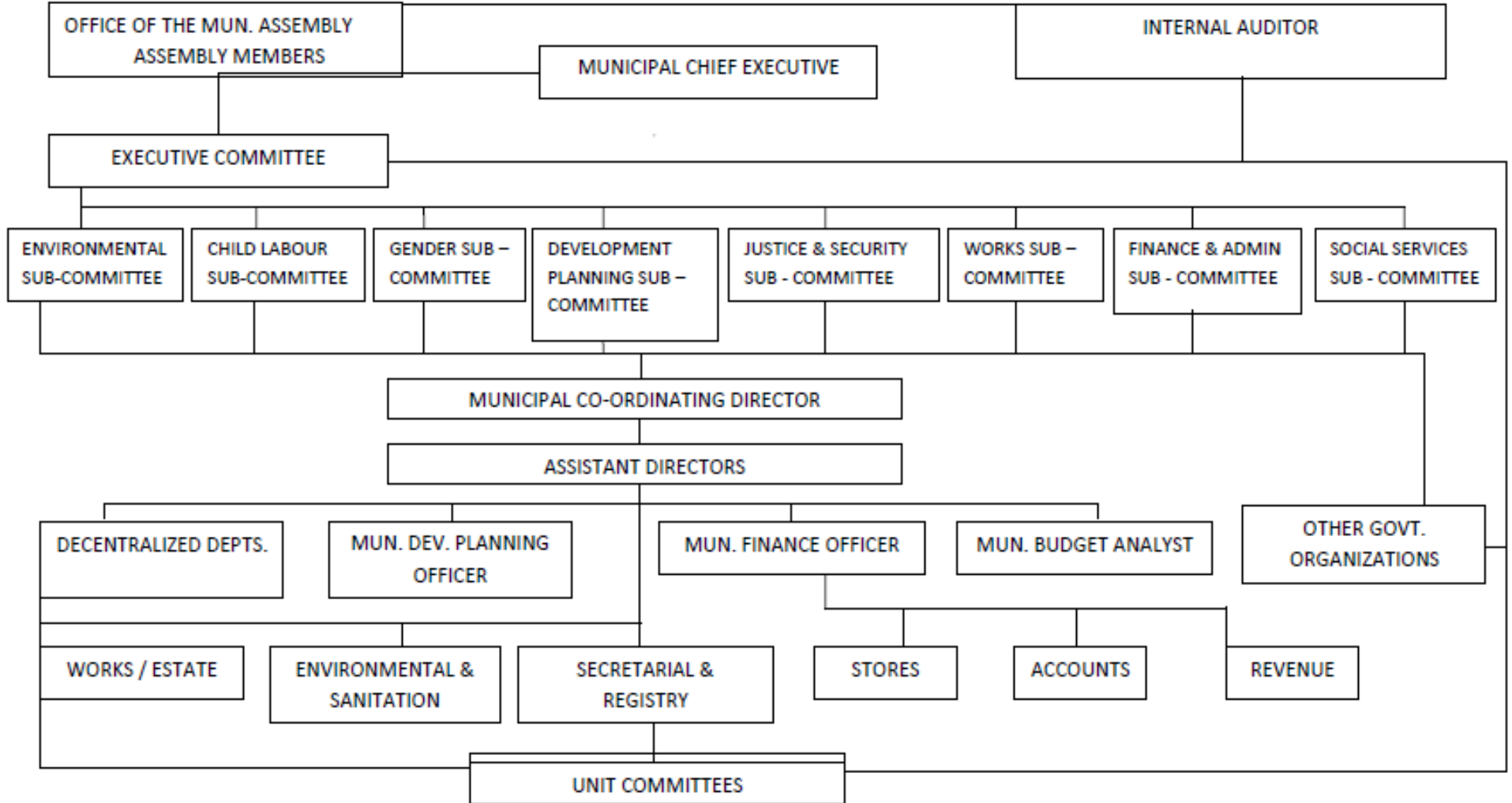
Capacity Indicators	Score=1	Score=5	Score=10	% Score
1. Qualification of personnel	-	-	10	62.5
2. Staff Compliment	-	-	10	62.5
3. M&E Skills of knowledge	-	-	10	62.5
4. Availability of funds	-	-	10	62.5
5. Utilization of funds	-	-	10	62.5
6. Timely Access to funds	-	5	-	31.3
7. Leadership	-	-	10	62.5

8.Management	-	-	10	62.5
9.Workload	-	-	10	31.3
10.Motivation and Incentives	-	5	-	31.3
11.Equipment/facilities	1	-	-	6.3
Total Score	1	10	80	51.70
Index				4.7

From the perceptive of the MPCU, the relatively low score was as a result of the financial indicators and motivation. The solution lies with management increasing the motivation of staff which would not be limited to financial aspects but recognition for good work where need be. Again, the Assembly should increase efforts at generating more revenue locally, so that there can be funds available, accessible and well utilized in the area of monitoring and evaluation

1.5 ADMINISTRATION

Figure 1: Organogram of Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly



1.6 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.6.1 Brief History

The Legislative Instrument LI 1386 establishing the Sefwi Wiawso District Assembly was made 23rd November, 1988 under PNDC Law 207 and replaced by Local Government Act 493, 1993.

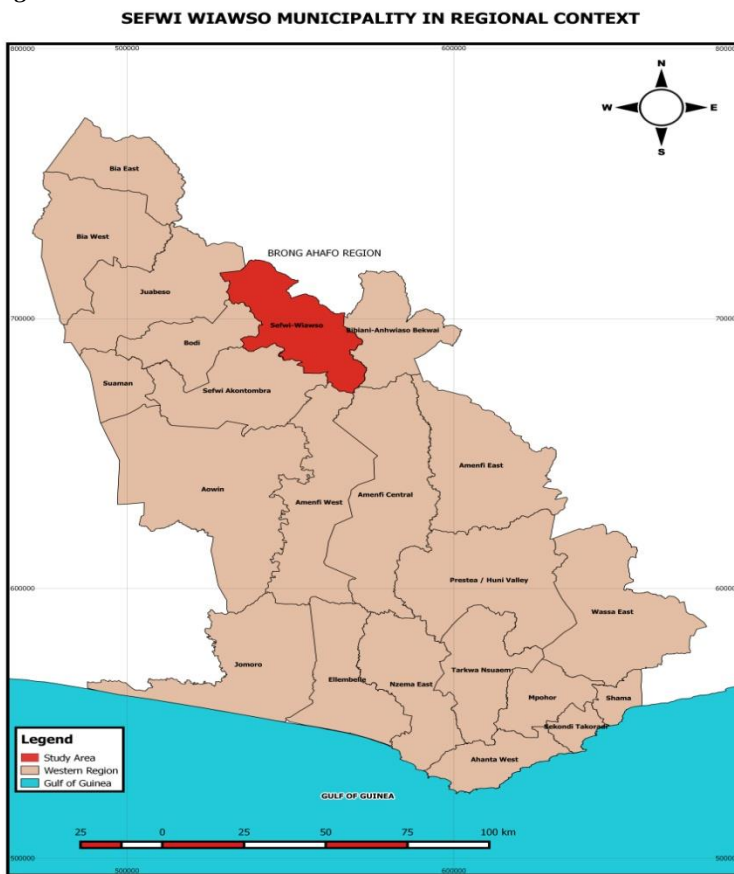
The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly is the seventh largest in the Western Region as in size. The municipality lies in the north-eastern part of the Region and is bordered by Juaboso and Bia District to the west and by Aowin/Suaman to the South. It is bordered by Bibiani – Anhwiaso – Bekwai to the north-east and Wassa Amenfi West to the south-east. The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly, the political and Administrative Authority is located at Sefwi Wiawso, the Municipal Capital.

1.6.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.6.2.1 Location and Size

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality lies in the North Eastern part of the Western Region between latitudes 6°N and 6° 30' N and Longitudes 2° 45' W and 2° 15' W. The Brong Ahafo Region shares boundary with it to the North and Juabeso and Bia to the West, Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai district to the East and Wassa Amenfi West to the South-East. The municipality covers an area of 1,280 sq.km, representing 7 per cent of land area of the Western Region and is roughly rectangular in shape. The Municipal capital is Sefwi Wiawso as indicated on the map below.

Figure 2



Source: MPCU SWMA, 2017

1.6.2.2 Relief and Drainage

Most part of the Municipality is generally undulating and lies between 152.4m above sea level. The highlands, which rise above 305m, lie in a North-South direction to the Western part of the Municipality. The highest point, (the krokoa peak which is 510m above sea level) lies roughly to the South-West of the Municipal capital.

The main drainage feature is the Tano River and its tributaries. The Tano River cuts roughly in a North-South direction and enters the sea in La Cote d'Ivoire. The major tributaries include the Suhien, Kunuma, Sui and the Aboabo rivers as shown on the drainage map below.

Figure 3



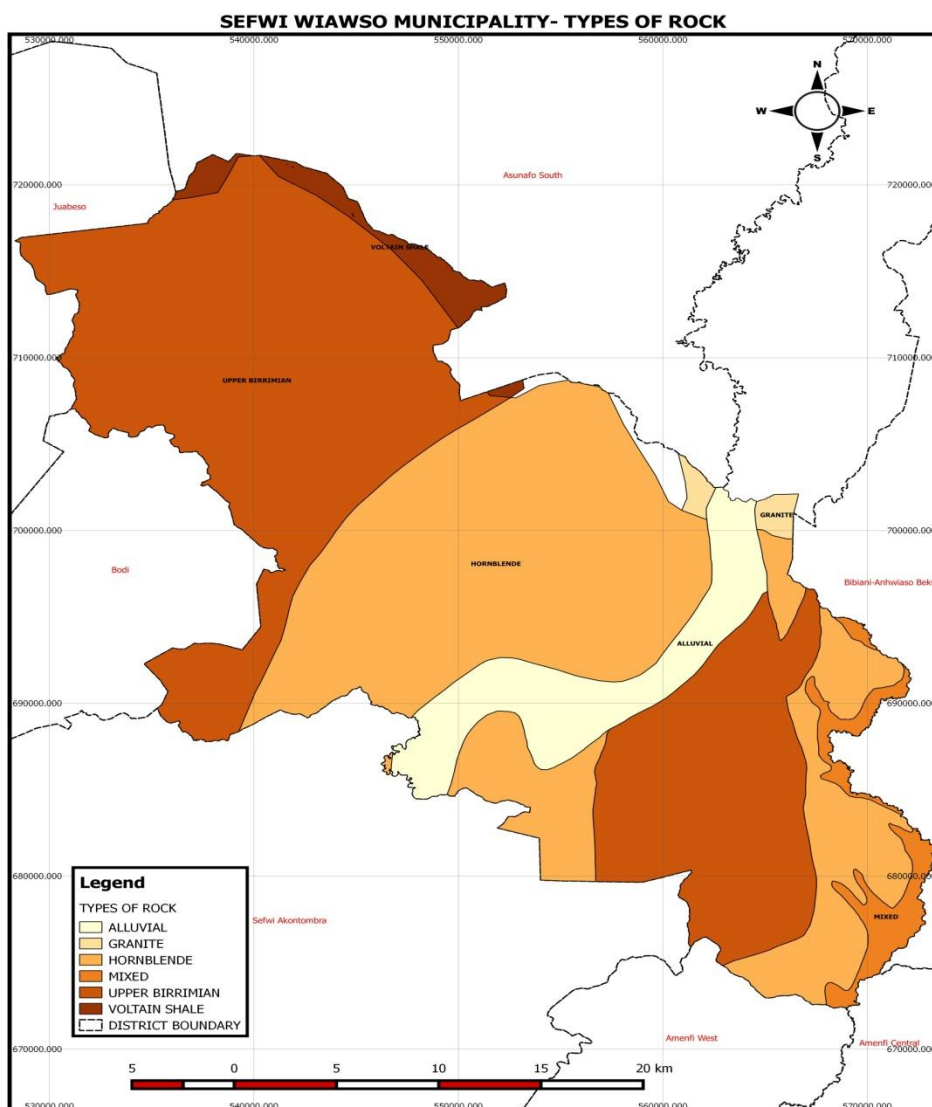
Source: MPCU/SWMA, 2017

1.6.2.3 Geology and Mineral Deposits

The geology of the municipality is predominantly the Upper Birimian and Hornblende rock types. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). The occasional granite intrusions give the municipality its undulating nature and form part of the long hill ranges known as the Bibiani range. These are often steep and strongly dissected. There are gold deposits at

Kokokrom, Paboase and Akoti areas. The map below shows the geological formation of the municipality.

Figure 4



Source: MPCU/SWMA, 2017

1.6.2.4 Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)

The Municipality falls within the tropical rainforest climatic zone with high temperatures throughout the year between 25C -30C and moderate to heavy rainfall between 1524mm-1780mm per annum with double maximum characteristics in June-July and September-October as peaks. Humidity is relatively high, which us about 90% at night falling to 75% during the day. The average monthly rainfall figures for SefwiWiawso are shown below in mm:

Table 4: Rainfall Pattern

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
21.1	57.1	133.8	148.3	181.3	250.9	132.5	64.7	158.4	204.9	102.3	33.2	1488.7

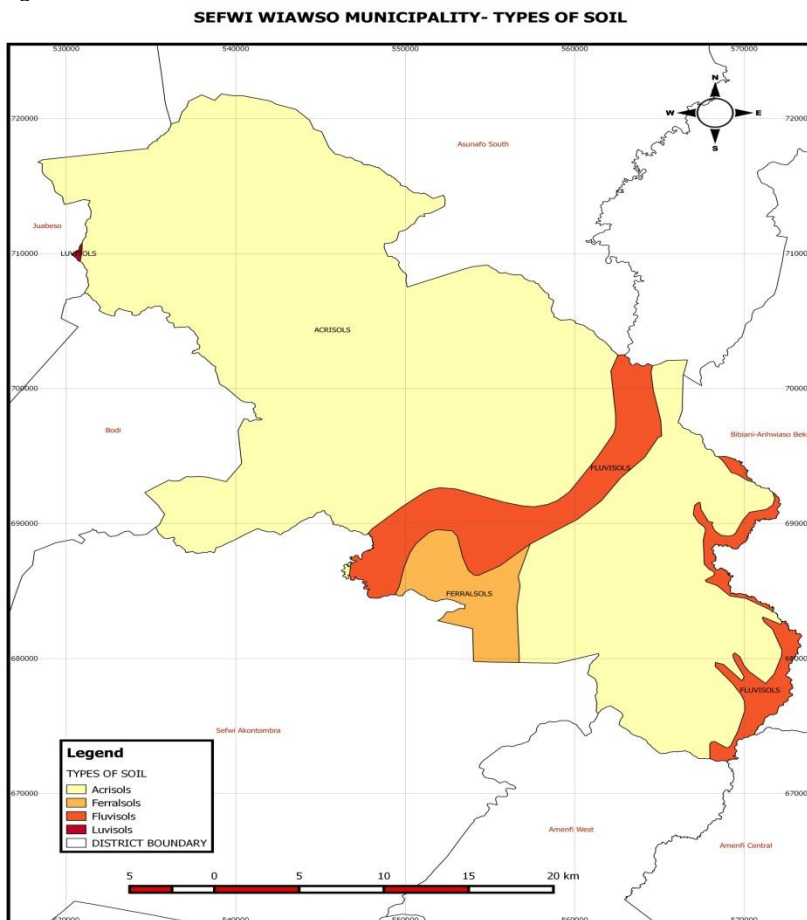
The rainfall distribution pattern, as indicated above, is quite important for agricultural activities. That is, two long wet seasons separated by short relatively dry season. The dry season is marked by relatively low humidity and hazy conditions occurring from December to February. Because humidity is relatively higher during the dry season, the Municipality experiences fewer or no bush fire outbreaks.

Also the Municipality often experience concentrated downpours up to 178mm rainfall in a day, which often cause widespread flooding (as occurs at Dwinase at times) and makes laterite roads temporarily impassable. Project implementation during the period is greatly hampered. Most claims for price fluctuations on contracts result from delays in project implementation, which are occasioned by the sporadic rainfall patters experienced in the Municipality.

1.6.2.5 Soils

The most widespread is the forest Ochrosols, which covers most of the Northern and Western parts of the Municipality. The forest Ochrosols and Oxysols are rich soils, which support the cultivation of cash and food crops, such as cocoa, palm tree, cola, coffee, cashew, plantains, cocoyam, cassava and maize, with high yields in the municipality as depicted on the map below.

Figure 5



Source: MPCU/SWMA, 2017

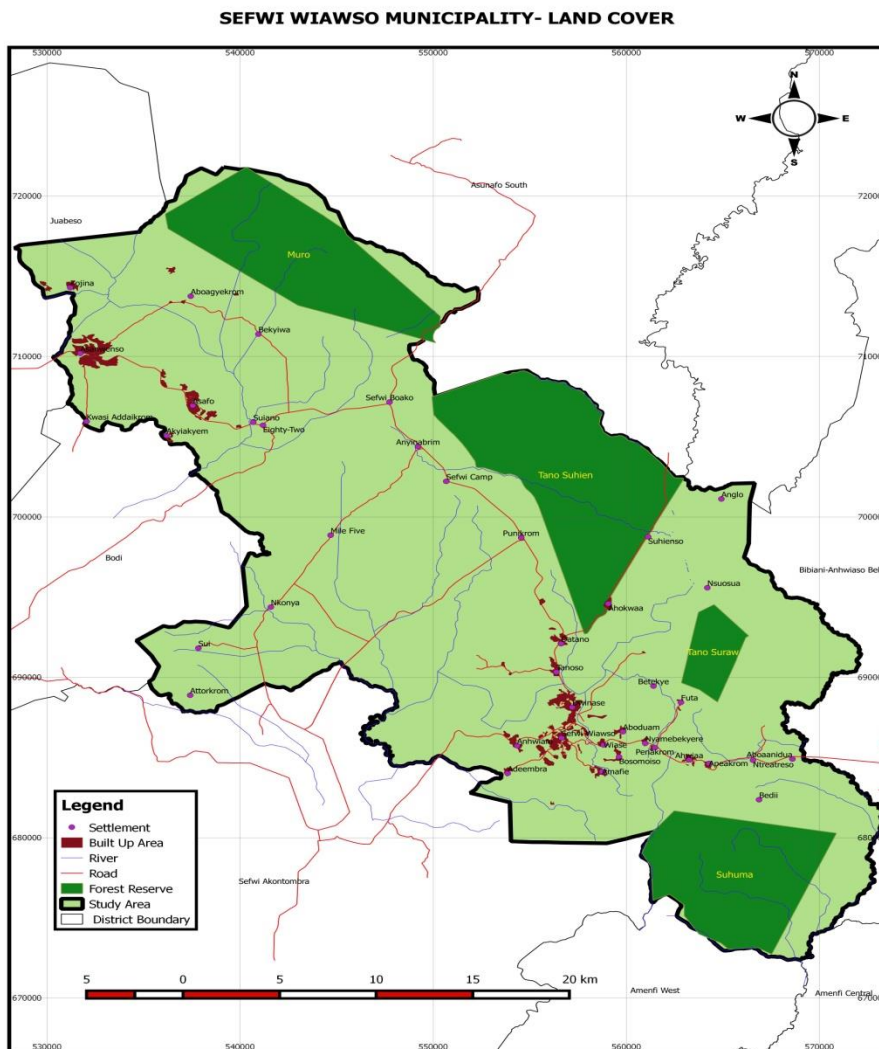
1.6.2.6 Vegetation and Forest Reserve Cover

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana, which covers most of Ashanti, Western, Brong-Ahafo and Eastern Regions. The forest type consists of the Celtic triplochiton association. Common species found are Onyina, Odum, Wawa, Mahogany, Sapele, EmireAsamfina, Red cedar, among others.

There is a high degree of depletion of the original forest as large sections of the forest are now secondary due to improper farming practices and logging. Due to this, a large section of the forest totalling 226.41km² has been put under reserves. The municipality has three (4) forest reserves as depicted by the table below and the map below:

Name of Reserve	Location	Area (km ²)
Muro	Boako	11.94
Suhuma	Old Adiembra/Amafie	57.44
TanoSuhien	Punikrom	91.78
TanoSuraw	Nsuonsua	65.25
Total		226.41

Figure 6



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.6.2.7 Condition of the Natural Environment

The natural vegetation cover has given way to secondary forest over most of the Municipality because of exploitation of timber and bad farming practices. Consequently, Deforestation caused by indiscriminate felling of trees and encroachment by illegal farmers on the forest reserves has become a major environmental concern.

In addition, bad farming practices, including slash and burn, have resulted in soil degradation. Also, the heavy rainfall experienced in the municipality cause erosion of the soils, especially on the hilly areas and slopes leading to serious leaching in most of the farmlands.

Another major environmental problem is the disposal of solid and liquid waste in river bodies near major settlements such as the Tano River, Bolowa and Kusin streams near Dwinase, a suburb of Wiawso. Aqua lives in these river bodies are threatened and their numbers have declined over the years.

1.6.3 Culture

The cultural practice of the people of the municipality is no departure from the rest of the Akan speaking communities or Districts in the country.

1.6.3.1 Traditional Set-Up

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality has one traditional council, that is, the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title Okogyebour.

The traditional Area also includes the whole of the political Districts of Juaboso, Akontombra, Bodi, Bia East and Bia West. The Traditional council has a membership of 65 Chiefs. The inheritance system is matrimonial.

The chiefs and people of the municipality celebrate Yam Festival – or Aluelue. It is celebrated in December in the Municipal Capital. Other towns celebrate the festival on convenient dates between December and February.

1.6.3.2 Ethnicity

The Municipality is mainly Sefwi (Akan), who form about 78.6% of the population. Other minority groups such as Mole-Dagbani, Krobor, Ewes and Nzemas constitute the remaining 21.4%.

1.6.3.3 Religious Compositions

Christianity commands the largest religious fellowship in the Municipality. Below is the table representing the religious composition.

Table 5: Religious Affiliations in Sefwi Wiawso Municipality

Religious Affiliation		Percentage of population (%)
Christians	Catholics	19.6
	Protestants	20.3
	Pentecostals	26.9
	Others	14.9
No Religion		7.1
Islam		9.1
Traditionalist		0.7

Others	1.5
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Source: 2000 Population and Housing Census Report

1.6.4 Spatial Analysis

1.6.4.1 Human Settlement Patterns

The Municipality is predominantly rural with 64.2% of the population living in the villages and hamlets. The distribution of population is skewed with about 70% living within the 20 km of the main highways that is Aboanidua-Wiawso-Benchima roads.

The total number of settlement in the Municipality is 102 as at now. It is made up 5 urban towns (Sefwi Wiawso, Dwinase, Boako, Asafo and Asawinso) and 97 rural communities. The Municipality now has 19 major settlements with population above 1500.

1.6.4.2 Location and Distribution of Service

The 19 major settlements have relative access to social services such as primary school, junior secondary, senior secondary school, public places of convenience, safe water, hospitals, clinics, health centres. Distribution of services is skewed towards the first five (5) hierarchies, namely Wiawso, Asawinso, Asafo, Dwinase and Boako. These settlements have access to almost all the social infrastructure available in the Municipality.

Services such as primary schools, bore holes, wells, markets, electricity and agricultural extension are enjoyed by majority of settlements, whilst only a few towns have access to some high level of services like hospital, health centres, police stations, and secondary schools.

All the 19 settlements in the matrix have primary schools, JHS and bore holes. Sixteen (16) of the communities have access to electricity or telecommunication services, fourteen (14) have access to hand dug wells and (12) have extension services. Aside this, 10 settlements have filling station and 8 have periodic markets. However, only 2 settlements have hospitals, commercial banks or Vocational school and 3 have SHS, Health Centre or Clinic.

1.6.4.3 Hierarchy of Settlements

There is inequality in the distribution of services in the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality in favour of settlements along Aboanidua-Wiawso-Asawinso highway corridor where commercial and farming activities are concentrated and the road network is relatively first class. The table below shows the projected population of 19 major settlements in the municipality.

Table 6: Projected Population of 19 major Settlements – Sefwi Wiawso Municipality, 2018-2021

Name of Community	2010 (Base Year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
SEFWI WIAWSO	10,832	12,494	12,719	12,947	13,180
ASAWINSO	16,282	18,780	19,118	19,462	19,812
ASAFO	8,353	9,634	9,808	9,984	10,164
BOAKO	7,249	8,361	8,512	8,665	8,821
DWINASE	7,109	8,200	8,347	8,497	8,650

ANHWIAM	3,843	4,433	4,512	4,594	4,676
KOKOKROM	3,771	4,349	4,428	4,507	4,589
AMAFIE	3,265	3,766	3,834	3,903	3,973
PUNIKROM	3,171	3,657	3,723	3,790	3,858
DATANO	3,164	3,649	3,716	3,783	3,851
ABODUAM	2,571	2,965	3,019	3,073	3,128
AHWIAA	2,236	2,579	2,626	2,673	2,721
SUI	2,181	2,516	2,561	2,607	2,654
BOSOMOISO	2,178	2,512	2,557	2,603	2,650
AHOKWAA	2,137	2,465	2,509	2,554	2,600
ANYINABRIM	2,106	2,429	2,473	2,517	2,563
PABOASE	2,019	2,329	2,371	2,413	2,457
SEFWI CAMP	1,787	2,061	2,098	2,136	2,174
FUTA	1,687	1,946	1,981	2,016	2,053
TOTAL	85,941	99,125	100,912	102,724	104,574

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 7: Scalogram-Hierarchy of Settlements and Functional Relation 2017

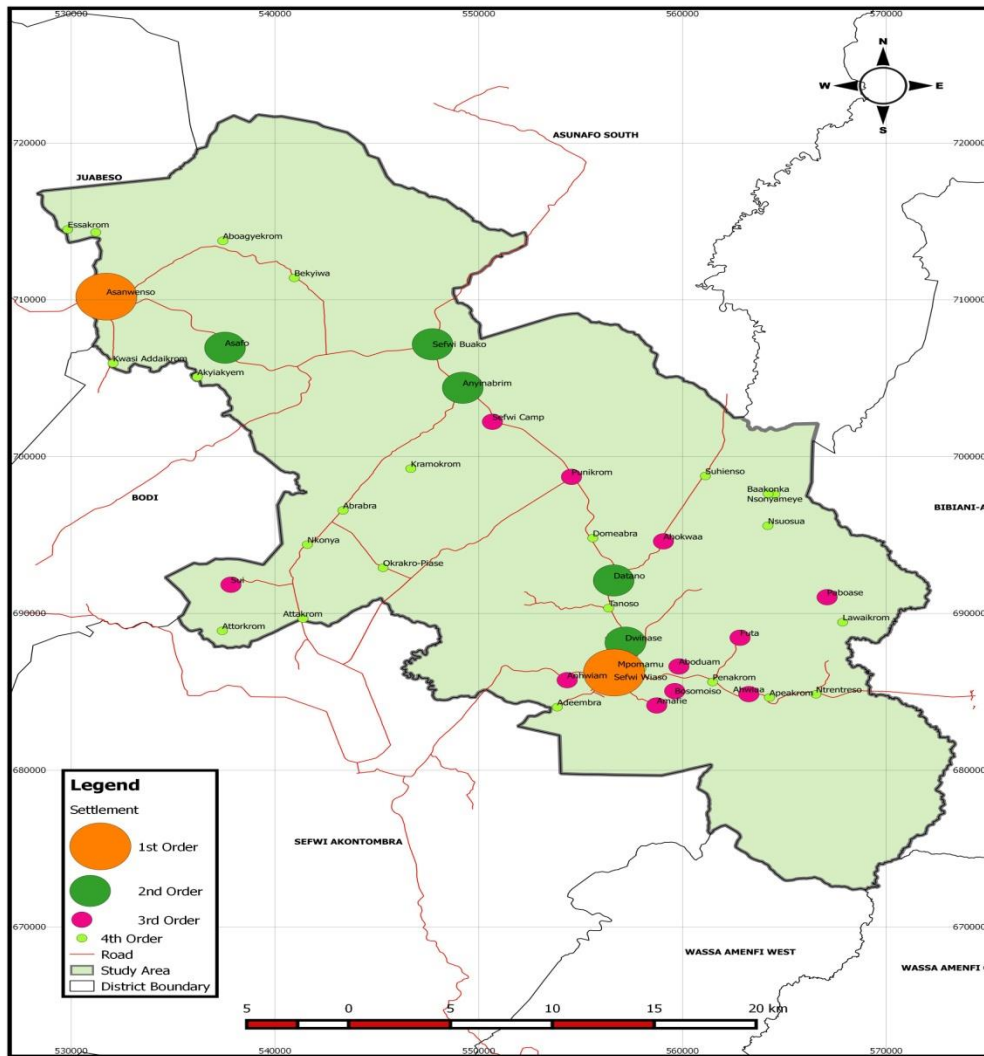
SERVICES SETTLEMENTS	Population	Pry. School	JSS	SHS	Hand dug well	Bore Hole	Piped water	CHPS	Clinic	Health Centre	Hospital	ICCES	Periodic Mrk	Agric Extension	Rural Bank	Commercial Bank	Filling Station	Hotel/Guest House	Police Station	Electricity	Postal Agency	Post Office	Fire Station	Telecommunication	Total Functions	Centrality Index	Level of Hierarchy	
Weight		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1				
WIAWSO	12,287	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	19	765	1	
ASAWINSO	18,468	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	18	765	1	
ASAFO	9,475	X	X		X	X	X				X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	14	232	2	
BOAKO	8,222	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	15	394	2	
DWINASE	8,064	X	X		X	X	X								X					X		X		X	9	185	2	
ANHWIAM	4,359	X	X		X	X								X						X				X	7	54	3	
KOKOKROM	4,277	X	X		X	X	X							X						X			X	X	9	204	2	
AMAFIE	3,703	X	X		X	X		X												X				X	7	64	3	
PUNIKROM	3,597	X	X		X	X								X						X				X	7	54	3	
DATANO	3,589	X	X	X	X	X			X											X				X	8	210	2	
ABODUAM	2,916	X	X		X	X								X						X				X	7	54	3	
AHWIAA	2,536	X	X		X	X														X				X	6	44	3	
SUI	2,474	X	X			X		X												X				X	6	57	3	
BOSOMOISO	2,470	X	X			X								X						X				X	6	47	3	
AHOKWAA	2,424	X	X			X		X												X				X	6	57	3	
ANYINABRIM	2,389	X	X		X	X				X				X						X				X	8	354	2	
PABOASE	2,290	X	X		X	X		X											X	X				X	8	84	3	
SEFWI CAMP	2,027	X	X		X	X														X				X	6	44	3	
FUTA	1,914	X	X			X														X				X	5	37	3	
COMM. WITH SERVICE CENTRALITY INDEX		19	19	2	15	19	6	5	3	1	2	1	3	10	4	3	4	4	4	5	19	3	3	1	19			

WEIGHTED CENT. INDEX		5	11	100	7	11	50	20	67	300	200	100	33	10	25	67	25	25	20	5	33	67	100	5				
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The map below shows the order of settlements in the hierarchical pattern.

Figure 7:

SEFWI WIAWSO MUNICIPALITY- HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

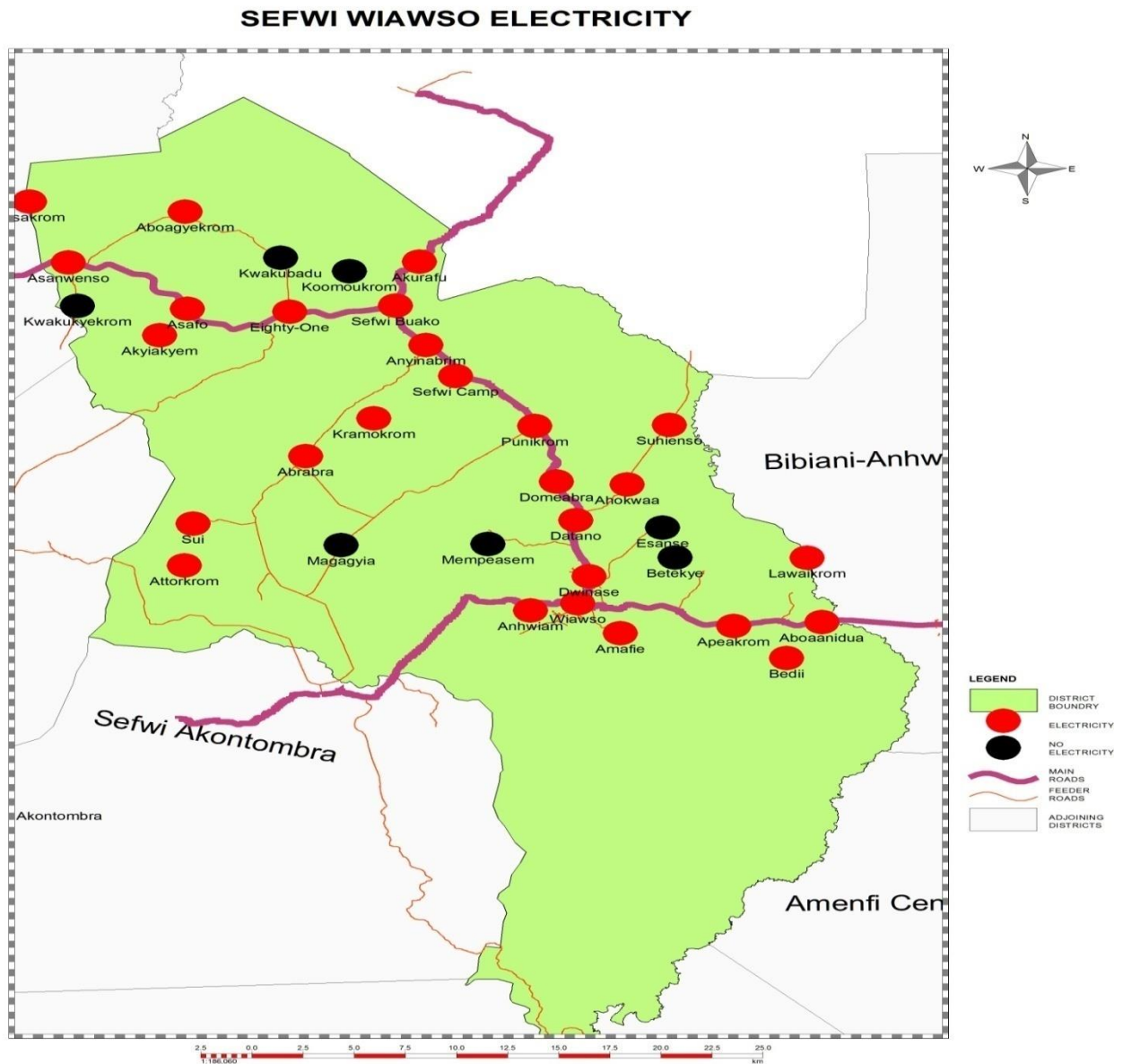


Source: MPCU, 2017

1.6.4.4 Energy

The three (3) main source of energy for dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (59.7%), flashlight/torch (19.0%) and Kerosene lamps (18.7%). The source of energy for urban localities is electricity from the main grid, while the rural households rely on electricity (46.2%) and flashlight/torch (19.6%). The Municipality is connected to the National Electricity grid which is powered by the Akosombo Dam, the Takoradi Thermal Plant (Aboadze) and the Kpong Power Station. The supply of electricity in the Municipality is the responsibility of the Electricity Company of Ghana. The company identifies areas requiring electricity and provides the service depending on the availability of resources within the Municipality. There are still communities in the Municipality without electricity. Figure 8 below shows the distribution of electricity in the municipality.

Figure 8: Distribution of Electricity

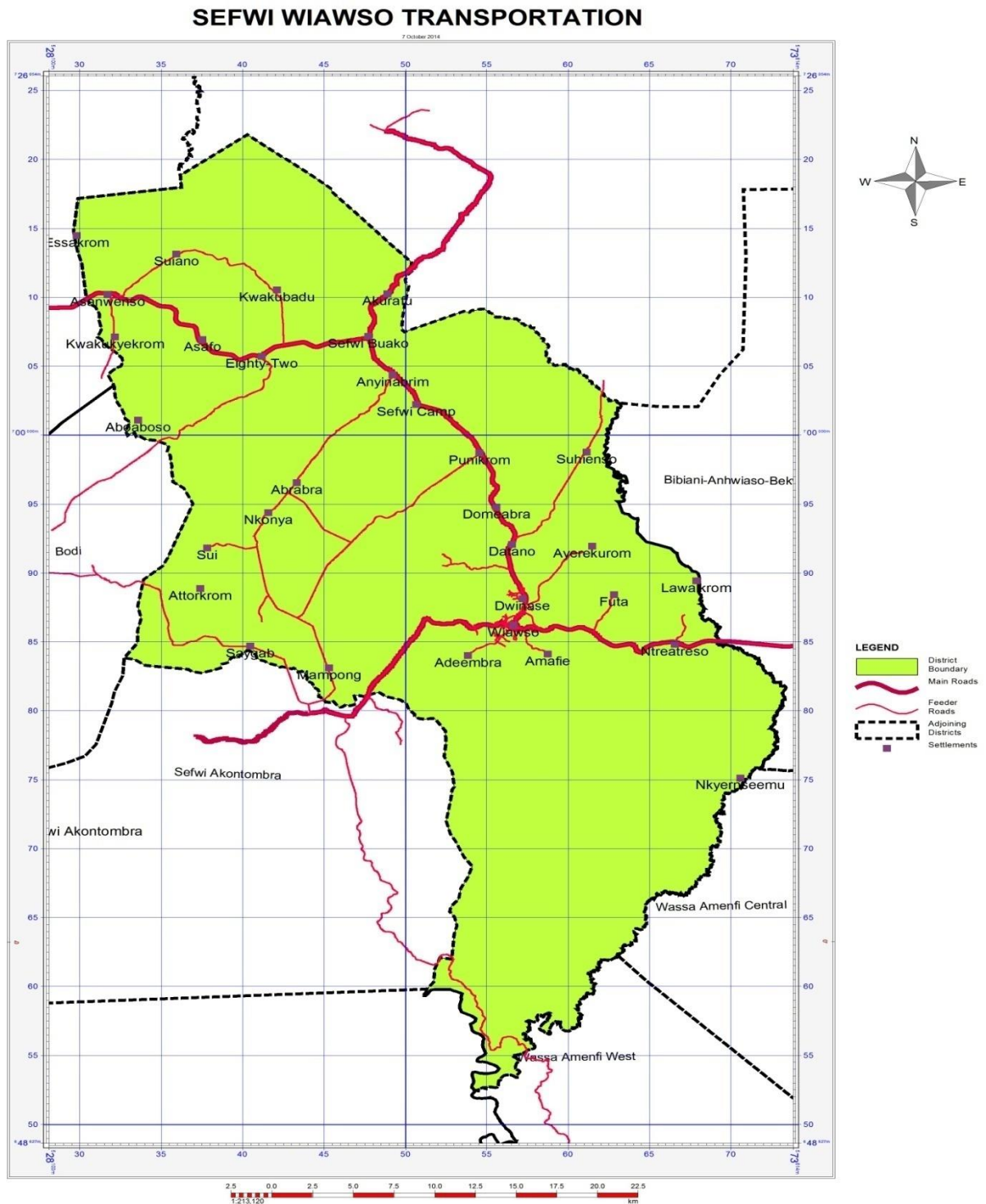


Source: MPCU, 2017

1.6.4.5 Transport Infrastructure

The municipality is strategically located with accessibility to road as its main mode of transportation. The Municipality has a total length of 93.5km of highways. The map below depicts the transportation systems in the municipality.

Figure 9: Transportation Network



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.6.5. Economy of the Municipality

1.6.5.1 Economy

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality is a predominantly rural economy, with agriculture and its ancillary activities being the main live stay of the people. Agriculture employs about 74% of the active population. The annual levels of agricultural production and profitability therefore determine household income levels. Thus it is significant to note a remarkable improvement in household income and expenditure during the food and cash crops harvest seasons, especially during the cocoa buying seasons of September to February.

The Municipal Assembly as the Planning Authority relies heavily on the taxes it collects from rural agricultural producers in generating funds for running its administrative machinery, especially during market days. The main revenue generating centers are Dwinase and Asawinso.

Other economic activities that serve as employment to the 26% of the labour force include logging and lumbering, information and communication industry, public and civil service, petty trading, hotel and catering industries, finance and insurance, as well as auto mechanics, dressmaking and hairdressing.

1.6.5.2 Agricultural Sector

Nationally the Agricultural sector employs about 60% of the population compared to about 71 % in the Municipality. Agriculture is thus an important sector especially in the rural areas. A total of 40.8% of the land area in the Municipality is estimated to be cultivable and as many as 22,297 people are estimated to be engaged in agriculture. The average farm size is about 2 acres; however, yield per acre is comparatively low and varied. Crops produced in the Municipality include maize, rice, cassava, plantain etc.

Table 8: Trends of Crop and Livestock Production

a) Trends in Crop Production

CROP PRODUCTION (METRIC TONNES)

Crop	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	5210	5110	5220	5115
Cassava	5640	5750	5700	5780
Yam	1759	1749	1750	1740
Cocoyam	4115	4325	4530	4560
Plantain	7065	7115	7145	7150
Rice	3095	3215	3250	3272

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture (SWMA), 2017

CROP PRODUCTIVITY (METRIC TONNES/HECTARE)

Crop	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cassava	13.34	13.34	13.85	13.85
Yam	8.95	8.95	8.92	8.9
Cocoyam	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.2
Rice	9.70	9.73	10.3	10.3
Plantain	1.21	1.31	1.31	1.32

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture (SWMA), 2017

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION (HECTARES)

Crop	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	4341.66	4258.33	4350	4262.5
Cassava	422.78	431.03	411.55	417.32
Yam	196.53	195.41	196.18	195.50
Cocoyam	587.85	600.69	566.25	556.09
Plantain	728.35	731.24	693.68	694.17
Rice	2557.85	2454.19	2480.91	2478.78

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture (SWMA), 2017

Percentage of Population in Agriculture

	Male	Female
Cocoa farming	65%	55%
Crop farming	40%	45%
Poultry	2%	5%
Livestock	40%	20%
Aquaculture	10%	0.9%
Bee keeping	3%	0%

Source: MOFA (SWMA), 2017

Livestock Production Levels in Sefwi Wiawso Municipality

Type		Year			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Poultry	Exotic	14,544	12,300	11,570	13,700
	Local	5,000	4,390	5,230	6,250
Pigs		1,027	1,300	1,350	1,400
Cattle		163	159	204	239
Goats		5,400	4,200	7,789	6,720
Sheep		3,201	2,350	3,278	3,278

Source: MOFA (SWMA), 2017

b) Food Processing

The agricultural produce which is processed to some appreciable extent continues to be cassava, oil palm, coconut and sugar-cane. Whilst cassava is processed into flour, dough and *gari*, palm oil/palm kernel oil is extracted from the palm nuts, coconut oil extracted from coconut, and sugar-cane processed into a local gin (*akpeteshie*).

In all of the above cases, technologies employed are low, resulting in low conversion rates. This has negative implications for the incomes of the farmers, processors and the local economy.

The major villages that are into food production are as follows: Domeabra, Ahokwaa, Datano, Camp, Anyinabrim, Mile 3, Paradise, Adewano, Keteboi, Kankyeabo, Baakonka, Ayirekrom, Kojina, Akurafu, Aboduam, Bosomoiso, Amafie, Wiase, Kwamebour, Aboagyekrom, Aboboyaa, Suhenso, Asafo, Swanzykrom, Kramokrom, Bowobra, Nsonyameye, NyameNnae, Abopra,

Apentemadi, Suiano, Afrimkrom, Rome, Penakrom, Fawoman, Nyatina, Fuakeykrom, Mempeasem, Alomu, Gyasehene, Atokrom and Paboase.

Key issues

- High Post harvest losses
- Low productivity
- Over reliance on rainfall
- Inadequate processing
- Poor pricing regime
- Poor access roads
- Inadequate credit facilities
- Low level of mechanisation
- Inadequate access to extension services

1.6.5.3 Non-Traditional Export Development

The main Non-Traditional Export product produced in the Municipality is furniture pieces, wood carvings, honey and Black Pepper. These products are exported mainly to La Cote d'Ivoire, Europe and America. The main problem here has to do with cumbersome procedure which exporters go through at check-points especially within La Cote d'Ivoire. The ECOWAS Protocol on Trade liberalization is yet to be adequately enforced and this makes -regional commerce difficult.

1.6.5.4 Employment

Employment status referred to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked.

According to table 1.7.6, out of a total number of 56,478 of the population 15 years and older, the proportion of the population who were self-employed without employee(s) were 67.2%, by which they formed the majority, however, the proportion for females was higher (68.6%) than males (65.9%). Also for the self-employed with employees, females (3.2) were more than males (2.8%). This is because most of the women who are in trade like dressmaking, sales and services and the food industries usually require more hands to work effectively. A proportion of 18.1 percent of females were contributing family workers than their male counterparts 8.4 percent. The table shows a slight difference in proportions on domestic employee (househelp) for males and females.

Table 9: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number	Number	Number
Total	56,478	28,613	27,865
Employee	7,050	5,240	1,810
Self-employed without employee(s)	37,966	18,846	19,120
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,717	925	792
Casual worker	915	678	237
Contributing family worker	7,454	2,400	5,054
Apprentice	838	247	591
Domestic employee (Househelp)	432	211	221

Other	106	66	40
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.6.5.5 Manufacturing

The SefwiWiawsoMunicipality is not noted for large scale manufacturing industries despite the fact that it has the potential in terms of availability of cocoa, for instance, which could serve as the raw material base for the establishment of a large scale cocoa processing industry. However there are four timber-processing factories, namely:

- a) Suhuma Timber company.....Timber Processing
- b) Buadac Company.....Timber Processing
- c) T. Andrews Ent. Ltd.....Timber Processing
- d) A- List Co. Ltd.....Timber Processing

1.6.5.6 Economic Resources (Potentials)

SefwiWiawsoMunicipality has enormous economic potentials of which if harnessed could make the Municipality one of the richest in the country.

The Municipality is the second largest producer of cocoa in the Western Region. It produces nearly 6000 metric tons of cocoa annually and has the potential for expansion.

The Municipality boasts of six forest reserves and wide expanse of secondary forests rich with exotic timber species. Most of the timber species which are becoming extinct in other part of the country such as Odum, Asamfina, Sapele, Red Cedar, and Mahogany can be found in abundance in the district's forests.

There are large gold deposits at Akoti andPaboase and along the banks of the Tano River. Currently the deposit at Akoti is being mined by Chirano Goldmines Ltd.

The Municipality has tourism potential which has never been exploited. Tourism holds the key to alternative and sustainable source of employment and income generation for the unemployment population. Though 5 tourist sites were identified for development within the plan period, this was not implemented

1.6.5.7 Economic Infrastructure

The major economic infrastructure of the Municipality is its road network, which is the vehicle for accelerated progress, is in bad shape. It consists of 234.5km of highways and 514km of feeder roads.

There are vibrant weekly markets centres located at Dwinase and Asawinso. These attract large number of traders from Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

There are also the existence of small scale agro-processing industries like cassava, rice, plantain and palm oil.

1.6.5.8 Tourism/Hospitality

The Municipality abounds in tourism potentials which, if harnessed, could serve as the second employment source after agriculture.

The Tree of God (NyameDua)

The Tree of God is located at Nyamebikyere, a distance of about 5 km from Wiawso. It is told that about 150 years ago, a farmer stuck a machete into the stump of a tree. The tree re-started to grow and has continued to grow ever since. Today the machete is completely surrounded by the trunk of the tree.

OkomfoAnokyeAkoma

This is sacred grove located in Amafie, a distance of 3 km or 25 minutes' walk from Wiawso the Municipal capital. The legendary fetish priest, OkomfoAnokye of the Golden Stool fame of the Asante Kingdom, was believed to have practiced his trade here. He was reported to have danced and made acrobatic displays on a rope tied between two distant trees, like the legendary Niagara Dare devil of Niagara Falls.

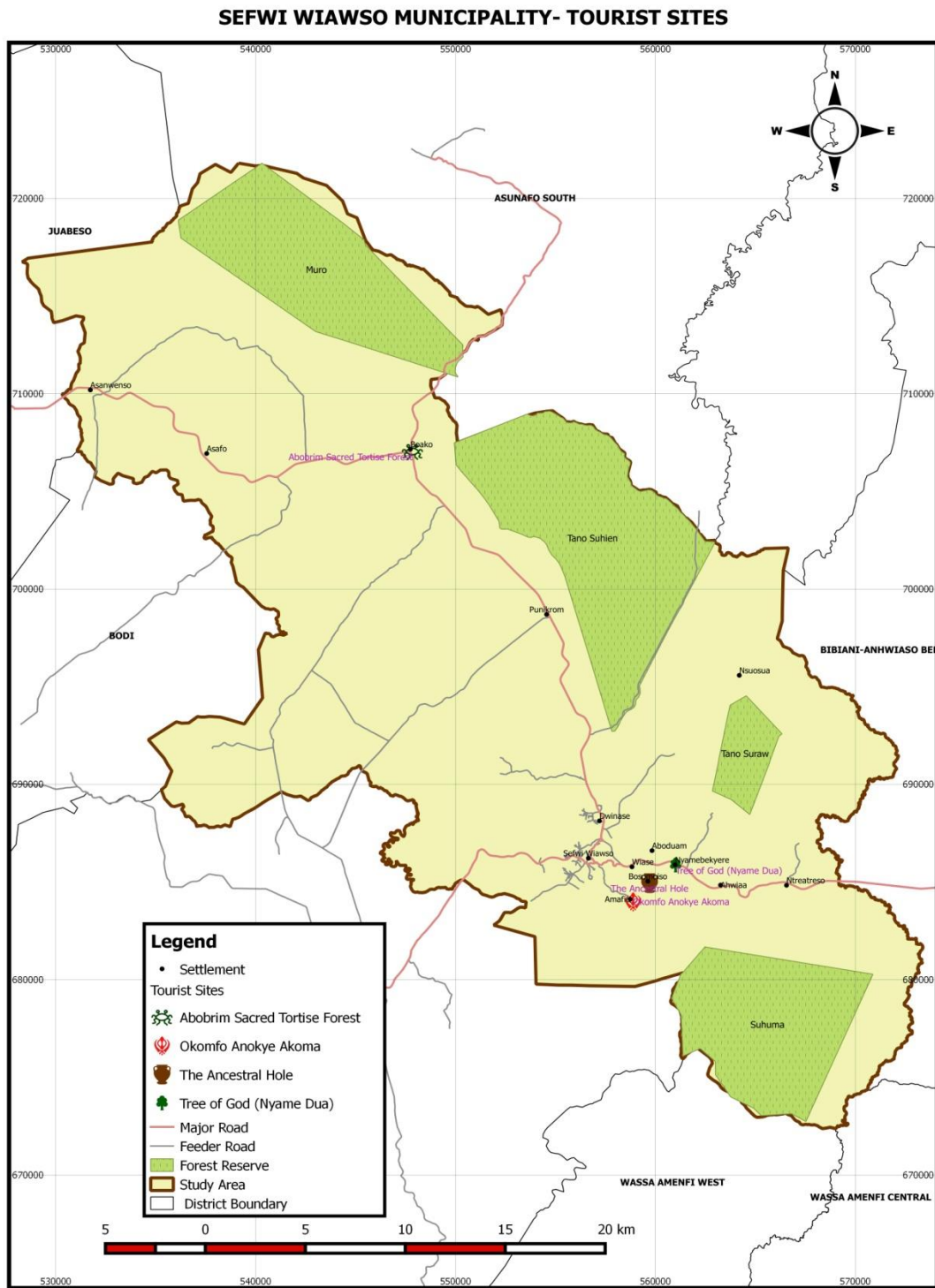
Abombirim Sacred Tortoise Forest

It is a sacred forest preserve in which a giant tortoise lives. When one sees the tortoise and picks it, there turn to be total darkness in the forest. Until such a time that the tortoise is left for light to re-appear, one will not be able to find a way out of the forest. It is located at SefwiBoako, a 21 km distance from SefwiWiawso.

The Ancestral Hole of Bosomoiso

The Royal family of Bosomoiso, a community of 4 km away from Wiawso, is believed to have originated from this hole. It is believed to be a bottomless hole. It is surrounded by trees but no leaf falls into it. The hole is alleged to have healing powers. The map below shows the tourist sites in the municipality.

Figure 10:



Source: MPCU, 2017

Hospitality Industry

The hospitality industry of the Municipality is not developed enough to support a developed tourist attraction sites. There are eight hotels within Wiawso and a number of decent restaurants (chop bars), which are operated by local entrepreneurs.

1. Buelaland Hotel.....Private.....3 star
2. Minado Hotel.....Private.....3 star
3. Kenroses Hotel.....Private.....3 star
4. Mikmay Hotel.....Private.....1 star
5. Western Continental.....Private.....1 star
6. Heaven view Hotel.....Private.....1 star
7. Kokroko HotelPrivate.....2star
8. Cocoa Board Guesthouse.Private..... unrated
9. White House Guesthouse.....Municipal Assembly..... unrated
10. Several Guesthouses.....Private(i.eWiawso, Asafo, Boako, Asawinsoetc)
11. Queen Elizabeth Hotel and Restaurant private 1 star

1.6.5.9 Logging/Lumbering

The Municipality is one of the largest producers of timber in the Region. The major species found in the Municipality are Wawa, Odum, Sapele, Mahogany, Emire and Red cedar. The logging and lumbering industry involves private timber firms such as Suhuma Timber Company, Bibiani Logging and Lumber Company, A. G. Timbers, Bondex Company Ltd. and G. A. P. Company. These are given large tracts of the primary and forest reserves as concessions by the Forestry Services Division of the Forestry Commission.

Salvage permits are also given to the timber operators and other small-scale sawmills that operate outside the concession areas. The activities of chain saw operators, though currently there is a ban on such activities, also contribute significantly to the logging and lumbering industry.

With the exception of Suhuma Timber Company and three small-scale sawmill operators, the rest of the timber firms convey their logs to mills located outside the Municipality. This situation, coupled with the ban on chain saw operations, has created a shortage of wood supply in the Municipality. Most small-scale furniture and wood enterprises now find it difficult getting materials to work with.

1.6.5.10 Banking

Due to the Municipality's strategic importance in the cocoa industry, it has attracted a number of Commercial Banks. As depicted by table 10.

Table 10: Financial Institutions in SefwiWiawsoMunicipality

NO.	CATEGORY	NO.	NAME OF COMPANY
1	Commercial	3	Ghana Commercial Bank, HFC Bank, Access Bank, and Opportunity International Bank
2	Development Banks	1	Agriculture Development Bank
3	Rural Banks	3	Asawinso Rural Bank, Upper Amenfi Rural

			Bank, Sefwiman Rural Bank, AmenfimanRural Bank
4	Insurance Companies	3	Star Assurance Company State Insurance Company Enterprise Life Assurance Company
5	Credit Unions	3	Sefwiman, Catholic, Teachers
6	Micro Finance	2	Boafo Ne Nyame, Liberty

1.6.5.11 Mail Service

There is one Post Office at Wiawso, the Municipal capital, and 5 Postal Agencies located at Boako, Asawinso, Asafo, and Dwinase, a suburb of Wiawso. The Municipality has access to only one courier service, that is, the EMS by Ghana Post Company Limited.

1.6.5.12 Internet Facility

The Municipal Assembly has established a Community Information Centre which is open to the general public. This centre provides Computer Training Service and Internet service to the populace. Some private individuals have also set up Internet Cafes in the Municipality that augment the efforts of the Assembly

1.6.5.13 Service Stations

The Municipality is serviced by a number of wayside fuel dealers and two established oil companies as indicated by table.

Table 11:Petroleum Service Stations

NO.	COMPANY	NUMBER	LOCATION
1	GOIL CO. LTD	2	WIAWSO, ASAWINSO
2	TOTAL OIL CO. LTD	1	WIAWSO
3	SURFACE DEALERS	15	MUNICIPAL WIDE
4	PUMA OIL	1	WIAWSO

1.6.6 Food Security

The soil conditions favour the cultivation of varieties of tree crops and food crops. Livestock production and agriculture had great potential in the district. The soil in the municipality is part of the forest ochrosols and support large scale production of food crops including plantain, cassava, rice, cocoyam and food baskets in the region. However, MOFA report for the municipality in 2012 indicates that all the major food crops such as cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain and palm oil are produce in sufficient quantities in the municipality except maize and rice. Also the vibrant markets in the municipality like the Dwinase and Asawinsomarkets contribute considerably to the effective distribution of these farm produce. Moreover, since the municipality is mainly an agrarian economy most households get access to food from their various farms.

There is availability of food throughout the year at reasonable prices. This had ensured that most households have access to at least two square meals a day.

One disturbing trend in the municipality is that the choices of lands are being used for cocoa cultivation. When this trend is not checked, in the very near future, food production will decline with its attendant high prices. This could lead to social unrest resulting in stealing, sexual promiscuity and armed robbery.

1.6.7 Governance

The Municipal Assembly is made up of One Town and Five Zonal Councils. These Municipal administrative structures are symbols of community participation. They form a basis for effective distribution of infrastructural services at the Municipal level. The Assembly covers One (1) constituency namely; SefwiWiawso. It is the mandate of the Member of Parliament to register the interest and the concerns of the constituents and the Municipality at large on the floor of National Parliament.

Some of the Town/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees are fully resourced to ensure efficiency in public policy management and participation, decentralisation, transparency, accountability, public expenditure and asset management. Currently three Area councils have offices with personnel and logistics. There will be the need for more attention to be placed on the strengthening of the structures within the medium term.

1.6.7.1 Civil Society Activities (NGO's/ CBO's)

There are a total of eight (5) Non-Governmental Organisation and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) operating within the Municipality. These include Promag Network, Community Savers, Nab Villa, International Cocoa Initiative, IBIS and Adro. These NGOs and CBOs operate mainly in the Education, Health, Governance, Agric, child labour and water and sanitation sectors. Their activities have often been poorly co-ordinated. There is therefore a high level of duplication of functions.

1.6.7.2 Traditional Authority

The SefwiWiawso Municipality has one traditional council, that is, the SefwiWiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title Okogyebour. The traditional Area also includes the whole of the political districts of Juabeso, Akontombra, Bodi, Bia East and Bia West. The Traditional Council has a membership of 65 Chiefs.

1.6.7.3 Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority, representing the Central Government in the Municipality, with a mission to improve the quality of life of the people by harnessing and utilizing all resources for sustainable development.

The Legislative Instrument LI 1386 establishing the SefwiWiawso Municipality Assembly was made on 23rd November, 1988 under PNDC Law 207 and replaced by Local Government Act.463, 1993. The Assembly has a membership of 45 comprised 31 elected members and 14 Government appointees representing the traditional authority and organized economic groupings in the Municipality. The Presiding Member chairs during sittings.

The Municipal Assembly consists of 1 Town Council and 5 Zonal councils with 31 Unit Committees (UCs) as in table 12 below.

Table 12: Sub-District Structures of SefwiWiawso Municipality Assembly

STRUCTURE	NO. OF UNIT COMMITTEES	NO. OF ELECTORAL AREAS
1. Sefwi Wiawso Town Council	5	5
2. Dwinase Zonal Council	8	8
3. Boako Zonal Council	5	5
4. Ahwiaa Zonal Council	6	6
5. Asafo Zonal council	3	3
6. Asawinso Zonal Council	4	4
Total	31	31

Source: MPCU, 2017

Each unit committee is made up of 5 elected members. The functions of UCs include public education, organization of communal labour, raising of revenue, ensuring environmental cleanliness, implementation and monitoring of self-help projects.

The Municipality Assembly has a 17 member Executive Committee headed by the Municipal Chief Executive and comprises the Chairmen and Secretaries and other selected members of the under listed -Committees.

- i. Finance and Administration
- ii. Development Planning
- iii. Works Committee
- iv. Justice and Security
- v. Social Services

1.6.7.4 Decentralized Departments

In pursuance of the decentralization policy and in accordance with the Local Government Act 462, 1993, a number of decentralized departments have been established in the Municipality. There are 28 Departments and Agencies under the eleven decentralized departments in the Municipality.

1.6.7.5 Security Services

Ghana Police Service

The present strength of the SefwiWiawsoMunicipal Police Command stands at (figure). The Municipality has five Police Stations under the jurisdiction namely SefwiWiawso, Akontombra, Boako, Anyinabrim, and Wassajuabo.

The Municipal Headquarters has a CID branch and communication unit attached to it. However, the communication unit which is supposed to be managed by two personnel is currently being operated by one person who also doubles with other general duties. Meanwhile the SefwiWiawso is the only station among the rest of the stations that has CID section. All serious cases are therefore investigated at the Municipal level.

It worth mentioning that the strength of the Municipality in terms of personnel as indicated earlier cannot cope with the population in the Municipality. One of the contributory factors is lack of accommodation. It is therefore our hope that the Assembly will assist the Police by providing us accommodation facilities to enable more personnel to be posted to the Municipality to augment the strength in order to perform effectively and efficiently.

Ghana National Fire Service

The Ghana National Fire Service has established a Municipal Fire Office at SefwiWiawso with current staff strength of(figure). The Service has one (1) Fire Tender.

Some of these communities are Ntrentreso, Ahokwaa, Ackaakrom, Aprutu, Kyeamekrom, Kordjour, Aboagyekrom, Bonwire, Nkwadum, Besibema and Esaase. Statistics on domestic and other source of fires are indicated in table 13 below.

Table 13: Incidence of Fire Outbreaks in the SefwiWiawso District, 2014- 2017

Fire Outbreaks	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.Domestic	7	14	11	6
2. Bush	3	2	22	2
3. Industrial	2	1	3	4
4. Market	0	0	0	0
5. Others	2	3	4	6
TOTAL	14	20	40	18

Source: GNFS-SWMA, 2017

1.6.8 Social Services

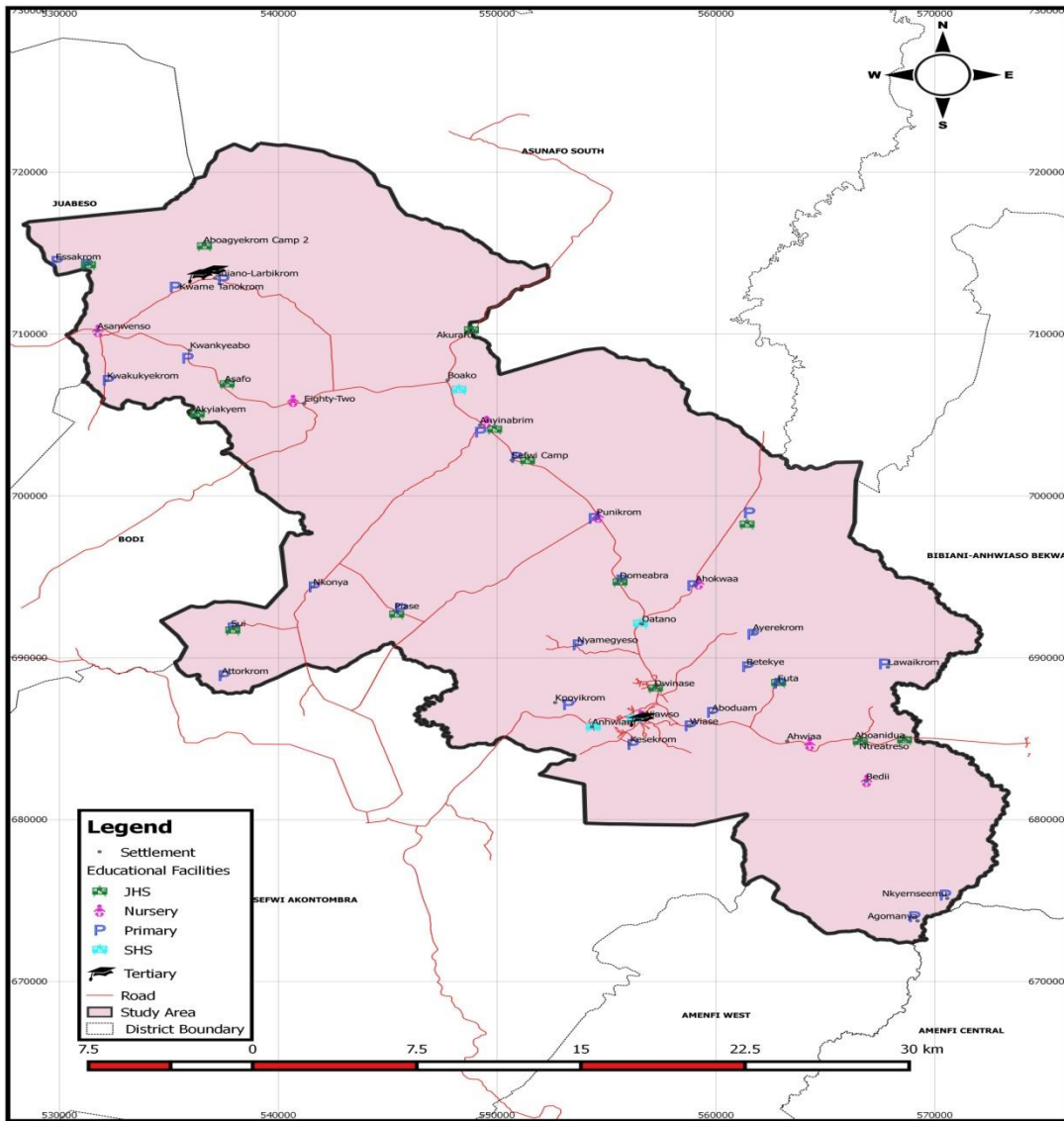
1.6.8.1 Education

One policy objective under education is to increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels. The policy is also aimed at improving the quality of teaching and learning; bridge the gender gap and improving access to education for people with disability. Science and technical education is also to be promoted alongside health education on key public health issues such as HIV and AIDS and road safety.

Education management in the Municipality is the responsibility of the Municipal Directorate of Education which is located in Wiawso. The Assembly is however responsible for the provision of educational infrastructure and furniture. The Municipality has a fair share of educational institution ranging from nursery to tertiary institutions. The map below shows the distribution of educational facilities in the municipality.

Figure 11:

SEFWI WIAWSO MUNICIPALITY- EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



Source: MPCU-2017

As has been stated earlier, urban centres have more structures in place in terms of infrastructure and educational facilities. The Town/Area Council therefore has quality educational facilities. All the schools are within standard walking distances and are therefore physically accessible to the children.

Quality of Teachers

The Town/Zonal Council has a total teacher population of 1,991 with 42.3% been untrained. The untrained teacher population is high in the private institutions – 87.2%. Out of 1,279 teachers in public schools, 82.6% are trained.

The table below gives the details of the quality at the various levels of education.

Table 14: Quality of Teachers

LEVEL	CATEGORY OF TEACHERS								
	Public			Private			Grand Total		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
Kindergarten	107	79	186	32	90	122	139	169	308
Primary	395	110	505	21	344	365	416	454	870
Junior High School	372	15	387	38	187	225	410	202	612
Senior High School	183	18	201	-	-	-	183	18	201
Total	1,057	222	1,279	91	621	712	1,148	843	1,991
%	82.6%	17.4%	100%	12.8%	87.2%	100%	57.7%	42.3%	100%

Source: GES-SWMA, 2017

Enrolment

Table 15 below shows the enrolment figures for the Town/Zonal Council for the 2017/2018 academic year. The total enrolment for pupils attending school from nursery through to Senior High is 49,338. Enrolment is fairly balanced in terms of sex for both private and public sector.

Table 15: Enrolment by level and sex

LEVEL	ENROLMENT								
	Public			Private			Grand Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kindergarten	3,390	3,231	6,621	2,093	2,069	4,162	5,483	5,300	10,783
Primary	7,961	7,911	15,872	4,554	4,577	9,131	12,515	12,488	25,003
Junior High School	3,472	3,333	6,805	1,412	1,372	2,784	4,884	4,705	9,589
Senior High School	2,123	1,840	3,963	-	-	-	2,123	1,840	3,963
Total	16,946	16,315	33,261	8,059	8,018	16,077	25,005	24,333	49,338
%	50.9%	49.1%	100%	50.1%	49.9%	100%	50.7%	49.3%	100%

Source: GES, 2017

However, generally boys outnumber girls in the Municipality at all levels. Furthermore, short distances covered to schools and those on the feeding programme as well adequate numbers of teachers are enough incentives for pupils/students to attend school. There are more males in the 3 public SHS, JHS and Primary than females.

School Infrastructure

Key Issues:-

- Inadequate/poor state of infrastructure
- Lack of workshops
- Inadequate toilet/urinal facilities
- Lack of play/recreational grounds for basic level
- High number of untrained teachers in private institutions
- Inadequate libraries/computer laboratories and computers
- Poor performance in science/mathematics education evidence in TIMMS

Majority of the public schools lack toilet and urinal facilities, libraries, computer laboratories and furniture. About sixty percent (60%) of the public school blocks need rehabilitation. Kindergartens do not have playgrounds and recreational facilities. Some Primary schools do not have feeding kindergartens.

Key Issues:-

- Inadequate/poor state of infrastructure
- Poor performance in Science/Mathematics education evidenced in TIMMS
- Shift schools
- Lack of workshops
- Lack of sanitary facilities
- High number of untrained teachers in private institutions
- Inadequate/poor furniture situation
- Lack of libraries/computer laboratories and accessories
- Lack of security in basic schools owing to absence of security personnel
- Lack of play/recreational grounds for KGs especially

Academic Performance at Basic Level

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (B.E.C.E) is used to measure academic performance at the basic level. The BECE is used to select candidates into Senior High schools, the job market or vocational training.

Comparative figures for students' performance show in table 16 indicates that overall percentage of total passes dropped from 91.1% (2014) to 87.7% (2016).

General analysis on school by school basis indicates that majority of the private schools have comparatively better performances than the public schools.

Table 16: Academic Performances

YEAR	TOTAL No OF CANDIDATES PRESENTED	AGGREGATES						TOTAL PASSES (06-30)		TOTAL FAILED(31+)	
		06		7-15		16-30		NO	%	NO	%
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%				
2014	2,441	4	0.2%	459	18.7%	1,761	72.1%	2,224	91.1%	217	8.9%
2015	2,730	3	0.1%	266	9.7%	2,027	74.2%	2,296	84.1%	434	15.9%
2016	2,816	4	0.1%	292	10.4%	2,174	77.2%	2,470	87.7%	346	12.3%

Source: GES-SWMA, 2017

Key Issues:-

- Inadequate/poor state of infrastructure
- Lack of workshops
- Inadequate/poor furniture situation
- Inadequate libraries and computer laboratories
- Incidence of truancy
- Low morale of teachers in the public schools
- Lack of regular in-service training programmes
- Lack of teaching/learning materials

The Ghana School Feeding Programme

The basic concept of the program was to provide children in public schools and kindergartens with one hot adequately nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs, on every school going day.

The programme sought to:

- Improve school enrolment, attendance and retention among pupils in the most deprived communities in Ghana as a strategy.
- To promote an increase in domestic food production and consumption.
- To increase the incomes of poor rural households.
- Improve the health and nutritional status of the pupils.

The programme commenced in October, 2005 in Ghana under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and three (3) public schools were piloted within the municipality. These schools were Abrabra M/A, Bosomoiso M/A, and Camp M/A.

In August, 2011 the Ministry of Local Government and Rural as part of its efforts in reorganization of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (retargeting and expansion).

This exercise increased the three (3) schools to twenty six (27) now. The table below shows the name of the respective schools.

No.	Name of school	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bosomoiso R/C Primary	191	157	348
2	Camp M/A Primary	187	199	386
3	Abrabra M/A Primary	155	156	311
4	Kramokorm M/A Primary	114	87	201
5	Anglo M/A Primary	132	100	232
6	Kunuma KG & Primary	199	173	372
7	Ahokwaa M/A Primary	213	169	382
8	Bedii M/A KG & Primary	106	104	210
9	Fawoman/Nyetina M/A Primary	130	105	235
10	Sui M/A Primary	246	219	465
11	Aboagyekrom M/A Primary	137	137	274
12	Nkonya M/A Primary	197	164	361
13	Swanzy Methodist Primary	130	132	262
14	Nyameadiso M/A Primary	84	97	181
15	Kaina M/A Primary	167	140	307
16	Emieso M/A Primary	143	132	275
17	Kwanane Anglican Primary	101	120	221
18	Abonse M/A Primary	118	108	226

19	Achiachen M/A Primary	160	125	285
20	Domeabra M/A Primary	132	118	250
21	Baakonka M/A Primary	31	49	80
22	Kojina R/C Primary	255	260	515
23	Essakrom Anglican Primary	198	234	432
24	Old Adiembra M/A Primary	120	134	254
25	Suhenso M/A Primary	75	81	156
26	NsuonsuaCatholic Primary	220	191	411
27	Punikrom M/A Primary	380	321	701
GRAND TOTAL		4,321	4,012	8,333

Mode of Payment

From the inception of the programme, payments made to caterers were transferred from the Ministry of Local Government's Ghana School Feeding Programme Account into SefwiWiawso Municipal Sub-Account. Individual cheques were written in the name of the caterer.

In 2015, this mode of payment was changed to Electronic payment (Mobile Money Payment). The rationale behind this method of payment was to reduce the delay in the release of funds from the Assemblies to the caterers.

1.6.8.2 Health

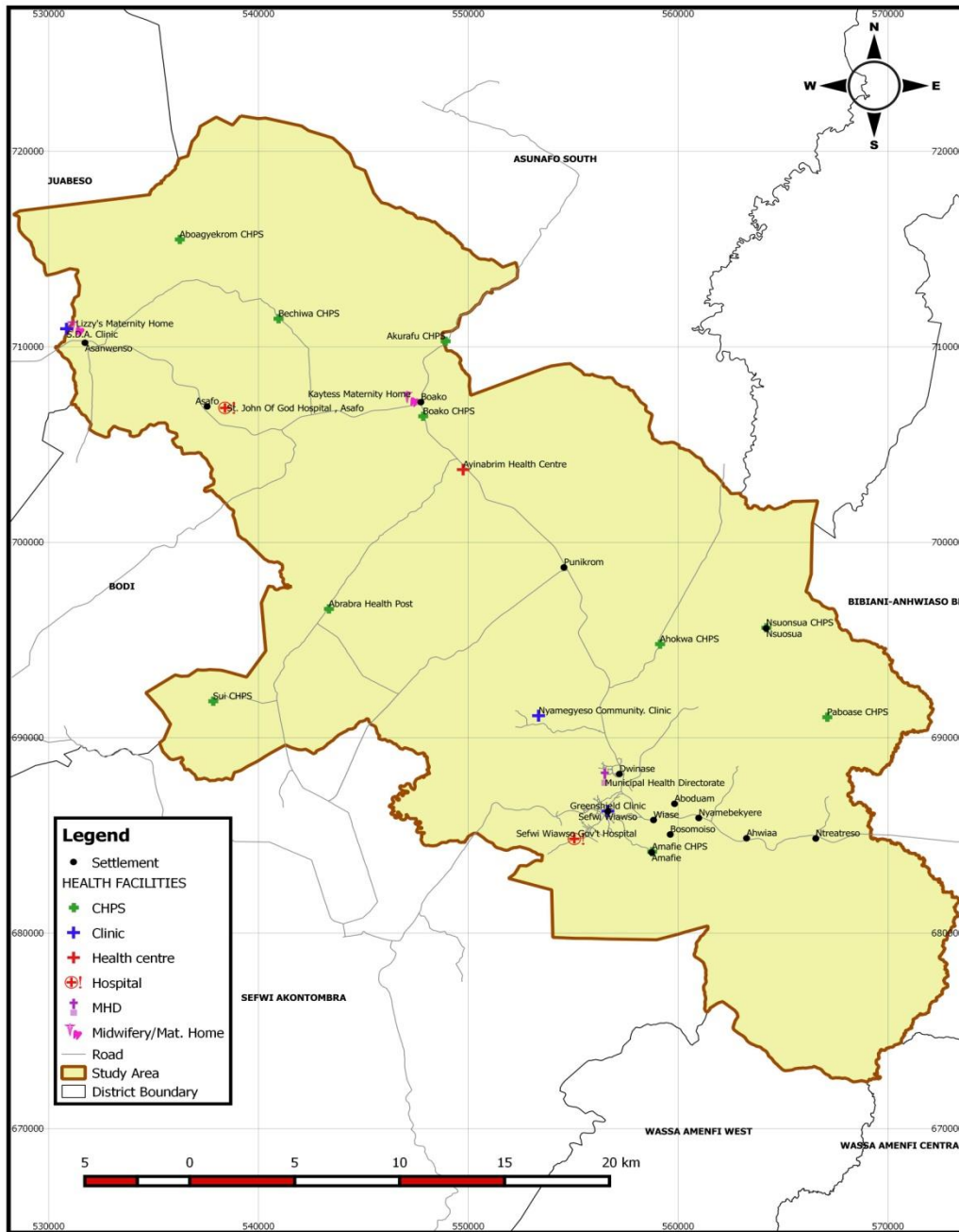
The key objective under the health sector is to bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutritional services, ensure sustainable financing arrangement to protect the poor patients, improve health infrastructure, strengthen efficiency in health service delivery, improve maternal and child health and controlling the incidence of malaria, TB, HIV and AIDS/STI. While the Assembly continues to provide infrastructural facilities to promote health especially in the deprived communities, the Municipal Directorate of Health manages and coordinated the health delivery programmes.

Health Facilities

The Municipality is blessed with a number of health facilities both private and public. The figure below shows the facilities and their spatial location within the municipality:

Figure 12:

SEFWI WIAWSO MUNICIPALITY- HEALTH FACILITIES



Source: MPCU, 2017

The human resource situation of the health sector is presented below;

Table 17: Human Resource Situations for SefwiWiawsoMunicipality (GHS), as at 2017

CATEGORY	DHA	WIAWSO	ASAFO	ANYINABRIM
DDHS	1	-	-	
Medical Officers	-	3	4	
General Nurses	2	59	19	
Midwives	15	22	12	
Public Health Nurses	1	-	-	
Community Health Nurses	70	14	9	
Ward Assistants	2	10	1	
Pharmacist	-	2	1	
Dispensing Technician	-	2	4	
Laboratory Technicians	-	1	3	
Technician Officers	9	4	2	
Executive Officer	-	-	-	
Administrator	1	2	1	
Medical Assistants	3	7	3	
Accountants	2	3	1	
Flid Technician	3	2	1	
Health Assistants (Clinical)	94	83	48	
Storekeeper	1	-	1	
Secretary	1	1	1	
HEW	75	-	1	
Coder	2	4	1	
Driver	3	-	2	
Orderlies	-	-	12	
Labourers	-	5	2	
Watchman	-	-	11	
Casual	23	34	35	
TOTAL	307	258	174	

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, SefwiWiawso- 2017

Incidence of Diseases

Table 18: Maternal and Child Health care indicators - 2017

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ante-Natal Registrants	5,867	5,588	5,195	
Ante-Natal Visits	27,990		24,315	
Supervised Deliveries	4,856	4,607	4,649	
Post-Natal Visits	5,202	4,976	5,585	
EPI Coverage Penta3	80.3	90.2	87.5	
Abortion cases	675	639	585	

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, SefwiWiawso - 2017

Morbidity and Mortality

Recording of epidemiological data in the Municipality is quite difficult and inadequate, as a number of sicknesses and deaths, especially in the rural areas, are not reported. Malaria continues to top the causes of morbidity and mortality in the Municipality.

Available hospital records indicate that in 2017 as many as(figure) cases of malaria were recorded by the(figure) reporting health institutions.

The Municipality registered(figure) OPD cases in 2017. This indicates that almost(%) of the municipal's population reported sick.

Malaria reported cases formed more than(%) of OPD attendance. The next most reported cases were pregnancy related complications, upper respiratory tract infections, acute eye infections, etc.

Table 19: Ten Top OPD Cases 2014-2017

TOP TEN CAUSES OF OPD ATTENDANCE								
	2014	% of OPD	2015	% of OPD	2016	% of OPD	2017	% of OPD
	No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases	
1. Malaria	80,101	29.0	76,831	28.0	95,833	32.0	31,428	29.0
2.URTI	21,447	7.98	25,333	9.2	30,696	10.5	15,805	14.6
3. Diarrhoea disease	7,940	2.96	9,523	3.5	12,775	4.4	5,041	4.7
4.Skin diseases& Ulcers	7,404	2.8	8,738	3.2	10,427	3.6	4,394	4.1
5. Rheumatism & Joint pains	6,791	2.5	14,145	5.2	17,358	6.0	7,606	7.0
6. Pregnancy related complications	5,778	2.2	4,126	1.5	-	-	1,054	0.97
7.Anaemia	4,989	1.9	5,176	1.9	6,300	2.2	-	-
8. Acute Eye Infection	4,197	1.6	4,301	1.6	4,742	1.6	-	-
9. Intestinal Worms	3,579	1.3	6,654	2.4	9,414	3.2	4,015	3.7
10. Malaria in Pregnancy	2,955	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.Hypertension	-	-	3,021	1.1	4,064	1.4	1,068	0.98
12.Acute Urinary Tract Infection	-	-	-	-	3,808	1.3	2,091	1.9
13.Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,102	1.0
All other diseases	123,488	45.9	116,198	42.0	69,575	23.8	34,514	32.05
TOTAL	268,669	100	274,046	100	291,367	100	108,115	100

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Sefwi Wiawso – 2017

Table 20: Ten Top Causes of Death, 2017

2014			2015			2016			2017		
CAUSES OF DEATH	No. Of Death	%	CAUSES OF DEATH	No. Of Death	%	CAUSES OF DEATH	No. Of Death	%	CAUSES OF DEATH	No. Of Death	%
Malaria			Malaria			Malaria			Malaria		
Severe Anaemia			Severe Anaemia			Severe Anaemia			Severe Anaemia		
HIV / AIDS			HIV / AIDS			HIV / AIDS			HIV / AIDS		
Hypertension & related Complications.			CVA			CVA			CVA		
Septicaemia	20		Septicaemia			Septicaemia			Septicaemia		
Sepsis			Sepsis			Sepsis			Sepsis		
CVA			Pulmonary TB			Pulmonary Failure			Pulmonary TB		
Meningitis			Pneumonia			A R I			Pneumonia		
Diabetes &rel. Compl.			Hypertension & related Compl.			Hypertension & related Compl.			Hypertension & related Compl.		
Severe Pneumonia	25		Other respiratory tract infections			Hypoglycaemia			Other respiratory tract infections		
All other deaths			All other deaths			All other deaths			All other deaths		
TOTAL											

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, SefwiWiawso - 2017

Table 21: Malaria Reported Cases of Infant Deaths, 2014-2017

INSTITUTION	2014	2015	2016	2017
Wiawso Gov. Hosp.				
St. Johnof God Hosp.				
TOTAL	– MIR (5/1000)	– MIR (4/1000)	– MIR (7/1000)	– MIR (7/1000)

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, SefwiWiawso– 2017 (Annual Report)

HIV and AIDS

The Assembly has taken a serious view of the Acquired Human Immune Virus (HIV) and the Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) disease. Though the SefwiWiawso Municipality is not an endemic area, the relatively number of positive cases between 2014 and 2017 give cause for critical assessment and adoption of pragmatic interventions. The Municipality is a transit location for travellers from and to neighbouring Ivory Coast, where the disease is very prevalent, through Yawmetwa, a border town in the Juaboso District.

Incidence and Prevalence for HIV/AIDS

The Municipal's health institutions had the capacity to screen blood samples for HIV/AIDS in 2017. Since then the number of people screened positive for the disease keep on increasing. The District's two main hospitals, namely, Wiawso Government Hospital and St John of God Hospital at Asafo are the only health institutions with the capacity to screen people for HIV/AIDS.

Case detection is mainly through screening of blood of donors, patient and those who request for medical examinations. Out of the 1,736 (figure) people screened for the virus in 2015 (year), 373 (figure) were positive. Most of the positive cases had either been to neighbouring Ivory Coast or come into contact with sex workers from that country. By 2016 (year), the number of positive cases had decreased to 246 (figure) out 1,394 (figure) of screened cases.

Population Management

Family planning acceptor rate for 2017 was 38.4% which increased as compared to 2016, 18.6 (%). There has been a gradual decline over the past 3 years. Family planning programmes will be intensified. The main family planning methods that are accessible and used by the people are indicated by table 22 below.

Table 22: Family Planning Methods Acceptors and Visits, 2017

COMMODITY	VISITS	No. OF ACCEPTORS
Oral pills	1,149	217
Condom	3,569	240
IUD	9	40
Depo	7,237	4,004
Norigynon	2,972	1,319
Female sterilization	-	71
Implant	415	-
TOTAL	15,351	5,891

Source: MPCU, Compiled From Mun. Health Directorate Raw Data, 2017

The most commonly used family planning methods in the Municipality are condoms, pills, spermicidal, Norplant and IUD. Although, most couples would have preferred not to continue giving birth, the uncertainties and socio-cultural implications associated with the tuba ligation and vasectomy do prevent them from taking the final decisions, as indicated by the increasing visits since 2017.

Outreach and Counselling Services

There are counselling units in all the health institutions in the Municipality with trained personnel to counsel visitors on the appropriate choices suitable for them.

Health Insurance

The apathy initially expressed by the public with regard to the scheme has given way to unbridled enthusiasm. The number of people who throng the offices of the Scheme to register daily echoes the demonstration effect of the benefits so far enjoyed by registered members of the scheme.

Table 23: Status of Mutual Health Insurance Scheme – 2017

ACTIVITY	NUMBER		AMOUNT (GH¢)
Number Registered	53,505		
Number of ID Cards Issued			
Claims To-Date			
Total Premium Collected			246,959
Total Support From NHIC			

Source: MPCU-Compiled From DMHIS Raw Data, 2017

1.6.8.3 Water and Sanitation

i. Access to Potable Water

Table 24 gives information on the main source of water for drinking. About 33 percent of the total household use the bore-hole/pump/tube well as the source of drinking water, this was followed by public tap/standpipe (18.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.0%). In the urban areas more of the household source of drinking water was public tap/standpipe (27.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (23.0%), while in the rural areas, the most source of drinking water was bore-hole/pump/tube well (43.9%) and river/stream (18.1%).

A proportion of 33.2 percent of the total households used bore-hole/pump/tube well and 17.5 percent as a source of water for other domestic use.

Table 24: Access to Portable Water

Main source or water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

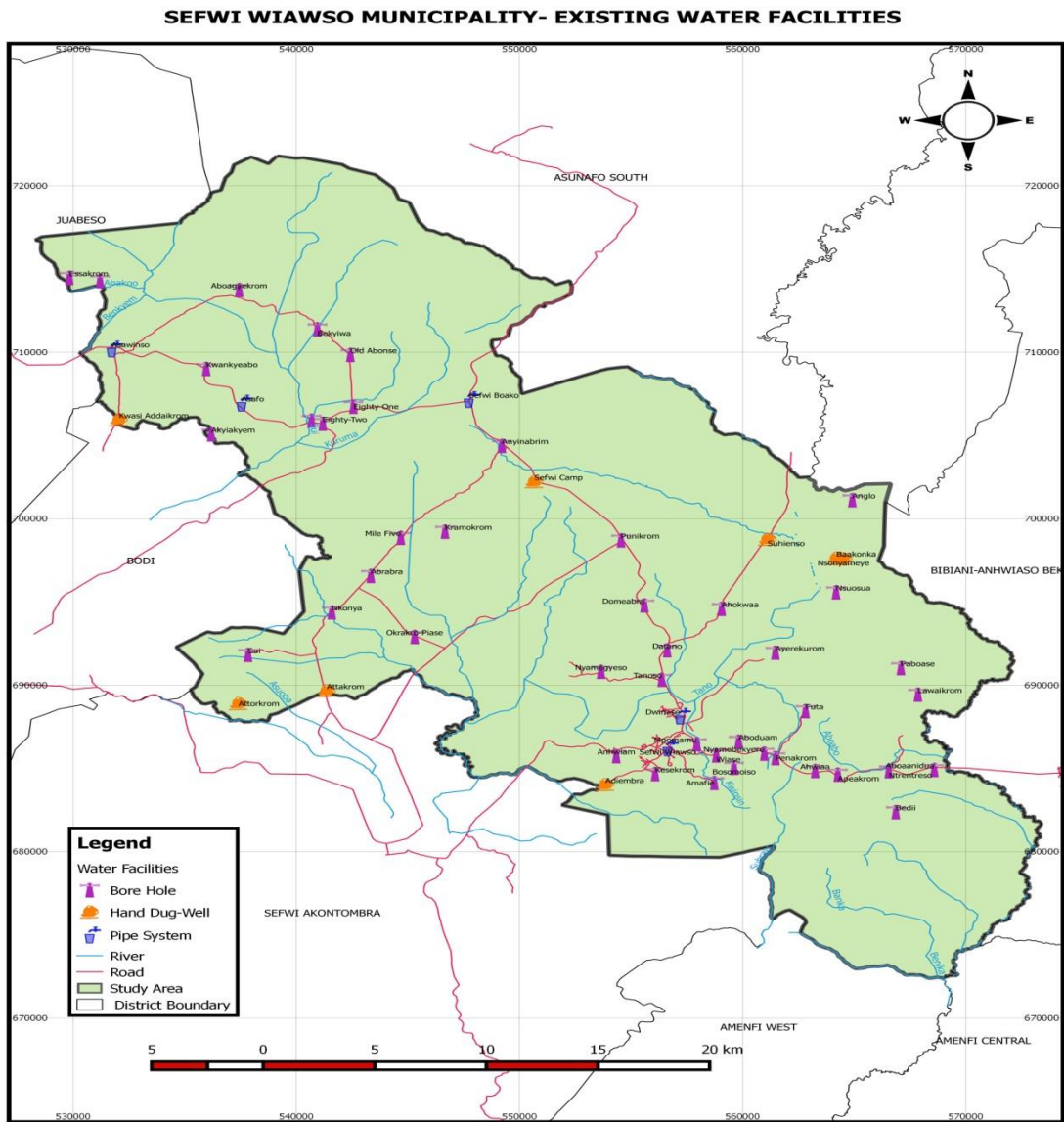
Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	749	2.5	4.6	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	4,500	15.0	23.0	9.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	5,603	18.6	27.8	12.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	9,868	32.8	15.2	43.9
Protected well	321,091	39,026	3,315	11.0	19.0	6.0
Rain water	39,438	707	70	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	84	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	92	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	715	2.4	5.2	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	1,094	3.6	1.1	5.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	60	0.2	0.0	0.3

River/Stream	502,804	90,453	3,692	12.3	3.0	18.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	212	0.7	0.0	1.1
Other	3,972	441	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	772	2.6	4.6	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	3,839	12.8	18.2	9.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	5,261	17.5	26.4	11.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	9,980	33.2	18.4	42.5
Protected well	465,775	61,075	3,972	13.2	24.0	6.4
Rain water	39,916	1,171	112	0.4	0.4	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	63	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	45	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,443	4.8	3.6	5.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	89	0.3	0.2	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	4,218	14.0	3.5	20.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	220	0.7	0.1	1.2
Other	10,302	1,377	60	0.2	0.1	0.3

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

The map below shows the water facilities in the municipality.

Figure 13:



Source: MPCU, 2017

ii. Waste Management

Table 25 indicates that 71.0 percent of the household dispose of solid waste at the public dump (open space) with a proportion of 72.7 percent in the urban areas and 69.9 percent in the rural areas. It is observed that 16.4 percent of the household in the urban areas dump solid waste at the public dump (container) compared to 3.4 percent in rural area. In the rural area about 12.0 percent of household dump solid waste indiscriminately compared to 2.7 percent in the urban area.

Table 25: Waste Management

Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	1,370	4.6	3.0	5.5
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	1,189	4.0	3.7	4.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	2,525	8.4	16.4	3.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	21,348	71.0	72.7	69.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	2,481	8.2	2.7	11.8
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	948	3.2	1.1	4.4
Other	53,805	5,187	213	0.7	0.4	0.9
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	756	2.5	2.7	2.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	2,176	7.2	8.9	6.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	558	1.9	3.4	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	8,538	28.4	24.0	31.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	3,600	12.0	21.7	5.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	14,047	46.7	38.8	51.7
Other	38,294	4,805	399	1.3	0.5	1.8

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

The table further shows that 28.4 percent of liquid waste is thrown onto the street/outside, and this is higher in the rural areas (31.2%) than in the urban area (24.0%). The table further indicates that 12.0 percent of liquid waste is thrown into the gutter and this was high among household in the urban area (21.7%) than households in the rural area (5.8%). The dumping of solid and liquid waste has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the municipality. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and this causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses brought about by some of these means of liquid waste disposal.

1.6.8.4 Housing

Table 26 shows the stock of houses and households in the municipality. Out of a total household population of 24, 076,327 in the country, 2,307,395 are in the region and 135,568 are in the municipality. There are a total of 23,246 houses, with a total household number of 30,074 in the municipality. With a total household population, the proportion urban is 35.5 percent, while rural constituted 64.5 percent. It is indicated that, the proportion of houses in the rural locality (68.8%) is more than those in the urban locality (31.2%). The population per house in the rural locality is 5.5 and that for urban is 6.6, both are more than the national and regional average. The numbers of households in the rural area (61.4%) is more than in the urban areas (38.6%), with the average household per house being 1.2 for rural areas and 1.6 for the urban areas. This could be as a result of urbanization and rural-urban migration for the purpose of education, business and work. The average household size in the rural areas was more (4.7) than the municipality average household size (4.5) and the region (4.2).

Table 26: Housing Conditions

Stock of houses and households

Indicator	Municipality		Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total population	139,200	100	49,825	35.8	89,375	64.2
Total household population	135,568	100	48,130	35.5	87,438	64.5
Number of houses	23,246	100	7,255	31.2	15,991	68.8
Number of households	30,074	100	11,607	38.6	18,467	61.4
Average households per house	1.3		1.6		1.2	
Population per house*	5.8		6.6		5.5	
Average household size	4.5		4.1		4.7	

*This excludes homeless and institutional population

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

Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Ownership status

This section gives a description of type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements in the municipality.

Table 26.1 shows that, most of the dwelling units (65.6%) are owned by a household member, while 15.7 percent were owned by other private individual and 12.1 percent by a relative who is not a household member. Dwelling unit purchased (e.g mortgage) was not that common in the municipality, it had a proportion of 1.1%. Among the males about 67.0 percent had the dwelling unit owned by household member, while among females is 62.5 percent. It is observed that, 15.4 percent of females had dwelling unit owned by relative not a household member; while males had a proportion of 10.8 percent. There was a slight variation in proportion between both localities on dwelling unit owned by a relative but not a household member, 12.3 percent for urban and 12.1 percent for rural. In the urban area dwelling unit owned by other private individual was 25.4 percent compared to 9.6 percent in the

rural areas. This is because most of the dwelling units in the urban areas are rented unlike in the rural areas where people use cheap construction material to build their own dwelling units. Hence this is observed, where 72.7 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member compared to 54.3 percent in the rural areas.

Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Municipality									
	Total	Percent	Male headed	Percent	Female headed	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	30,074	100	21,299	100	8,775	100	11,607	100	18,467	100
Owned by household member	19,722	65.6	14,240	66.9	5,482	62.5	6,302	54.3	13,420	72.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	334	1.1	244	1.1	90	1	141	1.2	193	1
Relative not a household member	3,653	12.1	2,306	10.8	1,347	15.4	1,422	12.3	2,231	12.1
Other private individual	4,726	15.7	3,190	15	1,536	17.5	2,945	25.4	1,781	9.6
Private employer	888	3	772	3.6	116	1.3	369	3.2	519	2.8
Other private agency	81	0.3	60	0.3	21	0.2	30	0.3	51	0.3
Public/Government ownership	511	1.7	386	1.8	125	1.4	324	2.8	187	1
Other	159	0.5	101	0.5	58	0.7	74	0.6	85	0.5

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

Room Occupancy

Table 26.2 gives information on type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Most household heads (48.1%) in the municipality occupied compound house (rooms) followed by separate house (37.4%). It could be seen that occupied compound houses (rooms) is high in the urban areas (64.1%) than the rural areas (38.1%) and also it was high among female headed households than male headed households. Few of the population of household heads in the rural areas occupied Huts/Buildings (different compounds), living quarters attached to office/shop and tents.

Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Municipality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%	%	
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	11,256	37.4	40.1	30.9	20.9	47.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,048	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	1,069	3.6	3.7	3.2	6.2	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	14,473	48.1	44.9	55.9	64.1	38.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	808	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.8	3.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	175	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.9
Tent	10,343	1,120	65	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,707	73	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	54	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

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

The number of ‘sleeping rooms’ in dwelling units provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. With reference to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Out of a total household of 30,074, 55.4 percent had one sleeping room, two sleeping rooms (23.8%), three sleeping rooms (10.1%) and four sleeping rooms (5.2%). The proportion of those having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 3.0 percent. It is indicated that household that has a size of one to six and having one sleeping room have the highest proportion and households with a size of six to nine having two sleeping rooms had a high proportions compared to those have four and more. This has implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation. Social amenities and facilities are also over utilized because of the number of people in the households.

1.6.8.5 Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerable and excluded people in society have always been disadvantaged. The Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 4) defines the *extreme poor* as those whose standard of living is insufficient to meet their basic nutritional requirements even if they devoted their entire consumption budget to food. The following categories of people are considered to be in the poor, vulnerable and excluded group in the municipality.

Some rural agricultural producers:-Rural agricultural producers, particularly migrant farm hands, settlers and food crop farmers in the district are extremely poor.

Children in difficult circumstances:- including the quarter of children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour, street children, children of school going age who are not in school, who have dropped out of primary school, and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

People living with HIV/AIDS, including infected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.

People in displaced communities, particularly due to mining activities

Disadvantaged women, particularly single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, teenage mothers, and commercial sex workers.

Others include theelderly who have no access to family care and pension, Physically-challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills, People suffering from chronic diseases, including victims of debilitating diseases such as tuberculosis, trachoma, bilharzias and breast cancer, Drug Addicts, Victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse andbattery, Victims of harmful traditional practices, especially victims of harmful widowhood rites, early marriage, servitude, fosterage and perceived witchcraft and Unemployed, especially unskilled retrenched workers and the unemployed youth. From the above definitions, there is the need to develop policies to cover the people in such categories, by the District Assemblies and NGOs.

Categorization of the Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

The socio-economic survey conducted revealed the following categories of the people to be vulnerable and excluded within the municipality as indicated in table below:

Categories of Vulnerable and Excluded

Category	Number	Percentage
Physically challenged		
Women		
Children		
Aged		
Total		

Source: Municipal Survey, 2017

Nature of vulnerability and excluded.

- There is discrimination between the vulnerable group and the non-vulnerable group e.g. the views of the women and children are not considered at public meetings during decision making
- Women are mostly assaulted by men. ... (%) of the problems faced by the group are assault cases.
- Child abuse is rampant example; children are used invariably as income earners for the families. ... (%) of the reported problems faced by the group were on child abuse.
- Streetism is also very notable in the municipality. ... (%) of the reported cases made to the social welfare were on Streetism.

Tabular representation of problems faced by the vulnerable and excluded

Problem	Number	Percentage
Assaults on women		
Child abuse		
Streetism		
Total		

Source: Social Welfare Report- 2017.

Some advocacy programmes have been undertaken in the district to sensitize people on the dangers of, and need to ensure that these groups of people are made part of the community. Below are some of the initiatives that are being undertaken:

Women

Though women play important role in the rural economy, they are discriminated against by society when it comes to decision-making, formal education as well as employment in the municipality. They still suffer vulnerability and exclusion.

For instance, there is low representation of women at the municipal Level. There is high illiteracy rate among women in the municipality and this has affected their chances of being employed in the formal sector – an indication of poverty and vulnerability. The perception of the society towards women is also a major factor contributing to women discrimination in the municipality. Generally, women in the district are not empowered to be involved in decision-making and other issues that affect them. This situation has serious implication for women welfare and general development of the municipality.

1.6.8.6 Information and Communication Technology

The Municipality is quite rural. However, the municipality has its fair share of ICT infrastructure. The major or giant telecommunication companies; Tigo, Vodafone, MTN, etc, operate in the municipality. Their operations had greatly improved communication in the municipality.

The Ministry of Communication (MoC) in collaboration with Ghana Investment for Electronic Communications (GIFEC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the SefwiWiawso

Municipal Assembly (SWMA) had established an ultra-modern ICT centre at SefwiWiawso. The main objective is to providing affordable access to ICT and deploying ICT to the door steps of the rural and the deprived communities.

There is low investment in ICT. Though more public and private sector offices have computers; there are no computers in all the basic schools in the district. This problem has been compounded by the lack of electricity and ICT Teachers in these basic schools. The pupils are therefore illiterates with respect to the use of computers. There are few public places with ICT facilities for use by the people.

With the introduction of the personal modem, there are few people who have these modems and therefore have access to the internet. Majority of the people do not have access to the internet.

The implication of the use of the low use of ICT is that with the world becoming a global village, the district will not benefit from globalization.

The lack of access to information and knowledge will prevent the people from taking advantage of opportunities that are available in the country and beyond. This will result in under-development of the district and encourage migration of the youth to the urban areas.

1.6.9 Gender

Gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women as well as boys and girls are to follow. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, males constitute 50.1% and females 49.9% of the total population of 139, 200 of the municipality. This is not in contrast to the national population where males and females constitute 48.8% and 51.2% respectively.

Women continue to have lower status in the municipality than men. In the past, women were considered to be more suited towards child bearing and child rearing while men were more inclined towards the 'public areas' of work and finance. Though this trend is changing, women, especially after the birth of the first child, continue to perform most of the housework and care giving in their families despite working outside of the home in record numbers. Men on the other hand continue to define their primary role as economic providers of their families.

As the society is moving predominantly towards a market economy, money has become the main currency. In view of this, the number of mothers entering the labour force is increasing every year and much more mothers with pre-school children is increasing. Since women are forced into the labour market, the gender roles have changed considerably.

Women contribution in the family budget have made men somewhat changed their attitude and help with domestic chores. The invisible work of women still remains the same and is largely unrecognised and undervalued.

In decision making, the participation of women continues to be marginal. With respect to the composition of the Municipal Assembly, out of total of 45 members, only 4 are females representing 8.89%. For further details, the situation is very serious because out of the 30 elected Assembly members, none is female. There are many sub-committees without female representation as well as the unit committee levels in the local communities. The voice of women are therefore not heard at the

highest decision making body in the municipality. There is no female who the head of a decentralised department, all heads of departments are males. In the Central Administration, all the female employees with the exception of two are all junior staff. There is therefore the need for feminist advocacy groups to intensify their campaigns on women empowerment.

In terms of power, men possess more power than women and as such men control greater proportion of the economic resources like cocoa farms, arable land, income, etc.

Differences in power between men and women are institutionalised by culture and are expressed in the everyday relations of men and women particularly in families. Even among couples where wives earn more than their husbands, women still maintained most of the responsibilities for the household. Further, many women deliberately make an effort to protect their masculinity by working to appear that their husbands are in control. In the municipality, about 67% of the working population are farmers—either full time or part time. Since men are in control, they take virtually all decisions with respect to land acquisition, technology adoption, credit acquisition and marketing of farm produce.

With the liberalisation of the media landscape, both men and women have almost equal access to information. However, men enjoy more leisure than women. Some even claim that leisure time is not necessary for a wife and mother.

Finally, the reliance on traditional gender roles continues to serve as a legitimate basis for the distribution of rights, power, privileges and responsibility in families and societies.

The implication of the gender disparity against women at all level in the district continues to negatively affect their welfare and total development in the municipality. The municipality must take Affirmative action's to bridge gap between men and women, boys and girls if not equal levels, but close to ensure equal participation and balance development.

1.6.10 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

The development activities of the municipality which aim at achieving the municipality's objectives eg increasing crop production and increasing farmers' incomes have consequences on the nature, stability and resilience of the environment upon which the long term sustainability of the municipality's activities depend. It is therefore important to indicate the extent to which the environment, climate change and green economy provide opportunities or challenges including their impacts on the municipality's development.

Even though the current nature, stability and resilience of the general environment is not all that bad, but the alarming rate at which the forest cover is being depleted or degraded through the activities of illegal chain saw operation, lumbering, farming, human settlement, bushfires and poor environmental sanitation in the communities pose serious threat rather than supporting the development of the municipality. The key areas in the municipality's economy where there are potential climate change impacts or implications are general agriculture productivity and production, human health and settlement, energy and growth of SMEs, biodiversity and water resources and wetlands.

1.6.11 Demographic Characteristics

1.6.11.1 Population

The population of SefwiWiawso Municipality from the 2010 PHC is 139,200 representing 5.9 percent of the region's population. In 1988 the then SefwiWiawso district had estimated population of about 73,000 and 148,950 in 2000 which included the population of the current SefwiAkontombra District.

The male population is 50.1 percent (69,753) and females 49.9 percent (69,477) which the adverse of the regional pattern. This gives a sex ratio (104 males to 100 females) as against the region's ratio (100 male to 100 females).

The high pressure on existing socio-economic infrastructure and the constant demand for the expansion and provision of basic infrastructure is critical fallout of this population phenomenon. Though this may be an advantage to the municipal in terms of increased DACF allocation, managing and addressing the development challenges and constraints are disproportional to the receipt from the common fund.

1.6.11.2 Population Projection (2018-2021)

It is projected that the population of the Municipality with a growth rate of 1.8 percent, the projected annual population of the Municipal from 2018 to 2021 is indicated below.

Table 26: Medium Term Population Projection (2018 – 2021)

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2010 (Base Year)	69,753	69,477	139,200
2018	80,453	80,135	160,588
2019	81,904	81,580	163,484
2020	83,376	83,046	166,422
2021	84,875	84,540	169,415

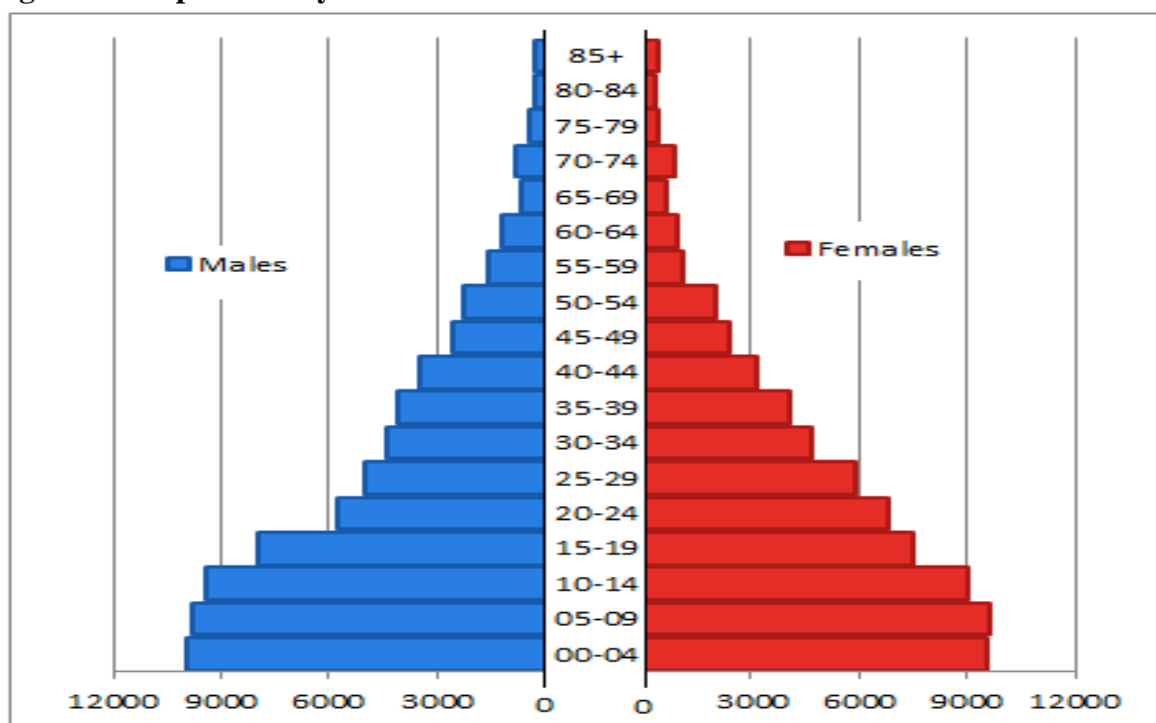
Source: MPCU, 2017

There would be the need therefore to put in place socio-economic infrastructure programmes to take care of the increasing population.

Age–Sex Distribution

Figure 12 shows the population pyramid of Sefwi Wiawso Municipality. The results show that the municipality has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years, and a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older).

Figure 14: Population Pyramid



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

The municipality has a child (0-14) dependency ratio of 74.4 and an Adult (65+) dependency ratio of 6.8. The total dependency ratio is 81.5, which is slightly higher compared to the regional value of 79.8.

Dependency Ratio

The 2010 PHC report shows the age dependency ratio by sex of the municipality. It indicates that population aged 15-64 represent about half (55.1) of the total population, whilst 3.7 percent represent population 65+. Child dependency is high (74.8%) compared to adult dependency (6.8%). This would put a strain on the family budget and prevent other pressing issues from being addressed as much of the money would be used in educating the children, for example, providing clothing, hospital bills etc.

Table 28: Population Projection by Age & Sex Distribution of SWMA 2018-2021

All Ages	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	22506	11442	11064	22914	11650	11264	23326	11859	11467	23743	12071	11672
5-9	22371	11293	11078	22776	11498	11278	23184	11704	11480	23602	11915	11687
10-14	21253	10861	10392	21636	11057	10579	22025	11256	10769	22422	11459	10963
15-19	17835	9163	8672	18156	9328	8826	18482	9495	8987	18815	9666	9149
20-24	14457	6614	7843	14717	6733	7984	14982	6854	8128	15251	6977	8274
25-29	12508	5734	6774	12733	5837	6896	12962	5942	7020	13195	6049	7146
30-34	10430	5046	5384	10618	5137	5481	10808	5229	5579	11004	5324	5680

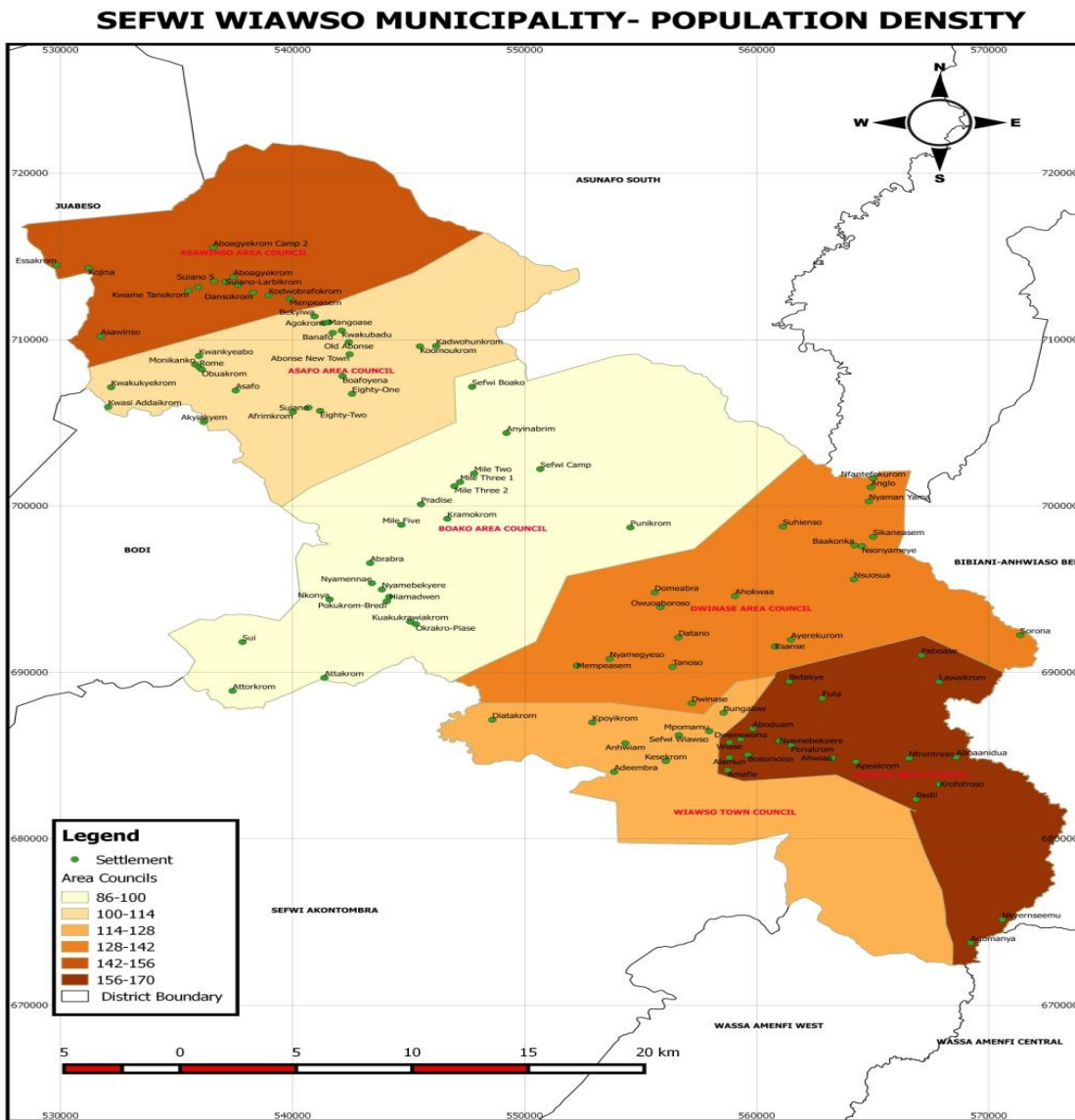
35-39	9407	4736	4671	9576	4821	4755	9749	4908	4841	9924	4996	4928
40-44	7564	3968	3596	7700	4039	3661	7839	4112	3727	7980	4186	3794
45-49	5729	2970	2759	5832	3024	2808	5937	3078	2859	6043	3133	2910
50-54	4999	2648	2351	5090	2696	2394	5181	2744	2437	5275	2796	2481
55-59	3076	1779	1297	3132	1811	1321	3187	1843	1344	3244	1876	1368
60-64	2466	1359	1107	2510	1383	1127	2555	1408	1147	2601	1433	1168
65-69	1485	761	724	1512	775	737	1539	789	750	1567	803	764
70-74	1903	894	1009	1937	910	1027	1971	926	1045	2007	943	1064
75-79	1037	531	506	1055	540	515	1074	550	524	1094	560	534
80-84	756	326	430	770	332	438	784	339	445	797	344	453
85 +	806	328	478	820	333	487	837	340	497	851	346	505

Source: MPCU, 2017

Population Density

SefwiWiawso Municipality has a population density of 108.7 persons/sq.km, as against the regional density of 80.5, and is one of the most sparsely populated Districts in the region. About 60% of the population concentration is found within 20 km radius along the major highways running through the Municipality. The map below shows how dense the population is in area council. The deeper the colour the more dense the population is in the municipality.

Figure 15:



Source: MPCU-2017

1.6.12 Science, Technology and Innovation

With the current trend of globalisation, science, technology and innovation are the driving force for any society to achieve the requisite development. The pace of development is also determined to a large extent by the level or application of science, technology and innovation in the production of goods and services.

However, the application or use of modern science, technology and innovation in the production system of the district is not well developed or less and as such the district still uses the rudimentary methods or technology in the exploitation of the factors of production. Therefore, the implication of science, technology and innovation on the district’s overall development is that, they affect the exploitation of both natural and human resources potentials of the district. This means that in order for the municipality to realise the full benefit of its numerous resources, it must adopt and use modern science, technology and innovation to improve the living conditions of its citizens.

1.6.13 Security

The general security situation in the municipality is peaceful, calm and stable that is necessary to attract any form of investment. Mostly, factors such as land litigation, armed robbery, communal violent and other serious crimes are virtually absent in the municipality and if there is any, it is very minimal and does not affect the peace, unity and stability of the municipality. The people in general are peaceful. The municipality has security agencies and institutions such as the Police, BNI, Immigration, CHRAJ, High and Magistrate Courts to deal with any form of crime or dispute to ensure law and order.

1.6.14 Disaster

The hazard and disaster that are usually associated with the municipality to confront with are bushfire, flooding along the big rivers and low lying areas, rainstorms. These disasters usually destroy properties worth millions of Ghana cedis leading to loss of incomes and properties of the individual, the communities and the municipality as whole. With the exception of torrential rainfalls, pest insect infestation such as armyworm and anthrax and occasional bush and domestic fires which sometimes cause extensive destruction to crops and properties, the municipality is not seriously prone to natural disasters. This could serve as an incentive to attract potential investors to the municipality.

1.6.15 Water Security

Accessibility to good drinking water is very fundamental for the wellbeing of people and also for use in agricultural, industrial and mining activities.

The table below gives information on the main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use. About 33 percent of the total household use the bore-hole/pump/tube well as the source of drinking water, this was followed by public tap/standpipe (18.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.0%). In the urban areas more of the household source of drinking water was public tap/standpipe (27.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (23.0%), while in the rural areas, the most source of drinking water was bore-hole/pump/tube well (43.9%) and river/stream (18.1%). A proportion of 33.2 percent of the total households used bore-hole/pump/tube well and 17.5 percent as a source of water for other domestic use.

Water Security

Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total		Urban	Rural
	N	%	%	%
Main source of drinking water for household				
Total	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	749	2.5	4.6	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	4,500	15.0	23.0	9.9
Public tap/Standpipe	5,603	18.6	27.8	12.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	9,868	32.8	15.2	43.9
Protected well	3,315	11.0	19.0	6.0
Rain water	70	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	84	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	92	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sachet water	715	2.4	5.2	0.6

Tanker supply/Vendor provided	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	1,094	3.6	1.1	5.2
Unprotected spring	60	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	3,692	12.3	3.0	18.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	212	0.7	0.0	1.1
Other	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household				
Total	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	772	2.6	4.6	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	3,839	12.8	18.2	9.3
Public tap/Standpipe	5,261	17.5	26.4	11.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	9,980	33.2	18.4	42.5
Protected well	3,972	13.2	24.0	6.4
Rain water	112	0.4	0.4	0.4
Protected spring	63	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	45	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	1,443	4.8	3.6	5.5
Unprotected spring	89	0.3	0.2	0.3
River/Stream	4,218	14.0	3.5	20.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	220	0.7	0.1	1.2
Other	60	0.2	0.1	0.3

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

1.6.16 Migration

Out of a total number of 36,336 migrants, 29.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region, while 70.9 percent were born elsewhere in another region. Most of the migrants were born in the Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo region. Also it is observed that most of the migrants have lived elsewhere in the region or born elsewhere in another region for one to four years.

1.7 IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation (municipal profile) of Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly in respect of the themes of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2014-2017). The identified development issues were also harmonised with the need and aspirations of the communities to ensure that policies and programme that will arise from the development issues will meet community's aspirations and interests. The table that follow is a summary of Development issues and community needs and aspirations. The following have been identified as the key development gaps/issues in the Municipality.

- i. Under-developed Tourism potentials
- ii. Low production level
- iii. Inadequate Credit facility
- iv. Inadequate capital and Farming inputs
- v. Poor development of fishing Industry
- vi. Inadequate Agro-processing Industry

- vii. Poor road condition
- viii. Inadequate Potable water coverage
- ix. Inadequate settlement planning scheme or layout and education on land issues
- x. Poor infrastructural base
- xi. Poor Environmental Sanitation
- xii. Inadequate Office and Residential accommodation
- xiii. Incidence of HIV/AIDS
- xiv. High incidence of malaria
- xv. Inadequate teaching learning materials at all levels
- xvi. High illiteracy rate
- xvii. Inadequate Logistics for monitoring of projects
- xviii. Low involvement of sub-structures
- xix. Low Internal Revenue Generation
- xx. Underdevelopment of existing markets infrastructures
- xxi. Low level of knowledge about cultural practices

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Following the analyses of the current situation of Sefwi Wiawso Municipality which highlighted the some key development issues of the municipality, however, this chapter sought to articulate an objective synchrony of community needs and aspirations with the identified key development gaps or issues. It also highlights the POCC and Impact analysis of the municipality.

2.1 HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ISSUES/PROBLEMS

The community needs and aspirations identified in through needs assessment have been harmonized with the summarized key development issues from the analysis of the current situation and performance review. Thus, each of the needs and aspirations of the communities have been matched against the summarized key development issues to determine the level of relationship between the two and scored. The criteria for the harmonization are as follows;

Table 29: Scoring Scales

DEFINITION	SCORE	MEANING
Strong relationship	2	A strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development problem.
Weak relationship	1	A weak harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development issues.
No relationship	0	It signals a new or emerging concern which needs to be considered. .

Table 30: Harmonisation of Community Needs with Key Development Issues

No.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Key Development Issues/Gaps	SCORE
1	Underdeveloped market infrastructure	Underdevelopment of existing market infrastructures	2
2	Inadequate farm inputs	Inadequate capital and farm inputs	2
3	Inadequate financial support for traders	Inadequate credit facility	2
4	Inadequate financial support for farmers	Inadequate capital and farm inputs	2
5	Inability of local artisans to secure government contracts	Inadequate local involvement in central government projects	1
6	Inadequate agric extension officers	Low production level	1
7	Mass spraying of cocoa	Low production level	1
8	Lack of aquaculture facilities	Poor development of fishing industry	2
9	Lack of light industrial area	Negative impact of the operations of artisans	0
10	Inadequate health infrastructure	Poor infrastructure base	1
11	Poor conditions of classroom blocks	Poor infrastructure base	1
12	Inadequate institutional latrines	Poor environmental sanitation	2
13	Inadequate school furniture	Poor infrastructure base	2
14	Inadequate public toilet	Poor environmental sanitation	2
15	Lack of incentives for teachers in rural communities	Inadequate teachers at the basic school level	2
16	Inadequate tools and equipment for artisans	Low production level	2
17	Inadequate logistics for CHPS compounds	Poor infrastructure base	1
18	Inadequate healthcare staff in rural areas	High incidence of malaria	1
19	Lack of waste bins	Poor environmental sanitation	2
20	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for schools	Poor infrastructure base	1
21	Inadequate alternative livelihood programmes	High illiteracy rate	0
22	Lack of employable skills among PWDs	High illiteracy rate	2
23	Lack of skills for employment	High rate of unemployment	2
24	Poor condition of sports infrastructure	Poor infrastructure base	1
25	Poor road infrastructure	Poor road condition	2
26	Inadequate footbridges/ culverts	Poor road condition	2
27	Lack of planning schemes	Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land-use	2
28	Inadequate ICT centres/laboratories	Poor infrastructure base	2
29	Inadequate street lights	Increase in social vices	1
30	Affordable housing	Poor housing conditions	2
31	Underdeveloped of Lorry Terminal	Low internal revenue generation	2
32	Poor drainage	Poor housing conditions	1
33	Low level of revenue generation	Low internal revenue generation	2
34	Culture promotion	Low level of knowledge about cultural practices	1
35	Inadequate office accommodation (3 out of 6) for Zonal Councils	Low involvement of sub structures	2
TOTAL SCORE (TS)			54

NUMBER OF ISSUES (NI)	35
AVERAGE SCORE(AS) = (TS/NI)	1.54

The average score **1.54** indicates that there is a relatively weak harmony of community needs and identified key development issues which has implications for the 2018-2021 MTDP. This indicates a number of evolving or new issues that has to be duly considered in the 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan.

2.2 KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021

The identified key development issues from the performance review and profile as well as the community needs and aspirations are presented in the table below.

Table 31: Key Development Issues under GSGDAII with Implications for 2018-2021

No.	Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Prioritized Development Issue under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
1	Enhancing the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped Tourism potentials • Low production level • Inadequate Credit facility • Underdeveloped market infrastructure • Inadequate skills for SME development • Lack of light industrial area
2	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital and Farming inputs • Poor development of fishing Industry • Inadequate Agro-processing Industry • Inadequate coverage of agric extension services
3	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road condition • Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land issues • Poor condition of sports infrastructure • Poor housing condition • Underdeveloped Lorry Terminal
4	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructural base • Poor Environmental Sanitation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate • High incidence of malaria • Inadequate teachers at basic school level • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate support for apprenticeship • Inadequate healthcare personnel • Increase in social vices • High unemployment rate
5	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics for Monitoring of projects and Programmes • Inadequate Office and Residential accommodation • Low involvement of sub-structures • Low Internal Revenue Generation

2.3 HARMONIZATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH NMTDPF 2018-2021

The key development issues under GSGDA II have been associated against the issues in the NMTDPF 2018-2021 for harmonization and adoption in the table 32 below.

Table 32: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF 2018 – 2021

GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017		NMTDPF, 2018 – 2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped Tourism potentials • Low production level • Inadequate Credit facility • Underdeveloped market infrastructure • Inadequate skills for SME development • Lack of light industrial area 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak expenditure and budgetary controls • Low volume of production • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industries development • Distressed but viable industries • Limited access to credit by SMES • Predominant informal economy • Poor marketing system • Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition • Poor storage and transport systems • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmer • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of database on farmers • Low transfer and uptake of research findings • Inadequate start-up for the youth • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small and medium scale producers) • Weak extension services delivery • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Low skills development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital and Farming inputs • Poor development of fishing Industry • Inadequate Agro-processing Industry • Inadequate coverage of Agric extension services 		
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road condition • Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land-use 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Encroachment of conservation areas • Increasing loss of endangered species • Weak enforcement of regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped sports infrastructure • Poor housing condition • Underdeveloped Lorry Terminal 		<p>protected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones. • Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles • Incidence of wildfire • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Vulnerability and variability to climate change • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT) • Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations • High incidence of road accidents • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Limited awareness of energy conservation measures • Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts • Major land use challenges in the oil belts especially Western Region • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Complex land tenure system • Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) • Protracted Land disputes • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources • Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers • Growth of slums • Deteriorating conditions in slums • Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructural base • Poor Environmental Sanitation • High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate • High incidence of malaria • Inadequate teachers at basic school level • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate support for apprenticeship • Inadequate health care personnel • High unemployment rate • Increase in Social Vices 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and school operations • Inadequate funding source for education • Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels • Wide gaps in health care service data • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups • Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems • Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of hunger in certain areas • Infant and adult malnutrition • Household food insecurity • Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition • Weak FNS institutional framework and co-ordination • Weak management of population • Inadequate sexual education for the young youth • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration • Improper protection and development of water resources • Surface mining desertification • Widespread of pollution of surface water • Non- availability of reliable and comprehensive data • Inappropriate management of fresh water • Poor agriculture practices which affect water quality • High unaccounted-for water • Inadequate financing of water sector institutions • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Inadequate policy and institutional co-ordination and harmonization in water service delivery • Poor planning for water and MMDAs • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics for Monitoring of projects and Programmes • Inadequate Office and 	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation

	<p>Residential accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of sub-structures • Low Internal Revenue Generation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel • Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) • Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Negative cultural practices • Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Political and civic apathy • Political polarization • Ineffective advocacy strategies • Poor appreciation of national culture • Growing negative influence of foreign culture
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2.4 ADOPTION OF KEY ISSUES FROM THE NMTDPF 2018 – 2021

The two sets of issues in the table above were matched against each other to determine their relationship in terms of likenesses for adoption. The issues under GSGDA II which were determined to be similar to the issues under the NMTDPF 2018-2021 were adopted by replacing them with the similar issues under the NMTDPF 2018-2021. These have been adopted in addition to other issues identified as relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The adopted issues together with their corresponding goals and policy objectives have been presented in the table 33 below.

Table 33: Adopted Goals and Key Issues of MMTDP

MMTDP GOALS 2018 - 2021	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES 2018 – 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Promote international trade and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low volume of production
	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local participation in economic development
	Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs Predominant informal economy
	Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs
	Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of and investing in processing and value addition
	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and transportation systems
	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of database on farmers Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain Limited application of science and technology Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak extension services delivery Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) Over-exploitation of fisheries resources Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management 	

	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development
CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet needs for mental health services Unmet health needs of women and girls
	Strengthen health care management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Periodic shortages of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of hunger in certain areas Household food insecurity Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases
	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition Inadequate nutrition education
	Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High fertility rate among adolescent Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people
	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate management of freshwater resources Surface mining, desertification, Negative impact of climate variability and change Widespread pollution of surface water
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities Delay in implementing plans for water sector River bank encroachment Poor quality of drinking water Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid) Low levels of material for re-use and recycling High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management 	

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainability of sanitation and health services • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of children's rights violation • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour • Child neglect
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development • Inadequate care for the aged
attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Promote full participation of PWDs in the social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Inadequate of education on accessibility standards • Poor living conditions of PWDs
Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities • Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands • Lack of disability, child and aged friendly facilities • Limited community level sports and recreational activities • Lack of gender equity in sports

SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Encroachment of conservation areas • Increasing loss of endangered species
	Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas
	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as galamsey • Destruction of forests and farmlands • Pollution of water bodies
	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones. • Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change
	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles
	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wildfire • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads
	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT) • Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations • High incidence of road accidents
	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
Ensure efficient utilization of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness of energy conservation measures 	

	Promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry • Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry
	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system
	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources • Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers
	Promote resilient urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of slums • Urban concentration in coastal zone
MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Enhance security services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel
	Enhance public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry

	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Negative cultural practices • Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development
	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Political and civic apathy • Political polarization
	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor appreciation of national culture • Growing negative influence of foreign culture

2.5 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The adopted key development issues in table 33 above were further prioritized by the stakeholders in order to ensure pragmatic efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP of Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly. The prioritization was done by the use of planning tools such as Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) and Impact Analysis. Results of the POCC and Impact Analysis are indicated as follows:

2.5.1 Analyses of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

To ensure that the implementation of the plan becomes easier and to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, there was an analysis of potentials opportunities, constraints and challenges. Potentials are internal factors which can be utilised to enhance development of the Municipality. Opportunities are external factors that positively influence the development of the Municipality. Constraints are internal factors that act against development while Challenges refer to those external factors that could negatively affect the development of the Municipality. The POCC analysis was carried out in meeting of NGOs and heads of departments as well as interactions with some of the Town Councils.

Table 34:POCC Analysis

THEMATIC GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a revenue and budget units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of data on economic units by the GSS Posting of National Service Personnel to the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics for data validation Inadequate staff at revenue unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freeze on public sector employment Refusal of some staff to accept postings to the district
CONCLUSION		The Budget and revenue units of the Assembly should be equipped with the necessary logistics to collect collate and validate economic data in the Municipality. The Assembly should also take advantage of the National Service Personnel that are posted to the Municipality in the absence of the adequate number of staff.			
2	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of rural and commercial banks. Availability of village savings and loans in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of credit support from government and other NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited banking culture Low savings Rigid procedures of acquiring credit facilities from banks (collateral security) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High unemployment rate The decline of the coconut industry.

CONCLUSION		The informal sector forms the backbone of most economies and for that matter the SefwiWiawso Municipality. Therefore the MA, Financial institutions and other NGOs should provide the necessary facilities and assistance needed to enhance the growth of the sector in a flexible manner.			
3	Poor tourism infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundance of tourist sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network Inadequate power supply Human activities leading to degradation of wetlands Unskilled labor in the tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unavailability of tourism fund
CONCLUSION		The government should support the private sector to enhance tourism development in SefwiWiawso Municipality. Also, the Municipal Assembly and the Traditional Council should interest and commitment in tourism development in the area			
4	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower leads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of fertile land for agriculture Presence of Agriculture Department Availability of fresh water bodies for aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments policy on planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support for the agriculture sector Inadequate private sector participation in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Inadequate capacity of farmers to use Agric machinery
CONCLUSION		Government should support private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate Agric machinery, tools locally and also provide affordable mechanization services to farmers.			
5	Weak extension service delivery	The presence of MOFA office.	Graduates from Agriculture colleges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most farmers especially women are uneducated. Inadequate logistics and funds Lack of knowledge about extension services on the part of most farmers 	Ministry unwillingness to send Extension officers due to tight budgets.
CONCLUSION		With Agriculture being the backbone of the Municipal's economy, the MA must liaise effectively with the MOFA to ensure the provision adequate extension officers and logistics for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity.			
6	Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of agro produce to serve as raw materials for agri-businesses Availability of CBOs in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on planting for jobs Availability of the BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capacity of CBOs to produce on a larger scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate funding

		agri-business enterprises			
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should support the BAC to build the capacity of existing CBOs in agri-business to expand their businesses.			
7	Deteriorated market infrastructure and absence of integrated facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land for development and expansion Available of raw materials to assist in construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from development partners such as World bank, Government programmes on District markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of drains and paved areas Poor maintenance culture Low IGF of Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late release of DACF Inadequate development funds
CONCLUSION		The government and private sector should provide financial support to SefwiWiawso Municipal Assembly to development its deteriorated market centres and thereby enhancing economic activities in the Municipality.			
8	Limited number of Local NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viable climate to operate Law and Order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Support 		
CONCLUSION					
9	Low agriculture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of farmlands Availability of wet lands Heavy rainfall Availability of interested farmers Availability of extension officers Availability of private cold stores Availability of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor support Presence of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial assistance to farmers Inadequate knowledge in pond construction and management Over reliance on rain fed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes of weather conditions
CONCLUSION		The government and the private sector should provide the necessary logistics to farmers to enhance productivity in the Municipality as agriculture form the backbone of the local economy.			
10	Inadequate agro-processing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of government institutions (NBSSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capital
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should engage the private sector to support the establishment of agro-processing facilities			
THEMATIC GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
No.	Adopted Issues to be	Potentials (from baseline	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges

	addressed	situation etc)			
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Municipal Education Directorate Availability of school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduate teachers from the Colleges of Education Government policy on licensing of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate teaching and learning materials Inadequate school infrastructure Inadequate capacity and number of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freeze on public sector employment Lack of adequate funding for education
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should liaise with the MoE to ensure posting of adequate teachers to the Municipality. The assembly should also provide the needed logistics to support teaching and learning.			
2	Low enrolment in the rural portions of the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of teachers Availability of education facilities Existence of SMC.s/PTA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitation Grant School Feeding Programme Existence of GETfund/D.A.C.F and Donors Teacher Award Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate supervision of schools Lack of parental care and guidance Lack of teachers in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics for supervision Low teacher allocation to the municipality. Presence of poverty
CONCLUSION		Intensive public education on the need to educate your child should be done by the Municipal Assembly and the Municipal Directorate of Education			
3	Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and construction firms Communal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in response to appeals from GES
CONCLUSION		The Assembly should provide adequate accommodation facilities to teachers especially in rural areas			
4	High illiteracy rate in the rural portions of the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of schools within the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support eg. Non formal education and FCUBE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indifference of parents towards education High school drop out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing poverty
CONCLUSION		Public sensitization on the importance of Education should be initiated by the Assembly and Municipal Education Directorate			
5	Poor supervision of schools and teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of SMC's and PTA's Availability of Circuit Supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental support like Capitation Grant and GETfund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Supervision logistics
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Education Directorate should intensify supervision exercises on the activities on and off the classroom			
6	Inadequate information for health service planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Health Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from corporate entities Government/ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor database management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Logistics
CONCLUSION		The MA should assist the Municipal Health Directorate to establish a computer database system at the Directorate for proper data storage			
7	Inadequate accommodation for health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and Construction Firms with competent Work force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from corporate entities Government/ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds High cost of health equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding
CONCLUSION		The MA should provide adequate accommodation for the health workers working within the Municipality			

8	Lack of awareness concerning the status of the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and Municipal AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, Municipal Health Directorate and NGOs • Presence of VCT Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • Ghana AIDs Commission and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate education • Fear of the unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should assist the Health Directorate to sensitize the people on the need to check their status regularly			
9	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities. • Awareness creation through education on the causes and preventive measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support through allocation of 0.5% of DACF for HIV/AIDS programmes • Government support through Ghana Aids Commission programmes to eradicate the disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for HIV/AIDS programmes • High illiteracy rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superstitious believes.
CONCLUSION		The government as well as the MA and Health Directorate should conduct education campaigns to reduce stigmatization and discrimination			
10	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Health Facilities • Availability of health care professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Population Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Unwillingness of health care professionals to accept postings to deprived areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative cultural and beliefs towards family planning • Inadequate social amenities in deprived areas •
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should collaborate with the Health directorate to implement innovative programmes that seeks to reduce social and cultural barriers to contraceptive use among sexually active males and females. The Assembly should also improve social amenities in deprived areas to encourage healthcare professionals to accept postings to deprived areas.			
11	Inadequate nutrition education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Health Facilities • Availability of health care professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained nutritionists in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of nutritionists in the Municipality • Inadequate private health care centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health care professionals with specialty in nutrition • Inadequate pre-school and school nutrition programmes • Widespread poverty
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Health Directorate should request for posting of nutritionist into the district and make food and nutrition counselling available at all primary health care centres in the municipality. There should also be outreach programmes on food and nutrition			
12	Poor birth and death registration system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Department of Births and Deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Education on the need to register births and deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics
CONCLUSION		The government should well resource the Department of Births and Deaths. The Municipal Assembly should also provide proper office accommodation to the Dept of Birth and Death.			
13	Inadequate sex – disaggregated data on specific communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Statistical Office • Qualified Human Resource to Process Population Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Government and NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Database Management System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds and Logistics

CONCLUSION		The government should post a Statistician to the Municipality.			
14	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of YEA office Existence of BAC/RTF Availability of youth groups Availability of private businesses in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on planting for jobs Existence of National Youth Authority Availability of National Youth Policy Existence of MoELR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low employable and entrepreneurial skills among the youth Inadequate capacity of SMEs to expand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semming politicization of the YEA office Freeze on public sector employment Lack of awareness creation on new youth policy
CONCLUSION		The MA should take advantage of government's flagship programmes on job creation and also support the BAC and YEA to create employment opportunities for the youth.			
15	Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of enlightened women Existence of women groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Advocacy NGO.s Existence of NCWD/ MOWAC FUNDS- MDF, DACF, Donors Existence of FM station (media) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social hindrances Teenage pregnancies affecting the education of the girl-child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of special funding Non adherence to Affirmative action
CONCLUSION		Advocacy on women empowerment should be championed by NGOs and the MA. Also the Gender Desk Officer should well-resourced to undertake gender-oriented activities.			
16	Inadequate access to economic resources for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Collateral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit facilities Difficulty in loan repayment High Interest rate
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should ensure proper implementation of the PoA in the MTDP			
17	Child neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Social Welfare and Community Development Department Availability magistrate court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Children's Act Availability of Gender and social protection ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate child protection and family welfare programmes Weak capacity of social welfare department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate budgetary allocation for the implementation of child protection and family welfare programmes
CONCLUSION		The Social Welfare Department of the Assembly should embark on sensitization on children rights and liaise with the courts to punish irresponsible parents to serve as deterrent to others			
18	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> availability of women groups availability of CSOs promoting gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> availability of affirmative action on women participation in governance and decision making existence of MoGCSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unwillingness of most men to encourage wives and relatives to participate in politics abysmal performance of some women in governance nonexistence of gender desk at MA stigmatization of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inability of successive governments to implement an effective affirmation action on gender religious and cultural prohibitions
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should partner with SCOs and other DPs to build the capacity of women and promote their participation in governance			
19	Inadequate and limited coverage of social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Social Welfare and Community Development Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Gender and social protection ministry Existence of National Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of discrimination against vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding

	protection programmes for vulnerable groups	•	Protection Agency	• Inadequate capacity of social welfare officers	
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should prioritize social protection programmes in the MTDP, while the Gov't should initiate all inclusive social protection programmes. Also, The municipal assembly should support the social welfare department to formulate innovative programmes to cover all vulnerable groups.			
20	Disparity in sports development especially lesser known sports	• Availability of human resource	• Government and donor support	• Lack of facilities for lesser known sports	• Inadequate funds
CONCLUSION		The Government should allocate funds to the MMDAs for the development of sports in the Districts. The government, MA, and Private sector should support the establishment of modern sports complex in the SefwiWiawso Municipality to enhance sporting activities in the area			
21	Low involvement of the youth in sports	• Availability of human resource • Existence of a sports stadium	• Government and donor support • Philanthropists	• Indifference of parents and guardians towards sports	• Non-existence of sports clubs
CONCLUSION		Regular and attractive sports competitions should be organized by the Municipal Sports FA, Municipal Assembly, and Education Directorate			
22	Poor sanitation and waste management	• Existence of Environmental Health Department • Availability of NGOs in water and sanitation • Existence of community committees on sanitation • Availability of private entities in sanitation and waste management (zoomlion)	• Existence of ministry of water resources and sanitation • Existence of sanitation laws	• Non-gazetting of Assembly bye-laws • Inadequate sanitation guards • Inadequate sanitation and waste management infrastructure • Inadequate waste collection facilities • Inadequate funding	• Lack of attitudinal change by the public • Bad waste management practices by the public • Lack of decentralized system of selecting waste management companies
23	Poor attitude of the population towards waste management practices	• Presence of the Environmental Health/waste mgt. Units	• Educational Support from NGOs	• Poor environmental Health attitudes	• High incidence of poverty
24	Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-Laws	• Presence of the Sanitation guards • Existence of bye-laws • Presence of circuit court	• Government and donor support	• Inadequate logistics	• Poor attitude of people towards sanitation issues
25	Inadequate modern equipment for waste management	• Availability of waste management department • Availability of the Sanitation Fund	• Government and donor support.	• Poor maintenance of waste management equipment	• High Cost of Equipment • Inadequate Fund
26	Inadequate and inaccurate data on waste management services	• Availability of IT experts to manage database • Availability of computers	• Government and donor support.	• Poor database management system • Inadequate logistics	• Inadequate funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of qualified personnel to gather waste management data 			
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should ensure adequate and sustainable funding for sanitation and waste management activities and partner private entities to provide sanitation and waste management services and infrastructure. The Environmental health department of the assembly must also develop innovative ways to sensitize the public on good sanitation and waste management practices.			
27	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of a Business Advisory Centre (RTF) • Availability of Youth and Entrepreneurial Agency (YEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical/vocational training institutes in the country • Availability of Ministry of Trade and Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low interest of youth in technical/vocational training • Inadequate capacity of staff of BAC/RTF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support for BAC/ RTF • Over politicization of the YEA
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly should support the BAC to provide skills training unemployment groups to make them ready for the world of work			
28	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MWST • Existence of fresh water bodies • High volumes of underground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of CWSA • Donor partners in water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate capacity of WSMT members and operational staff • Ineffectiveness of WATSAN committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High capital investment • Frequent breakdown of water facilities due to corrosion caused by sea breeze
CONCLUSION		The Municipal assembly should liaise with the CWSA to source funds for the provision of water facilities. The MA should also build the capacity of staff and members of the various WSMTs and WATSANs to effectively manage water facilities under their care.			
THEMATIC GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	challenges
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Department of Feeder Roads. • Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ministry of roads and highways. • Government policy on infrastructure for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low communal spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall • Low funds from government for feeder roads
CONCLUSION		The MA should lobby the Ministry of roads and highways to rehabilitate and construct major roads in the Municipality that are in a deplorable state.			

2	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of Regional Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD). • Availability of development partners (GIZ) to provide capacity and logistical support in land use and spatial planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff and logistics. • Inadequate capacity of staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support from traditional authorities. • Unco-operative attitudes of some residents
CONCLUSION		The MA through the TCPD should liaise with the Regional TCPD and other development partners to prepare appropriate land use plans and ensure compliance of same by taking legal actions against unapproved and unauthorized developers. Also, traditional leaders and the subjects must be educated on the benefits of well-planned communities.			
3	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Agric department • Existence of NADMO • Availability of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Policy • Existence of forestry commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate opportunities for capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective implementation of the National Climate Change Policy
CONCLUSION		The MA should partner the forestry commission and other NGOs to build the capacity of staff and also provide funding for the effective implementation of the national climate change policy			
4	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Climate change policy • Ministry of The Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak financial base of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from central government
CONCLUSION		MA should collaborate with other development partners and develop innovative ways to generate enough revenue for disaster prevention and response.			
5	Limited awareness of energy conservation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ECG offices in the district • Presence of NCCE and Information Service Departments in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency 106labeling of appliances by the energy commission • Existing policy to discourage importation of high energy consuming appliances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High appetite of the public second hand appliances
CONCLUSION		The Energy Commission should collaborate with the Municipal Assembly to create awareness on energy conservation methods at the local level.			

6	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of TCPD Existence of Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Service Magistrate court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncooperative attitude of some developers
CONCLUSION		The MA should provide adequate logistical support to the TCPD and Works Department and partner with other law enforcement agencies to effectively enforce planning and building regulations			
7	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of telecoms in the district Availability of internet cafes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Communication Authority GIFEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy rate among rural dwellers Inadequate ICT Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor reception due to interruptions in transmission from Cote D'Ivoire
CONCLUSION		MA should collaborate with GIFEC and other development partners to construct and maintain CICs and also provide training for rural youth.			
8	Limited extension of power lines to newly developed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of alternative source of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installations of new transformers by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-reliance on hydro-electricity Use of obsolete equipment by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Increase in population and number of houses
CONCLUSION		The MA should collaborate with ECG to extend electricity to the newly developed areas and the rural areas without electricity			
9	High Cost of Rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of lands Availability building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from government such as Affordable Housing Projects Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate residential accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income levels High housing deficit
CONCLUSION		The Government, MA, and Private Sector should provide employment opportunities for people. MA should engage building housing structures at an affordable rate to the people in the Municipality			
10	Inadequate street lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of planning schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> municipal and government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor maintenance culture Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of DACF
CONCLUSION		Provision and maintenance of street lights by the MA			
11	Uncontrolled development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of trained T&CP staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorly equipped T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of well-coordinated management structure
CONCLUSION		The MA should liaise all stakeholders in the development process			

12	Cumbersome land administration procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land management organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on land management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in documentation
CONCLUSION		The government should review the land registration process			
13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate basic social and economic infrastructure. 2. Inadequate knowledge and skills among the rural dwellers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for development • Good communal spirit • Existence of Schemes/ plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from donors and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds
14	Increasing disparities between rural and urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of planning schemes to develop peripheral areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of productive labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural-Urban Migration
CONCLUSION		The MA should prioritize and ensure rural development in the Municipality			
THEMATIC GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of office buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy to provide each district with modern fire stations and equipment • Government policy of “infrastructure for development” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak financial base of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Central government
CONCLUSION		The MA liaises with appropriate ministries for the implementation of government policies to provide structures for the Departments and Agencies. MA would also commit part of its revenue towards the provision of equipment and infrastructure to the various departments.			

2	Inadequate involvement of Traditional Authorities in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a strong Traditional Authority • High regard for cultural norms and values by the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Min. of Tourism, culture and creative arts • Existence of Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of some chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support for cultural activities
CONCLUSION		The Municipal Assembly shall implement policies to engage the traditional authorities more on issues of national development			
3	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Activities • Availability of ratable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media houses • Use Unit Committee • FOAT Assessment • Disbursement of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skilled revenue collectors • Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors • Inadequate database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interventions
CONCLUSION		The MA should ensure regular capacity building of municipal assembly staff and ensure effective and efficient internal revenue generation and resource management			
4	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NCCE • Presence of CSOs • Traditional Authority • Religious organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies • Ministry of Chieftaincy and religious affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of staff of NCCE • Inadequate logistical support for NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High moral decadence among the youth • Unco-operative attitudes of some residents • Inadequate civic and moral education in school curricular
CONCLUSION		MA should provide adequate logistics to NCCE and collaborate with traditional authorities to instil national values in the youth.			
5	Inadequate dissemination of information on rights and privileges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Information Services Department • Availability of FM Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and logistics

CONCLUSION		The MA should assist NCCE to educate the populace on Human Rights and Privileges			
6	Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to inform decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of competent professionals to manage information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics such as computer and accessories to aid in data storage and processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
CONCLUSION		The MA and its Depts should have a proper database system			
7	Weak coordination between the various security agencies to tackle crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of both public and private security agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences in crime-combating procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds and logistics
CONCLUSION		MA should ensure strong coordination among the securing agencies and support them with the necessary logistics			
8	Delays in the issuance of development permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Physical Planning Dept Existence of T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorly equipped T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracies and bottlenecks
CONCLUSION		The MA should support the Dept of T&CP with logistics and also supervise their activities extensively			
9	Weak enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Municipal law-enforcement unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attitude of people towards compliance with laws.
CONCLUSION		MA should have a task force to ensure strict adherence to bye-laws in the Municipality			
10	Weak monitoring and evaluation systems in all departments in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of professionals to undertake M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
CONCLUSION		MA should liaise with the private sector to regularly monitor and evaluate the activities of the decentralized departments			
11	Poor implementation of policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of professionals to carry-out policies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low IGF to implement projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
CONCLUSION		The Government, Private sector and individuals should ensure strict adherence of the MA to its documented policies and programmes. MA should be committed to the development of the Municipality.			
12	Inadequate personnel at the Zonal Council level	Availability of qualified human resource	Support from the Central Government and Donor Agencies	Inadequate office space and logistics	Inadequate funds to engage the services of graduate personnel
CONCLUSION		MA should support Zonal councils to employ people to work at the Zonal council offices. The government should allocate funds to the sub-district structures to enhance their capacities and operations			

13	Poor functioning of the Assembly -Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Municipal structures Highly committed Municipal Council members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing governmental support for the Town/Area Council structures & Availability of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office accommodation for the municipal & Unavailability of the requisite logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of DACF
CONCLUSION		MA should ensure effective and efficient functioning of the sub-district structures			
14	Poor communication within the Assembly and with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of information department at main office • Availability of local FM stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor/NGO support (ILGS, GTZ, LOGODEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Communication gap between councillors and electorates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary nature of MA work • Limited funds
CONCLUSION		MA should organize regular stakeholders meetings			

From the POCC analyses, it became evident that SefwiWiawso Municipal has the potentials and opportunities to support the implementation of programmes and projects in the medium term development plan, whilst constraints and challenges could also be addressed and managed through synchronization with MMDA's development framework and dialogue with stakeholders.

2.5.2 Impact Analysis

The issues considered as priorities from the POCC Analysis above were further subjected to impact analysis. This was to enable the planning team assess the impact of the issues in terms of the following:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

The impact analysis was very objective and guided by evidence of records. In conducting the impact analysis, members of the MPCU were grouped into four. Each group scored the adopted issues by consensus among the members. A scoring system of 1 – 3 in terms of priority in an ascending order was used. Thus issues that were considered as having less impact were scored 1 whereas those considered to have a very high impact were scored 3 by the groups.

The scores of the four groups (labelled A, B, C and D) for each adopted issue were summed up to arrive at their total scores. The development issues were then ranked based on their total scores. A unanimous consensus was reached by the MPCU to adopt issues that were ranked from 1st to 5th as the most prioritized in the Municipality. The adopted development issues with their corresponding scores and ranks are presented in table 35 below:

Table 35: Impact Analysis of Development Issues

NO.	ADOPTED ISSUES	SCORES				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
		A	B	C	D		
BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY							
1	Inadequate development of and investing in processing and value addition	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
2	Poor marketing systems	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
3	Weak extension services delivery	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
4	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd
5	Limited access to credit by SMEs	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
6	Predominant informal economy	3	3	2	2	10	3 rd
7	High cost of production inputs	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd
8	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	2	3	3	2	10	3 rd
9	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
10	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	3	2	3	2	10	3 rd
11	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	3	9	4 th
12	Limited local participation in economic development	2	3	1	2	8	5 th
13	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	1	2	2	2	7	6 th
14	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
15	Low skills development	3	2	1	2	8	5 th
16	Poor storage and transportation systems	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd

17	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	2	1	1	2	6	7 th
18	Lack of credit for agriculture	2	3	3	2	10	3 rd
19	Low volume of production	1	2	1	1	5	8 th
20	Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	2	1	7	6 th
21	Lack of database on farmers	1	2	2	2	7	6 th
22	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
23	Limited application of science and technology	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
24	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL							
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
2	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
3	Increasing demand for household water supply	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
4	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	2	2	2	1	7	7 th
5	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
6	Poor quality of healthcare services	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
7	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
8	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
9	Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
10	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
11	Negative impact of climate variability and change	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
12	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
13	High prevalence of open defecation	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
14	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
15	Inadequate emergency services	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd

16	Unmet health needs of women and girls	2	3	3	2	10	3 rd
17	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd
18	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	2	3	3	2	10	3 rd
19	Surface mining, desertification,	2	3	2	1	8	5 th
20	Widespread pollution of surface water	3	2	3	2	10	3 rd
21	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	3	3	2	10	3 rd
22	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd
23	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
24	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	3	2	2	3	10	3 rd
25	Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
26	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
27	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
28	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
29	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
30	Inadequate of education on accessibility standards	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
31	Poor living conditions of PWDs	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
32	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
33	Infant and adult malnutrition	2	2	2	2	8	5 th
34	Inadequate sexual education for young people	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
35	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
36	High incidence of children's rights violation	2	2	1	3	8	5 th
37	Inadequate nutrition education	2	1	2	2	7	6 th
38	Inappropriate management of freshwater resources	1	2	2	2	7	6 th
39	Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)	1	3	2	2	8	5 th

40	Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
41	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
42	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	1	2	2	2	7	6 th
43	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	2	2	2	2	8	5 th
44	Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands	1	2	2	2	7	6 th
45	Limited community level sports and recreational activities	2	2	3	2	8	5 th
46	Unmet needs for mental health services	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
47	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
48	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
49	Household food insecurity	1	2	1	2	6	7 th
50	High fertility rate among adolescent	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
51	Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
52	Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
53	Delay in implementing plans for water sector	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
54	Poor quality of drinking water	2	2	1	1	6	7 th
55	Low levels of material for re-use and recycling	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
56	Poor hygiene practices	1	1	2	2	6	7 th
57	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
58	Child neglect	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
59	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
60	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	1	1	6	7 th
61	River bank encroachment	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
62	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services	3	2	2	1	8	5 th

63	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
64	Inadequate care for the aged	1	2	1	1	5	8 th
65	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2	1	1	1	5	8 th
66	Weak social protection systems	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
67	Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector	1	1	1	2	5	8 th
68	Lack of disability, child and aged friendly facilities	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
69	Lack of gender equity in sports	1	2	1	2	6	7 th

SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

1	Environmental degradation	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
2	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
3	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
4	Loss of forest cover	3	2	3	2	10	3 rd
5	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd
6	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd
7	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
8	Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	2	2	10	3 rd
9	High incidence of road accidents	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
10	Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry	2	3	2	3	10	3 rd
11	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
12	Weak enforcement of regulations	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
13	Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
14	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	2	3	2	2	9	4 th

15	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	2	2	2	3	9	4 th
16	Poor quality ICT services	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
17	Limited awareness of energy conservation measures	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
18	Poor drainage system	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
19	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
20	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
21	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	2	3	2	2	9	4 th
22	Destruction of forests and farmlands	2	2	2	2	8	5 th
23	Poor waste disposal practices	2	3	1	3	9	4 th
24	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
25	Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
26	Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements	2	2	1	3	8	5 th
27	Increasing loss of endangered species	1	2	1	2	6	7 th
28	Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as galamsey	2	1	1	2	6	7 th
29	Pollution of water bodies	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
30	Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
31	Encroachment of conservation areas	1	2	1	1	5	8 th
32	Incidence of wildfire	1	2	1	1	5	8 th
33	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
34	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1	2	1	1	5	8 th
35	Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
36	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	2	2	1	3	9	4 th
37	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	3	3	3	1	10	3 rd
38	High rate of rural-urban migration	1	1	1	2	5	8 th
39	Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources	1	1	2	1	5	8 th

40	Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers	1	1	1	2	5	8 th
41	Growth of slums	2	1	1	1	5	8 th
MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY							
1	Ineffective sub-district structures	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
2	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
3	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
4	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd
5	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	2	3	3	2	10	3 rd
6	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
7	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
8	Political and civic apathy	2	2	2	2	8	5 th
9	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
10	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	2	1	2	2	7	6 th
11	Growing negative influence of foreign culture	2	2	1	2	7	6 th
12	Inadequate personnel	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
13	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	2	1	1	2	6	7 th
14	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
15	Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
16	Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)	1	2	1	1	5	8 th
17	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	2	2	2	1	8	5 th
18	Negative cultural practices	2	1	1	1	5	8 th

19	Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
20	Political polarization	1	1	2	1	5	8 th
21	Poor appreciation of national culture	1	2	1	1	5	8 th

2.5.3 Sustainable Prioritized Issues

As explained earlier, a unanimous consensus was reached between the MPCU members to adopt issues that were ranked from 1st to 5th as the Municipal's sustainable prioritized key development issues. These sustainable prioritized key issues are indicated in the table below together with their corresponding focus areas and policy objectives.

Table 36: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY	Strong and resilient economy	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Industrial Transformation	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Limited local participation in economic development
	Private Sector Development	Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
			Predominant informal economy
	Agricultural and Rural Development	Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Poor marketing systems
			High cost of production inputs
		Ensure improved public investment	Inadequate development of and investing in processing and value addition
		Improve production efficiency and yield	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Weak extension services delivery
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management
		Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources	
	Tourism and Creative Arts development	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL	Education and Training	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Poor quality of education at all levels
		Strengthen school management systems	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
			Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Health and Health Services	Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
			Inadequate emergency services
			Poor quality of healthcare services
			Unmet health needs of women and girls
		Reduce, disability, morbidity and mortality	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable group	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)		
Ensure food and nutrition security	Infant and adult malnutrition		
	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases		

		Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition
	Population Management	Improve population management	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people
	Water and Sanitation	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Desertification Negative impact of climate variability and change Widespread pollution of surface water
		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities
		Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
		Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
		Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	High incidence of children's rights violation Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
	Gender Equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	Social Protection	Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Disability and Development	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
		Ensure that PWDs enjoy all benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs Poor living conditions of PWDs
	Employment and Decent Work	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Low levels of technical and vocational skills Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Sports and Recreation	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Protected Areas	Expand forest conservation areas	Loss of forest cover
		Protect existing forest reserves	Weak enforcement of regulations
	Mineral Extraction	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Environmental degradation
			Destruction of forests and farmlands
	Environmental Pollution	Reduce Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
			Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Climate Variability and Change	Enhance climate change resilience	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
			Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Disaster Management	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Transport Infrastructure	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
			Rapid deterioration of roads
		Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	High incidence of road accidents
	Information Communication Technology	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Poor quality ICT services
	Energy and Petroleum	Ensure efficient utilization of energy	Limited awareness of energy conservation measures
Promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources		Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry	
Drainage and Flood Control	Address recurrent devastating floods	Poor drainage system	
Infrastructure Maintenance	Promote proper maintenance culture	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	
Human Settlements and Housing	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	
		Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	
Rural Development	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	
Urban Development	Promote resilient urban development	Urban concentration	
MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY	Local Government and Decentralization	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures
			Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
		Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
			Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Human Security and Public Safety	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
		Enhance Security Service delivery	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Enhance public safety	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the development focus and goal of Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly. The chapter also includes development projections for 2018-2021. Relevant policy objectives and strategies adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 to achieve the objectives of the municipal and national goals are also presented in this chapter.

3.1 FOCUS

To ensure that all citizens within the Municipality, irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside, have access to basic services such as health care, quality education, potable water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The development focus of the SefwiWiawso Municipality based on analysis of the community needs and aspirations, NGOs and development partners' visions to ensure that all inhabitants of the district have the above stated basic services.

3.2 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL

To achieve accelerated and sustainable growth, poverty reduction, promotion of gender equity, protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and excluded within a decentralized democratic environment.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018 – 2021

From the population projections and the community needs and aspirations, the following development projections are made in respect of education, health and water/sanitation infrastructure as well as revenue and expenditure, within the plan period, 2018– 2021.

3.3.1 Education

Table36: Basic School Classroom Projections – 2018-2021

LEVEL	PROJECTED POPULATION OF COHORT (2021)	GES CLASSROOM REQUIREMENT	EXISTING CLASSROOMS 2017	CLASSROOM BLOCKS REQUIRED	GAP TO BE FILLED
KG	10,050	1:35	160	173	13
PRIMARY	29,157	1:45	489	495	6
JHS	13,337	1:35	190	217	27
TOTAL CLASSROOMS TO BE PROVIDED BY 2021					46

Source: MPCU, 2017 (Based on Planning Standards from GES)

The municipal will need additional 46, which is equivalent of 13No. 3-unit classroom blocks at the KG level, 6No. 6-unit classroom block at the primary level and 27No.3-unit JHS block to accommodate its growing basic school going-age population within the plan period.

The some of the existing classrooms in the municipality needs rehabilitation. Thus, the focus of the municipal will be on rehabilitation of the existing classroom blocks since its poses danger to the pupils.

3.3.2 Water Facilities

Table 37: Projections for Potable Water Facilities– 2018 – 2021

TYPE OF FACILITY	PLANNING STANDARD	TOTAL POPN TO BE SERVED BY 2021	EXISTING FACILITIES (2017)	NO. OF FACILITIES REQUIRED	NO. OF FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY 2021
HDW	below 75		104	258	60
B.H	75 – 300		208	416	50
SCPS	2,000 – 4,999		135	270	64
STWS	5,000+		4	10	6

KEY: HDW= Hand Dug Well, B.H= Borehole, SCPS= Small Community Piped System, STWS= Small Town Water System
Source: MPCU, 2017 (Based on Planning Standards from CWSA)

From the table above, the municipal would have to construct 60No. Hand-dug wells, 50No. Boreholes, 64No. Small Community Piped Systems and 6No. Small Town Water Systems by the end of the planning period in 2021 to achieve a target of 100% water coverage. At present, the district has an estimated total coverage of 66.6%.

However, there are a number of boreholes that have broken down and need rehabilitation. The municipal would therefore go aboard on a project to rehabilitate all broken down boreholes within the planning period.

3.3.3 Health Facilities

Table 38: Health Facilities Projections – 2018 – 2021

Projected Population by 2021	CHPS Compound			Health Centre			Poly Clinic			District Hospital		
	EX	RQ	BL	EX	RQ	BL	EX	RQ	BL	EX	RQ	BL
169,415	21	42	21	3	5	2		1	1			

KEY: EX= No. of Existing Facilities, RQ= Required No. of facilities based on the planning standards, BL= Backlog to be filled
Source: MCPU, 2017 (planning Standards from GHS)

The table above shows the projected district population for the planning period (2018-2021). It indicates the existing health facilities and shows how many are needed based on the planning standards from GHS. The backlog or gaps to be filled within the planning period is also stated.

Thus there are 21 functional CHPS compounds in the municipality whereas 42 are needed based on the planning standards. The backlog or gap to be filled is therefore 21. However, there are also a number of CHPS Compounds that are in a deplorable state and needs renovation.

This would also be addressed within the plan period. 3No. Health Centers exist whereas 5 are needed based on the planning standards, thus an additional 2No. Health Centre would be constructed by 2021. The size of the municipality also requires 1No. Polyclinics. However, none exists at the moment. It is the expectation that this would also be addressed by 2021 to improve health delivery services.

3.4 ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 2018-2021

Table 39: Adopted Thematic Goals, focus areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies from NMTDPF 2018-2021

THEMATIC GOAL	FOCUS AREAS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	
BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY	Strong and resilient economy	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)	
				Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs	
	Industrial Transformation	Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement 'one district, one factory' initiative	
				Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives	
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurship culture especially among the youth	
		Predominant informal economy		Improve access to finance by informal operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas and strengthen consumer financial protection	
	Agricultural and Rural Development	Poor marketing systems		Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	
				Ensure implementation of Ghana Commercial Agriculture (GCAP) to link both small holder and commercial producers to industry	
		Inadequate development of and investing in processing and value addition		Ensure improved public investment	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export
					Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water
					Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level
		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields		Improve production efficiency and yield	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies
Reinvigorate extension services					
			Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme		
			Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain		

	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain Provide financial support for the youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital
		Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery
		Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)		Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture
	Tourism and Creative Arts development	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources	Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner
		Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards
				Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions
	CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations			Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
Health and Health Services		Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care
		Inadequate emergency services		Expand and equip health facilities
		Poor quality of healthcare services		Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services
		Unmet health needs of women and girls		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and	Reduce, disability, morbidity and	Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services
				Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services

	disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	
			Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	
			Intensify efforts for polio eradication	
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable group	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among vulnerable groups		Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programmes
		Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)		Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)
		Infant and adult malnutrition		Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy
	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	
	Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition		Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	
	Population Management	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi stakeholder social mobilization strategy on food and nutrition security
Improve population management				Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health
				Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy
	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates		Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare	
Water and Sanitation	Negative impact of climate variability and change	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	
	Widespread pollution of surface water		Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) district wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organizations and traditional leaders	
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	

	Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities
	High prevalence of open defecation	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative
	Poor sanitation and waste management		Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans		Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign
			Provide public education on solid waste management
Child and Family Welfare	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection
	High incidence of children's rights violation	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs
	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour		Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour
Gender Equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity 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 Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
Disability and Development	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assembly Common Fund disbursement to PWDs
	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices
	Poor living conditions of PWDs		Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability
Employment and Decent Work	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment		Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs
			Build capacity of the informal sector

	Sports and Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure Promote partnership with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure
SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover	Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans
		Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems
	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner
		Destruction of forests and farmlands		Ensure land restoration after mining operations
	Coastal and Marine Area Erosion	Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Promote investment in hard control structures including gabions and boulder Promote efficient solid and liquid waste management in coastal communities
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce Environmental Pollution	Improve liquid and solid waste management
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants		Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste to energy technologies
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities
	Climate Variability and Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge
		Vulnerability and variability to climate change		Develop climate responsive infrastructure
	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction

			Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively
Transport Infrastructure	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network
	Rapid deterioration of roads		Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism
	High incidence of road accidents	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure
Information Communication Technology	Poor quality ICT services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility
			Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure
			Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony
Energy and Petroleum	Limited awareness of energy conservation measures	Ensure efficient utilization of energy	Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings
	Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry	Promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources	Implement energy use efficiency policy and programmes
			Develop local capability in all aspects of the oils and gas value chain
Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system	Address recurrent devastating floods	Promote education and skills enhancement initiatives to manage the petroleum sector
	Poor waste disposal practices		Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs
Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste
Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs		Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective landuse planning and management nationwide
MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE	Local Government and Decentralization	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low cost housing
			Strengthen sub-district structures
	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners		Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting

SOCIETY		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability MMDAs
		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers		Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting		Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Enhance Security Service delivery	Transform security service into a worldclass security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure
		Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities
	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Political and civic apathy	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change
				Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a brief on the development programmes and sub-programmes to be executed by Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly within the medium term. Consequently, the Composite Programme of Action and associated indicative budget is also presented in this chapter.

4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2018-2021

In relation to the thematic goals, focus areas, policy objectives, issues and strategies adopted in chapter three above, the MPCU of the SefwiWiawso Municipal Assembly has reviewed and formulated the various programmes and sub-programmes as indicated in table below.

Table 40: Programmes and Sub- Programmes 2018-2021

ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY			
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy
	Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs		
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement 'one district, one factory' initiative		Industrial Transformation
	Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives		
Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurship culture especially among the youth		Private Sector Development
	Improve access to finance by informal operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas and strengthen consumer financial protection		
Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of Ghana Commercial Agriculture (GCAP) to link both small holder and commercial producers to industry		Agricultural and Rural Development
	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export		

Ensure improved public investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water		
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level		
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies		
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services		
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme		
	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain		
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain		
	Provide financial support for the youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital		
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery		Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture		
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources	Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards		Tourism and Creative Arts development
	Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities		
	Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions		
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	EDUCATION	Pre-Tertiary Education

Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials		
Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery
Reduce, disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Intensify implementation of malaria control programme Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy Intensify efforts for polio eradication		
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable group	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programmes Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy		HIV/AIDS
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition Promote healthy diets and lifestyles		Food and Nutrition
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi stakeholder social mobilization strategy on food and nutrition security		
Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	WATER AND SANITATION	Water Resource Development and Management

	Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) district wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organizations and traditional leaders		
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems		Potable Water Supply
	Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative		Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		
	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		
	Provide public education on solid waste management		
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plans		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs		
	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour		
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality		Gender Equality
Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups		Social Protection
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assembly Common Fund disbursement to PWDs		Disability and Development
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices		
	Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability		
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	JOB CREATION AND YOUTH	Employment and Decent Work

	Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs	DEVELOPMENT	
	Build capacity of the informal sector		
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure		Sports and Recreation
	Promote partnership with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure		
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT			
Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Protected Areas
	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans		
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems		
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner		Mineral Extraction
	Ensure land restoration after mining operations		
	Promote efficient solid and liquid waste management in coastal communities		
Reduce Environmental Pollution	Improve liquid and solid waste management		Environmental Pollution
	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste to energy technologies		
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	Climate Variability and Change
	Develop climate responsive infrastructure		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster Management
	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively		
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure
	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism		

Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure		
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility		Information Communication Technology
	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure		
	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony		
Ensure efficient utilization of energy	Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings		Energy and Petroleum
	Implement energy use efficiency policy and programmes		
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs		Drainage and Flood Control
	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste		
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure		Infrastructure Maintenance
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)		Human Settlements and Housing
	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide		
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low cost housing		Rural Development
Promote resilient urban development	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements		Urban Development
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	GOVERNANCE	Local Government and Decentralization
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting		
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs		
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level		
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability		

Enhance Security Service delivery	Transform security service into a worldclass security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Human Security and Public Safety
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes	
		Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism
	Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth	

4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF ACTION LINKED TO THE PROGRAMME BASED BUDGETING

The Composite Programme of Action which indicates the Four-Year Medium Term Development Plan is designed to show the activities that will be carried out by the Assembly within the medium term. It also shows programme goals, objectives, and strategies, location of activities, deliverables, and years of implementation, indicative budgets as well as implementing and collaborative agencies. It must be noted that the programme of action here represent general policy areas and activities. The detailed activities could be found under the action plans for successive years.

Table 41: Composite Programme of Action 2018-2021

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome / Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														

Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	Train key officers on the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914)					8,000			HR	MA		
	Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs			Prepare and implement procurement plans							15,000			CA	MA
Procure, install and update accounting softwares										10,000			Fin. Dep't	MA	
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement 'one district, one factory' initiative		Construction of Cocoa Processing Factory								-		PS	MA	
			Construction of 500 Acre Aquaculture Facility								-		PS	MA	
	Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives		Create Light Industrial Area at Bosomoiso							200,000		50,000		MA	BAC
			Create Light Industrial Village at Tanoso							200,000				MA	BAC
Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurship culture especially among the youth		Private Sector Development	Support 40 youthful entrepreneurs to expand their businesses					60,000	20,000			BAC	MA	
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade			Construction of 3No. modern market complex at Dwinase, Asawinso and Boako						3,000,000					MA
				Construction of 30-unit market sheds and drains at Asafo						400,000					MA
				Renovation of Amafie Market						50,000					MA

Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export							Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebrations	100,000				MOFA	MA	
Ensure improved public investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Agricultural and Rural Development						Municipal Sub-Committee of Agric	6,000				MOFA	MA	
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies							Form and inaugurate Municipal Agriculture advisory Services	3,000				MOFA	MA	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services								Training of AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	30,000				MOFA	MA
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme								Conduct field demonstrations	160,000				MOFA	MA
									Supply of improved cassava breeds to farmers	24,000				MOFA	MA
									Develop and supply 2000 Hybrid Cocoa seedlings to farmers	60,000				MOFA	MA
									Disease surveillance and sensitization campaign on fall army worm outbreak	8,000				MOFA	MA

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards		Tourism and Creative Arts development	Development of Abombirim Sacred Tortoise Forest					20,000			MA	GTDA
	Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities		Development of Ancestral Hole					25,000			MA	GTD A	
	Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions		Form 10 Tourism clubs in Basic and Senior High Schools						7,000		GES	MA	
									4,557,000	47,000	250,000		

GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary schools	EDUCATION	Pre-Tertiary Education	Support to the S.T.M.E/ICT Clinic					60,000			GES	MA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels			Construction of 6No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities					3,500,000			MA	GES
				Construction of 5No. Teachers' Quarters					2,000,000		500,000	MA	GES/MoE
				Construction of 13No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility					3,900,000			MA	GES

				Continuation and completion of 1no. Teachers' Quarters at Aboanidua					250,000			MA	GES	
				Rehabilitation of some selected schools					1,000,000			MA	GES	
				Fencing of Asawinso SHS					300,000			MA	GES	
				Support to Teachers Award Day					70,000		10,000	MA	GES	
				Allocation to the Municipal Education Fund					300,000			GES	MA	
				Support to B.E.C.E Mock Examination					50,000			GES	MA	
				Financial assistance to selected Teacher Trainees/Brilliant but needy students					230,000			GES	MA	
				Financial Assistance to the My First Day at School Celebration					20,000	5000		MA		
				Procure 2000 Dual & 1600 Mono Desks for some selected schools					700,000			MA/Works Dep't	GES	
Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery	Provision of medical supplies to health facilities							120,000	GHS		
	Expand and equip health facilities			Construction of 10No. CHPS Compounds					5,000,000				MA	GHS
				Construction of 1No. Health Centre at Asawinso					1,500,000				MA	GHS

				Continuation and completion of 2No. CHPS Compound at Anhwiam and Shed					1,000,000	4,000			MA	GHS	
Reduce, disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Continuation and completion of Maternity Block at Sefwi Wiawso Gov't Hospital					458,863				MA	GHS	
	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme			Distribute treated mosquito nets						12,000			GHS	MA	
	Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy			Organise health education in communities and on radio stations					24,000				GHS	MA	
	Intensify efforts for polio eradication			Continue the administration of vaccines under the NID programme							80,000		GHS	MA	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable group	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization		HIV/AIDS	Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS					10,000				GHS	MA	
	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programmes			Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes					15,000					GHS	MA
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)			Counsel and test for HIV in all pregnant women							20,000			GHS	MA
	Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy			Organize sensitization campaigns on ARVs					20,000					GHS	MA
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition		Food and Nutrition	Organize sensitization campaigns on food and nutrition					20,000				GHS	MA	
Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Organize adolescent and reproductive healthcare education in schools					20,000				GHS	MA	

	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare		Education	Organize family planning education in churches and mosques					20,000			GHS	MA			
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	WATER AND SANITATION	Water Resource Development and Management	Organize communities and schools to undertake tree planting along river banks					24,000		16,000	NADMO	MOFA, MA			
	Improve liquid and solid waste management			Construction of liquid waste disposal facility					300,000					MA	EHSU	
				Procure 5No. Skip containers						30,000					MA	EHSU
				Construction of 4No. Refuse bays						150,000					MA	EHSU
				Evacuation of Refuse in selected communities						20,000					MA	EHSU
				Procure and distribute 2000 waste bins							300,000				MA	EHSU
				Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	Potable Water Supply	Construct 40No. Boreholes within the Municipality					200,000		600,000		CWSA
Repair of 40No. Boreholes in some selected communities								70,000	30,000				MA			
Construction of 10No. Hand-Dug Wells in selected communities								100,000						MA		
Construction of 3No. Small Town Water System at Punikrom, Bosomoiso, and Datano								2,500,000	1,000,000					MA		

	Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities		Form and train 10No. WATSan Committees						20,000		MWST	MA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation	Construction of 10No. gender-friendly and disability friendly institutional latrines							3,000,000	CWSA	MA	
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		Implement the CLTS programme					50,000		30,000		CWSA	MA
			Construction of 3No. Public Toilet Facility at Anyinabrim and Boako					400,000				MA	EHSU
			Support for household latrines					30,000				MA	
			Rehabilitation of selected KVIPs					25,000				MA	
			Dislodging of KVIPs in selected communities					30,000				MA	
	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		Construction of a Modern Abattoir at Wiawso					300,000				MA	EHSU
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA Bye-Laws on sanitation		conduct sanitation education campaign on media					15,000				EHSU	GHS, MA
	Provide public education on solid waste management		Conduct screening of food vendors						24,000			EHSU	GHS, MA
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of		Conduct environmental health education in all basic schools					15,000				EHSU	GHS, MA
			Prepare and implement MESSAP					50,000				MWST	MA

	sanitation plans												
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on Juvenile justice					20,000			SWCD	MA
				Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking					20,000			SWCD	MA
	Procure stationery, office equipment and logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development							15,000			MA	SWCD	
	Organize capacity building training in community development and social work for staff of SWCD							20,000			HR	SWCD	
	Provide material support to needy pupils in schools								80,000			MA	GES, SWCD
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with												
	Special needs												
	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour												
				Organize sensitization programmes on child labour					32,000			SWCD	MA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT

Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality											
Promote economic empowerment of women	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (kayayei)	Gender Equality	Organize radio programmes on gender and social issues					8,000	16,000	SWCD	MA	
	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support		Organize skills training for women					16,000	8,000	SWCD	MA, BAC	
	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable		Form and train 5 women and artisanal associations					16,000		SWCD	BAC, MA	
			Expansion of the School feeding programme					4,000		MA		
			Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme					20,000		SWCD	MA	
	Establishment of a Social Audit Committee					6,000		MA	SWCD			

Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assembly Common Fund disbursement to PWDs													
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices	Disability and Development	Disbursement of PWD Funds					4,000				SWCD	Fin Dep't	
			Undertake building inspections and ensure that all public buildings are disability friendly						50,000				Works Dep't	MA
			Construction of Rehabilitation Centre for PWDs at Dwinase					200,000					MA	Works Dep't
	Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability													
			Organize skills training for PWDs					20,000				SWCD	BAC, MA	
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	JOB CREATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Organize seminars on Mushroom and Honey production					20,000				BAC	MA	
	Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs		Promotion of piggery and poultry					20,000					BAC	MA
	Build capacity of the informal sector		Organize capacity building training in book keeping for 100 people engaged in the informal sector					10,000					BAC	MA, Market Women, Taylor's and Hairdr

												essers Assoc.	
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure		Sports and Recreation	Rehabilitation of Wiawso Social Centre					150,000			MA	
				Levelling of football parks in selected communities within the Municipality					10,000			MA	
				Rehabilitation of R/C Building as Guest House at New Town					50,000			MA	
				Fencing of Asafo North Community Park					5,000			MA	
				Organize Municipal Sports Competitions					100,000		30,000	GES	MA
				Procure and supply sports kits and equipment						100,000		MA	GES
				SUB-TOTAL						25,498,863	1,689,000	4,430,000	
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Protected Areas	Train 50 forest fringe community members in Bee keeping, Snail and Grasscutter rearing					8,000	10,000	BAC	MOFA, MA	
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems			Form 5 co-management committees				10,000		8,000	MA		

Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner		Mineral Extraction	Support EPA and forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the Municipality					20,000			EPA	Forestry Commission	
	Ensure land restoration after mining operations			Support Police service to carry out inspections at mining sites					20,000			GPS	MA	
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	Climate Variability and Change	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies					20,000			MOFA	MA	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster Management		Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention					15,000			NADMO	MA, NCCE, ISD
					Organize pests and insect infection sensitization campaign in communities					12,000			NADMO	MOFA, ISD
					Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities					20,000			NADMO	GES, MA
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters								20,000			NADMO	GNFS, MA	
	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively													MA
Improved efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	Expand and maintain the national road network		RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure	Reshaping of feeder roads					120,000	37,000		Works Dep't	MA
		Spot Improvement on feeder roads							120,000			Works Dep't	MA	

infrastructure and services			Const. 2 No. & 1 No. Concrete foot bridges across Bolowa Stream and Asawinso					260,000				MA	
			Construction of bridges in selected areas					100,000		200,000		MA	
			Construction of Safety Guard on Bonkageyi at New Town						7,000			MA	
			Construction of 1No. Culvert at Menpeasem&Kwana ne					200,000				MA	
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure		Facilitate the construction of speed ramps and zebra crossing on the highway							30,000		GHA	MA
			Pavement of lorry terminal at Dwinase							300,000		MA	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility	Information Communication Technology	Rehabilitate existing Post Offices							150,000		GP	MA
	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure		Construction of ICT Centre in selected communities within the Communities					200,000					MA
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Drainage and Flood Control	Disilting of choked drains							200,000		MA	MLGR D, DUR
	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste		Train EHOs on environmental health and behavioural change communication					20,000					HR

			strategy									
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Maintenance	Organize capacity building training in inventory and asset management for selected staff					24,000		HR	MA	
			Prepare operation and maintenance (O&M) Plan					120,000		Works Dep't	Dev't Planning Unit	
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Human Settlements and Housing	Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings					20,000		PPD	HODs	
	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)		Preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Framework					65,000		PPD	MA, Consultants	
	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation		Preparation of local plans						480,000		PPD	MA
			Sensitization of the public on LUPMP and permitting						12,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
			organize joint inspections to check unauthorised developments						60,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
			Designing of Layout/Settlement Schemes					30,000			PPD	MA
	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide			Review and complete the digital Street Naming and Property Addressing System					30,000	50,000	PPD	GIZ, MA

Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Strengthen the implementation of the national building code			Undertake building inspections to ensure compliance with the national building code					60,000			Works Dep't	MA, GPS
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low cost housing		Rural Development	Procure cocoa weighing scale for cocoa growing areas					15,000			MA	COCO BOD
				Procurement of electricity poles to support rural electrification and electricity extension					600,000			MA	ECG
				Construction of 1No. Community Centre					120,000			MA	Works Dep't
				Counterpart support to Community Initiated Projects					800,000			MA	
Promote resilient urban development	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements		Urban Development										
SUB-TOTAL									2,849,000	688,000	948,000		
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	CULTURE AND GOVERNANCE	Local Government and Decentralization	Organize General Assembly Meetings					80,000	40,000		CA	HODs, Assembly Members
				Organize Executive Committee Meetings					40,000	20,000		CA	HODs, Assembly Members
				Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings					48,000	32,000		CA	HODs, Assembly Members

Improve decentralized planning	
	Strengthen local capacity for participatory planning and

Organize sensitization programmes on Assembly elections					5,000		4,000	NCCE	EC, DA
Functionality of Asafo North Zonal Council					180,000			MA	
Recruit and train 6 secretaries for Zonal Councils						150,000		HR	Fin. Dep't
Repair and maintenance of the Grader					40,000			MA	
Repair and maintenance of the 2-Tipper Trucks					60,000			MA	
Link the Administration Block to the internet					70,000			MA	
Support to Decentralised Depts. Eg GES, MOFA, Health etc					200,000			MA	
Establish & strengthen the Zonal Councils					65,000			MA	
Celebration of Senior Citizens Day					80,000			MA	
Independence day celebration					160,000			MA	
Celebration of the 2 Islamic Festivals					160,000			MA	
May Day Celebration					80,000			MA	
Conduct evaluation on government intervention programmes					50,000			Dev't Planning	HODs

budgeting
Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level
Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)

Organize quarterly Participatory Project Monitoring					32,000			Dev't Planning	HODs, MA
Establishment of Economic Development Committee						4,000		MA	Dev't Planning
Prepare and implement Local Economic Development (LED) Plan					30,000	10,000	20,000	Dev't Planning	MA
Organize quarterly MPCU Meetings					32,000			Dev't Planning	MPCU members
Review and prepare Annual Action Plans and Budgets					60,000			Dev't Planning, Budget Unit	HODs
Preparation of the Annual Composite Budget					80,000			Budget Unit	
Financial allocation for the preparation of the Annual Fee-Fixing resolution document						50,000		MA	
Preparation of 2022-2025 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan					70,000			Dev't Planning	MA, HODs
Prepare quarterly and Annual Progress Reports					80,000			Dev't Planning	HODs
Maintenance and Repair of the Old Hilux Pick Up for the Revenue Dept.					10,000			MA	

Improve service delivery at the MMDA level

Organize capacity building training for revenue collectors and Zonal Council members on effective revenue mobilization						25,000		HR	Fin. Dep't, MA
Collect and update database on socio-economic units						30,000		Fin. Dep't, Budget Unit	HODs
Provide logistics to revenue collectors and Assembly Members						30,000		MA	Fin. Dep't
Undertake rating valuation of immovable properties						100,000		MA	LVD of LC
Conduct publicity and sensitization of the general public on their tax obligations						16,000		Fin. Dep't	MA
Preparation and submission of Financial and Management Reports					50,000			MA	
Acquisition of Revenue Software					10,000			MA	
Revenue Data Collection Exercise						50,000		Fin. Dept	
Provision for the H.R.D. Training/Seminar/Workshop					100,000			HR	HODs
Train registry staff and selected HODs on records management					12,000			HR	Registry, HODs

Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability

Processing of personnel input forms for promotion and salary restoration					16,000			HR	
Train drivers on road safety guidelines, defensive driving skills and basic ethics in professional driving					8,000			HR	MA
Sensitize staff on local government service protocols					10,000			HR	RCC, HODs
Preparation and submission of annual HR situational analysis					8,000			HR	MA
Train selected officers in project management					15,000	10,000		HR	Dev't Planning
Organize capacity building training in accounting and financial management for scheduled officers and unit heads					20,000			HR	Fin. Dep't, HODs
Organize Quarterly M&E Activities					100,000		20,000	Dev't Planning	HODs
Undertake Mid-Year and Annual Performance Review (Town Hall Meetings) with stakeholders in 6 Zonal Councils					40,000		20,000	Dev't Planning, ISD	HODs, MA
Conduct mid-term review of 2018-2021 DMTDP					20,000		10,000	Dev't Planning	HODs, MA
Organize training for Assembly Members on report and proposal writing, lobbying and advocacy techniques					10,000	12,000		HR	MA

Enhance Security Service delivery	Transform security service into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure including accommodation, health and training infrastructure
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes
	Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities
Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities
	Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change
Promote culture in the development process	Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage

	Organize quarterly community durbars						32,000		24,000	Dev't Planning	MA, ISD
Human Security and Public Safety	Construction of Police post at Boako, Nsuonsua& Sui						300,000			MA	GPS
	Financial provision for MUSEC Activities						80,000			GPS	MA
	Conduct fire safety inspections at all public places							20,000		GNFS	MA, NAD MO
Civil Society and Civic engagement	Include traditional leaders in development programmes						2,000	1000		MA	
	Organize quarterly 'talk shows' on religious tolerance in churches, mosques and shrines						10,000	4,000		NCCE	MA, ISD
Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Organize radio sensitization programmes on attitudinal change						16,000			NCCE	ISD, MA
Culture	Organize story telling competition in Sefwi ,Twi and English for basic schools						20,000			GES	MA

Create awareness on the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Organize basic schools cultural festival					12,000			GES	MA
	Organize district cultural festivals					12,000	8,000		NCCE	MA
SUB-TOTAL						2,603,000	624,000	98,000		
TOTAL						35,507,863	3,048,000	5,726,000		
GRAND TOTAL									44,281,863.00	

4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The indicative financial plan was developed based on the projected revenue from the various sources and intended areas of expenditures. It is significant to note that the projected expenditure excluded major socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water and telephone. These expenditures are usually incurred by agencies and department who are directly in charge of these infrastructure or utilities.

Table 42: Indicative Financial Plan (2018 – 2021)

PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST (2018-2021)	EXPECTED REVENUE					TOTAL REVENUE	GAP	SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION
		GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	4,854,000.00	2,786,366.32	1,114,067.34	374,587.26	404,176.63	4,679,197.55	174,802.45			
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	31,617,863.00	18,152,057.98	7,257,701.47	2,440,285.64	2,633,048.50	30,483,093.59	1,134,769.41			
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	4,485,000.00	2,575,355.00	1,029,699.10	346,219.80	373,568.37	4,324,842.27	160,157.73			
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	3,325,000.00	1,909,271.08	763,380.08	256,674.30	276,949.50	3,206,274.96	118,725.04			
GRAND TOTAL	44,281,863	25,423,050.39	10,164,848	3,417,767	3,687,743	42,693,408.39	1,588,454.61			

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan of each year in the face of the medium term. The Annual Action Plans would be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation would be supported by timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its scheduled time frame.

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

5.1.1 Administrative and Institutional Arrangement

For effective plan implementation, it is imperative to identify the various institutional and administrative issues to be dealt with. This will ensure efficient role casting, establishment of procedures and structures, which are necessary for the attainment of the development objectives. Detailed specific roles of the various stakeholders involved in plan implementation are indicated in table 43 below.

5.1.1.1 Institutional Arrangement

To ensure effective implementation of the medium term development plan, the Municipal Assembly intends to produce a comprehensive institutional and human capacity building for the various stakeholders who will be the medium for the implementation of the programmes and projects.

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly would resource its decentralized departments through the provision of stimulant courses, workshops and seminars, as well as motivation to raise their technical competence, commitment and efficiency.

The zonal councils, as well as the 31 unit committees will also be resourced to perform their constitutional roles under Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). The zonal councils are required to assist the Municipal Assembly at the grassroots and the sub-districts levels in the management of the municipality.

5.1.1.2 Administrative Arrangement

The Municipal Assembly will strengthen coordination among the various departments, governmental and non-governmental agencies and also integrate and synthesis their priorities into the Municipal Development Framework. This will be realized through involvement of MDAs in the project identification, selection and implementation, mid-year plan review workshop, departmental meetings and durbars.

To ensure increased grassroots participation in plan implementation, the Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly will work towards enhancing collaboration between the Central Administration and the Traditional Authority. At the local level, the traditional authorities, in collaboration with sub-district structures, play vital roles in the development planning process.

Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly will step up the tax awareness and education campaigns in the Municipality to sensitize the people on the essence of paying taxes. Revenue collectors will be resourced, whilst capacity building seminars will be organized for all staff of the Assembly, especially the revenue collectors. Targets will be set for the revenue collectors and achievers will be awarded, whilst non-achievers are likely to be dismissed or rusticated.

The Citizens Assembly concept will be given further boost by increasing its frequency from once a year to twice a year. This presents a better platform for both the Municipal Assembly and the general public to inform, be informed and educated on the policies, programmes and progress of the Municipal Assembly and government to enhance genuine participation, transparency and accountability.

Table 43: Departments and Agencies for Plan Implementation

No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
1	GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure effective implementation of the Government Policy on Education at the Municipal level. 2. To assist the Municipal Assembly to evolve a pragmatic educational programme that will enhance development of the Municipality. 3. To supervise all school constructional works to be undertaken in collaboration with the relevant departments and institutions. 	Availability of staff but lacks logistical support.

2	MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. To advise the Assembly and NGOs on appropriate logistical support needed in the schools for efficiency and effectiveness. 5. Provide the requisite staff for the schools which are already on the ground and those yet to be established. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide extension services to the farmers. 2. Undertake demonstration farms. 3. To disseminate government policy on agric to farmers. 4. To provide inputs to farmers 	<p>Lack of logistical support</p> <p>Inadequate number of staff – especially extension service staff.</p>
3	MUNICIPAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake all matters relating to health and sanitation in the Municipality. 	<p>Lack of adequate transport and staff.</p>

4	GHANA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To advise the Municipal Assembly on the portion of the roads to be developed and to what stage. 2. To ensure the regular maintenance of all highways in the Municipality and the construction of new ones as well. 	Lack of adequate staff and maintenance of plan and equipment.
5	DEPARTMENT OF FEEDER ROADS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the weak slabs on the feeder roads and replace them with concrete or new ones. 2. Regular maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing feeder roads and construction of new ones. 	Lack of adequate plant and equipment.
6	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervision of all Assembly's projects. 2. Supervision of the construction and maintenance of all Government Buildings. 	Poor state of vehicle and lack of other logistical support.
7.	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide seeds and seedlings to farmers and institutions which would undertake the planning of wood lots. 2. Control the exploitation of the forest resources. 3. Help prosecute farmers who enter the forest reserves and also retrieve 	Inadequate logistical support.

8.	DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	<p>or reclaim the encroached forest reserves.</p> <p>1. To advise the Municipal Assembly on matters relating to the spatial organization of the Municipality, especially on the location of structures, creation of markers, schools, open spaces, religious and recreation centres.</p>	Lack of means of transport and inadequate staff to supervise and maintain the projects.
9.	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<p>1. To advise all development projects such as school building, boreholes, electricity, etc to be undertaken in the communities and help maintain them.</p>	
10	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE	<p>1. Work in collaboration the GES to rehabilitate the disabled in the society to enable them acquire employable skills.</p> <p>2. To educate the public on social issues like divorce and child delinquency, inheritance care for the old, disabled etc.</p>	Lack of means of transport for trip to the disabled in the communities and funds to set up the proposed old-age and disabled homes.
11	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	<p>1. Record, classify, report and also</p>	Lack of logistical

12	STATISTICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT	<p>help in controlling all monies allocated for government projects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve statistical data for the monitoring and evaluation of projects. 	<p>support.</p> <p>Lack of logistical support and residential accommodation.</p>
13	INFORMATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To disseminate necessary information to and from the communities in the public education campaigns in collaboration with NMP, NCCE and Electoral Commission. 2. To facilitate the dissemination of information and mails both within and outside the municipality. 	<p>Lack of logistical support. (ie. Public Address Systems, Motorola, vehicle, information van, etc.</p> <p>Lack of adequate qualified personnel and logistical support.</p>
14	POLICE AND COURTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help prosecute offenders, especially those who encroach on the forest reserves, member of committees who would not participate in communal labour. 2. Engage on the maintenance of peace security. 	<p>Lack of logistical support and office residential accommodation.</p>
15	GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train more fire volunteers. 2. Continue education of farmers on the use and importance of the preventive gadgets. 	<p>Lack of logistical support.</p>

16	NON-BANK INSTITUTIONS (EG. SSNIT)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help mobile resources for development projects. 2. Undertake some projects like the construction of hostels and cafeteria facilities for the SHS. 3. Provide credit facilities for the farmers. 	Lack of adequate funds.
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5.2 MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (2018-2021)

The annual action plans were designed to give direction to yearly programmes and activities that will have to be budgeted for and implemented in order to achieve the goals and objective for which the programme of action was designed. The tables that follow provide the detailed Annual Action Plans from 2018 to 2021. Detailed action plans for those years will be prepared as an addendum to this plan at least two months to the commencement of each year.

Table 44: Annual Action Plans (2018-2021)

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	Train selected officers on the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914) and Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act....)	CA		No. of officers trained					3,000			HR	MA
		Prepare and implement procurement plans	CA		Procurement plans prepared					4,000			CA	Dev't Plannin g, Budget, Works Dep't
		Procure, install and update accounting softwares	CA		updated accounting software						10,000		Fin. Dep't	MA
	Industrial Transformation	Construction of Cocoa Processing Factory			Cocoa Factory established							-	PS	MA
		Construction of 500Acre Aquaculture Facility			Facility established							-	PS	MA
	Private Sector Development	Construction of Dwinase Market and Pavement of Lorry Terminal	Dwinase		No. of market constructed							1,500,000	MA	
		Construction of Boako Market	Boako		No. of market constructed							700,000	MA	
	Agricultural and Rural Development	Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebrations	Municipality		Farmers day organised					20,000			MOFA	MA
		Establish a District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology	Municipality		DCACT established					5,000			MOFA	MA

(DCACT)											
Financial support to the Presidential Initiative on Planting for Food & Jobs	Municipality		Number of farmers engaged				20,000			MOFA	MA
Form and inaugurate District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS)	Municipality		DAAS formed				3,000			MOFA	MA
Training of AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipality		No. of AEAs and DDOs trained				5,000			MOFA	MA
Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for electronic delivery	Municipality		No. of mass comm. Systems held				3,000			MOFA	MA
Conduct field demonstrations	Municipality		No. of field demonstrations conducted				40,000			MOFA	MA
Supply of improved cassava breeds to farmers	Municipality		No. of cassava breeds supplied				6,000			MOFA	MA
Develop and supply 250 Hybrid Cocoa seedlings to farmers	Municipality		No. of coconut seedlings supplied				10,000			MOFA	MA
Disease surveillance and sensitization campaign on fall army worm outbreak	Municipality		No. of surveillances conducted				1,500			MOFA	MA
Training of farmers on improved technologies on Cocoa production	Municipality		No. of farmers trained				1,500			MOFA	MA
Train selected officers in geographic information system (GIS)	Municipality		No. of officers trained				9,000			MOFA	MA

		Conduct vaccination of livestock and poultry	Municipality		No. of livestock vaccinated				5,000			MOFA	MA
		Sustain animal surveillance to prevent animal disease outbreak in the district	Municipality		No. of surveillances conducted				500			MOFA	MA
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Employ additional extension officers	Municipality		No. of extension off. employed				30,000			MOFA	
	Tourism and Creative Arts development	Form 10 tourism clubs in basic and Senior High Schools	Municipality		No. of tourism clubs formed				7,000			GES	MA
SUB-TOTAL									140,000	17,000	2,200,000		
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
EDUCATION													
		Support to the S.T.M.E/ICT Clinic	Municipality		No. of STMIE programmes held				15,000			GES	MA
	Pre-Tertiary Education	Const. of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block with office & ancillary facilities	Dwinase Methodist School		No. of classroom blocks completed				415,000			MA	
		Const. of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block, office, store & ancillary facilities	Dwinase Methodist School		No. of classroom blocks completed				215,000			MA	GES
		Procure 500 Dual & 400 Mono Desks for some selected schools	Municipality		Number of Desks procured				100,000			MA	GES
		Support to 2018 Teachers Award Day	Municipality		Best teacher award					10,000		MA	GES

		Support to 2018 B.E.C.E Mock Examination	Municipality		Mock conducted			10,000			MA	GES	
		2018 Allocation to the Municipal Education Fund	Municipality		No. of students supported			65,000			MA	GES	
		Financial Assistance to the 2018 My First Day at School Celebration	Municipality		Number of students present			5,000			MA	GES	
		2018 Financial assistance to selected Teacher Trainees/Brilliant but needy students	Municipality		No. Of students supported			50,000			MA	GES	
HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery	Continuation and completion of Asawinso Health Centre	Asawinso		Facility constructed			1,500,000			MA	GHS	
		Continuation and completion of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Anhwiam& Shed		No. of CHPS constructed			1,000,000	4,000		MA	GHS	
		Continuation and completion Maternity Block at Sefwi Wiawso Gov't Hospital	Wiawso		Facility constructed			458,863			MA	Works dept.	
		Distribute 2,000 insecticide treated nets	Municipality		No. of ITNs distributed				3,000		GHS	MA	
		Organize radio programmes on health education	Municipality		No. of radio programmes organized			4,000			GHS	MA	
		Continue the administration of vaccines under the NID programme	Municipality		NID coverage					20,000		GHS	MA
	HIV/AIDS	Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org			6,000				GHS	MA
		Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes	Municipality		No. of people tested			15,000				GHS	
		Counsel and test for HIV in all pregnant women	All Health Facilities		No. of pregnant women tested					2,000		GHS	

		Organize sensitization campaigns on ARVs	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org					4,000			GHS	
	Food and Nutrition	Organize sensitization campaigns on food and nutrition	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org					5,000			GHS	MA
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education	Organize adolescent and reproductive healthcare education in schools	Municipality		No. of talks organized					5,000			GHS	MA
		Organize family planning education in churches and mosques	Municipality		No. of family planning acceptors					5,000			GHS	MA
WATER AND SANITATION	Water Resource Development and Management													
		Procure 5No. Skip containers	Municipality		No. of skip containers procured					30,000			MA	EHSU
		Construction of 4No. Refuse bays	Municipality		No. refuse bays constructed					110,000		60,000	MA	EHSU
		Support security forces to protect rivers and water bodies	Municipality		Water bodies protected					8,000			GPS	MA
	Potable Water Supply	Provision of 8 No. Boreholes in Selected Communities	Municipality		No. of mechanized boreholes constructed					30,000		100,000	CWSA	MA
		Repair of faulty water pumps in some selected communities	Municipality		No. of pumps repaired					25,000			MWST	MA
	Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation	Implement the CLTS programme	Municipality		No. of ODF communities					25,000			EHSU	MA
		Conduct sanitation education campaign on media	Municipality		No. of sanitation campaigns conducted					10,000			EHSU	GHS, MA
Conduct screening of food vendors		Municipality		No. of food vendors screened						5,000		EHSU	GHS, MA	

		Conduct environmental health education in all basic schools	Municipality		No. of basic schools educated				16,000			EHSU	GHS, MA	
		Prepare and implement MESSAP	Municipality		MESSAP prepared				50,000			MWST	MA	
GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Procure stationery, office equipment and logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	SWCD		Stationery and logistics provided				5,000			MA	SWCD	
		Monitoring of the operations of NGOs within the district	Municipality		No. of NGOs monitored				5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Provide material support to needy pupils in schools	Municipality		No. of students supported					20,000			MA	GES, SWCD
		Monitor Day Care Centres within the Municipality	Municipality		No. of day care centre monitored				5,000				SWCD	MA
		organize sensitization programmes on child labour	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				6,000				SWCD	MA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT
		Gender Equality	Organize radio programmes on gender and social issues	Municipality		No. of radio prog. Organize					1,000		1,500	SWCD
	organize skills training for women		Municipality		No. of women trained					2,000		1,000	SWCD	MA, BAC
	Social Protection	Mobilize indigenes and vulnerable people for NHIS registration	Municipality		No. of people registered					4,000			SWCD	NHIS, MA

	Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Municipality		No. of beneficiaries					1,000		SWCD	MA	
	Expand the School Feeding Programme	Municipality		No. of schools covered				1,000			SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.	
	Establish a Social Audit Committee	Municipality		Social Audit Comm. Established				3,000			SWCD	MA	
	Disability and Development	Disbursement of PWD Funds	Municipality		No. of beneficiaries				500			SWCD	Finance Dep't
		Undertake building inspections and ensure that all public buildings are disability friendly	Municipality		No. of inspections conducted				7,000			Works Dep't	MA
		Organize skills training for PWDs	Municipality		No. of PWDs trained				2,000			SWCD	BAC, MA
JOB CREATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Employment and Decent Work	Provide apprenticeship training for 25 youth under the National Youth Employment Programme	Municipality		No. of youth trained				2,000		YEA	MA	
		Organize skills development training for 20 PWDs	Municipality		No. of PWDs trained				5,000		SWCD	BAC, MA	
		Organize capacity building training in book keeping for 25 dressmakers and hairdressers	Municipality		No. of people trained					10,000		BAC	Dressmakers and Hairdressers Assoc.
	Sports and Recreation	Organize Municipal Sports Competitions	Municipality		No. of sports comp. orga.				25,000		5,000	GES	MA
		Rehabilitation of Wiawso Social Centre	Wiawso		Facility rehabilitated				150,000			MA	
SUB-TOTAL								4,399,363	59,000	199,500			
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Protected Areas	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grasscutter rearing	Municipality		No. of community members trained					1,000	2,500	BAC	MOFA, MA
	Mineral Extraction	Support EPA and forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the Municipality	Municipality		Mining and logging monitored				1,000			EPA	Forestry Commission
		Support Police service to carry out inspections at mining sites	Municipality		No. of inspections carried out				1,000			GPS	MA
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	Climate Variability and Change	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	Municipality		No. of farmers trained				2,500			MOFA	MA
	Disaster Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				10,000			NADMO	MA, NCCE, ISD
		Provision for Disaster Management	Municipality						20,000.00			NADMO	MA
		Organize pests and insect infection sensitization campaign in communities	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				10,000			NADMO	MOFA, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	Municipality		No. of DRR clubs formed				5,000			NADMO	GES, MA
		Organize DRR training programmes at Zonal levels	Municipality		No. of DRR trainings organized				5,000			NADMO	GNFS, MA
		Supply stationery and logistics to NADMO	Municipality		stationery and logistics supplied				3,000			MA	NADMO, Private Sector
		RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure	Const. 2 No. & 1 No. Concrete foot bridges across Bolowa Stream and Asawinso	Dwinase & Asawinso		Foot bridges constructed				260,000		

Information Communication Technology	Rehabilitate existing post offices	Municipality		No. of post offices rehabilitated						150,000	GP	MA
	Construction of ICT Centre at selected communities within the Municipality	Municipality		No. of ICT centres renovated				50,000			MA	
Drainage and Flood Control	Disilting of choked drains	Municipality		Length of drains disilted						40,000	MA	MLGR D, DUR
	Train EHOs on environmental health and behavioural change communication strategy	Municipality		No. of officers trained				5,000			HR	EHSU
Infrastructure Maintenance	Prepare and update operation and maintenance (O&M) Plan	Municipality		O&M Plan prepared				30,000			Works Dep't	Dev't Planning Unit
Human Settlements and Housing	Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings	Municipality		No. of meetings organized				10,000			PPD	HODs
	Preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Municipality		SDF prepared				50,000			PPD	MA, Consultants
	Preparation of local plans	Selected communities		No. of local plans prepared					120,000		PPD	MA
	Sensitization of the public on LUPMP and permitting	Municipality		No. of sensitization programmes Organized					3,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
	organize joint inspections to check unauthorised developments	Municipality		No. of joint inspections organized					20,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
	Review and complete the Digital Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipality		No. of Communities with completed street names				30,000		50,000	PPD	GIZ, MA

	Undertake building inspections to ensure compliance with the national building code	Municipality		No. of permits given					20,000		Works Dep't	MA, GPS
Rural Development	Provision of street lights and extension of electricity to some electoral areas	Municipality		Electricity supplied				150,000			MA	Works Dept.
SUB-TOTAL								642,500	164,000	242,500		

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

CULTURE AND GOVERNANCE	Local Government and Decentralization	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Central Administration		No. of meetings held				20,000	10,000	CA	Assembly Members
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Central Administration		No. of meetings held				10,000	5,000	CA	Assembly Members
		Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Central Administration		No. of meetings held				12,000	8,000	CA	Assembly Members
		Link the Administration Block to the internet	Central Administration		Internet connected				70,000		MA	
		Funding for the MPCU's M&E activities	Central Administration		M&E activities undertaken				50,000		MPCU	MA
		Provision for the H.R.D. Training/Seminar/Workshop	Central Administration		No. Persons trained				100,000		HR	HODs
		2018 Independence day celebration	Municipality		Independence Day celebrated				40,000.00		MA	
		Financial provision for the preparation of the 2018 Annual Composite Budget	Municipality		Composite budget prepared				50,000.00		MA	
		Procurement of Office equipment & other logistics	Central Administration		Logistics procured				20,000.00		MA	
		2018 Provision to establish	Municipality		Zonal councils established				65,000.00		MA	

&strengthen the Zonal Councils												
Repair and maintenance of the Grader	Central Administration		Grader repaired					40,000.00				MA
Repair and maintenance of the 2-Tipper Trucks	Central Administration		Trucks repaired					60,000.00				MA
Maintenance and Repair of the Old Hilux Pick Up for the Revenue Dept.	Central Administration		Car repaired					10,000.00				MA
Financial allocation for the preparation of the Annual Fee-Fixing resolution document	Central Administration		Document prepared					50,000.00				MA
Preparation of the Annual Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Central Administration		Plan prepared					26,000				MA
Preparation and submission of Financial and Management Reports	Central Administration		Reports Submitted					15,000				MA
Acquisition of Revenue Software	Central Administration		Software installed						24,000			MA
Revenue Data Collection Exercise	Municipality		Revenue collected						15,000			MA
Celebration of 2018 Senior Citizens Day	Municipality		Day celebrated					20,000				MA
Financial support to the celebration of the 2 Islamic Festivals in the Year 2018	Municipality		Festivals supported					40,000.00				MA

	2018 May Day Celebration	Municipality		Day celebrated				20,000.00				MA	
	2018 Contingency Provision (14.73% of Provisional DACF)	Municipality		Provisions made				545,696.96				MA	
Human Security and Public Safety	Form Neighbourhood watchdog committees	Municipality		No. of watchdog committees formed				4,000				GPS	MA
	Conduct fire safety inspections at all public places	Municipality		No. of fire safety inspections conducted				12,000				GNFS	MA, NADMO
	2018 Financial provision for MUSEC Activities	Municipality		Activities done				20,000.00				MUSEC	MA
Civil Society and Civic engagement	Include traditional leaders in development programmes	Municipality		No. of traditional leaders being members of dev't programmes				500	150			MA	
	Organize quarterly 'talk shows' on religious tolerance in churches, mosques and shrines	Municipality		No. of 'talk shows' organized				2,000	500			NCCE	MA, ISD
Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Organize radio sensitization programmes on attitudinal change	Municipality		No. of radio programmes organized				4,000				NCCE	ISD, MA
Culture	Organize story telling competition in English, Sefwi and Twi for basic schools	Municipality		No. of schools				5,000				GES	MA
	Organize district cultural festivals	Municipality		No. of cultural festivals organized					5,000			NCCE	MA
SUB-TOTAL								1,311,196.96	67,650	-			

TOTAL	6,493,059.96	307,650	2,642,000		
GRAND TOTAL					9,442,709.96

2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	Prepare and implement procurement plans	Municipality		Procurement plans prepared					4000			CA	Dev't Planning, Budget, Works Dep't
		Creation of industrial village	Bosomoiso		Industrial village created				200,000	50,000			MA	
	Industrial Transformation	Facilitate the establishment of a free zones enclave	Municipality		Free zones enclave created							450,000	MA	GF ZB
		Private Sector Development	Support 20 youthful entrepreneurs to expand their businesses	Municipality		No. of youth supported				30,000	10,000			BAC
	Agricultural and Rural Development		Construction of 15-unit market shed at selected markets within the municipality	Municipality		No. of market constructed				200,000				MA
		Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebrations	Municipality		Farmers day organised				20,000			5,000	MOFA	MA
		Training of AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipality		No. of AEAs and DDOs trained				5,000				MOFA	MA

	Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for electronic delivery	Municipality		No. of mass comm. Systems held				3,000			MOFA	MA
	Supply of improved cassava breeds to farmers	Municipality		No. of cassava breeds supplied				6,000			MOFA	MA
	Develop and supply 250 Hybrid Cocoa seedlings to farmers	Municipality		No. of cocoa seedlings supplied				10,000			MOFA	MA
	Disease surveillance and sensitization campaign on fall army worm outbreak	Municipality		No. of surveillances conducted				2,000			MOFA	MA
	Conduct district planning sessions	Municipality		No. of planning sessions held				4,000			MOFA	MA
	Training of farmers on improved technologies on Cocoa production	Municipality		No. of farmers trained				1,500			MOFA	MA
	Support 20 youth with agro-processing materials	Municipality		No. of youth supported				25,000	10,000		BAC	M OF A, MA
	Conduct vaccination of livestock and poultry	Municipality		No. of livestock vaccinated				5,000			MOFA	
	sustain animal surveillance to prevent animal disease outbreak in the district	Municipality		No. of surveillances conducted				500			MOFA	MA
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	collaborate with the private sector to construct of Fish Ponds	Municipality		No. of fishponds constructed						200,000	MA	MO FA
Tourism and Creative Arts development	Development of Abombirim Sacred Tortoise Forest	Boako		Tourism sitedeveloped				20,000			MA	GT MA
SUB-TOTAL								536,000	70,000	655,000		

GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

EDUCATION

Pre-Tertiary Education

Support to the 2019 S.T.M.E/ICT Clinic	Municipality		No. of STMIE programmes held				15,000			GES	MA
Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block	Gyampokrom		No. of classroom blocks constructed				300,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit JHS block with ancillary facility	Brekuline		No. of classroom blocks constructed				300,000			MA	GES/MoE
Construction 1 No. 6-unit Primary School block with office and ancillary facility	Abonse		No. of classroom blocks constructed				550,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters at Abrabra M/A primary and JHS	Abrabra		No. of classroom blocks constructed				500,000			MA	GES
Rehabilitation of some selected Schools	Municipality		No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated				300,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit Nursery block	Aduhenekrom		No. of classroom blocks const.				300,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. Teachers Quarters	Swanzy		No. of teaches quarters const.				500,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. 6-unit Primary School block	Aboduam		No. Of Classroom constructed				550,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit JHS block with ancillary facility	Ntrentreso		No. Of Classroom constructed				300,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit JHS block with ancillary facility	Domeabra		No. of classroom constructed				300,000			MA	
Construction of 1No. 3-unit Nursery block	Nyamedeso		No. Of classroom constructed				300,000			GES	MA

		Support to 2019 Teachers Day Award Day	Municipality		Awards day celebrated					15,000		GES	MA
		2019 Municipal allocation to support Education Fund	Municipality		No. Of students supported				65,000			GES	MA
		2019 Financial assistance to selected Teacher Trainees/Brilliant but needy students	Municipality		No. Of students supported				60,000			MA	
		Support to 2019 B.E.C.E Mock Examination	Municipality		Mock exams organized				10,000			MA	GES
		Financial Assistance to the 2019 My First Day at School Celebration	Municipality		Day celebration				5000			MA	
HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery	Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	Municipality		No. of facilities supplied with medicals						30,000	GHS	
		Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Aboboyaa, Sui & Ampabame		No. of CHPS constructed				1,500,000			MA	GHS
		Distribute 2,000 insecticide treated nets	Municipality		No. of ITNs distributed					3,000		GHS	MA
		Organize radio programmes on health education	Municipality		No. of radio programmes organized				4,000			GHS	MA
		Continue the administration of vaccines under the NID programme	Municipality		NID coverage						30,000	GHS	MA
	HIV/AIDS	Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				6,000			GHS	MA
		Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes	Municipality		No. of people tested				12,000			GHS	MA
		Counsel and test for HIV in all pregnant women	All Health Facilities		No. of pregnant women tested						3,000	GHS	MA
		Organize sensitization campaigns on ARVs	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				4,000			GHS	MA
	Food and Nutrition	Organize sensitization campaigns on food and nutrition	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				5,000			GHS	MA

POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education	Organize adolescent and reproductive healthcare education in schools	Municipality		No. of talks organized				5,000			GHS	MA
		Organize family planning education in churches and mosques	Municipality		No. of family planning acceptors				5,000			GHS	MA
WATER AND SANITATION	Water Resource Development and Management	Organize communities and schools to undertake tree planting along river banks	Municipality		No. of trees planted				12,000			NADMO	MOF A, MA
		Construction of liquid waste disposal facility			Liquid waste disposal plant constructed				300,000			MA	EHS U
		Support security forces to protect rivers and water bodies	Municipality		Water bodies protected				8,000			GPS	MA
	Potable Water Supply	Provision of 10 No. Boreholes in selected communities	Municipality		No. of mechanized boreholes constructed				30,000		100,000	CWSA	MA
		Establishment of Small Town Water System	Punikrom		STWS established				850,000	300,000		MA	
		Form and train 3No. WATSsan Committees	Selected Communities		No. of WATSsan Comm. Formed				5,000			MWST	MA
	Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation	Construction of 3No. gender-friendly and disability friendly institutional latrines	Selected institutions		No. of latrines constructed						1,000,000	PS	MA
		Implement the CLTS programme	Municipality		No. of ODF communities				25,000			EHSU	MA
		Conduct sanitation education campaign on media	Municipality		No. of sanitation campaigns conducted				10,000			EHSU	GHS, MA
		Conduct screening of food vendors	Municipality		No. of food vendors screened					5,000		EHSU	GHS, MA

		Conduct environmental health education in all basic schools	Municipality		No. of basic schools educated				10,000			EHSU	GHS, MA	
		Evacuation of refuse at selected communities	Municipality		Refuse removed				20,000			EHSU	MA	
		Rehabilitation of KVIPs in selected communities	Municipality		KVIPs rehabilitated				20,000			EHSU	MA	
		Construction of Modern Abattoir at Wiawso	Wiawso		Abattoir constructed				300,000			MA		
GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Procure stationery, office equipment and logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Municipality		Stationery and logistics provided				5,000			MA	SWCD	
		Monitoring of the operations of NGOs within the Municipality	Municipality		No. of NGOs monitored				5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Provide material support to needy pupils in schools	Municipality		No. of students supported					20,000			MA	GES, SWCD
		Monitor Day Care Centres within the Municipality	municipality		No. of day care centre monitored				5,000				SWCD	MA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child labour	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				6,000				SWCD	MA, NCC E, LAB OUR DEP' T
		Gender Equality	Organize radio programmes on gender and social issues	Municipality		No. of radio prog. Organize					1,000	1,500		SWCD
	organize skills training for women		Municipality		No. of women trained					2,000	1,000		SWCD	MA, BAC

		Form and train 3 women and artisanal associations	Municipality		No. of women groups formed					3,000		SWCD	MA, BAC		
	Social Protection	Mobilize indigenes and vulnerable people for NHIS registration	Municipality		No. of people registered					4,000		SWCD	NHIS, MA		
		Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Municipality		No. of beneficiaries					1,000		SWCD	MA		
	Disability and Development	Disbursement of PWD Funds	Municipality		No. of beneficiaries				500			SWCD			
		Undertake building inspections and ensure that all public buildings are disability friendly	Municipality		No. of inspections conducted					7,000			Works Dep't	MA	
		Organize skills training for PWDs	Municipality		No. of PWDs trained				2,000				SWCD	BAC, MA	
JOB CREATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Employment and Decent Work	Provide apprenticeship training for 25 youth under the National Youth Employment Programme	Municipality		No. of youth trained					2000			YEA	MA	
		Organize skills development training for 20 PWDs	Municipality		No. of PWDs trained				5,000				SWCD	BAC, MA	
		Organize capacity building training in book keeping for 25 dressmakers and hairdressers	Municipality		No. of people trained						10,000			BAC	
	Sports and Recreation	Organize Municipal Sports Competitions	Municipality		No. of sports comp. org.				25,000		5,000		GES	MA	
SUB-TOTAL									7,549,500	363,000	1,180,500				
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Protected Areas	Train 15 forest fringe community members in Bee keeping, Snail and Grasscutter rearing	Municipality		No. of community members trained					1,000	2,500		BAC	MO FA, MA	
		Enact bye-laws to protect the Amanzule wetlands and other mangrove forests	Municipality		Laws enacted					3,000	5,000			MA	Civil Society
		Form 2 co-management committees	Municipality		Committees formed				2,500					MA	Civil Society

													ety
	Mineral Extraction	Support EPA and forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the Municipality	Municipality		Mining and logging monitored				1,000			EPA	Forestry Commission
		Support Police service to carry out inspections at mining sites	Municipality		No. of inspections carried out				1,000			GPS	MA
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	Climate Variability and Change	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	Municipality		No. of farmers trained				2,140			MOFA	MA
	Disaster Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				12,000			NADMO	MA
		Organize pests and insect infection sensitization campaign in communities	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				12,000			NADMO	MOFA, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	Municipality		No. of DRR clubs formed				8,000			NADMO	GES, MA
		Organize DRR training programmes at Zonal levels	Municipality		No. of DRR trainings organized				8,000			NADMO	GNFS, MA
		Supply stationery and logistics to NADMO	Municipality		stationery and logistics supplied				6,000			MA	
		2019 Financial support to Disaster Management	Municipality						20,000.00			NADMO	MA
		RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure	Reshaping of Selected Roads	Municipality		Roads rehabilitated			45,000	22,500		MA
Information Communication Technology	Rehabilitate existing post offices		Municipality		No. of post offices rehabilitated					260,000	GP	MA	
Drainage and Flood Control	Disilting of choked drains		Municipality		Length of drains disilted					40,000	MA	MLGRD,	

		Train EHOs on environmental health and behavioural change communication strategy	Municipality		No. of officers trained				5,000			HR	EH SU
Infrastructure Maintenance		Organize capacity building training in inventory and asset management for selected staff	Municipality		No. of officers trained					3,000		HR	HO Ds
		Prepare operation and maintenance (O&M) Plan	Municipality		O&M Plan updated				30,000			Works Dep't	Dev't Planning Unit
Human Settlements and Housing		Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings organized				64,000			PPD	HO Ds
		Preparation of local plans	Selected communities		No. of local plans prepared					120,000		PPD	MA
		Sensitization of the public on LUPMP and permitting	Municipality		No. of sensitization programmes Organized					1,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
		organize joint inspections to check unauthorised developments	municipality		No. of joint inspections organized					10,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
		Review and complete the Digital Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipality		No. of Communities with completed street names				10,000		50,000	PPD	GIZ, MA
		Undertake building inspections to ensure compliance with the national building code	Municipality		No. of permits given					60,000		Works Dep't	MA, GPS
		Designing of Layout/Settlement Schemes	Municipality		Schemes designed				7,000		3,000	PPD	MA
	Rural Development												

		Procurement of 100No. electricity poles to support rural electrification and electricity extension	Municipality		No. of electricity poles procured					200,000			MA	EC G
		2019 Counterpart Support to Community Initiated Projects	Municipality		Projects constructed					180,000			MA	
		Provision of Solar light	Municipality		Light provided					30,000			MA	
SUB-TOTAL										643,648	220,500	360,500		

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

CULTURE AND GOVERNANCE	Local Government and Decentralization	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings held					20,000	10,000		CA	
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings held					10,000	5,000		CA	
		Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings held					12,000	8,000		CA	
		Celebration of 2019 Senior Citizens' Day	Municipality		Prog. Org.					20,000.00			MA	
		Provision for the 2019 H.R.D. Training/Seminar/Workshop	Central Administration		Staff trained					100,000.00			HR	
		Funding for the MPCU's M&E activities	Municipality		M&E done					50,000.00			Dev't Planning	
		2019 Independence Day Celebration	Central Administration		Prog. organized					40,000.00			MA	
		2019 May Day Celebration	Municipality		Prog. organized					20,000.00			MA	
		Financial support to the celebration of the 2 Islamic Festivals in the Year 2019	Municipality		Festivals celebrated					40,000.00			MA	
		Financial provision for the preparation of the Annual Composite Budget	Municipality		Budget prepared					50,000.00			Budget unit	

	Procurement of Office equipment & other logistics	Central Administration	Logistics procured					20,000.00		8,000	Procurement	
	Financial allocation for the preparation of the Annual Fee-Fixing resolution document	Central Administration	Document prepared					50,000.00			Fin Dept	
	Preparation of the Annual Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Central Administration	Action plan prepared					26,000.00			Fin. dept	
	Preparation and submission of Financial and Management Reports	Central Administration	Report submitted					15,000.00			MA	Fin. Dep't
	Revenue Data Collection Exercise	Municipality	Exercise conducted					15,000.00			Fin dept	
	Undertake Mid-Year and Annual Performance Review (Town Hall Meetings) with stakeholders in 6 Zonal Councils	Municipality	No. of town hall meetings organized					10,000		5,000	ISD, Dev't Planning	HO Ds, MA
	Organize quarterly community durbars	Municipality	No. of community durbars organized					10,000		5,500	ISD, Dev't Planning	MA
Human Security and Public Safety	Form 2No. Neighbourhood watchdog committees	Municipality	No. of watchdog committees formed					2,000			GPS	MA
	Conduct fire safety inspections at all public places	Municipality	No. of fire safety inspections conducted						12,000		GNFS	MA, NA DM O
	2019 Financial provision for MUSEC activities	Municipality						20,000.00			MA	

Civil Society and Civic engagement	Include traditional leaders in development programmes	Municipality	No. of traditional leaders being members of dev't programmes					500	150		MA	
	Organize quarterly 'talk shows' on religious tolerance in churches, mosques and shrines	Municipality	No. of 'talk shows' organized					2,000	500		NCCE	MA, ISD
Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Organize radio sensitization programmes on attitudinal change	Municipality	No. of radio programmes organized					6,000			NCCE	ISD, MA
Culture	Organize story telling competition in Sefwi, Twi and English for basic schools	Municipality	No. of schools					5000			GES	MA
	Organize basic schools cultural festival	Municipality	No. of schools						3,000		GES, NCCE	MA
	Organize Municipal cultural festivals	Municipality	No. of cultural festivals organized						5,000		NCCE	MA
SUB-TOTAL								543,500	44,150	18,500		
TOTAL								9,272,648	697,650	2,214,500		
GRAND TOTAL										12,184,798		

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	Prepare and implement procurement plans	Municipality		Procurement plans prepared					4,000			CA	Dev't Planning, Budget, Works

												Dep't
Industrial Transformation	Creation of light industrial village	Tanoso		Industrial village created				200,000			MA	BAC
Private Sector Development	Support 20 youthful entrepreneurs to expand their businesses	Municipality		No. of youth supported				30,000	10,000		BAC	MA
Agricultural and Rural Development	Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebrations	Municipality		Farmers day organised				25,000			MOFA	MA
	Training of AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipality		No. of AEAs and DDOs trained				5,000			MOFA	MA
	Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for electronic delivery	Municipality		No. of mass comm. Systems held				3,000			MOFA	MA
	conduct field demonstrations	Municipality		No. of field demonstrations conducted				40,000			MOFA	MA
	Supply of improved cassava breeds to farmers	Municipality		No. of cassava breeds supplied				6,000			MOFA	MA
	Develop and supply 250 hybrid Cocoa seedlings to farmers	Municipality		No. of cocoa seedlings supplied				10,000			MOFA	MA
	Disease surveillance and sensitization campaign on fall army worm outbreak	Municipality		No. of surveillances conducted				2000			MOFA	MA
	Training of farmers on improved technologies on cassava production	District wide		No. of farmers trained				2,000			MOFA	MA
	Support 20 youth with agro-processing materials	Municipality		No. of youth supported				50,000	20,000		MOFA	MA
	Conduct vaccination of livestock and poultry	Municipality		No. of livestock vaccinated				5,000			MOFA	MA
sustain animal surveillance to prevent animal disease outbreak in the district	Municipality		No. of surveillances conducted				500			MOFA	MA	

Tourism and Creative Arts development	Development of Ancestral Hole	Bosomoiso	Ancestral hole developed					25,000			MA	
SUB-TOTAL								407,500	30,000	-		

GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

EDUCATION	Pre-Tertiary Education	Financial assistance to the S.T.M.E/ICT Clinic	Municipality	No. of STMIE programmes held				15,000			GES	MA
		Support to 2020 Teachers Award Day	Municipality	Day celebrated				15,000			MA	GES
		2020 Financial Assistance to the My First Day at School Celebration	Municipality	No. of students				5,000			MA	GES
		2020 allocation to support Education Fund	Municipality					65,000			MA	GES
		2020 Financial assistance to selected Teacher Trainees/Brilliant but brilliant students	Municipality	No. of students supported				50,000			MA	GES
		Support to 2020 B.E.C.E Mock Examination	Municipality	No. mocks conducted				10,000			MA	GES
		Fencing of Asawinso SHS	Asawinso	School fenced				300,000			MA	
		Construction of 1 No. 3-unit JHS block with ancillary facility	Bechiwa	No. of classroom blocks				300,000			MA	
		Continuation and completion of Primary school block	Kwanane	No. of classroom blocks				200,000			MA	
		Construction of 1 No. 3-unit Nursery block with ancillary facility	Kunuma	No. of classroom blocks				300,000			MA	

		Construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters at Nkonya	Nkonya	No. of rooms				500,000			MA		
		Construction of 1No. 6-unit primary school block at Adewano	Adewano	No. of classroom blocks				550,000			MA		
		Continuation and completion of Teachers' Quarters at Aboanidua	Aboanidua	No. of rooms				500,000			MA		
		Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Kramokrom M/A Primary School	Kramokrom	No. of classroom blocks				300,000			MA		
		Construction of 1No. 6-unit Primary school block	KwasiAddaekrom	No. of classroom blocks				550,000			MA		
HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery	Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	District wide	No. of facilities supplied with medicals						30,000	GHS		
		Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Old Adiembra & Anglo	No. of CHPS constructed				1,000,000			MA	GHS	
		Continuation and completion 1No. CHPS Compound	Keteboi	Building completed				300,000			MA		
		Distribute 2,000 insecticide treated nets	Municipality	No. of ITNs distributed					3,000		GHS	MA	
		Organize radio programmes on health education	Municipality	No. of radio programmes organized				4,000			GHS	MA	
		Continue the administration of vaccines under the NID programme	Municipality	NID coverage						20,000	GHS	MA	
	HIV/AIDS		Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Municipality	No. of sensitization program. Org				6,000			GHS	MA
			Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes	Municipality	No. of people tested				10,000			GHS	MA
			Counsel and test for HIV in all pregnant women	All Health Facilities	No. of pregnant women tested					2,000		GHS	MA
			Organize sensitization campaigns on ARVs	Municipality	No. of sensitization program. Org				4,000			GHS	MA

	Food and Nutrition	Organize sensitization campaigns on food and nutrition	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				6,000			GHS	MA	
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education	Organize adolescent and reproductive healthcare education in schools	Municipality		No. of talks organized				6,000			GHS	MA	
		Organize family planning education in churches and mosques	Municipality		No. of family planning acceptors				6,000			GHS	MA	
WATER AND SANITATION	Water Resource Development and Management	Organize communities and schools to undertake tree planting along river banks	Municipality		No. of trees planted				6000		4000	NADMO	MO FA, MA	
		Provision of 10 No. Boreholes in selected communities	Municipality		No. of mechanized boreholes constructed				50,000		150,000	CWSA	MA	
	Potable Water Supply	Establishment of Small Town Water System at Bosomoiso	Municipality		System constructed				80,000	30,000			MA	
		Construction of 10No. Hand-Dug Well in selected communities	Municipality		Wells constructed				100,000				MA	
		Construction of 3No. gender-friendly and disability friendly institutional latrines	Municipality		No. of latrines constructed						1,000,000		PS	MA
Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation		Implement the CLTS programme	Municipality		No. of ODF communities				10,000		25,000	CWSA	MA	
		Procure and distribute 2000 waste bins	Municipality		No. of waste bins distributed				300,000				MA	EH SU
		Conduct sanitation education campaign on media	Municipality		No. of sanitation campaigns conducted				10,000				EHSU	GH S, MA
		Conduct screening of food vendors	Municipality		No. of food vendors screened						5,000		EHSU	GH S, MA

		Conduct environmental health education in all basic schools	Municipality		No. of basic schools educated				10,000			EHSU	GH S, MA		
		Construction of 1No. Public toilet	Boako South		Facility constructed				150,000			MA			
		Dislodging of KVIP at selected communities	Municipality		KVIPs dislodged				30,000			MA			
GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000			SWCD	MA		
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000			SWCD	MA		
		Procure stationery, office equipment and logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	SWCD		Stationery and logistics provided					6,000			MA	SW CD	
		Organize capacity building training in community development and social work for staff of SWCD	Wiawso		No. of staff trained					5,000			HR	SW CD	
		Monitoring of the operations of NGOs within the district	Municipality		No. of NGOs monitored					5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Provide material support to needy pupils in schools	Municipality		No. of students supported						10,000		MA	GE S, SW CD	
		Monitor Day Care Centres and orphanages within the district	Municipality		No. of day care centre and orphanages monitored					5,000			SWCD	MA	
		Organize sensitization programmes on child labour	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized					6,000			SWCD	MA	
		Gender Equality	Organize radio programmes on gender and social issues	Municipality		No. of radio prog. Organize						1,000	1,500	SWCD	MA
			Organize skills training for women	Municipality		No. of women trained						2,000	1,000	SWCD	MA , BA C

		Form and train 3 women and artisanal associations	Municipality	No. of women groups formed					3,000		SWCD	MA, BAC
	Social Protection	Mobilize indigenes and vulnerable people for NHIS registration	Municipality	No. of people registered					4,000		SWCD	NHS, MA
		Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Municipality	No. of beneficiaries					1,000		SWCD	MA
		Expand the School Feeding Programme	Municipality	No. of schools covered				1,000			SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.
		Disability and Development	Disbursement of PWD Funds	Municipality	No. of beneficiaries				500		SWCD	Finance Dep't
		Undertake building inspections and ensure that all public buildings are disability friendly	Municipality	No. of inspections conducted					7,000		Works Dep't	MA
		Organize skills training for PWDs	Municipality	No. of PWDs trained				2,000			SWCD	BAC, MA
JOB CREATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Employment and Decent Work	Provide apprenticeship training for 25 youth under the National Youth Employment Programme	Municipality	No. of youth trained					2,000		YEA	MA
		Organize skills development training for 20 PWDs	Municipality	No. of PWDs trained						8,000	SWCD	BAC, MA
		Organize capacity building training in book keeping for 25 dressmakers and hairdressers	Municipality	No. of people trained						8,000	BAC	
	Sports and Recreation	Procure and supply sports kits and equipment	Municipality	No. of sports items supplied					30,000	20,000	MA	GES
		Organize District Sports Competitions	Municipality	No. of sports comp. orga.				25,000		7,500	GES	MA

SUB-TOTAL										5,798,500	113,000	1,277,000			
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Protected Areas	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grasscutter rearing	Municipality		No. of community members trained						1,000	2,500	BAC	MO FA, MA	
		Form 2 co-management committees	Municipality						2,500					MA	Civil Society
	Mineral Extraction	Support EPA and forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district	Municipality		Mining and logging monitored					1,000				EPA	Forestry Commission
		Support Police service to carry out inspections at mining sites	Municipality		No. of inspections carried out					1,000				GPS	MA
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	Climate Variability and Change	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	Municipality		No. of farmers trained				2,140				MOFA	MA	
	Disaster Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				12,000					NADMO	MA, NCDCE, ISD
		Organize pests and insect infection sensitization campaign in communities	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				12,000					NADMO	MOFA, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	Municipality		No. of DRR clubs formed				8,000					NADMO	GES, MA
		Organize DRR training programmes at Zonal levels	Municipality		No. of DRR trainings organized				8,000					NADMO	GNFS, MA
		Supply stationery and logistics to NADMO	NADMO		stationery and logistics supplied				5,000					MA	NADMO, Private Sector

		2020 Financial support for Disaster Management	Municipality						20,000			MA		
RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure	Construction of Safety Guard on Bonkagyei										MA	Dep't of Feeder Roads	
			New Town		Guard constructed					7,000		MA		
		Construction of bridges in selected areas											MA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
			Municipality		No. of bridges constructed					100,000		200,000	MA	
			Construction of 1 No. Culvert	Kwanane		No. of culvert constructed				100,000			MA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
	Drainage and Flood Control		Disilting of choked drains	Municipality		Length of drains disilted						40,000	MA	MLGRD, DUR
			Train EHOs on environmental health and behavioural change communication strategy	Wiwso		No. of officers trained				5,000			HR	EH SU
	Infrastructure Maintenance		Update operation and maintenance (O&M) Plan	Municipality		O&M Plan updated				10,000			Works Dep't	Dev't Planning Unit
	Human Settlements and Housing		Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings organized				10,000			PPD	HO Ds
			Preparation of local plans	Selected communities		No. of local plans prepared					120,000		PPD	MA
			Sensitization of the public on LUPMP and permitting	Municipality		No. of sensitization programmes Organized					1,000		PPD	Works Dep't, MA
			organize joint inspections to check unauthorised developments	Municipality		No. of joint inspections organized						12,000		PPD

		Review and complete the Digital Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipality		No. of Communities with completed street names					10,000		15,000	PPD	GIZ, MA
		Undertake building inspections to ensure compliance with the national building code	Municipality		No. of permits given					10,000			Works Dep't	MA, GPS
	Rural Development	Procurement of 100No. electricity poles to support rural electrification and electricity extension	Municipality							200,000			MA	EC G
		2020 Financial assistance to Community Initiated Projects	Municipality							200,000			MA	
SUB-TOTAL										706,640	151,000	257,500		

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

CULTURE AND GOVERNANCE	Local Government and Decentralization	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings held					20,000	10,000		CA	
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings held					10,000	5,000		CA	
		Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Wiwso		No. of meetings held					12,000	8,000		CA	
		Celebration of 2020 Senior Citizens' Day	Municipality		Day celebrated					25,000			MA	Works Dep't
		Provision for the 2020 H.R.D. Training/Seminar/Workshop	Central Administration		No. of staff trained					25,000			HR	
		Funding for the MPCU's M&E activities	Central Administration		No. of M&Es organized					8,000			Dev't Planning	HO Ds, MA
		2020 Independence Day Celebration	Central Administration		Day celebrated					40,000			MA	

	2020 May Day Celebration	Municipality		Day celebrated				20,000			MA	
	Financial support to the celebration of the 2 Islamic Festivals in the Year 2020	Municipality		Day celebrated				40,000			MA	
	Financial provision for the preparation of the Annual Composite Budget	Municipality		Budget prepared				20,000			Budget Unit	MA
	Procurement of Office equipment & other logistics	Central Administration		No. of logistics procured					20,000		MA	
	Financial allocation for the preparation of the Annual Fee-Fixing resolution document	Central Administration		Document provided					15,000		Fin. Dep't	
	Preparation of the Annual Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Central Administration		No. of sensitizations carried out					6,000		Fin. Dep't	MA
	Preparation and submission of Financial and Management Reports	Central Administration		Reports submitted				15,000			MA	HO Ds
	Revenue Data Collection Exercise	Municipality		Exercise conducted					10,000		Fin dept	
	2020 Support to Decentralised Depts. Eg. GES, MOFA, Health etc	Municipality		Support carried out				50,000			MA	
Human Security and Public Safety	Construction of Police Post	Sui & Nsuonsua		Police post constructed				600,000			MA	GPS
	2020 Financial provision for MUSEC Activities	Municipality						20,000			MUSEC	MA
	Conduct fire safety inspections at all public places	Municipality		No. of fire safety inspections conducted					12,000		GNFS	MA NA DM O
Civil Society and Civic engagement			No. of traditional leaders being members of dev't programmes				500	150		MA		

		Organize quarterly 'talk shows' on religious tolerance in churches, mosques and shrines	Municipality		No. of 'talk shows' organized					2,000	500		NCCE	MA , ISD
	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Organize radio sensitization programmes on attitudinal change	Municipality		No. of radio programmes organized					4,000			NCCE	ISD , MA
	Culture	Organize story telling competition in Sefwi, Twi and English for basic schools	Municipality		No. of schools					6,000			GES	MA
		organize Municipal cultural festivals	Municipality		No. of cultural festivals organized						5,000		NCCE	MA
SUB-TOTAL										917,500	91,650	-		
TOTAL										7,830,140	385,650	1,534,500		
GRAND TOTAL													9,750,290	

2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	Prepare and implement procurement plans	Municipality		Procurement plans prepared					4,000			CA	Dev't Planning, Budget, Works Dep't
		Renovation of Amafie market	Wiawso		Market renovated					50,000			MA	
	Private Sector Development	Construction of 15-unit market sheds	Municipality		No. of market sheds constructed					200,000			MA	

Agricultural and Rural Development	Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebrations	Municipality	Farmers day celebrated					30,000		10,000	MOFA	MA
	Training of AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipality	No. of AEAs and DDOs trained					5,000			MOFA	MA
	Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for electronic delivery	Municipality	No. of mass comm. Systems held					3,000			MOFA	MA
	conduct field demonstrations	Municipality	No. of field demonstrations conducted					40,000			MOFA	MA
	Supply of improved cassava breeds to farmers	Municipality	No. of cassava breeds supplied					6,000			MOFA	MA
	Develop and supply 500 hybrid Cocoa seedlings to farmers	Municipality	No. of Cocoa seedlings supplied					8,000			MOFA	MA
	Disease surveillance and sensitization campaign on fall army worm outbreak	Municipality	No. of surveillances conducted					2,000			MOFA	MA
	Conduct district planning sessions	Municipality	No. of planning sessions held					4,000			MOFA	MA
	Training of farmers on improved technologies on cocoa production	Municipality	No. of farmers trained					2000			MOFA	MA
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technology packages	Municipality	No. of farmers trained					6,000			MOFA	MA
	Conduct vaccination of livestock and poultry	Municipality	No. of livestock vaccinated					5,000			MOFA	MA
	Sustain animal surveillance to prevent animal disease outbreak in the district	Municipality	No. of surveillances conducted					300			MOFA	MA
	SUB-TOTAL								365,300	-	10,000	
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL												

EDUCATION

Pre-Tertiary Education

Support to the S.T.M.E/ Clinic for Basic Schools	Municipality		No. of STMIE programmes held				15,000			GES	MA
Support to 2021 Teachers Award Day	Municipality		Day celebrated				20,000			MA	GES
Support to 2021 B.E.C.E Mock Examination	Municipality		No. of mocks conducted				14,000			GES	MA
2021 Allocation to the Municipal Fund	Municipality		Support carried out				70,000			MA	GES
Financial Assistance to the 2021 My First Day at School Celebration	Municipality		No. of students in school				8,000			MA	GES
2021 Financial assistance to selected Teacher Trainees/Brilliant but needy students	Municipality		No. of students assisted				60,000			MA	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit JHS block with ancillary facility	Kanchiabo		No. of inspections conducted				64,000			GES	DA
Construction of 1No. 3-unit JHS block with ancillary facility	Afrimkrom		No. of schools monitored				19,200			GES	DA
Continuation and completion of KG Block at Arabic School	Boako North		Mock exams organized				120,000			GES	DA
Establishment of Community Library and ICT Centre in selected Communities	Municipality		Buildings constructed				800,000		600,000	MA	
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block	Sui Nkwanta		No. of classroom blocks				300,000			MA	

		Construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters	Futa		No. of rooms				500,000			MA	
		Construction of 1No. 6-unit Primary School block with ancillary facility	Kwamebour		No. of classrooms				550,000			MA	
		Construction of 1No. Teachers' Quarters	Asantekrom		No. of rooms				500,000			MA	
HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery	Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	Municipality		No. of facilities supplied with medicals						30,000	GHS	
		Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Punikrom&Boako		No. of CHPS constructed				1,000,000			MA	GHS
		Distribute 2,000 insecticide treated nets	Municipality		No. of ITNs distributed					3,000		GHS	MA
		Organize radio programmes on health education	Municipality		No. of radio programmes organized				6,000			GHS	MA
		Continue the administration of vaccines under the NID programme	Municipality		NID coverage						30,000	GHS	MA
	HIV/AIDS	Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				6,000			GHS	MA
		Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes	Municipality		No. of people tested				12,000			GHS	MA
		Counsel and test for HIV in all pregnant women	All Health Facilities		No. of pregnant women tested						5,000	GHS	MA
		Organize sensitization campaigns on ARVs	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				4,000			GHS	MA
	Food and Nutrition	Organize sensitization campaigns on food and nutrition	Municipality		No. of sensitization program. Org				6,000			GHS	MA
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education	Organize adolescent and reproductive healthcare education in schools	Municipality		No. of talks organized				8,000			GHS	MA
		Organize family planning education in churches and mosques	Municipality		No. of family planning acceptors				7,000			GHS	MA

WATER AND SANITATION	Water Resource Development and Management	Organize communities and schools to undertake tree planting along river banks	Municipality		No. of trees planted					12,000			NADMO	MOFA, MA	
	Potable Water Supply	Provision of 10 No. Boreholes in selected communities	Municipality		No. of mechanized boreholes constructed					20,000		150,000	CWSA	MA	
		Construction of Small Town Water System at Datano	Datano							850,000	300,000			MA	
	Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation	Construction of 3No. gender-friendly and disability friendly institutional latrines	Municipality			No. of latrines constructed						1,000,000		PS	MA
		Implement the CLTS programme	Municipality			No. of ODF communities				25,000				EHSU	MA
		conduct sanitation education campaign on media	Municipality			No. of sanitation campaigns conducted				10,000				EHSU	GHS, MA
		Conduct screening of food vendors	Municipality			No. of food vendors screened						6,000		EHSU	GHS, MA
		Conduct environmental health education in all basic schools	Municipality			No. of basic schools educated				10,000				EHSU	GHS, MA
		Construction of 2No. Public Toilets at Anyinabrim	Anyinabrim			Facility constructed				200,000				MA	EHSA
		Support for household latrines	Municipality			No. of houses with latrines				25,000				MA	EHSA
GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare	Conduct Community Sensitization on juvenile justice	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				5,000				SWCD	MA	
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				6,000				SWCD	MA	

	Procure stationery, office equipment and logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	SWCD		Stationery and logistics provided				5,000			MA	SWCD
	Monitoring of the operations of NGOs within the municipality	Municipality		No. of NGOs monitored				5,000			SWCD	MA
	Provide material support to needy pupils in schools	Municipality		No. of students supported					20,000		MA	GES, SWCD
	Monitor Day Care Centres and orphanages within the district	Municipality		No. of day care centre and orphanages monitored				5,000			SWCD	MA
	organize sensitization programmes on child labour	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized				4,000			SWCD	MA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT
Gender Equality	Organize radio programmes on gender and social issues	Municipality		No. of radio prog. Organize					1,000	1,500	SWCD	MA
	Organize skills training for women	Municipality		No. of women trained					2,000	1,000	SWCD	MA, BAC
Social Protection	Mobilize indigenes and vulnerable people for NHIS registration	Municipality		No. of people registered					5,000		SWCD	NHIS, MA
	Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Municipality		No. of beneficiaries					1,000		SWCD	MA
	Expand the School Feeding Programme	Municipality		No. of schools covered				1,000			SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.
Disability and Development	Disbursement of PWD Funds	Municipality		No. of beneficiaries				500			SWCD	Finance Dep't
	Undertake building inspections and ensure that all public buildings are disability friendly	Municipality		No. of inspections conducted					10,000		Works Dep't	MA
	Organize skills training for PWDs	Municipality		No. of PWDs trained				2,000			SWCD	BAC, MA

		Construction of Rehabilitation Centre for PWDs	Dwinase		Facility constructed					500,000				MA	
JOB CREATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Employment and Decent Work	Organize seminars on Mushroom and Honey production	Municipality		No. of youth trained					10,000				BAC	MA
		Organize skills development training for 20 PWDs	Municipality		No. of PWDs trained					4,000				SWCD	BAC, MA
		Organize capacity building training in book keeping for 25 dressmakers and hairdressers	Municipality		No. of people trained					5,000				BAC	
	Sports and Recreation	Organize District Sports Competitions	Municipality		No. of sports comp. orga.					25,000		7,500		GES	MA
		Fencing of Asafo North Community Park	Asafo North		Park fenced					5,000				MA	
		Levelling of selected football parks/fields	Municipality		Parks levelled					10,000				MA	
		Rehabilitation of R/C Building as Guest House at New Town	New Town		Building rehabilitated					50,000				MA	
SUB-TOTAL										5,879,700	352,000	1,825,000			
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Protected Areas	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grasscutter rearing	Municipality		No. of community members trained					1,000	2,500		BAC	MOF A, MA	
	Mineral Extraction	Support EPA and forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district	Municipality		Mining and logging monitored				1,000				EPA	Forestry Commission	

		Support Police service to carry out inspections at mining sites	Municipality		No. of inspections carried out					1,000			GPS	MA
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	Climate Variability and Change	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	Municipality		No. of farmers trained					3,000			MOFA	MA
	Disaster Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized					4,000			NADMO	MA, NCC E, ISD
		Organize pests and insect infection sensitization campaign in communities	Municipality		No. of communities sensitized					5,000			NADMO	MOFA, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	Municipality		No. of DRR clubs formed					6,000			NADMO	GES, MA
		Organize DRR training programmes at Zonal levels	Municipality		No. of DRR trainings organized					5,000			NADMO	GNFS, MA
		Supply stationery and logistics to NADMO	NADMO		stationery and logistics supplied					4,000			MA	
		2021 Financial support to Disaster Management	Municipality							20,000			MA	
		RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure	Construction of 1No. Culvert at Menpeasem	Menpeasem		Culvert constructed					100,000		
Drainage and Flood control	Disilting of choked drains		Municipality		Length of drains disilted						40,000		MA	MLGRD, DUR
Infrastructure Maintenance	Organize capacity building training in inventory and asset management for selected staff		CA		No. of officers trained					3,000			HR	HODs
	Update operation and maintenance (O&M) Plan		CA		O&M Plan updated					10,000			MA	

Human Settlements and Housing		Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings	Wiawso		No. of meetings organized					12,000			PPD	HODs
		Preparation of local plans	Selected communities		No. of local plans prepared					120,000			PPD	MA
		Sensitization of the public on LUPMP and permitting	Municipality		No. of sensitization programmes Organized					1,000			PPD	Works Dep't, MA
		organize joint inspections to check unauthorised developments	Municipality		No. of joint inspections organized					10,000			PPD	Works Dep't, MA
		Review and complete the Digital Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipality		No. of Communities with completed street names					10,000	30,000		PPD	GIZ, MA
		Undertake building inspections to ensure compliance with the national building code	Municipality		No. of permits given					15,000			Works Dep't	MA, GPS
	Rural Development		Procurement of 100No. electricity poles to support rural electrification and electricity extension	Municipality		Electricity provided					200,000			MA
		2021 Counterpart support to Community Initiated Projects	Municipality		Support given out					200,000			MA	
SUB-TOTAL										581,000	150,000	72,500		
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
CULTURE AND GOVERNANCE	Local Government and Decentralization	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Wiawso		No. of meetings held					20,000	10,000		CA	Assembly Members, HODs
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wiawso		No. of meetings held					10,000	5,000		CA	Assembly Members, HOD

												s	
Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Wiawso		No. of meetings held					12,000	8,000			CA	Assembly Members, HODs
Conduct evaluation on government intervention programmes	Municipality		Evaluations conducted					13,000				Dev't Planning	HODs
Prepare and implement Local Economic Development (LED) Plan	Municipality		LED Plan prepared					8,000	2,500	5,000		Dev't Planning	MA
Organize quarterly MPCU Meetings	Wiawso		No. of MPCU mtgs organized					8,000				Dev't Planning	HODs
Prepare quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	CA		No. of QPR and APRs prepared					20,000				Dev't Planning	
Review and prepare Annual Action Plan and Budget	CA		AAP and Composite budgets prepared					12,000				Dev't Planning, Budget Unit	HODs
Preparation of 2022-2025 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan	CA		MMTDP Prepared					70,000				Dev't Planning	MA
Collect and update database on socio-economic units	Municipality		socio-economic database updated						15,000			Fin. Dep't, Budget Unit	HODs
Provide logistics to revenue collectors and Assembly Members	Municipality		Logistics provided						10,000			MA	Fin. Dep't
conduct publicity and sensitization of the general public on their tax obligations	Municipality		No. of sensitizations carried out						4,000			Fin. Dep't	MA
Train drivers on road safety guidelines, defensive driving skills and basic ethics in professional driving	Wiawso		No. of drivers trained						5,000			HR	MA

Sensitize staff on local government service protocols	Wiawso		No. of sensitizations carried out				10,000			HR	RCC, HODs
Undertake Mid-Year and Annual Performance Review (Town Hall Meetings) with stakeholders in 6 Zonal Councils	Municipality		No. of town hall meetings organized				10,000		5,000	Dev't Planning, ISD	HODs, MA
Organize quarterly community durbars	Municipality		No. of community durbars organized				7,000		5,500	Dev't Planning, ISD	MA
Functionality of Asafo North Zonal Council	Asafo North						180,000			MA	
Celebration of 2021 Senior Citizens' Day	Municipality		Day celebrated				20,000			MA	
Provision for the 2021 H.R.D. Training/Seminar/Workshop	Central Administration		No. of Staff trained				25,000			HR	
Funding for the MPCU's M&E activities	Central Administration		Activities conducted				8,000			Dev't planning	Work s dept, MA
2021 Independence Day Celebration	Central Administration		Day celebrated				45,000			MA	
2021 May Day Celebration	Municipality		Day celebrated				20,000			MA	
Financial support to the celebration of the 2 Islamic Festivals in the Year 2021	Municipality		Day celebrated				40,000			MA	
Financial provision for the preparation of the Annual Composite Budget	Municipality		Budget prepared				20,000			Budget Unit	

	Procurement of Office equipment & other logistics	Central Administration		Logistics Procured					20,000			MA	
	Financial allocation for the preparation of the Annual Fee-Fixing resolution document	Central Administration		Document prepared						12,000		Fin dept	HODs
	Preparation of the Annual Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Central Administration		Plan prepared						10,000		Fin dept	
	Preparation and submission of Financial and Management Reports	Central Administration		Reports submitted					15,000			MA	
	Revenue Data Collection Exercise	Municipality		Exercise conducted						10,000		Fin dept	
	2021 Support to Decentralised Depts. Eg. GES, MOFA, Health etc	Municipality		Support given out					50,000			MA	
Human Security and Public Safety	Conduct fire safety inspections at all public places	Municipality		No. of fire safety inspections conducted					5,000			GNFS	MA, NAD MO
	2021 Financial provision for MUSEC Activities	Municipality							20,000			MA	
Civil Society and Civic engagement	Include traditional leaders in development programmes	Municipality		No. of traditional leaders being members of dev't programmes					500	150		MA	
	Organize quarterly 'talk shows' on religious tolerance in churches, mosques and shrines	Municipality		No. of 'talk shows' organized					2,000	500		NCCE	MA, ISD
Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Organize radio sensitization programmes on attitudinal change	Municipality		No. of radio programmes organized					4,000			NCCE	ISD, MA

Culture	Organize story telling competition in Sefwi, Twi and English for basic schools	Municipality		No. of schools				7,000			GES	MA	
	Organize municipal cultural festivals	Municipality		No. of cultural festivals organized				5,000			NCCE	MA	
SUB-TOTAL									681,500	95,150	15,500		
TOTAL									7,507,500	597,150	1,923,000		
GRAND TOTAL											10,027,650		

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (M & E) AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MM&EP) has been prepared in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines for preparing MM&EP. The purpose of this MM&EP is to institute a more effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of development programmes and projects set out in the MMTDP and other institutions in the Municipality as well as to generate timely reports and reliable and valid information to NDPC and other stakeholders through RPCU to help Government make some policies and decisions.

The Plan preparation was participatory. The Municipal Assembly through the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) involved all key stakeholders. The involvement of the stakeholders was to ensure acceptance and commitment to plan implementation to achieve the desired results to improve quality of life of the people.

6.1 PURPOSE OF THE M & E PLAN

The fact that resources are limited/scarce while societal needs are unlimited, there is therefore the need for results based monitoring and evaluation systems put in place to ensure value for money in the execution of any development policy/ programme.

In this regard, the purpose of this plan is to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of development programmes and projects set out in MMTDP and other interventions in the municipality, and to generate timely reports as well as reliable and valid information to NDPC and other relevant stakeholders through RPCU to help government make sound policies and decisions. It is meant to assist MMDAs to measure progress towards the achievement of the MMTDP stated goals and objectives in a structured manner/way.

6.2 MONITORING

Monitoring is a systematic and continuous documentation, analysis and communicating information about the performance of a project to decision makers/implementers. Monitoring is always an internal project activity. It is the measurement of progress toward achieving project /programme objectives.

6.2.1 Monitoring & Evaluation Schedules / Indicators

One of the key features of the M&E system is M & E indicators / schedules which provide a format for presenting the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts indicators for resources, activities, objectives and the broad goal of a development plan. The M & E schedules / matrix show the linkage of the broad goal of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan to the policy objectives and activities / strategies as indicated in the Project Planning Matrix or Logical frame.

6.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

One of the main characteristics of the development effort is a strong commitment towards conducting thorough impact evaluations and as indicated investment plan, some of the specific activities that will be undertaken in the implementation of the MMTDP include; community animation/visits, hygiene education, water supply, sanitation provision etc.

Based on that, the Municipal will conduct the following M & E activities:

- i. Ex-ante evaluation
- ii. Quarterly site visits
- iii. Quarterly review meetings
- iv. Quarterly progress report preparation
- v. Mid-term evaluation
- vi. Mid-term progress report preparation
- vii. Terminal evaluation (Annual performance review workshop)
- viii. Annual progress report preparation
- ix. Quarterly progress report dissemination
- x. Mid-year progress report dissemination
- xi. Annual progress report dissemination

The above M & E activities will be conducted throughout the plan period 2018 – 2021. The MPCU will lead the M & E exercises together with all the above identified stakeholders.

This M & E activities will help improve operations and management of the plan and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

6.2.3 Monitoring Matrix

Table 45: Monitoring Matrix

INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
THEMATIC GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY										
OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND YIELD										
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish		outcome							annually	MOFA
Improved agricultural technological practices adopted by farmers group		Outcome		100 farmer group	100 farmer group	100 farmer group	100 farmer group		Seasonally	MOFA
Farmers income increase annually		Impact		100 farmers					Annually	MOFA, MPCU
Policy education on production of other crops apart from cocoa		Output		10,000 farmers					Seasonally	MOFA, MPCU

accepted										
OBJECTIVE 2: DIVERSIFY AND EXPAND TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
More people attracted to the sites		outcome						age, sex, location	Monthly	MPCU, GTA
Tourism attraction sites developed		Output			1 site	1 site	1 site		Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
More income generated		Impact							Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
THEMATIC GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
OBJECTIVE 1: ENHANCE INCLUSION AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN QUALITY EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS										
School block provided in 12 Communities		Ouput						sex,	annually	MPCU
a. Teaching and learning improved b. Enrolment improved/increased		Outcome							Annually	MPCU, MoE
Academic performance in school improved		Impact	70%	80%	85%	90%	100%		Annually	
Number of trained teachers increased		Output	(1,148)57.7	78.9%					Annually	

Quality of teaching improved		outcome							Termly	MPCU, MED
3000 dual and mono desks, other text and exercise books & free uniforms provided		Output		600	700	800	900		Annually	SWMA, MoE, MDE, Donors
Effective teaching and learning in schools		Outcome							Annually	MDE, SWMA
OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURE AFFORDABLE, EQUITABLE, ACCESSIBLE AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)										
All health facilities particularly the Municipal hospital well equipped		Output							Annually	MPCU, MOH, GHS
a. Access to health facilities enhanced/increased. b. Health delivery improved		Outcome							Quarterly	MPCU, GHS
Health of the people improved		Impact							Quarterly	MPCU, GHS
Required number of health personnel retained and attracted/increased		Output							Annually	MPCU, MOH, GHS
Health delivery system improved		Outcome							Quarterly	MPCU, MOH, GHS
Health status of the people enhanced		Impact							Quarterly	MPCU, MOH, GHS

OBJECTIVE 3: REDUCE DISABILITY, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY											
Maternal Mortality ratio	(Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirths per 1,000 live births)	outcome							Age, Sex	annually	GHS
Under-five mortality rate	(Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	outcome							Sex	annually	GHS
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		impact							Sex	annually	GHS
Improvement in skilled/supervised Delivery		output							Age	annually	GHS
No. of TB Cases Diagnosed		outcome							Age, Sex	annually	GHS
Proportion of OPD		outcome	31,428	28%	27%	26%	25%		Age, Sex	annually	GHS

cases attributed to malaria			(29.0%)							
No. of under-five malaria case fatality		impact						Sex	annually	GHS
No. of infants death		outcome						Sex	annually	GHS
No. of maternal death		outcome						Age	annually	GHS
OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURE THE REDUCTION OF NEW HIV AND AIDS/STIs INFECTIONS ESPECIALLY AMONG THE VULNERABLE GROUP										
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate	(% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	outcome	17.6%	17%	15%	13%	10%	Age, Sex, Location	annually	GHS
PMTCT (HIV) +VE		outcome						Age, Location	annually	GHS
No. of HIV/AIDS Incidence		outcome	246	200	150	100	50	Age, Sex, Location	annually	GHS
Education on behavioural change well received		Output							Quarterly	MPCU, GHS, GAC
Number of infection reduced drastically		Outcome							Quarterly	MPCU, GHS, GAC

Health status of the people enhanced/improved		Impact								Quarterly	MPCU, MOH, GHS
OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVE POPULATION MANAGEMENT											
No. of Family Planning Acceptors		input	5,891						Age, location	annually	GHS
No. of Teenage Pregnancy		output							Age, location	annually	GHS
OBJECTIVE 6: IMPROVE ACCESS TO SAFE AND RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICES TO ALL											
Safe water coverage	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	output	66.6%	70%	80%	90%	100%		Location	Annually	MWST
OBJECTIVE 7: IMPROVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED AND RELIABLE ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SERVICES											
Public toilets and 100 households toilets provided		Output								Annually	MWST, MEHU
Health of the people improved/enhanced		Impact								Monthly	MWST, MEHU, CWSA
OBJECTIVE 8: STRENGTHEN SOCIAL PROTECTION ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND THE ELDERLY											

No. of people on Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty [LEAP] programme		output						Age, Sex, Location	Annually	Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't
Worse forms child labour eliminated completely		Output							Quarterly	Municipal Police Command, NGOs, MSW, MA
Dangerous health hazards of children reduced/eliminated		Outcome							Quarterly	MSW, DISEC, NGOs, CBOs
a. More children in school b. Children's health improved		Impact							Quarterly	DISEC, GHS, GES, MA
Women participate fully in decision – making at all levels		Output							Quarterly	MPCU, NALAG, Women Groups, CBOs/NGOs
a. Gender balanced in decision-making at all level ensured. b. Women representation in		Outcome							Annually	MPCU, NALAG

Decision making at all levels sustained										
Effective development at the Municipal level ensured and sustained		Impact							Annually	MPCU, NALAG, MLRD
Girl education sustained in JHS and SHS		Output							Quarterly	GES, PTA, MA, NGOs, CBOs
More girls in school		Outcome							Quarterly	GES, PTA, MA, NGOs, CBOs
a. Girl child education improved b. More women empowered		Impact							Annually	GES, PTA, MA, NGOs, CBOs
All vulnerable and excluded registered		Output							Annually	NGOs, MSW, MA
Proper records/data available on the vulnerable and		Outcome							Annually	MSW, MA, MESW, NGOs

excluded										
Increased support for the vulnerable and excluded		Impact							Annually	MSW, MA, MESW, NGOs
The vulnerable and excluded adequately supported and integrated		Output							Annually	MSW, MA, MESW, NGOs
Well-resourced and gained employment		Outcome							Annually	MSW, MA, MESW, NGOs
Increased incomes and improved living conditions		Impact							Annually	MSW, MA, MESW, NGOs
OBJECTIVE 9: PROMOTE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Number of unemployment youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship		input						Age, Sex, Location	Annually	BAC

and entrepreneurial training										
THEMATIC GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT										
OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECT EXISTING FOREST RESERVES										
Loss of forest cover	proportion of forest depleted/degraded	outcome						Location	Annually	Forestry Commission
OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES										
50km of the main highway tarred		Output						Location	Annually	GHA, MA, MoRH
Road surface improved		Outcome							Annually	GHA, MA
a. Easy movement of goods and people b. Short travelling time		Impact							Quarterly	GHA, MA, MoRH
12 Major feeder roads of 200 km rehabilitated		Output							Annually	MFR, MA
All Major farm tracks maintained		Output							Annually	MFR, MA
Farm tracks improved		Outcome							Annually	MFR, MA
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE, SPATIALLY INTEGRATED, BALANCED AND ORDERLY DEV'T OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS										

Layouts drawn for 4 major towns		Out put							Location	Annually	MPCU
Development control ensured		Outcome								Annually	MPCU
a.Orderly development in the communities. b. Environmental sanitation enhanced in communities		Impact								Quarterly	MPCU
OBJECTIVE 4: ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS											
Electricity coverage	% change in number of households with access to electricity	output	59.7%	65%	70%	75%	80%		Location	Annually	ECG
THEMATIC GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY											
OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION											
Total amount of internally generated revenue		output							Location	Annually	Finance Department
% of MA's expenditure not within the		output								Annually	Finance Department

MMTDP Budgets										
Area Councils and Unit Committees equipped with the necessary skills and logistics		Output							Annually	MPCU, ACs, UCs
Effective and efficient performance of ACs and UCs ensured		Outcome							Quarterly	MPCU, ACs, UCs
Effective decentralisation at the Municipal level ensured and sustained		Impact							Annually	MPCU, NALAG, MLRD
Adequate funds available to run the Assembly/ implement development projects		Outcome							Annually	MPCU, WRCC, MLRD
Quality of the life of the people improved i.e. continuous development		Impact							Annually	MPCU, WRCC, MLRD
OBJECTIVE 2: ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY										
Police-citizen ratio		output							Annually	GPS
OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT										

Proportion of Development Partner and NGO Funds contribution to MMTDP Implementation		input							Annually	Finance Department
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6.3 DATA COLLECTION AND COLLATION

6.3.1 Strategy for Data Collection and Collation

Data in monitoring and evaluation is the systematic process of obtaining useful information on policy, programme or project in terms of both collection and analysis. It involves gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion.

Data may be quantitative, in which case they have numerical values attached to them or qualitative, where the data reflects people's observations, judgments, opinions, perceptions or attitudes about a situation. They can also be categorized into input, process, output, outcome or impact data.

The relevance of data in monitoring and evaluation cannot be ignored. This is because data directly impacts on conclusions and recommendations after which important decisions are taken making accuracy, completeness and reliability of data very important. The only way to ensure the accuracy is by improving the data collection methods.

The MPCU engages in data collection at several levels and at different intervals. There is a register of all on-going projects and activities in the Municipality. This register is updated quarterly with specific details on the title of the project or activities and their locations, start time and expected completion date, cost and source of funding. It also spells out the name of the contractor, status of the projects and some specific remarks on the achievements of intended objectives. The data on projects is usually collected from a primary source and it involves going to the field to gather the required data. Again, Focus Group Discussions and Participant Observations are other methods used. The data collected aids in the quarterly and annual reviews with regards to the stated objectives and the indicators and preparation of reports. Details of how data would be collected are shown in the data collection matrix below.

Table 46:Data Collection Matrix

No.	Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
	Agriculture				
	Yields of food crops (MT)				
	* Maize				
	* Cassava				
	* Cocoyam				
	* Plantain				
	* Yam				
	* Rice				
	Number of farmers supported with credit (financial and input)				
	Number of new farmers using improved technologies				
	Number of farmers in vegetables production				
	Number of farmers				

	supplied with planting materials and farm inputs				
	Number of agro-processing facilities established				
	Hectares of forests conserved				
	Roads (KM)				
	Major Tarred roads in KM				
	Length of Feeder Roads				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot improvement 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surfacing 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reshaping 				
	Human Settlement				

	Number of new community with Planning Schemes				
	Number of public facilities landscaped in the District				
	Number of new communities street named				
	Energy				
	% change in number of households with access to electricity				
	Water and Sanitation				
	Percentage of Population with access to safe water				
	Number of new Household toilets constructed				
	Number of new drains				

	constructed				
	Number of WATSAN activities organized				
	Number of new refuse bays constructed				
	Education				
	Gross Enrolment rate (GER)				
	* Pre-school				
	* Primary				
	* JSS				
	* SHS				
	Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)				
	BECE Pass Rate				
	SHS Pass Rate				
	Gender Parity Index:				
	* Pre-school				
	* Primary				

	* JSS				
	* SHS				
	Improvement in pupils/Teacher ratio:				
	* Pre-school				
	* Primary				
	*JSS				
	Improvement in School infrastructure:				
	Number of New Sanitary facilities:				
	KVIP				
	New school buildings				
	Number of school blocks rehabilitated				
	Increase in % of trained and untrained Teachers ratio:				
	* Pre-school				
	* Primary				
	* JSS				

	Improvement in furniture				
	Number of schools with Established libraries				
	Number of schools with access to ICT centres				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of needy but brilliant student given scholarships (males and females) 				

6.3.2 Data Analysis and Use of the Results

This step takes into consideration the collection of all M&E data in the Municipality including those gathered by the decentralised departments and CSOs, analysis of the data and report to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders.

The Municipal M&E does not only mean to produce reports to satisfy regional and national reporting needs but also to analyse and interpret data to highlight key areas of importance/concern to draw the necessary interventions for poverty reduction and total development of the municipality to make M&E useful.

The data will be analysed to show the results being produced by each project. This will help indicate how the municipal is performing with regard to all the indicators (core and District specific) and appropriate action taken to address the findings.

The basis for the analysis here is to report on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the broad goal, objectives and targets set for the MMTDP. The lessons learnt as a result of the systematic analysis of the data will be fed into the Municipal action plans and the next MMTDP i.e. re-planning.

6.4 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT

To ensure continuous participation in M& E activities in the Municipality, all project actors, communities, NGOs, Donors, Sector departments and all stakeholders which were involved, are made aware of key observations and findings at the end of each M & E exercise. It is the responsibility of the MPCU to prepare quarterly and annual progress report, and also brief the Hon. MCE, P.M and other MA actors on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. To do this, the NDPC has developed a structured Format / Outline to be followed by all MMDAs as per the National Development Planning (System) regulations, 2016 (LI 2232).

The Format is as follow:

a. Title page

- i. District
- ii. M & E Report for (time period)

b. Introduction

- i. Purpose of the M & E for the stated period
- ii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- iii. Status of implementation of MMTDP

c. M & E Activities Report

- i. Programme / project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on disbursements from finding sources

- iii. Performance indicators against targets
- iv. Update on indicators & Targets
- v. Update on critical Development and Poverty issues
- vi. Participatory M & E and other studies.

d. The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

6.5 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

This aspect deals with how to disseminate the content of the SefwiWiawso Municipal Medium Term Development Plans (MMTDP). It also discusses the expected responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as all the collaborating agencies in the implementation of the Municipal plans. Strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services are also discussed.

6.5.1 Dissemination of MMTDP and Annual Progress Report of Implementation

To solicit for support for funding, logistic, and human resources for effective implementation of the MMTDP, the Assembly will disseminate the plans to all stakeholders at the following levels:

- **Municipal Assembly Level**

The development goal, objectives, and strategies stated in the medium term development plans would be known to all Assembly Members, decentralised departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation.

- **Town/ Area Council/ Unit Committee Level**

All stakeholders at the Area Council and Unit Committee levels, specifically the leaders need to be enlightened on the content of the 2014-2017 medium term development plans to enable them carry the message to their people. This will be done through the following:

1. The chiefs, community based/ youth associations, market women, non-governmental organizations, the GPRTU, and other members of the private sector about their roles/responsibilities and benefits to themselves and the entire society at large.
2. Durbars, seminars, community for a, workshops would be organized on the plans to sensitized all stakeholders
3. Investment opportunities in the municipality would be promoted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan

- **Regional and National Organizations/Institutions**

It is important to disseminate the plans beyond the borders of the district so as to serve as a means of informing the public /private institutions, and the general public on the potentials that exist in the municipality. This approach will also serve as a means of soliciting for financial and materials

supports for the plan implementation. This will also involve the members of parliament in the municipality.

- **International Organizations**

The Municipal Assembly would also promote the plans through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's need. The plans would be summarized into brochures and leaflets whilst a Website is also created for the wider international community.

6.5.2 Expected Roles/Responsibilities of stakeholders in the plan implementation

The role of all key stakeholders in the implementation on the plans is very important. Hence, the anticipated role that each stakeholder will play is highlighted as follows:

6.5.2.1 SefwiWiawso Municipal Assembly

The decentralization policy coupled with the Local Government Act 462 designates District Assemblies as planning Authorities and not responsible for the preparation/ formulation of plans but also their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This implies that the SefwiWiawso Municipal Assembly in collaboration with departments and agencies as well as other non-governmental organizations are responsible for the day to day running of the municipality and the assessment of projects after implementation. To, implement these projects/programmes; it is necessary that the district assembly mobilizes funds both from within and outside the district. The Local revenue base needs to be fully assessed and restructured to give the assembly a sound financial footing for projects implementation.

The Municipality Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development projects/programmes. This role can best be performed by tapping the available human and technical resources of the Expanded Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Departments and Agencies, Sub-Committees, Executive Committee, NGOs and development partners

The technical skills of the assembly/departments/agencies need to be tapped for the performance of the following functions:

- Generation and provision of funds for implementation of programmes/projects
- Setting up of terms of reference and framework for co-ordination and collaboration among institutions involved in the implementation of the development plans
- Identification and due response to implementation issues such as legal, administrative and traditional bottlenecks
- Identification and invitation/attraction of potential investors in the district
- Periodic revision of plan implementation, procedure and effective adjustments in the response to the changing circumstances

6.5.2.2 Executive Committee

The Executives Committee would have to play the leading role of informing the Assembly members about the content of the plans, status of projects implementation and problems being encountered during the implementation to enable the electorates understand issues

6.5.2.3 Sub-Committee

The various sub-committees need to be strengthened with the requisite personnel; skills knowledge and experience to enable the members participate actively in the implementation of the development plans

6.5.2.4 Decentralized Departments/Agencies

There are major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The departments/agencies will provide technical guidance and facilitate the implementation of desirable projects/programmes.

6.5.2.5 Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities

The chiefs, Opinion Leaders and traditional Authorities and owners need to be part of the process of the plan implementation to enable them have informed decisions on their responsibilities in implementing the programmes/projects designed in the plan.

6.5.2.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Development Partners

The Municipal is mindful of the crucial roles played by Non-Governmental Organizations in support of various projects/programmes in the municipality. The role of NGOs and other development partners has been very crucial for the successful implementation of planned programmes/projects. It is hoped that the development partners will bite into the plan to enhance the overall development of the district.

6.5.2.7 Communities

Communities offer a lot of support starting from project identification, design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They also play important roles by providing counterpart funds towards projects implementation. This is to enhance the principle of community ownership and management for sustainability. In this direction, communities provide labour, land, local expertise, counterpart funds, etc for projects implementation. It is hoped that communities would continue to offer their best through project identification, implementation, and evaluation for sustainability.

6.5.3 Strategies for promoting dialogue/ management of public expectations concerning services

The Municipal Assembly has adopted several strategies for promoting dialogue and eliciting information from the public regarding the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the plan. Stakeholders meetings would be held periodically at the Town/Area Council level to update the people on progress of work.

Also, the Assembly would hold meeting with identified civil society organisation, Artisans, Religious Groups, etc to discuss the implementation of the plan and receive feedback.

The Municipal Assembly would to a large extent involve the people in the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects to quickly respond to the concern and expectation of the people during the implementation of the plan. Progress reports on plan implementation would be discussed at sub-committee meetings and quarterly review meetings would also be held to address people's concern in the process of implementation. Furthermore, the Public Relations and

Complaint Committee of the Assembly would provide a platform for the hearing of issues regarding the implementation of the programmes/projects in the Municipality.

6.5.4 Approaches/Channels for Communication

The methodologies outlined below will focus on group and individual approaches or organizational through interaction, information dissemination, training, management development programmes, team building and survey feedback techniques.

The approaches to be used to achieve the above-objectives are:

- a. Newspapers/ Newsletter Publications
 - Local Dailies
 - Local Government Information Digest
- b. Broadcast media, TV and radio, public service announcements and call-ins;
- c. Workshops/Seminars
- d. Focus Group Discussions
- e. Consultative Meetings
- f. Briefing of RCCs and General Assembly during meetings
- g. Municipal Website Updating (<http://sefwiwiawsomunicipal.blogspot.com/>)

The Communication channels envisaged are:

Using Discussion Programmes

- a) Electronic Media: Radio (selected FM stations and other stations close to the Municipal)
- b) Social Media: Facebook (www.facebook.com/sefwiwiawsomunicipalassembly), Twitter, Instagram,
- c) Print Media: Selected Newspaper for publication of Articles
- d) Using Information Services Division

Table 47: Communication Strategies

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Public Forum	To create awareness on the MMTDP and gather feedback	Community members, Traditional authorities, NGOs etc	Community durbars	Quarterly	MPCU
Update MA website and Social Media Pages	To get the public to stay abreast with the activities of the MA	General Public	Uploading interventions on the platform	Jan – Dec each year	MPO
Radio Programmes	To update the populace on the status of implementation of development interventions	General Public	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged in radio discussions	Quarterly	HoDs

Briefing of RCCs and General Assembly during meetings	To update them on the status of implementation of development interventions	MA Members and RCC	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged to brief GA and RCC on progress made through Progress Reports	Quarterly	MPCU
Consultative Meetings	To get them to appreciate the MMTDP	Chiefs, Opinion leaders, NGOs	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged to brief them on progress made	Mid-Year	MPCU
Workshops/Seminars	To answer questions relating to the MA to enhance accountability	Selected Participants	MA staff partaking in workshops to clear erroneous impressions	Quarterly	HoDs
Newspapers/ Newsletter Publications	To Publish major accomplishments and challenges of the MA	General Public	Publish major accomplishments and challenges of the MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Using Information	To create	General	Information van moving	Quarterly	Information Department

Services Division	awareness about MA projects and programmes	Populace	form community to community creating awareness		
Public Notice boards	To create awareness about MA projects and programmes	General Populace	Critical information pasted on notices to inform the populace	Monthly	MPCU

6.6 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Evaluation is a systematic (and as objective as possible) examination of a planned on-going or completed project. It normally seeks to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of the project or organisation's objectives.

However, the main result that M & E seeks to achieve is that the Municipal's economy improves continually through informed decision-making and social learning, leading to improved quality of life.

One of the main characteristics of the municipal development effort is a strong commitment towards conducting thorough impact evaluations. In this vein, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the MMPTP will be conducted throughout the plan implementation period.

The MPCU will also assess the performance of all development programmes/projects when completed to ascertain whether the intervention has achieved its original objective (s) and assess the overall changes brought about by the intervention.

The MPCU will further examine the relevance of development effectiveness of all projects. These evaluations will help improve management and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation. The evaluation framework or matrix is presented in table 48. The matrix is a table of the evaluation work plan.

Table 48: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main questions	Sub-questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					

Adapted from JICA, 2004

6.7 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

One of the valuable tools to capture and ascertain perceptions and assess whether development interventions set in motion have met people's expectations especially the poor and vulnerable in the society is participatory monitoring and evaluation.

To ensure that this important exercise is effective, the MPCU will educate and create awareness among beneficiaries and will involve them in the selection of possible indicators to monitor the interventions.

The fundamental activity that will be undertaken under participatory M&E will be to promoting partnerships between the District Assembly and NGOs/CBOs as well as the communities. The MPCU will lease with NGOs/ CBOs which are already engaged in participatory M & E and advocacy activities in the country to provide training , capacity building and strengthening local stakeholders in participatory M&E methods/ systems.

The MPCU will organise workshops for representatives of stakeholders and local NGOs / CBOs to discuss the roles of different stakeholders in participatory M&E.

The MPCU will also use focus group discussions as participatory M&E tool and methodology for social analysis of participatory impact assessment in the district.

6.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR (WORK PLAN)

This component of the M&E Plan is very important as it identifies the actors, (i.e. who should do what), the time frame and a budget line relating to each activity. The calendar also details out the specific dates to carry out the various activities for the plan period. Table 49 shows the M&E calendar for the Municipal.

Table 49: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar (Work Plan)

Activities	Time Frame (Date)				Stakeholder (Actors)	Budget GH¢
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<u>A.MMTDP EVALUATION</u>						
1. Conduct Ex-ante Evaluation	20 th December, 2018	20 th December, 2019	20 th December, 2020	20 th December, 2021	MPCU	8,000.00
2. Conduct mid-term Evaluation	2 nd Thursday of July, 2018	2 nd Thursday of July, 2019	2 nd Thursday of July, 2020	2 nd Thursday of July, 2021	MPCU, Donors, NGOs, CBOs,	6,000.00
3. Conduct terminal Evaluation (Annual Performance Review workshop)	2 nd Thursday of January, 2018	2 nd Thursday of January, 2019	2 nd Thursday of January, 2020	2 nd Thursday of January, 2021	MPCU, other dev't partners	7,200.00
4. Conduct specific evaluation and studies	August, 2018	August, 2019	August, 2020	August, 2021	MPCU, other dev't partners	10,000.00
5. Conduct participatory M & E	5 th – 9 th April, 2018	4 th – 8 th April, 2019	3 rd – 7 th April, 2020	2 nd –6 th April, 2021	MPCU, Other Stakeholders	12,000.00
<u>B.DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW MEETINGS</u>						
6. Undertake quarterly field/sites visits	1 st Tuesday in April, July, October , 2018& 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2019	1 st Tuesday in April, July, October , 2019& 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2020	1 st Tuesday in April, July, October , 2020& 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2021	1 st Tuesday in April, July, October , 2021 & 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2022	MPCU	16,000.00
7. Hold quarterly review meetings	1 st Thursday in April, July, October , 2018& 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2019	1 st Thursday in April, July, October , 2019& 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2020	1 st Thursday in April, July, October , 2020& 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2021	1 st Thursday in April, July, October , 2021 & 1 st Thursday of Jan. 2022	MPCU, Other Partners	11,200.00
8. Preparation of quarterly progress report	14 th April, July, October, 2018& 14 th Jan. 2019	14 th April, July, October, 2019& 14 th Jan. 2020	14 th April, July, October, 2020& 14 th Jan. 2021	14 th April, July, October, 2021& 14 th Jan. 2022	MPCU	800.00
9. Quarterly progress report dissemination to stakeholders	15 th April, July, October, 2018& 20 th Jan. 2019	15 th April, July, October, 2019 & 20 th Jan. 2020	15 th April, July, October, 2020& 20 th Jan. 2021	15 th April, July, October, 2021& 20 th Jan. 2022	MPCU	1,400.00
<u>C.ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR) PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION</u>						
	15 th January, 2019	15 th January, 2020	15 th January, 2021	15 th January, 2022	MPCU & other Dev't partners	1,200.00

10. Data collection						
11. Draft APR prepared	31 st January, 2019	31 st January, 2020	31 st January, 2021	31 st January, 2022	MPCU	300.00
12. Draft APR review workshop	15 th February, 2019	15 th February, 2020	15 th February, 2021	15 th February, 2022	MPCU, Donors, NGOs, CBOs, TAs etc	7,600.00
13. Final APR submitted to RPCU & NDPC	28 th February, 2019	28 th February, 2020	28 th February, 2021	28 th February, 2022	MPCU	2,000.00
14. Dissemination of final APR to stakeholders in the district	15 th March, 2019	15 th March, 2020	15 th March, 2021	15 th March, 2022	MPCU	1,500.00
GRAND TOTAL						85,200.00

